

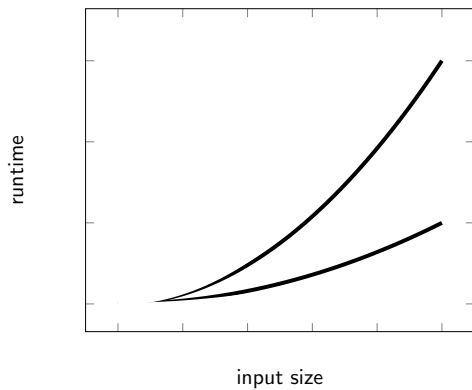
Lower Bounds for Runtime Complexity of Term Rewriting

Jürgen Giesl

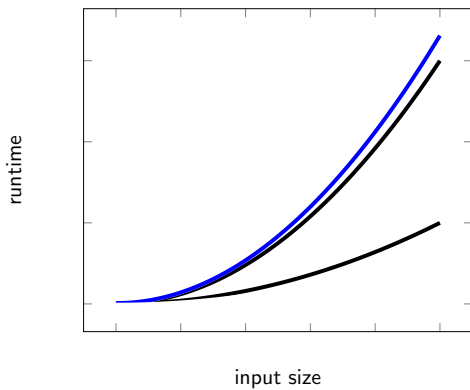
LuFG Informatik 2, RWTH Aachen University, Germany

joint work with Florian Frohn, Jera Hensel, Cornelius Aschermann, and Thomas Ströder

Lower Bounds?

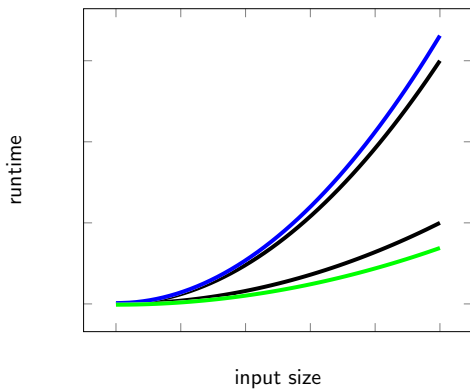


Lower Bounds?



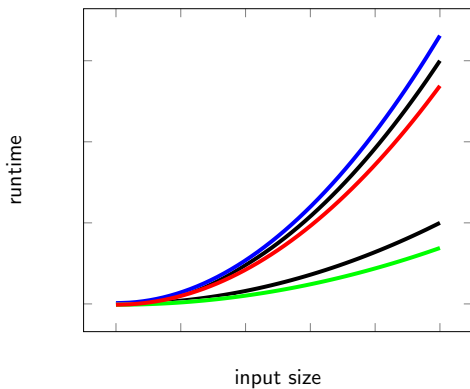
- worst-case upper bounds

Lower Bounds?



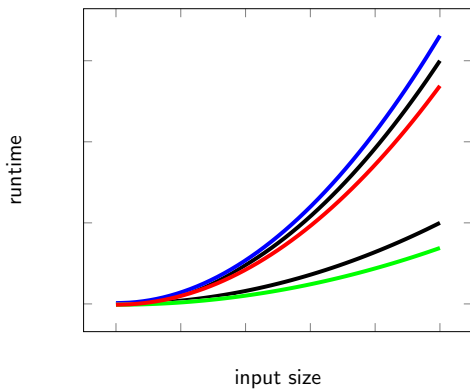
- worst-case upper bounds
- best-case lower bounds

Lower Bounds?



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Lower Bounds?

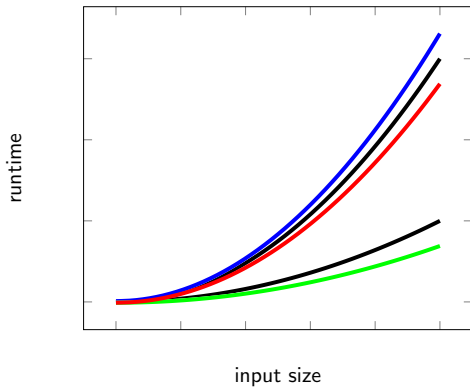


- worst-case upper bounds
- best-case lower bounds
- worst-case lower bounds

Why?

- *tight* bounds

Lower Bounds?

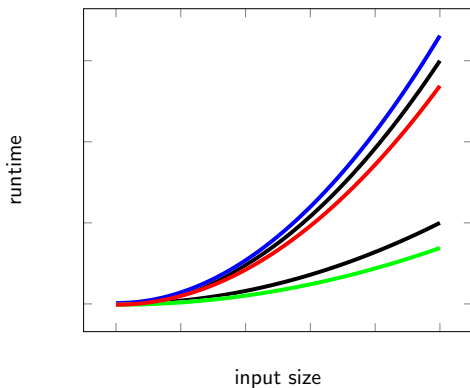


- worst-case upper bounds
- best-case lower bounds
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Why?

- *tight* bounds
- detect bugs

Lower Bounds?



- worst-case upper bounds
- best-case lower bounds
- worst-case lower bounds

Why?

- *tight* bounds
- detect bugs
- detect potential attacks (*DoS*)

Worst-Case Lower Bounds

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- Integer Transition Systems

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 - under-approximating program acceleration (IJCAR 16)

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 - ⇒ WST-talk by M. Naaf, Tue 15:00

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- Term Rewrite Systems

Worst-Case Lower Bounds

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- infer rewrite lemmas that represent families of rewrite sequences (RTA 15)

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- Term Rewrite Systems

- infer rewrite lemmas that represent families of rewrite sequences (RTA 15)
- detect decreasing loops (JAR 17)

Worst-Case Lower Bounds

- Integer Transition Systems

- under-approximating **program acceleration** (IJCAR 16)
 - ⇒ WST-talk by M. Naaf, Tue 15:00

- Term Rewrite Systems

- infer **rewrite lemmas** that represent families of rewrite sequences (RTA 15)
- detect **decreasing loops** (JAR 17)
 - ⇒ much more efficient and applicable to most examples

Decreasing Loops

Generalizing **loops** to prove

lower bounds for $rc(n)$.

Decreasing Loops

Generalizing **loops** to prove

- linear and

lower bounds for $rc(n)$.

Decreasing Loops

Generalizing **loops** to prove

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$rc(n)$: Length of longest derivation starting with a basic term of size $\leq n$

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Example: il

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Example: $il(5, []) \rightarrow^* [0, 1, 2, 3, 4]$

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Example: $il(5, []) \rightarrow^* [0, 1, 2, 3, 4]$

$il(s(x), ys) \rightarrow il(x, cons(x, ys))$

$il(0, ys) \rightarrow ys$

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Basic Terms

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Basic Terms: defined symbol only at root

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Generalizing **loops** to prove

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Example: $il(5, []) \rightarrow^6 [0, 1, 2, 3, 4]$

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Here: $rc(n) \in \Omega(n)$

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$rc(n)$: Length of longest derivation starting with a **basic** term of size $\leq n$

Basic Terms: defined symbol only at root

- $il(s(0), cons(x, ys))$ ✓
- $il(x, il(0, ys))$ ✗

Here: $rc(n) \in \Omega(n)$ and $rc(n) \in \mathcal{O}(n)$

Loops

$\text{il}(s(x), ys) \rightarrow \text{il}(x, \text{cons}(x, ys))$

Loops

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Loops

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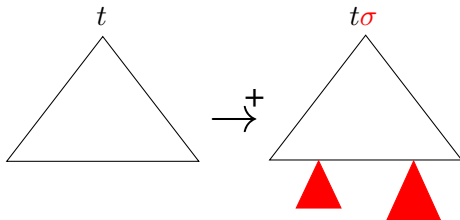
Loops

$$\text{il}(\text{s}(x), ys) \rightarrow \text{il}(x, \text{cons}(x, ys))$$
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$$\text{il}(x, ys) \rightarrow \text{il}(\text{s}(x), \text{cons}(x, ys)) \rightarrow \text{il}(\text{s}(\text{s}(x)), \text{cons}(\text{s}(x), \text{cons}(x, ys))) \rightarrow \dots$$

Loops

$$\begin{aligned} \text{il}(s(x), ys) &\rightarrow \text{il}(x, \text{cons}(x, ys)) \\ \text{il}(x, ys) &\rightarrow \text{il}(s(x), \text{cons}(x, ys)) \end{aligned}$$

