

**Exercise 1 (Advanced Completion Algorithm):**
**(3 points)**

Please use the advanced completion algorithm from the lecture to generate a convergent TRS of **just three rules** that is equivalent to the following set of equations:

$$\{f(f(x)) \equiv h(x), f(g(x)) \equiv f(x), f(x) \equiv g(x)\}$$

Write down the single steps of the algorithm using the following notation and indicate which transformation rule you apply to which term equation or rewrite rule:

$$\begin{array}{c} \mathcal{E}_1, \mathcal{R}_1 \\ \hline \mathcal{E}_2, \mathcal{R}_2 \\ \hline \mathcal{E}_3, \mathcal{R}_3 \\ \hline \dots \end{array}$$

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

**Solution:**

$$\begin{array}{l} \frac{\{f(f(x)) \equiv h(x), f(g(x)) \equiv f(x), f(x) \equiv g(x)\}, \emptyset}{\{f(f(x)) \equiv h(x), f(g(x)) \equiv f(x)\}, \{f(x) \rightarrow g(x)\}} \quad 1 \\ \frac{\{f(f(x)) \equiv h(x), f(g(x)) \equiv f(x)\}, \{f(x) \rightarrow g(x)\}}{\{g(g(x)) \equiv h(x), g(g(x)) \equiv g(x)\}, \{f(x) \rightarrow g(x)\}} \quad 2 \\ \frac{\{g(g(x)) \equiv h(x), g(g(x)) \equiv g(x)\}, \{f(x) \rightarrow g(x)\}}{\{g(g(x)) \equiv h(x)\}, \{f(x) \rightarrow g(x), g(g(x)) \rightarrow g(x)\}} \quad 3 \\ \frac{\{g(g(x)) \equiv h(x)\}, \{f(x) \rightarrow g(x), g(g(x)) \rightarrow g(x)\}}{\{g(x) \equiv h(x)\}, \{f(x) \rightarrow g(x), g(g(x)) \rightarrow g(x)\}} \quad 4 \\ \frac{\{g(x) \equiv h(x)\}, \{f(x) \rightarrow g(x), g(g(x)) \rightarrow g(x)\}}{\emptyset, \{h(x) \rightarrow g(x), f(x) \rightarrow g(x), g(g(x)) \rightarrow g(x)\}} \quad 5 \\ \frac{\emptyset, \{h(x) \rightarrow g(x), f(x) \rightarrow g(x), g(g(x)) \rightarrow g(x)\}}{\{g(x) \equiv g(x)\}, \{h(x) \rightarrow g(x), f(x) \rightarrow g(x), g(g(x)) \rightarrow g(x)\}} \quad 6 \\ \frac{\{g(x) \equiv g(x)\}, \{h(x) \rightarrow g(x), f(x) \rightarrow g(x), g(g(x)) \rightarrow g(x)\}}{\emptyset, \{h(x) \rightarrow g(x), f(x) \rightarrow g(x), g(g(x)) \rightarrow g(x)\}} \quad 7 \end{array}$$

Step 1: **Orient** term equation  $f(x) \equiv g(x)$ , resulting in  $f(x) \rightarrow g(x)$ .

Step 2: **Reduce** all **equations** by replacing all occurrences of  $f(x)$  by  $g(x)$  (4 substeps).

Step 3: **Orient** term equation  $g(g(x)) \equiv g(x)$ , resulting in  $g(g(x)) \rightarrow g(x)$ .

Step 4: **Reduce** all **equations** by replacing all occurrences of  $g(g(x))$  by  $g(x)$  (1 substep).

Step 5: **Orient** term equation  $g(x) \equiv h(x)$ , resulting in  $h(x) \rightarrow g(x)$ .

Step 6: **Generate** critical pair for overlap of  $g(g(x)) \rightarrow g(x)$  with itself.

Step 7: **Delete** equation  $g(x) \equiv g(x)$ .

