## Certification of Constrained Rewriting

René Thiemann<br>joint work with Christian Sternagel<br>Computational Logic, University of Innsbruck

05 July 2012

## Outline

- Task 5: Certification
- IsaFoR + CeTA
- Progress in Task 5


## Outline

- Task 5: Certification
- IsaFoR + CeTA
- Progress in Task 5


## Overview of Task 5

- abstract goal: certification of constrained rewriting
- 3 concrete goals:


## Overview of Task 5

- abstract goal: certification of constrained rewriting
- 3 concrete goals:

1. formalization and certification of loops w.r.t. strategy (does a loop $t \rightarrow^{+} C[t \mu]$ respect strategy w.r.t. forbidden patterns?)

## Overview of Task 5

- abstract goal: certification of constrained rewriting
- 3 concrete goals:

1. formalization and certification of loops w.r.t. strategy (does a loop $t \rightarrow^{+} C[t \mu]$ respect strategy w.r.t. forbidden patterns?)
2. formalization and certification of soundness and completeness results of unraveling transformation from conditional to unconditional rewriting

## Overview of Task 5

- abstract goal: certification of constrained rewriting
- 3 concrete goals:

1. formalization and certification of loops w.r.t. strategy (does a loop $t \rightarrow^{+} C[t \mu]$ respect strategy w.r.t. forbidden patterns?)
2. formalization and certification of soundness and completeness results of unraveling transformation from conditional to unconditional rewriting
3. formalization and certification of constrained rewriting steps, taking output of general rewrite tool of Task 1

## Overview of Task 5

- abstract goal: certification of constrained rewriting
- 3 concrete goals:

1. formalization and certification of loops w.r.t. strategy (does a loop $t \rightarrow^{+} C[t \mu]$ respect strategy w.r.t. forbidden patterns?)
2. formalization and certification of soundness and completeness results of unraveling transformation from conditional to unconditional rewriting
3. formalization and certification of constrained rewriting steps, taking output of general rewrite tool of Task 1

- working plan: late start

|  | 1st year | 2nd year | 3rd year |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Thiemann | 1 M | 2 M | 1 M |
| Zankl |  | 1 M | 1 M |
| PD2 |  | 6 M | 12 M |
| Sternagel |  |  | 2 M |

## Goal 1: Loops w.r.t. strategy

Consider leftmost-outermost rewriting: $\stackrel{l a}{\longrightarrow}$

$$
\begin{aligned}
x==y & \rightarrow \text { eq }(\operatorname{chk}(x), \operatorname{chk}(y)) \\
\mathrm{eq}(x, x) & \rightarrow \text { true } \\
\operatorname{chk}(x) & \rightarrow \text { false } \\
\mathrm{eq}(\text { false }, y) & \rightarrow \text { false }
\end{aligned}
$$

Above TRS can be used to check equality of arbitrary terms in constant number of reductions

- $t==t \xrightarrow{\text { la }} \operatorname{eq}(\operatorname{chk}(t), \operatorname{chk}(t)) \xrightarrow{\text { lo }}$ true


## Goal 1: Loops w.r.t. strategy

Consider leftmost-outermost rewriting: $\stackrel{\text { lo }}{ }$

$$
\begin{aligned}
x==y & \rightarrow \text { eq }(\operatorname{chk}(x), \operatorname{chk}(y)) \\
\mathrm{eq}(x, x) & \rightarrow \text { true } \\
\operatorname{chk}(x) & \rightarrow \text { false } \\
\mathrm{eq}(\text { false }, y) & \rightarrow \text { false }
\end{aligned}
$$

Above TRS can be used to check equality of arbitrary terms in constant number of reductions

- $t=t \xrightarrow{\text { lo }} \mathrm{eq}(\operatorname{chk}(t), \operatorname{chk}(t)) \xrightarrow{\mathrm{l} a}$ true
- $s==t \xrightarrow{\text { lo }} \mathrm{eq}(\operatorname{chk}(s), \operatorname{chk}(t)) \xrightarrow{\text { lo }} \mathrm{eq}($ false, $\operatorname{chk}(t)) \xrightarrow{\text { lo }}$ false if $s \neq t$


## Goal 1: Loops w.r.t. strategy

Consider leftmost-outermost rewriting: $\stackrel{\text { lo }}{ }$

$$
\begin{aligned}
x==y & \rightarrow \text { eq }(\operatorname{chk}(x), \operatorname{chk}(y)) \\
\mathrm{eq}(x, x) & \rightarrow \text { true } \\
\operatorname{chk}(x) & \rightarrow \text { false } \\
\mathrm{eq}(\text { false }, y) & \rightarrow \text { false }
\end{aligned}
$$

Above TRS can be used to check equality of arbitrary terms in constant number of reductions