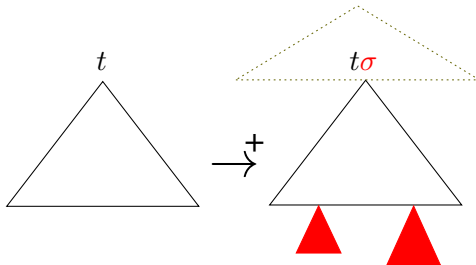
$$\text{il}(x, ys) \rightarrow \text{il}(s(x), \text{cons}(x, ys)) \rightarrow \text{il}(s(s(x)), \text{cons}(s(x), \text{cons}(x, ys))) \rightarrow \dots$$



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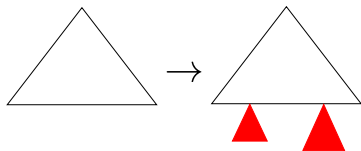


Generalizing Loops

$il(s(x), ys) \rightarrow il(x, cons(x, ys))$

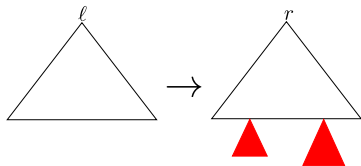
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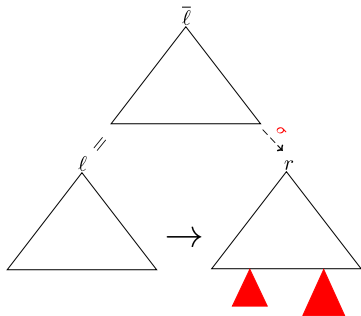
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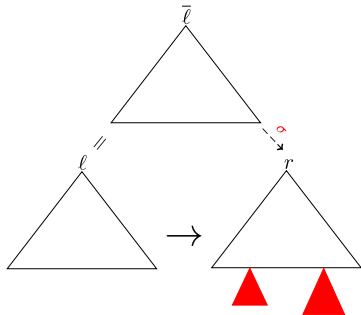
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Generalizing Loops

$$\text{il}(s(x), ys) \rightarrow \text{il}(x, \text{cons}(x, ys))$$

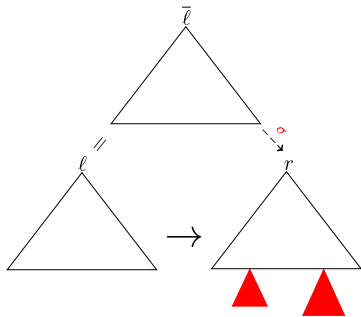
$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \text{il}(x, ys) & \\ & \swarrow \quad \searrow & \\ \{x/s(x)\} & & \{ys/\text{cons}(x, ys)\} \\ \text{il}(s(x), ys) & \rightarrow & \text{il}(x, \text{cons}(x, ys)) \end{array}$$



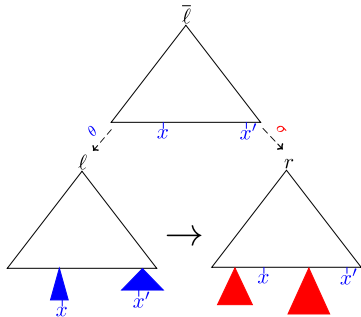
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 $il(s(x), ys) \rightarrow il(x, cons(x, ys))$



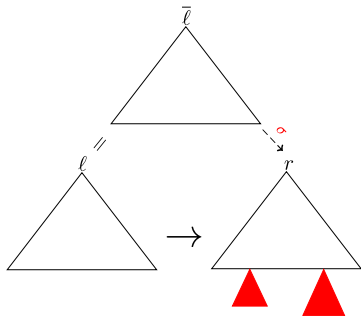
\Rightarrow



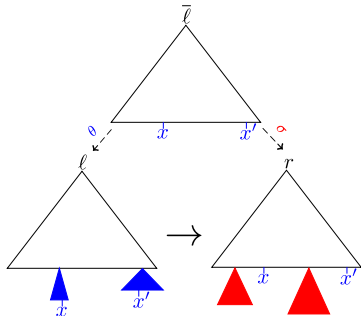
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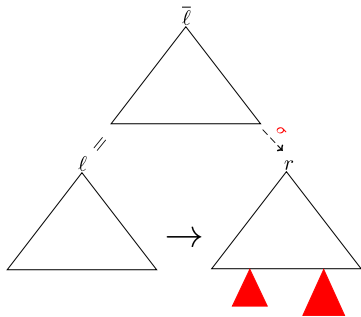
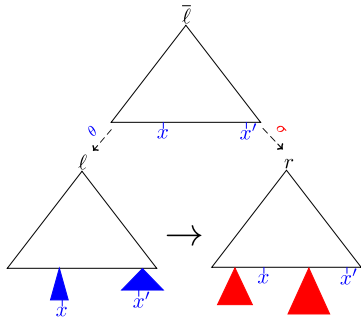


θ : Pumping Substitution

Generalizing Loops

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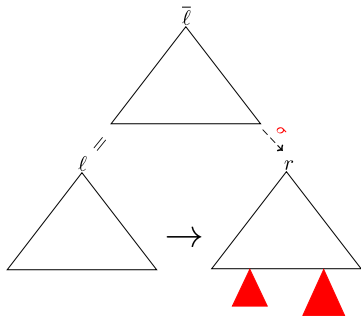
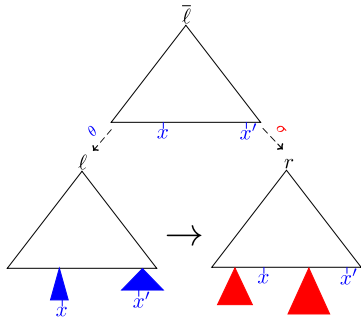
θ : Pumping Substitution

σ : Result Substitution

Generalizing Loops

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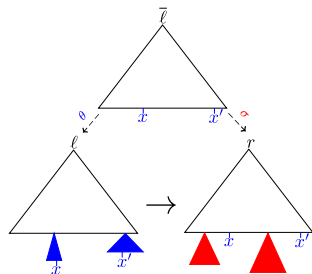
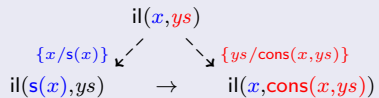

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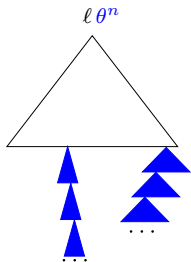
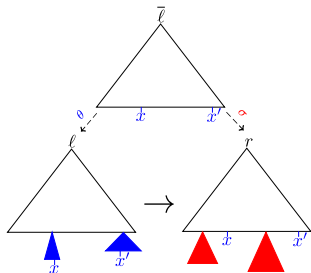
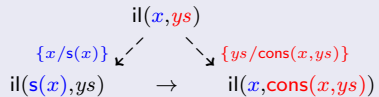
σ : Result Substitution

\bar{l} : Base Term

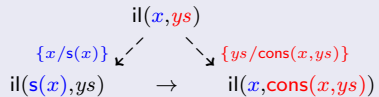
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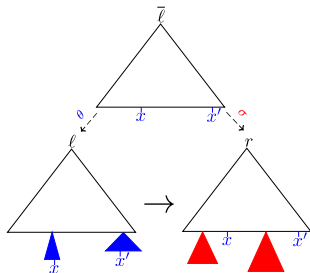
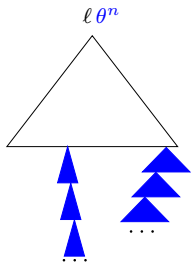
Generalizing Loops



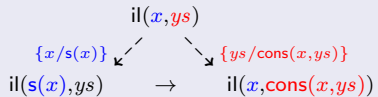
Generalizing Loops



$$\ell \theta^n = \text{il}(s^{n+1}(x), ys)$$

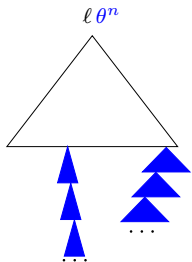
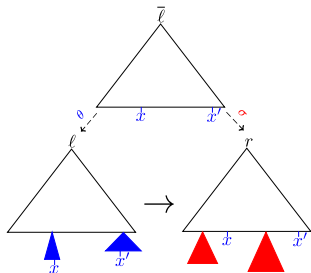


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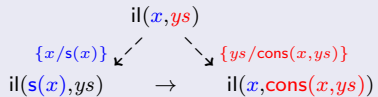
$$\begin{matrix} \ell \theta^n \\ r \theta^n \end{matrix} = il(s^{n+1}(x), ys)$$