After Step 7, all critical pairs of the persistent rules have been considered, and there are no remaining equations. Thus,  $\{h(x) \rightarrow g(x), f(x) \rightarrow g(x), g(g(x)) \rightarrow g(x)\}$  is a convergent TRS which is equivalent to the equation set from which we started.

**Exercise 2 (Advanced Completion Algorithm):**
**(10 points)**

Please use the advanced completion algorithm from the lecture to generate a convergent TRS of **at most five rules** that is equivalent to the following set of equations:

$$\{\text{plus}(\emptyset, y) \equiv y, \text{plus}(s(x), y) \equiv s(\text{plus}(x, y)), p(s(x)) \equiv x, s(p(x)) \equiv x\}$$

Use the same notation as in Exercise 1. As reduction order  $\succ$ , use the LPO with precedence  $\text{plus} \sqsupset s \sqsupset p \sqsupset \mathcal{O}$ . 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).

**Solution:** \_\_\_\_\_

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \{\text{plus}(\mathcal{O}, y) \equiv y, \text{plus}(s(x), y) \equiv s(\text{plus}(x, y)), p(s(x)) \equiv x, s(p(x)) \equiv x\}, \emptyset \\
 \hline
 \{\text{plus}(\mathcal{O}, y) \equiv y, \text{plus}(s(x), y) \equiv s(\text{plus}(x, y)), p(s(x)) \equiv x\}, \{s(p(x)) \rightarrow x\} \\
 \hline
 \{\text{plus}(\mathcal{O}, y) \equiv y, \text{plus}(s(x), y) \equiv s(\text{plus}(x, y))\}, \{p(s(x)) \rightarrow x, s(p(x)) \rightarrow x\} \\
 \hline
 \{\text{plus}(\mathcal{O}, y) \equiv y, \text{plus}(s(x), y) \equiv s(\text{plus}(x, y)), p(x) \equiv p(x), s(x) \equiv s(x)\}, \{p(s(x)) \rightarrow x, s(p(x)) \rightarrow x\} \\
 \hline
 \{\text{plus}(\mathcal{O}, y) \equiv y, \text{plus}(s(x), y) \equiv s(\text{plus}(x, y))\}, \{p(s(x)) \rightarrow x, s(p(x)) \rightarrow x\} \\
 \hline
 \{\text{plus}(\mathcal{O}, y) \equiv y\}, \{\text{plus}(s(x), y) \rightarrow s(\text{plus}(x, y)), p(s(x)) \rightarrow x, s(p(x)) \rightarrow x\} \\
 \hline
 \{\text{plus}(\mathcal{O}, y) \equiv y, s(\text{plus}(p(x), y)) \equiv \text{plus}(x, y)\}, \\
 \{\text{plus}(s(x), y) \rightarrow s(\text{plus}(x, y)), p(s(x)) \rightarrow x, s(p(x)) \rightarrow x\} \\
 \hline
 \{\text{plus}(\mathcal{O}, y) \equiv y\}, \{s(\text{plus}(p(x), y)) \rightarrow \text{plus}(x, y), \\
 \text{plus}(s(x), y) \rightarrow s(\text{plus}(x, y)), p(s(x)) \rightarrow x, s(p(x)) \rightarrow x\} \\
 \hline
 \{\text{plus}(\mathcal{O}, y) \equiv y, \text{plus}(p(x), y) \equiv p(\text{plus}(x, y))\}, \\