- $t==t \xrightarrow{\text { lo }} \mathrm{eq}(\operatorname{chk}(t), \operatorname{chk}(t)) \xrightarrow{\mathrm{l} a}$ true
- $s==t \xrightarrow{\text { lo }} \mathrm{eq}(\operatorname{chk}(s), \operatorname{chk}(t)) \xrightarrow{\text { lo }} \mathrm{eq}($ false, $\operatorname{chk}(t)) \xrightarrow{\text { lo }}$ false if $s \neq t$

If strategy is ignored, unwanted behaviour can occur

- $t==t \rightarrow \mathrm{eq}(\operatorname{chk}(t), \operatorname{chk}(t)) \rightarrow \mathrm{eq}($ false, $\operatorname{chk}(t)) \rightarrow$ false
- $s==t \rightarrow \mathrm{eq}(\operatorname{chk}(s), \operatorname{chk}(t)) \rightarrow \mathrm{eq}(\operatorname{chk}(t)$, false $) \rightarrow \mathrm{eq}($ false, false $) \rightarrow$ true


## Goal 1: Loops w.r.t. strategy

Consider leftmost-outermost rewriting: $\stackrel{\text { lo }}{ }$

$$
\begin{aligned}
x==y & \rightarrow \text { eq }(\operatorname{chk}(x), \operatorname{chk}(y)) \\
\mathrm{eq}(x, x) & \rightarrow \text { true } \\
\operatorname{chk}(x) & \rightarrow \text { false } \\
\mathrm{eq}(\text { false }, y) & \rightarrow \text { false }
\end{aligned}
$$

Above TRS can be used to check equality of arbitrary terms in constant number of reductions

- $t==t \xrightarrow{\text { la }} \mathrm{eq}(\operatorname{chk}(t), \operatorname{chk}(t)) \xrightarrow{\mathrm{l} a}$ true
- $s=t \xrightarrow{\text { lo }} \mathrm{eq}(\operatorname{chk}(s), \operatorname{chk}(t)) \xrightarrow{\text { lo }} \mathrm{eq}($ false, $\operatorname{chk}(t)) \xrightarrow{\text { lo }}$ false if $s \neq t$

If strategy is ignored, unwanted behaviour can occur

- $t==t \rightarrow \mathrm{eq}(\operatorname{chk}(t), \operatorname{chk}(t)) \rightarrow \mathrm{eq}($ false, $\operatorname{chk}(t)) \rightarrow$ false
- $s==t \rightarrow \mathrm{eq}(\operatorname{chk}(s), \operatorname{chk}(t)) \rightarrow \mathrm{eq}(\operatorname{chk}(t)$, false $) \rightarrow \mathrm{eq}($ false, false $) \rightarrow$ true
$\Rightarrow$ (Non-)Termination analysis has to be strategy aware


## Goal 1: Loops w.r.t. strategy

Considered strategies for rewrite step $s \rightarrow_{p} t$

- innermost (no redex strictly below position $p$ )
- outermost (no redex strictly above position $p$ )
- forbidden patterns generalizes innermost and outermost strategies (includes flexible combination of no redex below/at/above position $p$ )


## Goal 1: Loops w.r.t. strategy

Considered strategies for rewrite step $s \rightarrow_{p} t$

- innermost (no redex strictly below position $p$ )
- outermost (no redex strictly above position $p$ )
- forbidden patterns generalizes innermost and outermost strategies (includes flexible combination of no redex below/at/above position $p$ )

Loop under strategy

- loop $t \rightarrow \ldots u \rightarrow_{p} v \rightarrow \ldots C[t \mu]_{q}$ respects strategy iff reduction

$$
\underbrace{C[C[C[\ldots C}_{n}[u \underbrace{\mu] \ldots \mu] \mu] \mu}_{n}] \rightarrow_{q \ldots q p} \underbrace{C[C[C[\ldots C}_{n}[v \underbrace{\mu] \ldots \mu] \mu] \mu}_{n}]
$$

respects strategy for all $n$ and all steps $u \rightarrow_{p} v$ in the loop

## Goal 1: Loops w.r.t. strategy

Considered strategies for rewrite step $s \rightarrow_{p} t$

- innermost (no redex strictly below position $p$ )
- outermost (no redex strictly above position $p$ )
- forbidden patterns generalizes innermost and outermost strategies (includes flexible combination of no redex below/at/above position $p$ )
Loop under strategy
- loop $t \rightarrow \ldots u \rightarrow_{p} v \rightarrow \ldots C[t \mu]_{q}$ respects strategy iff reduction

$$
\underbrace{C[C[C[\ldots C}_{n}[u \underbrace{\mu] \ldots \mu] \mu] \mu}_{n}] \rightarrow_{q \ldots q p} \underbrace{C[C[C[\ldots C}_{n}[v \underbrace{\mu] \ldots \mu] \mu] \mu}_{n}]
$$

respects strategy for all $n$ and all steps $u \rightarrow_{p} v$ in the loop

- decidable for
- context-sensitive rewriting (trivial)
- innermost strategy (difficult)
- outermost strategy (even more difficult)
- forbidden patterns (most difficult)