\rightarrow

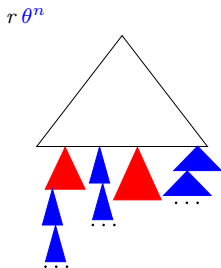
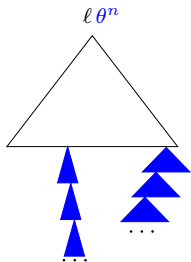
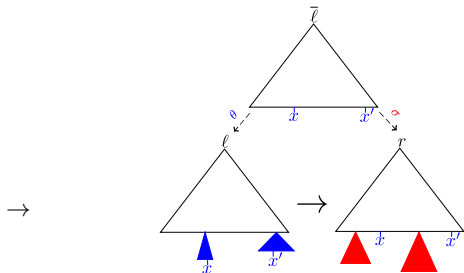


$$r \theta^n$$

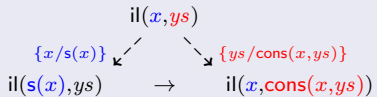
Generalizing Loops



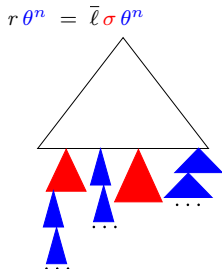
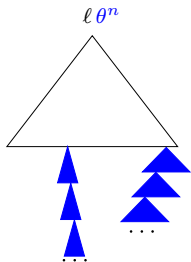
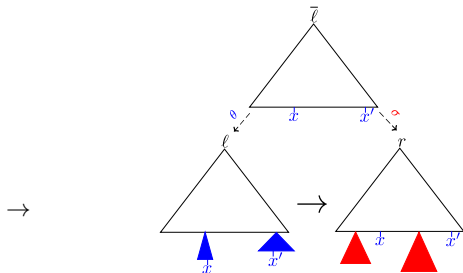
$$\begin{aligned} \ell \theta^n &= \text{il}(s^{n+1}(x), ys) \\ r \theta^n &= \text{il}(s^n(x), \text{cons}(s^n(x), ys)) \end{aligned}$$



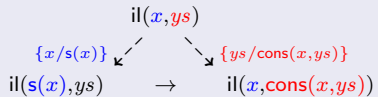
Generalizing Loops



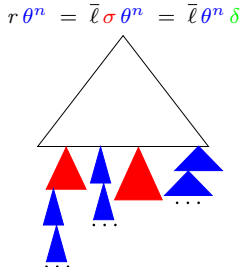
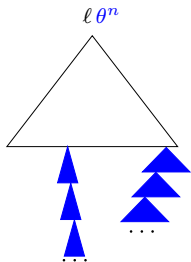
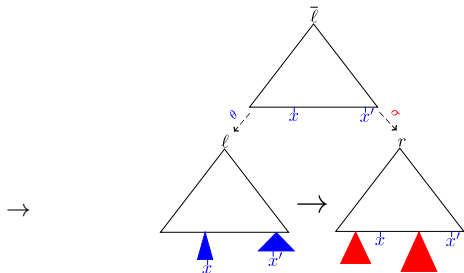
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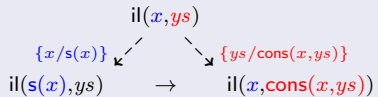
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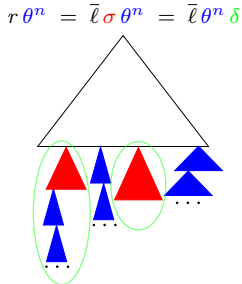
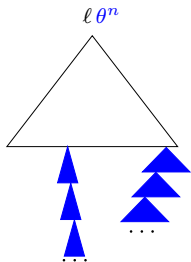
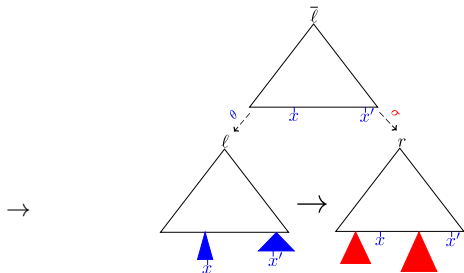
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 \end{aligned}$$



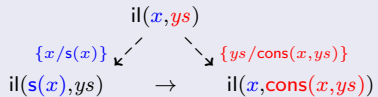
Generalizing Loops



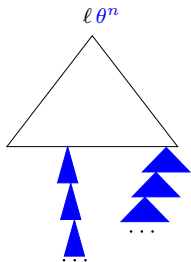
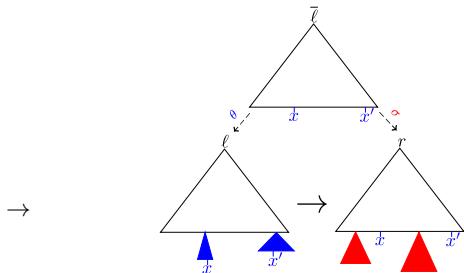
$$\begin{aligned}
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 r \theta^n &= il(s^n(x), cons(s^n(x), ys))
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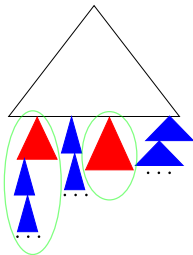
Generalizing Loops



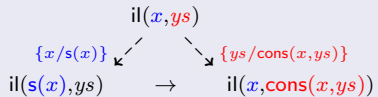
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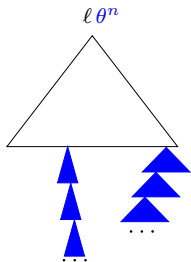
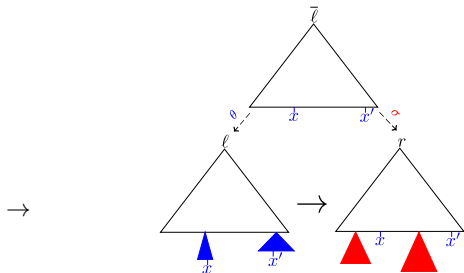
$$r \theta^n = \bar{\ell} \sigma \theta^n = \bar{\ell} \theta^n \delta = \ell \theta^{n-1} \delta$$



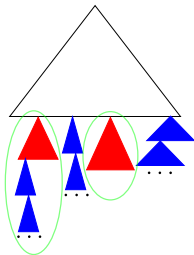
Generalizing Loops



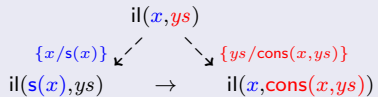
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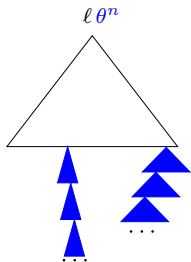
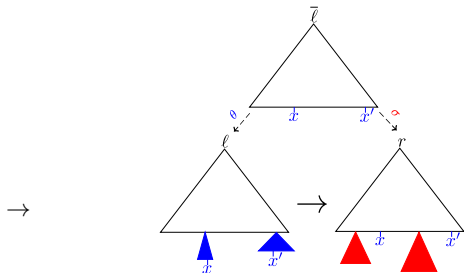
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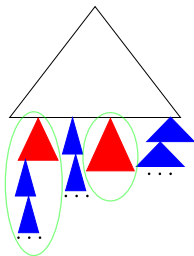
Generalizing Loops



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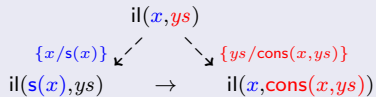


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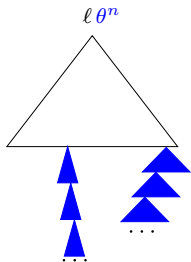
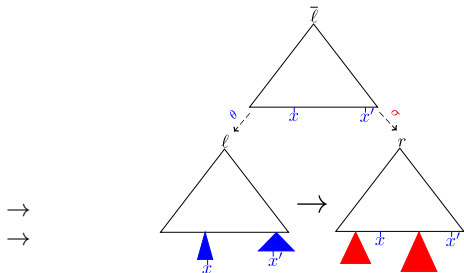


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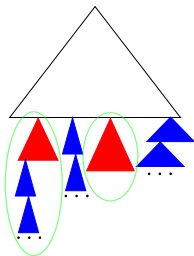
Generalizing Loops



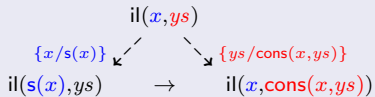
$$\begin{aligned} \ell \theta^n &= \text{il}(s^{n+1}(x), ys) \\ \ell \theta^{n-1} \delta &= \text{il}(s^n(x), \text{cons}(s^n(x), ys)) \\ &= \text{il}(s^{n-1}(x), \text{cons}(s^{n-1}(x), \dots)) \end{aligned}$$