 \{s(\text{plus}(p(x), y)) \rightarrow \text{plus}(x, y), \text{plus}(s(x), y) \rightarrow s(\text{plus}(x, y)), p(s(x)) \rightarrow x, s(p(x)) \rightarrow x\} \\
 \hline
 \{\text{plus}(\mathcal{O}, y) \equiv y\}, \{\text{plus}(p(x), y) \rightarrow p(\text{plus}(x, y)), s(\text{plus}(p(x), y)) \rightarrow \text{plus}(x, y), \\
 \text{plus}(s(x), y) \rightarrow s(\text{plus}(x, y)), p(s(x)) \rightarrow x, s(p(x)) \rightarrow x\} \\
 \hline
 \{\text{plus}(\mathcal{O}, y) \equiv y, s(p(\text{plus}(x, y))) \equiv \text{plus}(x, y)\}, \\
 \{\text{plus}(p(x), y) \rightarrow p(\text{plus}(x, y)), \text{plus}(s(x), y) \rightarrow s(\text{plus}(x, y)), p(s(x)) \rightarrow x, s(p(x)) \rightarrow x\} \\
 \hline
 \{\text{plus}(\mathcal{O}, y) \equiv y, \text{plus}(x, y) \equiv \text{plus}(x, y)\}, \\
 \{\text{plus}(p(x), y) \rightarrow p(\text{plus}(x, y)), \text{plus}(s(x), y) \rightarrow s(\text{plus}(x, y)), p(s(x)) \rightarrow x, s(p(x)) \rightarrow x\} \\
 \hline
 \{\text{plus}(\mathcal{O}, y) \equiv y\}, \{\text{plus}(p(x), y) \rightarrow p(\text{plus}(x, y)), \\
 \text{plus}(s(x), y) \rightarrow s(\text{plus}(x, y)), p(s(x)) \rightarrow x, s(p(x)) \rightarrow x\} \\
 \hline
 \{\text{plus}(\mathcal{O}, y) \equiv y, p(\text{plus}(s(x), y)) \equiv \text{plus}(x, y)\}, \{\text{plus}(p(x), y) \rightarrow p(\text{plus}(x, y)), \\
 \text{plus}(s(x), y) \rightarrow s(\text{plus}(x, y)), p(s(x)) \rightarrow x, s(p(x)) \rightarrow x\} \\
 \hline
 \{\text{plus}(\mathcal{O}, y) \equiv y, p(s(\text{plus}(x, y))) \equiv \text{plus}(x, y)\}, \{\text{plus}(p(x), y) \rightarrow p(\text{plus}(x, y)), \\
 \text{plus}(s(x), y) \rightarrow s(\text{plus}(x, y)), p(s(x)) \rightarrow x, s(p(x)) \rightarrow x\} \\
 \hline
 \{\text{plus}(\mathcal{O}, y) \equiv y, \text{plus}(x, y) \equiv \text{plus}(x, y)\}, \{\text{plus}(p(x), y) \rightarrow p(\text{plus}(x, y)), \\
 \text{plus}(s(x), y) \rightarrow s(\text{plus}(x, y)), p(s(x)) \rightarrow x, s(p(x)) \rightarrow x\} \\
 \hline
 \{\text{plus}(\mathcal{O}, y) \equiv y\}, \{\text{plus}(p(x), y) \rightarrow p(\text{plus}(x, y)), \\
 \text{plus}(s(x), y) \rightarrow s(\text{plus}(x, y)), p(s(x)) \rightarrow x, s(p(x)) \rightarrow x\} \\
 \hline
 \emptyset, \{\text{plus}(\mathcal{O}, y) \rightarrow y, \text{plus}(p(x), y) \rightarrow p(\text{plus}(x, y)), \\
 \text{plus}(s(x), y) \rightarrow s(\text{plus}(x, y)), p(s(x)) \rightarrow x, s(p(x)) \rightarrow x\}
 \end{array}$$