## Goal 2: Unraveling

- Unraveling is transformation $\mathcal{U}$ from conditional to standard rewriting
- Evaluation of conditions is encoded using $U$-symbols
- Variations in how many auxiliary variables are used as arguments of $U$


## Goal 2: Unraveling

- Unraveling is transformation $\mathcal{U}$ from conditional to standard rewriting
- Evaluation of conditions is encoded using $U$-symbols
- Variations in how many auxiliary variables are used as arguments of $U$
- Example:

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\operatorname{div}(x, \mathrm{~s}(y)) \rightarrow 0 & \mid x \leq y \rightarrow^{*} \text { true } \\
\operatorname{div}(x, \mathrm{~s}(y)) \rightarrow \mathrm{s}(\operatorname{div}(x-\mathrm{s}(y), \mathrm{s}(y))) & \mid x \leq y \rightarrow^{*} \text { false }
\end{array}
$$

becomes

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\operatorname{div}(x, \mathrm{~s}(y)) \rightarrow \mathrm{U}_{1}(x \leq y, x, y) & \mathrm{U}_{1}(\text { true }, x, y) \rightarrow 0 \\
\operatorname{div}(x, \mathrm{~s}(y)) \rightarrow \mathrm{U}_{2}(x \leq y, x, y) & \mathrm{U}_{2}(\text { false }, x, y) \rightarrow \mathrm{s}(\operatorname{div}(x-\mathrm{s}(y), \mathrm{s}(y)))
\end{array}
$$

red variables are subject to optimizations

## Goal 2: Unraveling

- Completeness of unraveling is easy: $s \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}} t$ implies $s \rightarrow_{\mathcal{U}_{(\mathcal{R})}}^{+} t$
- Soundness is much harder and does not always hold: if $s \rightarrow_{\mathcal{U}(\mathcal{R})}^{*} t$ then $s \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}}^{*} t$ for $s$ and $t$ not containing $U$-symbols sufficient conditions like
- ultra left linearity (for optimized and non-optimized unraveling)
- ultra weak left linearity


## Goal 3: Certifying constrained rewriting

- Completely depends on results of Task 1:
- what kinds of constraints?
- definition of rewrite relation?
- ...


## Outline

## - Task 5: Certification

- IsaFoR + CeTA
- Progress in Task 5

(Let $\succ$ be some order. If $\ell \succ r \ldots$ )







## Isabelle/HOL

- Isabelle/HOL: Interactive theorem proving for higher order logic
- HOL: functional programming + theorem proving


## Isabelle/HOL

- Isabelle/HOL: Interactive theorem proving for higher order logic
- HOL: functional programming + theorem proving
(* programming *)
datatype 'a list $=$ Nil $\mid$ Cons 'a ('a list)
fun insert where
insert $\times$ Nil $=$ Cons $\times$ Nil
insert $x$ (Cons $y$ ys) $=$ if $x \leq y$ then Cons $x$ (Cons $y$ ys) else...


## Isabelle/HOL

- Isabelle/HOL: Interactive theorem proving for higher order logic
- HOL: functional programming + theorem proving
(* programming $*$ )
datatype 'a list $=$ Nil $\mid$ Cons 'a ('a list)
fun insert where
insert $\times$ Nil $=$ Cons $\times$ Nil
insert $x$ (Cons $y$ ys) $=$ if $x \leq y$ then Cons $x$ (Cons $y$ ys) else...
( $*$ specifying $*$ )
fun sorted where
sorted Nil = True
sorted $($ Cons $\times$ Nil $)=$ True
sorted $($ Cons $x($ Cons $y$ ys) $)=x \leq y \wedge$ sorted $($ Cons $y$ ys)


## Isabelle/HOL

- Isabelle/HOL: Interactive theorem proving for higher order logic
- HOL: functional programming + theorem proving
(* programming *)
datatype 'a list $=$ Nil $\mid$ Cons 'a ('a list)
fun insert where
insert $\times$ Nil $=$ Cons $\times$ Nil
insert $x$ (Cons $y$ ys) $=$ if $x \leq y$ then Cons $x$ (Cons $y$ ys) else...
(* specifying *)
fun sorted where
sorted Nil = True
sorted $($ Cons $\times$ Nil $)=$ True
sorted $($ Cons $x($ Cons $y$ ys) $)=x \leq y \wedge$ sorted $($ Cons $y$ ys)
(* proving *)
lemma: sorted xs $\Longrightarrow$ sorted (insert $x$ xs)
proof(induction xs...)