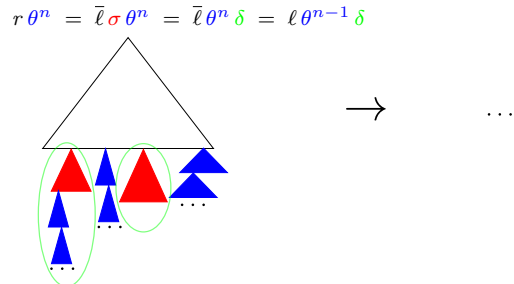
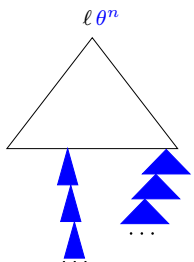
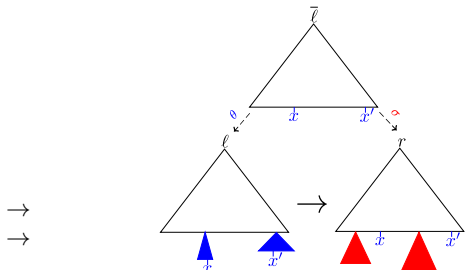
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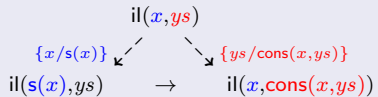
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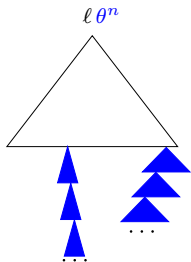
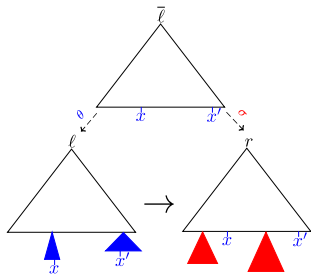
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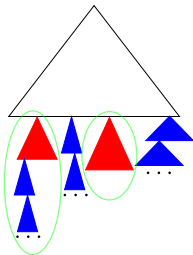
Generalizing Loops



$$\begin{aligned}
 \ell \theta^n &= il(s^{n+1}(x), ys) && \rightarrow \\
 \ell \theta^{n-1} \delta &= il(s^n(x), cons(s^n(x), ys)) && \rightarrow \\
 \ell \theta^{n-2} \delta' &= il(s^{n-1}(x), cons(s^{n-1}(x), \dots)) && \rightarrow \dots
 \end{aligned}$$

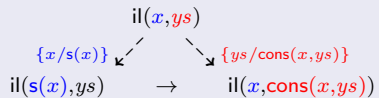


$$r \theta^n = \bar{\ell} \sigma \theta^n = \bar{\ell} \theta^n \delta = \ell \theta^{n-1} \delta$$

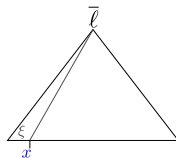
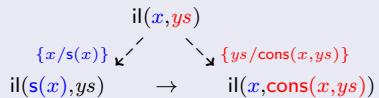


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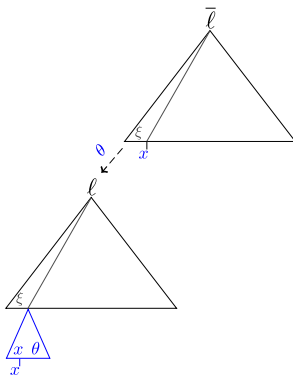
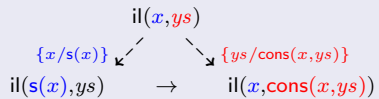
Decreasing Loops



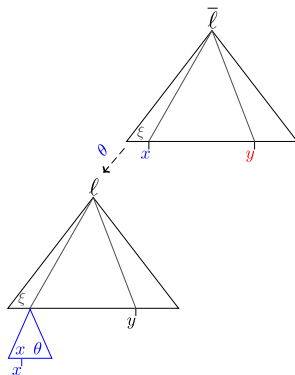
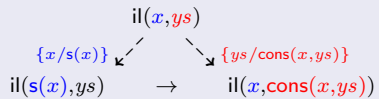
Decreasing Loops



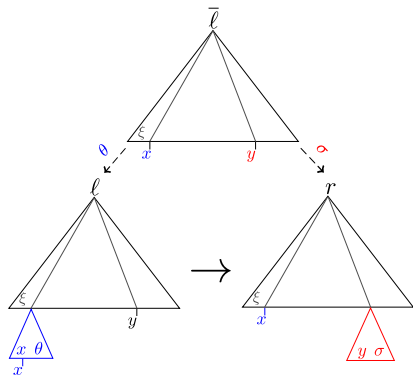
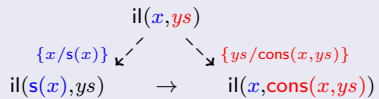
Decreasing Loops



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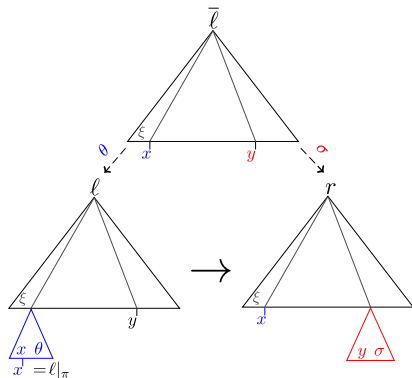


Decreasing Loops

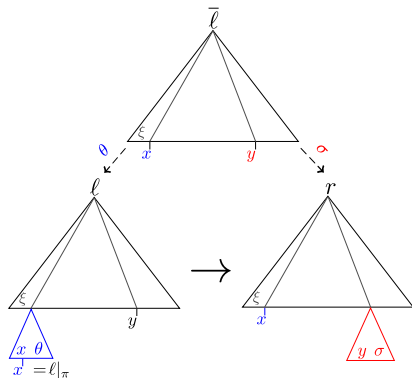
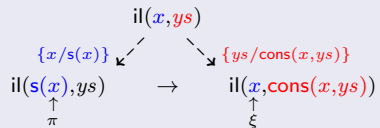


Decreasing Loops

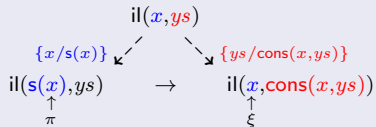
$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \text{il}(x, ys) & \\ \{x/s(x)\} \swarrow & & \searrow \{ys/\text{cons}(x, ys)\} \\ \text{il}(s(x), ys) & \rightarrow & \text{il}(x, \text{cons}(x, ys)) \end{array}$$



Decreasing Loops



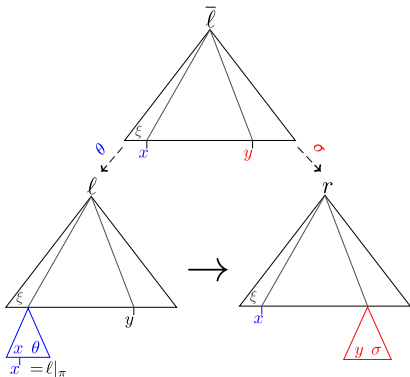
Decreasing Loops



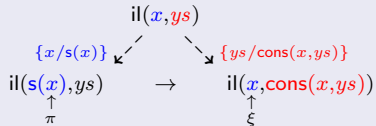
Decreasing Loop $l \rightarrow r$

$x \in \mathcal{V}, \pi \in \mathcal{Pos}$ with

- l basic



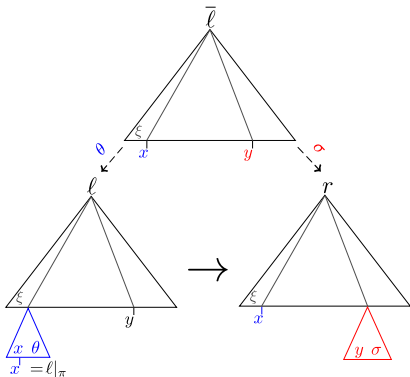
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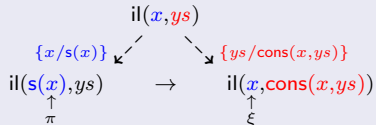
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- $l|_{\pi} = x$