Step 1: **Orient** term equation  $s(p(x)) \equiv x$ , resulting in  $s(p(x)) \rightarrow x$ .

Step 2: **Orient** term equation  $p(s(x)) \equiv x$ , resulting in  $p(s(x)) \rightarrow x$ .

Step 3: **Generate** equations  $p(x) \equiv p(x)$  and  $s(x) \equiv s(x)$  for critical pairs of  $s(p(x)) \rightarrow x$  and  $p(s(x)) \rightarrow x$  (2 substeps).

Step 4: **Delete** equations  $p(x) \equiv p(x)$  and  $s(x) \equiv s(x)$  (2 substeps).

Step 5: **Orient** term equation  $\text{plus}(s(x), y) \equiv s(\text{plus}(x, y))$ , resulting in  $\text{plus}(s(x), y) \rightarrow s(\text{plus}(x, y))$ .

Step 6: **Generate** equation  $s(\text{plus}(p(x), y)) \equiv \text{plus}(x, y)$  for critical pair of  $\text{plus}(s(x), y) \rightarrow s(\text{plus}(x, y))$  and  $s(p(x)) \rightarrow x$ .

Step 7: **Orient** term equation  $s(\text{plus}(p(x), y)) \equiv \text{plus}(x, y)$ , resulting in  $s(\text{plus}(p(x), y)) \rightarrow \text{plus}(x, y)$ .

Step 8: **Generate** equation  $\text{plus}(p(x), y) \equiv p(\text{plus}(x, y))$  for one of the critical pairs of  $p(s(x)) \rightarrow x$  and  $s(\text{plus}(p(x), y)) \rightarrow \text{plus}(x, y)$ .

Step 9: **Orient** term equation  $\text{plus}(p(x), y) \equiv p(\text{plus}(x, y))$ , resulting in  $\text{plus}(p(x), y) \equiv p(\text{plus}(x, y))$ .

Step 10: **Reduce** the **left**-hand side of the rule  $s(\text{plus}(p(x), y)) \rightarrow \text{plus}(x, y)$  using the rule  $\text{plus}(p(x), y) \rightarrow p(\text{plus}(x, y))$ , resulting in the equation  $s(p(\text{plus}(x, y))) \equiv \text{plus}(x, y)$ .

Step 11: **Reduce** the left-hand side of the equation  $s(p(\text{plus}(x, y))) \equiv \text{plus}(x, y)$  using the rule  $s(p(x)) \rightarrow x$ , resulting in the equation  $\text{plus}(x, y) \equiv \text{plus}(x, y)$ .

Step 12: **Delete** the equation  $\text{plus}(x, y) \equiv \text{plus}(x, y)$ .

Step 13: **Generate** equation  $p(\text{plus}(s(x), y)) \equiv \text{plus}(x, y)$  for the critical pair of  $s(p(x)) \rightarrow x$  and  $\text{plus}(s(x), y) \rightarrow s(\text{plus}(x, y))$ .

Step 14: **Reduce** the left-hand side of the equation  $p(\text{plus}(s(x), y)) \rightarrow \text{plus}(x, y)$  using the rule  $\text{plus}(s(x), y) \rightarrow s(\text{plus}(x, y))$ , resulting in the equation  $p(s(\text{plus}(x, y))) \equiv \text{plus}(x, y)$ .

Step 15: **Reduce** the left-hand side of the equation  $p(s(\text{plus}(x, y))) \equiv \text{plus}(x, y)$  using the rule  $p(s(x)) \rightarrow x$ , resulting in the equation  $\text{plus}(x, y) \equiv \text{plus}(x, y)$ .

Step 16: **Delete** the equation  $\text{plus}(x, y) \equiv \text{plus}(x, y)$ .

Step 17: **Orient** term equation  $\text{plus}(\emptyset, y) \equiv y$ , resulting in  $\text{plus}(\emptyset, y) \rightarrow y$ .

After Step 17, all critical pairs of the persistent rules have been considered,<sup>1</sup> and there are no remaining equations. Thus,  $\{\text{plus}(\emptyset, y) \rightarrow y, \text{plus}(p(x), y) \rightarrow p(\text{plus}(x, y)), \text{plus}(s(x), y) \rightarrow s(\text{plus}(x, y)), s(p(x)) \rightarrow x, p(s(x)) \rightarrow x\}$  is a convergent TRS which is equivalent to the equation set from which we started.

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<sup>1</sup>Note that we have not generated an equation for the critical pair  $\langle \text{plus}(s(x), y), s(\text{plus}(x, y)) \rangle$  that arises from the rules  $s(\text{plus}(p(x), y)) \rightarrow \text{plus}(x, y)$  and  $p(s(x)) \rightarrow x$ . Nonetheless, our transformation sequence is a *fair* sequence because the rule  $s(\text{plus}(p(x), y)) \rightarrow \text{plus}(x, y)$  is not persistent.