## IsaFoR: Isabelle/HOL Formalization of Rewriting

- library on rewriting, deep embedding (TRS is data object)

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { datatype }\left({ }^{\prime} f,^{\prime} v\right) \text { term } & =\operatorname{Var}^{\prime} v \mid \text { Fun }{ }^{\prime} f\left(\left(^{\prime} f,,^{\prime} v\right) \text { term list }\right) \\
\text { type_synonym }\left(\left(^{\prime} f,^{\prime} v\right)\right. \text { trs } & =\left(\left(\left(^{\prime} f,{ }^{\prime} v\right) \text { term } \times\left({ }^{\prime} v\right)\right.\right. \text { term set }
\end{array}
$$

## IsaFoR: Isabelle/HOL Formalization of Rewriting

- library on rewriting, deep embedding (TRS is data object)

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { datatype }\left({ }^{\prime} f,^{\prime} v\right) \text { term } & =\operatorname{Var}^{\prime} v \mid \text { Fun }{ }^{\prime} f\left(\left(^{\prime} f,,^{\prime} v\right) \text { term list }\right) \\
\text { type_synonym }\left(\left(^{\prime} f,^{\prime} v\right)\right. \text { trs } & =\left(\left(\left(^{\prime} f,{ }^{\prime} v\right) \text { term } \times\left({ }^{\prime} v\right)\right.\right. \text { term set }
\end{array}
$$

- supported constraints:


## IsaFoR: Isabelle/HOL Formalization of Rewriting

- library on rewriting, deep embedding (TRS is data object)

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { datatype }\left({ }^{\prime} f,^{\prime} v\right) \text { term } & =\operatorname{Var}^{\prime} v \mid \text { Fun }{ }^{\prime} f\left(\left(^{\prime} f,,^{\prime} v\right) \text { term list }\right) \\
\text { type_synonym }\left(\left(^{\prime} f,^{\prime} v\right)\right. \text { trs } & =\left(\left(\left(^{\prime} f,{ }^{\prime} v\right) \text { term } \times\left({ }^{\prime} v\right)\right.\right. \text { term set }
\end{array}
$$

- supported constraints:
- innermost strategy (many results)


## IsaFoR: Isabelle/HOL Formalization of Rewriting

- library on rewriting, deep embedding (TRS is data object)

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { datatype }\left({ }^{\prime} f,^{\prime} v\right) \text { term } & =\text { Var }^{\prime} v \mid \text { Fun }{ }^{\prime} f\left(\left(^{\prime} f,,^{\prime} v\right) \text { term list }\right) \\
\text { type_synonym }\left(\left(^{\prime} f,^{\prime} v\right)\right. \text { trs } & =\left(\left({ }^{\prime} f,,^{\prime} v\right)\right. \text { term serm }
\end{array}
$$

- supported constraints:
- innermost strategy (many results)
- substitution constraint nfs to allow free variables in right-hand sides:

$$
C[\ell \sigma] \stackrel{n f f_{\mathcal{R}}^{\mathcal{Q}}}{ } C[r \sigma] \text { for } \ell \rightarrow r \in \mathcal{R} \text { if }
$$

- all arguments of $\ell \sigma$ are in normal form w.r.t. $\rightarrow_{\mathcal{Q}}$ (innermost)
- if $n f s$ then $x \sigma$ is in normal form w.r.t. $\rightarrow_{\mathcal{Q}}$ for all $x \in \mathcal{V}(\ell) \cup \mathcal{V}(r)$


## IsaFoR: Isabelle/HOL Formalization of Rewriting

- library on rewriting, deep embedding (TRS is data object)

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { datatype }\left({ }^{\prime} f,^{\prime} v\right) \text { term } & =\text { Var }^{\prime} v \mid \text { Fun }{ }^{\prime} f\left(\left(^{\prime} f,,^{\prime} v\right) \text { term list }\right) \\
\text { type_synonym }\left(\left(^{\prime} f,^{\prime} v\right)\right. \text { trs } & =\left(\left(\left(^{\prime} f,,^{\prime} v\right) \text { term }\right)\right. \text { term set }
\end{array}
$$

- supported constraints:
- innermost strategy (many results)
- substitution constraint nfs to allow free variables in right-hand sides:

$$
C[\ell \sigma] \stackrel{n f f_{\mathcal{R}}^{\mathcal{Q}}}{ } C[r \sigma] \text { for } \ell \rightarrow r \in \mathcal{R} \text { if }
$$

- all arguments of $\ell \sigma$ are in normal form w.r.t. $\rightarrow_{\mathcal{Q}}$ (innermost)
- if $n f s$ then $x \sigma$ is in normal form w.r.t. $\rightarrow_{\mathcal{Q}}$ for all $x \in \mathcal{V}(\ell) \cup \mathcal{V}(r)$
- outermost strategy (few results)