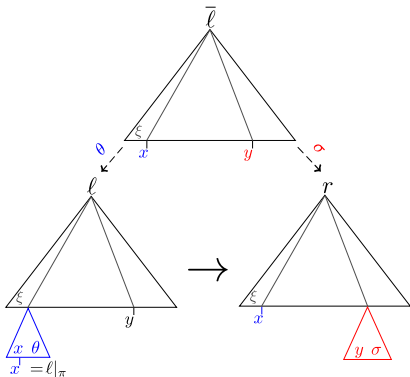
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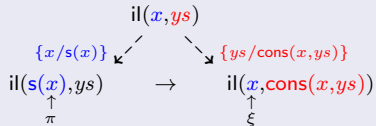
Decreasing Loop $l \rightarrow r$

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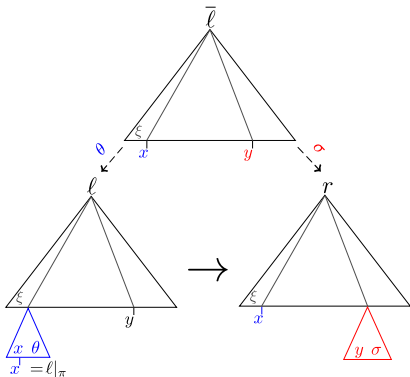
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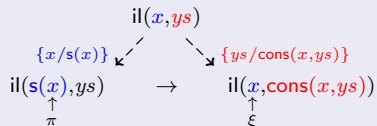
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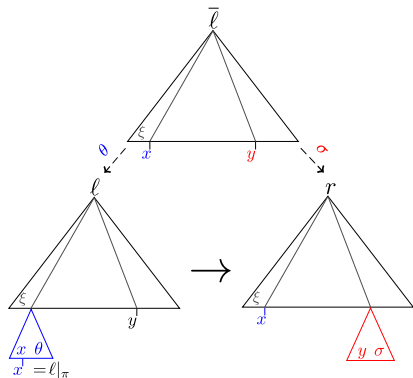
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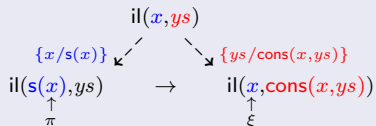
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Theorem: Linear Bounds

If a TRS has a decreasing loop, then $rc(n) \in \Omega(n)$.

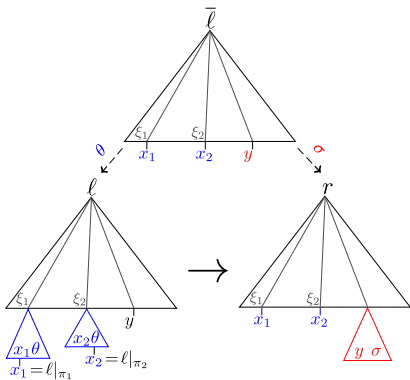
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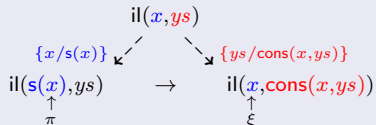
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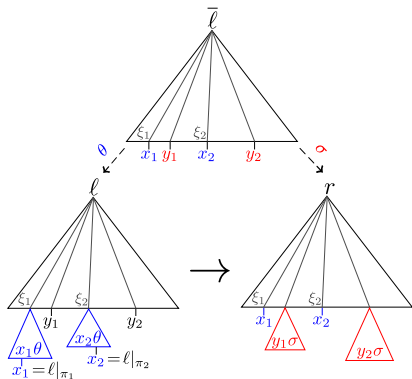
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$x \in \mathcal{V}, \pi \in Pos$ with

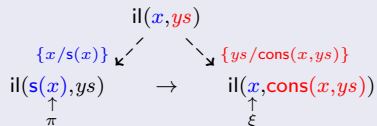
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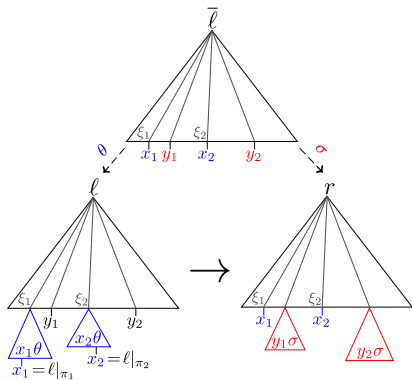
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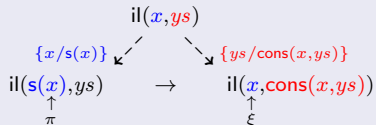
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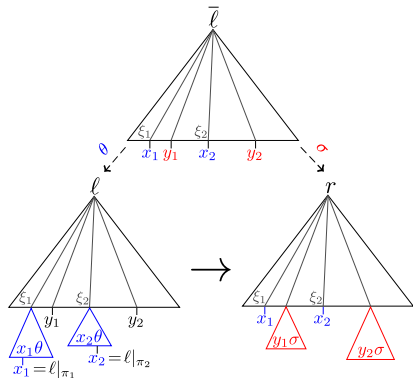
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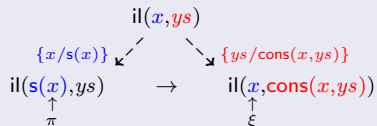
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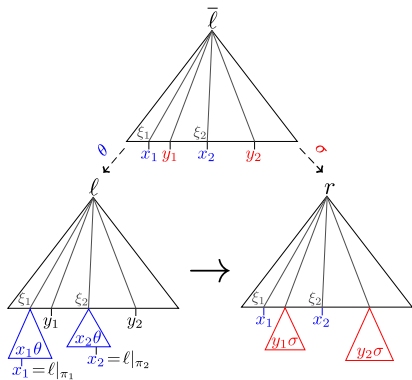
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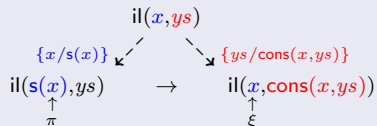
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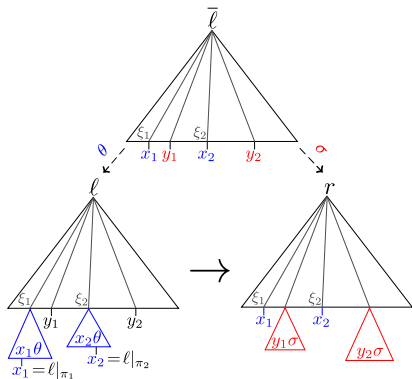
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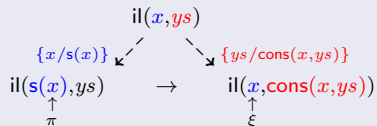
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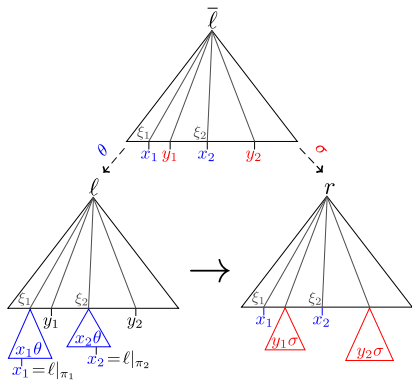
Decreasing Loops



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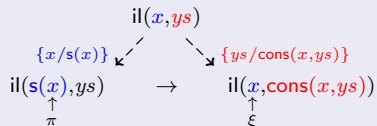
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Decreasing Loops?

- $f(s(x), x) \rightarrow f(x, x)$

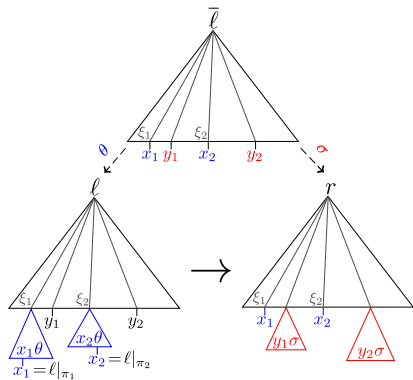
Decreasing Loops



Decreasing Loop $\ell \rightarrow r$

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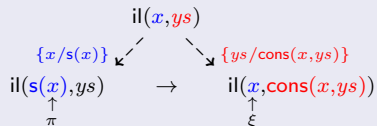
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Decreasing Loops?