## IsaFoR: Isabelle/HOL Formalization of Rewriting

- library on rewriting, deep embedding (TRS is data object)

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { datatype }\left({ }^{\prime} f,^{\prime} v\right) \text { term } & =\text { Var }^{\prime} v \mid \text { Fun }{ }^{\prime} f\left(\left(^{\prime} f,,^{\prime} v\right) \text { term list }\right) \\
\text { type_synonym }\left(\left(^{\prime} f,^{\prime} v\right)\right. \text { trs } & =\left(\left(\left(^{\prime} f,,^{\prime} v\right) \text { term }\right)\right. \text { term set }
\end{array}
$$

- supported constraints:
- innermost strategy (many results)
- substitution constraint nfs to allow free variables in right-hand sides:

$$
C[\ell \sigma] \stackrel{n f s_{\mathcal{R}}^{\mathcal{Q}}}{ } C[r \sigma] \text { for } \ell \rightarrow r \in \mathcal{R} \text { if }
$$

- all arguments of $\ell \sigma$ are in normal form w.r.t. $\rightarrow_{\mathcal{Q}}$ (innermost)
- if $n f s$ then $x \sigma$ is in normal form w.r.t. $\rightarrow_{\mathcal{Q}}$ for all $x \in \mathcal{V}(\ell) \cup \mathcal{V}(r)$
- outermost strategy (few results)
- focus on termination criteria


## IsaFoR: Isabelle/HOL Formalization of Rewriting

- library on rewriting, deep embedding (TRS is data object)

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { datatype }\left({ }^{\prime} f,^{\prime} v\right) \text { term } & =\text { Var }^{\prime} v \mid \text { Fun }{ }^{\prime} f\left(\left(^{\prime} f,,^{\prime} v\right) \text { term list }\right) \\
\text { type_synonym }\left(\left(^{\prime} f,^{\prime} v\right)\right. \text { trs } & =\left(\left(\left(^{\prime} f,,^{\prime} v\right) \text { term }\right)\right. \text { term set }
\end{array}
$$

- supported constraints:
- innermost strategy (many results)
- substitution constraint hfs to allow free variables in right-hand sides:

$$
C[\ell \sigma] \stackrel{n f s_{\mathcal{R}}^{\mathcal{Q}}}{ } C[r \sigma] \text { for } \ell \rightarrow r \in \mathcal{R} \text { if }
$$

- all arguments of $\ell \sigma$ are in normal form w.r.t. $\rightarrow_{\mathcal{Q}}$ (innermost)
- if $n f s$ then $x \sigma$ is in normal form w.r.t. $\rightarrow_{\mathcal{Q}}$ for all $x \in \mathcal{V}(\ell) \cup \mathcal{V}(r)$
- outermost strategy (few results)
- focus on termination criteria
- recently added results on confluence, complexity, completion, and equational reasoning


## Supported termination techniques

- Dependency Pairs
- Dependency Pair Framework
- (Innermost) Dependency Graph Processor
- (Innermost) DP Transformations Narrowing, Rewriting, and (Forward)-Instantiation
- Flat Context Closure
- Innermost Switch
- Innermost- and Outermost-Loops
- Match- and roof-bounds
- Reduction Pair Processors (poly, matrix, LPO, RPO, KBO, ...)
- Root-Labeling
- Semantic Labeling
- Size-Change Termination
- String Reversal
- Subterm Criterion
- Uncurrying
- (Innermost) Usable Rules


## CeTA: Certified Termination Analysis

- CeTA is executable proof checker within IsaFoR


## CeTA: Certified Termination Analysis

- CeTA is executable proof checker within IsaFoR
- load IsaFoR in Isabelle


## CeTA: Certified Termination Analysis

- CeTA is executable proof checker within IsaFoR
- load IsaFoR in Isabelle
- export-code
(check-proof :: string -> certification-result)
in Haskell


## CeTA: Certified Termination Analysis

- CeTA is executable proof checker within IsaFoR
- load IsaFoR in Isabelle
- export-code
(check-proof :: string -> certification-result)
in Haskell
- write Haskell file Main.hs to load file and call check-proof


## CeTA: Certified Termination Analysis

- CeTA is executable proof checker within IsaFoR
- load IsaFoR in Isabelle
- export-code
(check-proof :: string -> certification-result)
in Haskell
- write Haskell file Main.hs to load file and call check-proof
- invoke Haskell-compiler and obtain CeTA as binary (outside Isabelle)


## CeTA: Certified Termination Analysis

- CeTA is executable proof checker within IsaFoR
- load IsaFoR in Isabelle
- export-code
(check-proof :: string -> certification-result)
in Haskell
- write Haskell file Main.hs to load file and call check-proof
- invoke Haskell-compiler and obtain CeTA as binary (outside Isabelle)
- both IsaFoR and CeTA are easily available (repository or distribution) http://cl-informatik.uibk.ac.at/software/ceta/


## Outline

## - Task 5: Certification

- IsaFoR + CeTA
- Progress in Task 5


## Goal 1: Loops under strategies for $t \rightarrow^{+} C[t \mu]$

- Innermost Loops: original proof works in three phases
- Example: Ihs eq $(z, z)$, redex $f(e q(x, y)), \mu=\{x / f(y), y / f(x)\}$


## Goal 1: Loops under strategies for $t \rightarrow^{+} C[t \mu]$

- Innermost Loops: original proof works in three phases

1. setting up matching problems:

$$
s \mu^{n} \text { never matches lhs for any } n
$$

- Example: Ihs eq $(z, z)$, $\operatorname{redex} f(e q(x, y)), \mu=\{x / f(y), y / f(x)\}$ 1. for $s=\mathrm{eq}(x, y)$ or $s=f(x)$ or $s=f(y)$, $s \mu^{n}$ does not match eq $(z, z)$


## Goal 1: Loops under strategies for $t \rightarrow^{+} C[t \mu]$

- Innermost Loops: original proof works in three phases

1. setting up matching problems:

$$
s \mu^{n} \text { never matches lhs for any } n
$$

2. simplified to identity problems using matching algorithm:

$$
s \mu^{n} \neq t \mu^{n} \quad \text { for all } n
$$

- Example: Ihs eq $(z, z)$, $\operatorname{redex} f(e q(x, y)), \mu=\{x / f(y), y / f(x)\}$

1. for $s=\mathrm{eq}(x, y)$ or $s=f(x)$ or $s=f(y)$, $s \mu^{n}$ does not match eq $(z, z)$
2. $x \mu^{n} \neq y \mu^{n}$ for all $n$

## Goal 1: Loops under strategies for $t \rightarrow^{+} C[t \mu]$

- Innermost Loops: original proof works in three phases

1. setting up matching problems:

$$
s \mu^{n} \text { never matches Ihs for any } n
$$

2. simplified to identity problems using matching algorithm:

$$
s \mu^{n} \neq t \mu^{n} \quad \text { for all } n
$$

3. complex algorithm to decide identity problems

- Example: Ihs eq $(z, z)$, redex $f(e q(x, y)), \mu=\{x / f(y), y / f(x)\}$

1. for $s=\mathrm{eq}(x, y)$ or $s=f(x)$ or $s=f(y), s \mu^{n}$ does not match eq $(z, z)$
2. $x \mu^{n} \neq y \mu^{n}$ for all $n$
3. True (the variable in both terms is toggling)

## Goal 1: Loops under strategies for $t \rightarrow^{+} C[t \mu]$

- Innermost Loops: original proof works in three phases

1. setting up matching problems:

$$
s \mu^{n} \text { never matches Ihs for any } n
$$

2. simplified to identity problems using matching algorithm:

$$
s \mu^{n} \neq t \mu^{n} \quad \text { for all } n
$$

3. complex algorithm to decide identity problems

- Example: Ihs eq $(z, z)$, redex $f(e q(x, y)), \mu=\{x / f(y), y / f(x)\}$

1. for $s=\mathrm{eq}(x, y)$ or $s=f(x)$ or $s=f(y)$, $s \mu^{n}$ does not match eq $(z, z)$
2. $x \mu^{n} \neq y \mu^{n}$ for all $n$
3. True (the variable in both terms is toggling)

- everything formalized, deviation from original proof in 3. step: improved complex algorithm, Kruskal no longer required


## Goal 1: Loops under strategies for $t \rightarrow^{+} C[t \mu]$

- Outermost Loops: original proof works in three phases


## Goal 1: Loops under strategies for $t \rightarrow^{+} C[t \mu]$

- Outermost Loops: original proof works in three phases

1. setting up matching and extended matching problems:

$$
D\left[s(C, \mu)^{k}\right] \mu^{n} \text { never matches Ihs for any } n, k
$$

$(C, \mu)^{k}: k$-times application of $u \mapsto C[u \mu]$

## Goal 1: Loops under strategies for $t \rightarrow^{+} C[t \mu]$

- Outermost Loops: original proof works in three phases

1. setting up matching and extended matching problems:

$$
D\left[s(C, \mu)^{k}\right] \mu^{n} \text { never matches Ihs for any } n, k
$$

$(C, \mu)^{k}: k$-times application of $u \mapsto C[u \mu]$
2. simplified to identity and extended identity problems:

$$
D\left[s(C, \mu)^{k}\right] \mu^{n} \neq t \mu^{n} \quad \text { for all } n, k
$$