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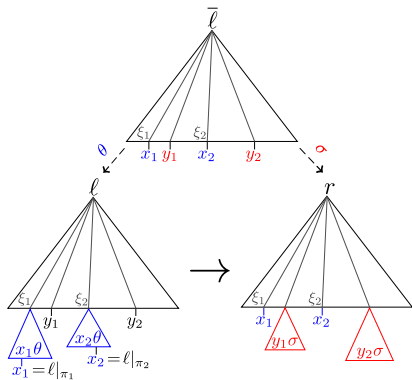
Decreasing Loops



Decreasing Loop $\ell \rightarrow r$

$x_1, \dots, x_m \in \mathcal{V}$, $\pi_1, \dots, \pi_m \in Pos$ with

- ℓ basic and linear
- $\ell|_{\pi_i} = x_i$
- $r|_{\xi_i} = x_i$ for some $\xi_i < \pi_i$
- $\bar{\ell} = \ell[x_1]_{\xi_1} \dots [x_m]_{\xi_m}$ matches r



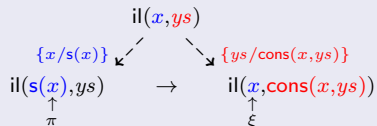
Theorem: Linear Bounds

If a TRS has a decreasing loop, then $rc(n) \in \Omega(n)$.

Decreasing Loops?

- $f(s(x), x) \rightarrow f(x, x)$ **X**

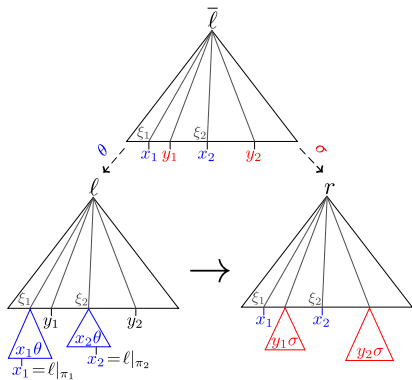
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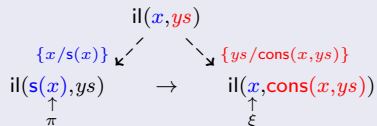
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Decreasing Loops?

- $f(s(x), x) \rightarrow f(x, x)$ ✗
- $f(x) \rightarrow x$

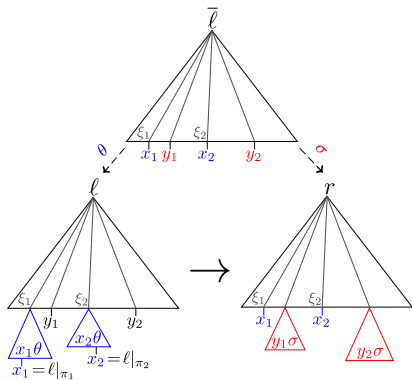
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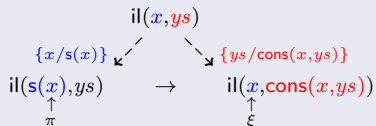
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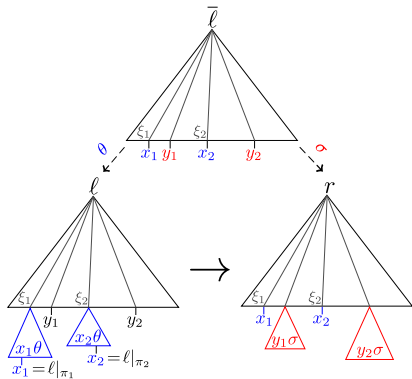
Decreasing Loops



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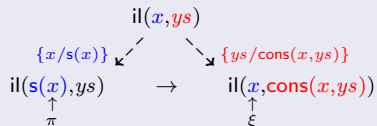
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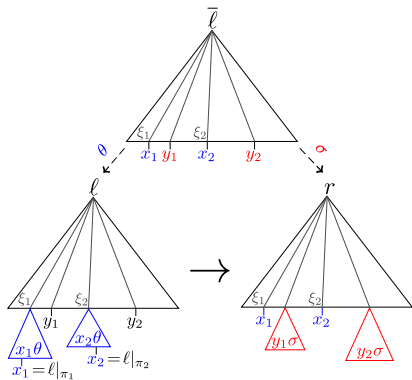
Decreasing Loops



Decreasing Loop $\ell \rightarrow C[r]$

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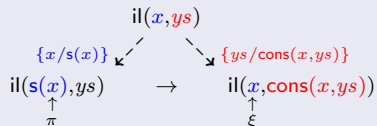
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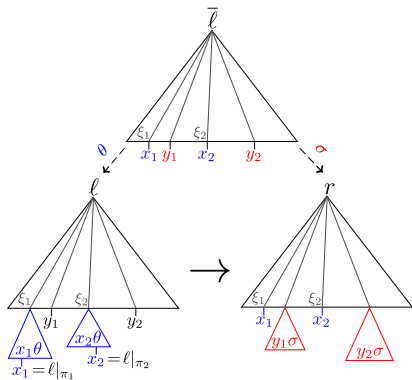
Decreasing Loops



Decreasing Loop $\ell \rightarrow^+ C[r]$

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Decreasing Loops?

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Exponential Bounds

decreasing loop:

linear bound $\Omega(n)$

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same rewrite rule again applicable to rhs

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$f(s(s(x))) \rightarrow \text{plus}(f(s(x)))$

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same rewrite rule again applicable to rhs



$f(s(s(x))) \rightarrow \text{plus}(f(x))$

Exponential Bounds

decreasing loop: *linear bound* $\Omega(n)$

d parallel decreasing loops: *exponential bound* $\Omega(d^n)$

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Exponential Bounds

decreasing loop: *linear bound* $\Omega(n)$

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$f(s(s(x))) \rightarrow \text{plus}(f(s(x)), f(x))$

Exponential Bounds

decreasing loop: *linear bound* $\Omega(n)$

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Fibonacci

$f(s(s(x))) \rightarrow \text{plus}(f(s(x)), f(x))$

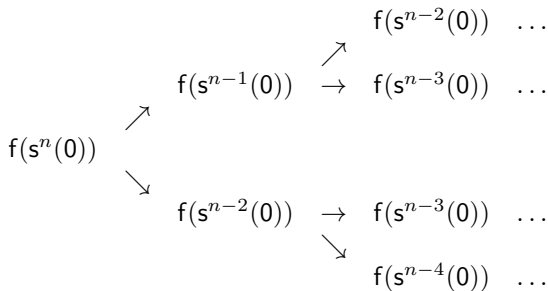
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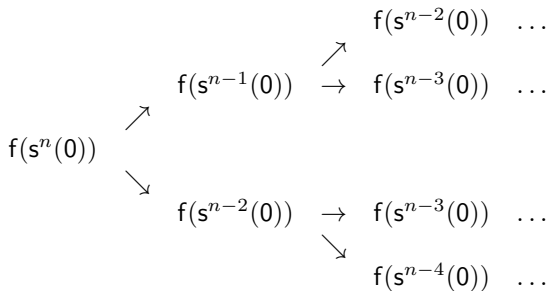
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Fibonacci

$f(s(s(x))) \rightarrow \text{plus}(f(s(x)), f(x))$



Here: $rc(n) \in \Omega(2^n)$

Exponential Bounds

decreasing loop:

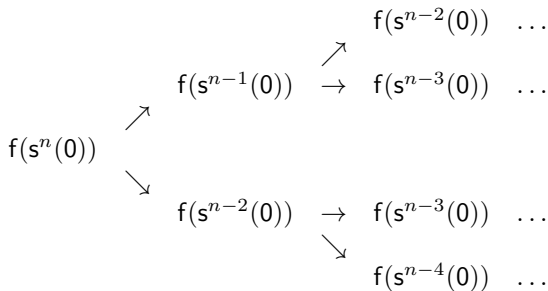
linear bound $\Omega(n)$

d parallel decreasing loops:

exponential bound $\Omega(d^n)$

Traverse

$\text{tr}(\text{node}(x, y)) \rightarrow \text{node}(\text{tr}(x), \text{tr}(y))$



Here: $\text{rc}(n) \in \Omega(2^n)$

Exponential Bounds

decreasing loop:

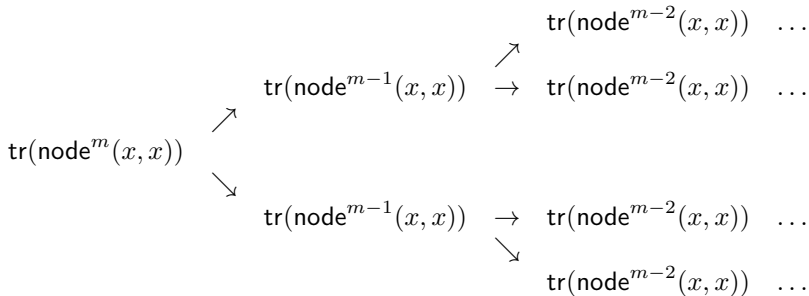
linear bound $\Omega(n)$

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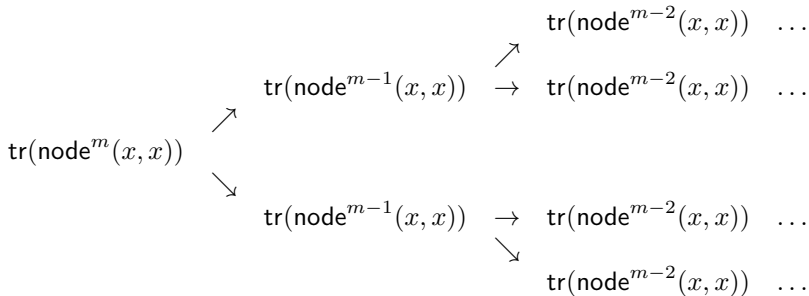
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decreasing loop: *linear bound* $\Omega(n)$

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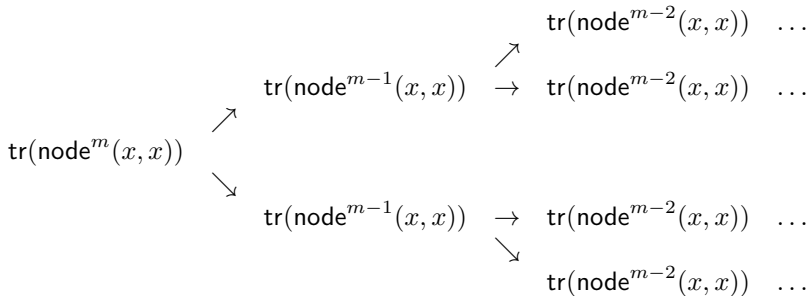
Exponential Bounds

decreasing loop: *linear bound* $\Omega(n)$

d parallel decreasing loops: *exponential bound* $\Omega(d^n)$

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$\text{tr}(\text{node}(x, y)) \rightarrow \text{node}(\text{tr}(x), \text{tr}(y))$



Here: $\text{rc}(n) \notin \Omega(2^n)$, $\text{rc}(n) \in \mathcal{O}(n)$

Exponential Bounds

decreasing loop:

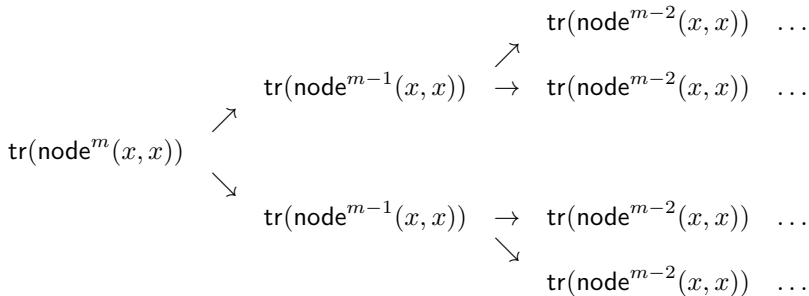
linear bound $\Omega(n)$

d parallel decreasing loops:

exponential bound $\Omega(d^n)$?

Traverse

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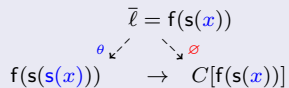


Here: $\text{rc}(n) \notin \Omega(2^n)$, $\text{rc}(n) \in \mathcal{O}(n)$

Compatible Decreasing Loops

$$f(s(s(x))) \rightarrow \text{plus}(f(s(x)), f(x))$$

Compatible Decreasing Loops



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Compatible Decreasing Loops

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \bar{\ell} = f(s(x)) & \\ \theta \swarrow & & \searrow \varnothing \\ f(s(s(x))) & \rightarrow & C[f(s(x))] \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \bar{\ell}' = f(x) & \\ \theta' \swarrow & & \searrow \varnothing \\ f(s(s(x))) & \rightarrow & C'[f(x)] \end{array}$$

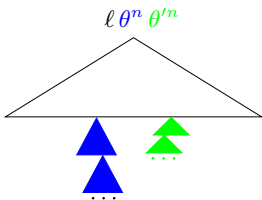
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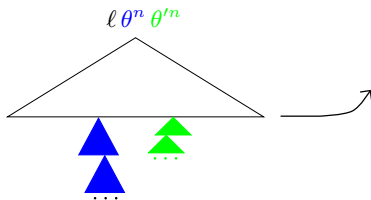
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$r \theta^n \theta'^n$



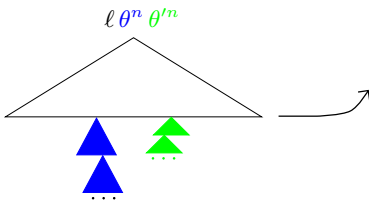
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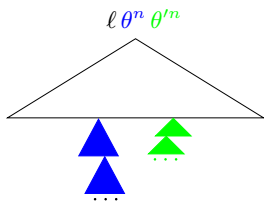
$$r \theta^n \theta'^n = \bar{\ell} \sigma \theta^n \theta'^n$$



Compatible Decreasing Loops

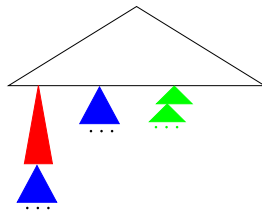
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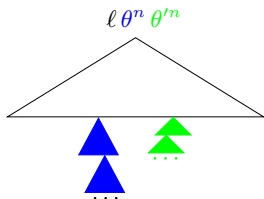
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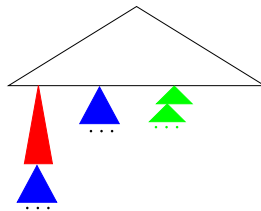
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$$f(s(s(x))) \rightarrow \text{plus}(f(s(x)), f(x))$$

$$r \theta^n \theta'^n = \bar{\ell} \sigma \theta^n \theta'^n = \bar{\ell} \theta^n \theta'^n \delta$$

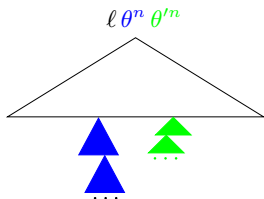


• σ does not interfere with θ'

Compatible Decreasing Loops

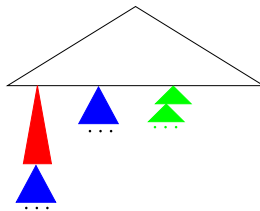
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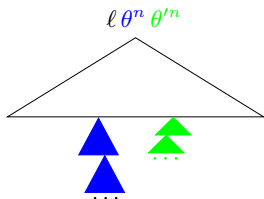


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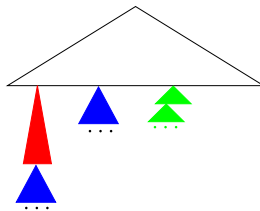
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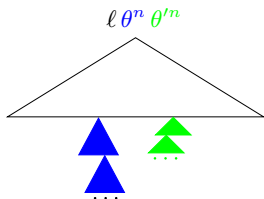
$$r \theta^n \theta'^n = \bar{\ell}' \sigma' \theta^n \theta'^n$$

• σ does not interfere with θ'

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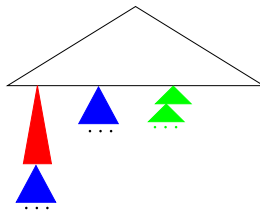
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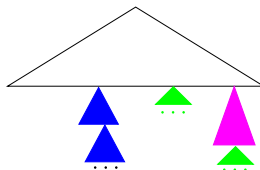


$$f(s(s(x))) \rightarrow \text{plus}(f(s(x)), f(x))$$

$$r \theta^n \theta'^n = \bar{\ell} \sigma \theta^n \theta'^n = \bar{\ell} \theta^n \theta'^n \delta = \ell \theta^{n-1} \theta'^n \delta$$



$$r \theta^n \theta'^n = \bar{\ell}' \sigma' \theta^n \theta'^n$$



• σ does not interfere with θ'