## Goal 1: Loops under strategies for $t \rightarrow^{+} C[t \mu]$

- Outermost Loops: original proof works in three phases

1. setting up matching and extended matching problems:

$$
D\left[s(C, \mu)^{k}\right] \mu^{n} \text { never matches Ihs for any } n, k
$$

$(C, \mu)^{k}: k$-times application of $u \mapsto C[u \mu]$
2. simplified to identity and extended identity problems:

$$
D\left[s(C, \mu)^{k}\right] \mu^{n} \neq t \mu^{n} \quad \text { for all } n, k
$$

3. complex algorithm to decide extended identity problems

## Goal 1: Loops under strategies for $t \rightarrow^{+} C[t \mu]$

- Outermost Loops: original proof works in three phases

1. setting up matching and extended matching problems:

$$
D\left[s(C, \mu)^{k}\right] \mu^{n} \text { never matches Ihs for any } n, k
$$

$(C, \mu)^{k}: k$-times application of $u \mapsto C[u \mu]$
2. simplified to identity and extended identity problems:

$$
D\left[s(C, \mu)^{k}\right] \mu^{n} \neq t \mu^{n} \quad \text { for all } n, k
$$

3. complex algorithm to decide extended identity problems

- main result formalized without any formalization of 3. step: for extended identity problems from outermost loops $k$ in $(\star)$ can be fixed to 0
$\Longrightarrow$ get non-extended identity problem


## Goal 1: Loops under strategies for $t \rightarrow^{+} C[t \mu]$

- forbidden patterns: original proof works in two phases


## Goal 1: Loops under strategies for $t \rightarrow^{+} C[t \mu]$

- forbidden patterns: original proof works in two phases

1. setting up matching and extended matching problems (much more involved than in innermost and outermost case)

## Goal 1: Loops under strategies for $t \rightarrow^{+} C[t \mu]$

- forbidden patterns: original proof works in two phases

1. setting up matching and extended matching problems (much more involved than in innermost and outermost case)
2. solve (extended) matching problems

## Goal 1: Loops under strategies for $t \rightarrow^{+} C[t \mu]$

- forbidden patterns: original proof works in two phases

1. setting up matching and extended matching problems (much more involved than in innermost and outermost case)
2. solve (extended) matching problems

- several open tasks
- formalization of rewrite relation with forbidden patterns


## Goal 1: Loops under strategies for $t \rightarrow^{+} C[t \mu]$

- forbidden patterns: original proof works in two phases

1. setting up matching and extended matching problems (much more involved than in innermost and outermost case)
2. solve (extended) matching problems

- several open tasks
- formalization of rewrite relation with forbidden patterns
- complete formalization of 1 . step


## Goal 1: Loops under strategies for $t \rightarrow^{+} C[t \mu]$

- forbidden patterns: original proof works in two phases

1. setting up matching and extended matching problems (much more involved than in innermost and outermost case)
2. solve (extended) matching problems

- several open tasks
- formalization of rewrite relation with forbidden patterns
- complete formalization of 1 . step
- figure out whether trick for outermost loops (fix $k=0$ ) is also possible for extended identity problems from forbidden patterns; if not, formalize complex algorithm for extended identity problems


## Goal 2: Unraveling

- last week: nothing formalized in IsaFoR


## Goal 2: Unraveling

- last week: nothing formalized in IsaFoR
- this week: formalization of easy results
- conditional rewrite relation, quasi-decreasingness


## Goal 2: Unraveling

- last week: nothing formalized in IsaFoR
- this week: formalization of easy results
- conditional rewrite relation, quasi-decreasingness
- generic unraveling-transformation: for $\ell \rightarrow r \Leftarrow s_{1}=t_{1}, \ldots s_{n}=t_{n}$ unraveled rules are

$$
\begin{aligned}
\ell & \rightarrow C_{1}\left[s_{1}\right] \\
C_{1}\left[t_{1}\right] & \rightarrow C_{2}\left[s_{2}\right]
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\ldots \rightarrow \ldots
$$

$$
C_{n}\left[t_{n}\right] \rightarrow r
$$

$C_{i}$ are arbitrary, standard unraveling by choosing $C_{1}=U_{1}(\cdot, \mathcal{V}(\ell)), \ldots$

## Goal 2: Unraveling

- last week: nothing formalized in IsaFoR
- this week: formalization of easy results
- conditional rewrite relation, quasi-decreasingness
- generic unraveling-transformation: for $\ell \rightarrow r \Leftarrow s_{1}=t_{1}, \ldots s_{n}=t_{n}$ unraveled rules are

$$
\begin{aligned}
\ell & \rightarrow C_{1}\left[s_{1}\right] \\
C_{1}\left[t_{1}\right] & \rightarrow C_{2}\left[s_{2}\right]
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\ldots \rightarrow \ldots
$$

$$
C_{n}\left[t_{n}\right] \rightarrow r
$$

$C_{i}$ are arbitrary, standard unraveling by choosing $C_{1}=U_{1}(\cdot, \mathcal{V}(\ell)), \ldots$

- completeness result:

$$
S N\left(\mathcal{U}_{C_{i}}(\mathcal{R})\right) \Longrightarrow \text { quasi-decreasing }(\mathcal{R}) \Longrightarrow S N\left(\rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}}\right)
$$

## Goal 2: Unraveling

- last week: nothing formalized in IsaFoR
- this week: formalization of easy results
- conditional rewrite relation, quasi-decreasingness
- generic unraveling-transformation: for $\ell \rightarrow r \Leftarrow s_{1}=t_{1}, \ldots s_{n}=t_{n}$ unraveled rules are

$$
\begin{aligned}
\ell & \rightarrow C_{1}\left[s_{1}\right] \\
C_{1}\left[t_{1}\right] & \rightarrow C_{2}\left[s_{2}\right] \\
\ldots & \rightarrow \ldots
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
C_{n}\left[t_{n}\right] \rightarrow r
$$

$C_{i}$ are arbitrary, standard unraveling by choosing $C_{1}=U_{1}(\cdot, \mathcal{V}(\ell)), \ldots$

- completeness result:

$$
S N\left(\mathcal{U}_{C_{i}}(\mathcal{R})\right) \Longrightarrow \text { quasi-decreasing }(\mathcal{R}) \Longrightarrow S N\left(\rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}}\right)
$$

- several open tasks
- certification algorithm for unraveling and suitable format


## Goal 2: Unraveling

- last week: nothing formalized in IsaFoR
- this week: formalization of easy results
- conditional rewrite relation, quasi-decreasingness
- generic unraveling-transformation: for $\ell \rightarrow r \Leftarrow s_{1}=t_{1}, \ldots s_{n}=t_{n}$ unraveled rules are

$$
\begin{aligned}
\ell & \rightarrow C_{1}\left[s_{1}\right] \\
C_{1}\left[t_{1}\right] & \rightarrow C_{2}\left[s_{2}\right] \\
\ldots & \rightarrow \ldots
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
C_{n}\left[t_{n}\right] \rightarrow r
$$

$C_{i}$ are arbitrary, standard unraveling by choosing $C_{1}=U_{1}(\cdot, \mathcal{V}(\ell)), \ldots$

- completeness result:

$$
S N\left(\mathcal{U}_{C_{i}}(\mathcal{R})\right) \Longrightarrow \text { quasi-decreasing }(\mathcal{R}) \Longrightarrow S N\left(\rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}}\right)
$$

- several open tasks
- certification algorithm for unraveling and suitable format
- algorithm to compute $\rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}}$ (for quasi-decreasing $\mathcal{R}$ )


## Goal 2: Unraveling

- last week: nothing formalized in IsaFoR
- this week: formalization of easy results
- conditional rewrite relation, quasi-decreasingness
- generic unraveling-transformation: for $\ell \rightarrow r \Leftarrow s_{1}=t_{1}, \ldots s_{n}=t_{n}$ unraveled rules are

$$
\begin{aligned}
\ell & \rightarrow C_{1}\left[s_{1}\right] \\
C_{1}\left[t_{1}\right] & \rightarrow C_{2}\left[s_{2}\right] \\
\ldots & \rightarrow \ldots
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
C_{n}\left[t_{n}\right] \rightarrow r
$$

$C_{i}$ are arbitrary, standard unraveling by choosing $C_{1}=U_{1}(\cdot, \mathcal{V}(\ell)), \ldots$

- completeness result:

$$
S N\left(\mathcal{U}_{C_{i}}(\mathcal{R})\right) \Longrightarrow \text { quasi-decreasing }(\mathcal{R}) \Longrightarrow S N\left(\rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}}\right)
$$

- several open tasks
- certification algorithm for unraveling and suitable format
- algorithm to compute $\rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}}$ (for quasi-decreasing $\mathcal{R}$ )
- soundness results for unravelings


## Goal 3: Constraint rewriting

- wait for outcome of Task 1
- then there will be several open tasks


## Task 5: Certification, Summary

- 1. goal: certifying loops
- large parts already done (innermost, outermost)
- generalization to forbidden patters currently open
- 2. goal: unraveling
- only completeness results in IsaFoR at the moment
- 3. goal: constrained rewriting
- not clear what to do at the moment
- open questions
- which tools provide proofs to certify (TTT2?, VMTL?, Nagoya?)
- which soundness result for unraveling (Nagoya?, Vienna?, combined?)