Compatible Decreasing Loops

$$\bar{\ell} = f(s(x))$$

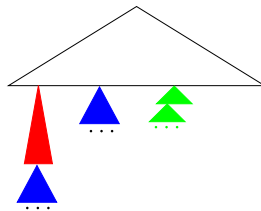
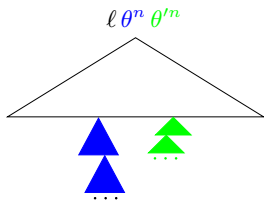
$$f(s(s(x))) \xrightarrow{\theta} C[f(s(x))]$$

$$\bar{\ell}' = f(x)$$

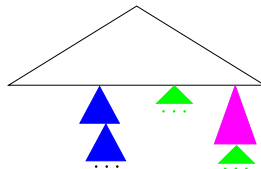
$$f(s(s(x))) \xrightarrow{\theta'} C'[f(x)]$$

$$f(s(s(x))) \rightarrow \text{plus}(f(s(x)), f(x))$$

$$r \theta^n \theta'^n = \bar{\ell} \sigma \theta^n \theta'^n = \bar{\ell} \theta^n \theta'^n \delta = \ell \theta^{n-1} \theta'^n \delta$$



$$r \theta^n \theta'^n = \bar{\ell}' \sigma' \theta^n \theta'^n = \bar{\ell}' \theta^n \theta'^n \delta'$$



- σ does not interfere with θ'
- σ' does not interfere with θ

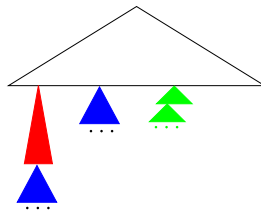
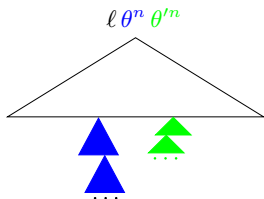
Compatible Decreasing Loops

$$\begin{array}{c} \bar{\ell} = f(s(x)) \\ \theta \swarrow \searrow \sigma \\ f(s(s(x))) \quad \rightarrow \quad C[f(s(x))] \end{array}$$

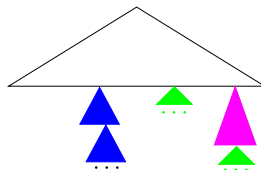
$$\begin{array}{c} \bar{\ell}' = f(x) \\ \theta' \swarrow \searrow \sigma' \\ f(s(s(x))) \quad \rightarrow \quad C'[f(x)] \end{array}$$

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$$r \theta^n \theta'^n = \bar{\ell} \sigma \theta^n \theta'^n = \bar{\ell} \theta^n \theta'^n \delta = \ell \theta^{n-1} \theta'^n \delta$$



$$\begin{aligned} r \theta^n \theta'^n &= \bar{\ell}' \sigma' \theta^n \theta'^n = \bar{\ell}' \theta^n \theta'^n \delta' \\ &= \bar{\ell}' \theta' \theta^n \theta'^{n-1} \delta' \end{aligned}$$



- σ does not interfere with θ'
- σ' does not interfere with θ
- θ and θ' commute

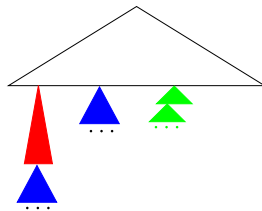
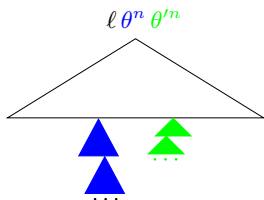
Compatible Decreasing Loops

$$\begin{array}{c} \bar{\ell} = f(s(x)) \\ \theta \swarrow \searrow \sigma \\ f(s(s(x))) \quad \rightarrow \quad C[f(s(x))] \end{array}$$

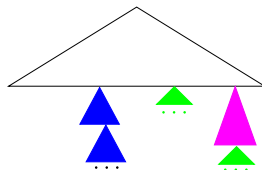
$$\begin{array}{c} \bar{\ell}' = f(x) \\ \theta' \swarrow \searrow \sigma' \\ f(s(s(x))) \quad \rightarrow \quad C'[f(x)] \end{array}$$

$$f(s(s(x))) \rightarrow \text{plus}(f(s(x)), f(x))$$

$$r \theta^n \theta'^n = \bar{\ell} \sigma \theta^n \theta'^n = \bar{\ell} \theta^n \theta'^n \delta = \ell \theta^{n-1} \theta'^n \delta$$



$$\begin{aligned} r \theta^n \theta'^n &= \bar{\ell}' \sigma' \theta^n \theta'^n = \bar{\ell}' \theta^n \theta'^n \delta' \\ &= \bar{\ell}' \theta' \theta^n \theta'^{n-1} \delta' = \ell \theta^n \theta'^{n-1} \delta' \end{aligned}$$



Two decreasing loops are *compatible* iff

- σ does not interfere with θ'
- σ' does not interfere with θ
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Compatible Decreasing Loops

$$\text{tr}(\text{node}(x, y)) \rightarrow \text{node}(\text{tr}(x), \text{tr}(y))$$

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Here: Decreasing loops are not compatible

Compatible Decreasing Loops

Theorem: Linear

Bounds

- If a TRS has a decreasing loop, then $rc(n) \in \Omega(n)$.

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Compatible Decreasing Loops

Theorem: Linear, Exponential

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- If a TRS has a decreasing loop, then $rc(n) \in \Omega(n)$.
- If a TRS has d compatible decreasing loops, then $rc(n) \in \Omega(d^n)$.

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Compatible Decreasing Loops

Theorem: Linear, Exponential, and Infinite Bounds

- If a TRS has a decreasing loop, then $rc(n) \in \Omega(n)$.
- If a TRS has d compatible decreasing loops, then $rc(n) \in \Omega(d^n)$.
- If a TRS has a decreasing loop with $\bar{\ell} = \ell$, then $rc(n) \in \Omega(\omega)$.

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Experiments (865 Examples from *TPDB*)

AProVE with Rewrite Lemmas (RTA 15)

- non-trivial lower bounds for 78 %
- average runtime 24.5 s

$rc(n)$	$\Omega(1)$	$\Omega(n)$	$\Omega(n^2)$	$\Omega(n^3)$	$\Omega(n^{>3})$	<i>EXP</i>	$\Omega(\omega)$
Σ	192	572	73	14	13	1	–

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AProVE with **Decreasing Loops** (JAR 17)

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- average runtime 3.4 s

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AProVE with **both**

- non-trivial lower bounds for 97 %
- avg. runtime 24.4 s (median 2.4 s)

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Worst-Case Lower Bounds for Runtime Complexity

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- compatible decreasing loops imply exponential lower bound
- implementation in AProVE \implies applicable to almost all TRSs in TPDB
- but still incomplete ($rc(n) \in \Omega(n)$ not semi-decidable)

Completeness and Decidability

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Theorem: Incompleteness of Decreasing Loops

Consider class of linear TRSs, where all terms in rules are basic.

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Immortality undecidable $\implies rc_{\mathcal{R}_{\mathcal{M}}}(n) \in \Omega(n)$ not semi-decidable

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Immortality undecidable \implies $rc_{\mathcal{R}_{\mathcal{M}}}(n) \in \Omega(n)$ not semi-decidable
 \implies decreasing loops incomplete for linear bounds \square

Experiments (865 Examples from *TPDB*)

Without Decreasing Loops

$rc_{\mathcal{R}}(n)$	$\Omega(1)$	$\Omega(n)$	$\Omega(n^2)$	$\Omega(n^3)$	$\Omega(n^{>3})$	<i>EXP</i>	$\Omega(\omega)$
$\mathcal{O}(1)$	(34)	–	–	–	–	–	–
$\mathcal{O}(n)$	41	114	–	–	–	–	–
$\mathcal{O}(n^2)$	5	10	3	–	–	–	–
$\mathcal{O}(n^3)$	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
$\mathcal{O}(n^{>3})$	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
<i>EXP</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$\mathcal{O}(\omega)$	145	445	69	13	1	13	–

With Decreasing Loops

$rc_{\mathcal{R}}(n)$	$\Omega(1)$	$\Omega(n)$	$\Omega(n^2)$	$\Omega(n^3)$	$\Omega(n^{>3})$	<i>EXP</i>	$\Omega(\omega)$
$\mathcal{O}(1)$	(34)	–	–	–	–	–	–
$\mathcal{O}(n)$	15	140	–	–	–	–	–
$\mathcal{O}(n^2)$	–	15	3	–	–	–	–
$\mathcal{O}(n^3)$	–	2	1	1	–	–	–
$\mathcal{O}(n^{>3})$	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
<i>EXP</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$\mathcal{O}(\omega)$	14	374	52	10	1	145	90