

The Decidability of the First-order Theory of Knuth-Bendix Order

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■ Termination Proofs.



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- Termination Proofs.
- Ordered Resolution.



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- Ordered Resolution.
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- Termination Proofs.
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- Ordered Rewriting.

☞ How to decide satisfiability of order constraints?



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Two types of widely used orderings:

	Syntatic Nature		Hybrid Nature
	RPO		KBO
	MPO	LPO	
syntactic precedence			
multiset ordering			
lexicographical ordering			
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Related Work (1)

Two types of widely used orderings:

	Syntatic Nature		Hybrid Nature
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	MPO	LPO	
syntactic precedence	✓		
multiset ordering			
lexicographical ordering			
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Two types of widely used orderings:

	Syntatic Nature		Hybrid Nature
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syntactic precedence	✓		
multiset ordering	✓		
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Two types of widely used orderings:

	Syntatic Nature		Hybrid Nature
	RPO		KBO
	MPO	LPO	
syntactic precedence	✓	✓	
multiset ordering	✓		
lexicographical ordering			
numerical ordering			



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Two types of widely used orderings:

	Syntatic Nature		Hybrid Nature
	RPO		KBO
	MPO	LPO	
syntactic precedence	✓	✓	
multiset ordering	✓		
lexicographical ordering		✓	
numerical ordering			

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Two types of widely used orderings:

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syntactic precedence	✓	✓	✓
multiset ordering	✓		
lexicographical ordering		✓	
numerical ordering			



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	RPO		KBO
	MPO	LPO	
syntactic precedence	✓	✓	✓
multiset ordering	✓		
lexicographical ordering		✓	✓
numerical ordering			



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	Syntatic Nature		Hybrid Nature
	RPO		KBO
	MPO	LPO	
syntactic precedence	✓	✓	✓
multiset ordering	✓		
lexicographical ordering		✓	✓
numerical ordering			✓

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Decidability Status (w.r.t. linear precedence):

	MPO	LPO	KBO
QFT			
UQT			
GQT			

QFT: Quantifier-free Theory.

UQT: Unary Quantified Theory.

GQT: General Quantified Theory.



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Decidability Status (w.r.t. linear precedence):

	MPO	LPO	KBO
QFT	✓ [JO91] [NRV99]		
UQT			
GQT			

QFT: Quantifier-free Theory.

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GQT: General Quantified Theory.



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Decidability Status (w.r.t. linear precedence):

	MPO	LPO	KBO
QFT	✓ [JO91] [NRV99]		
UQT	✓ [NR00]		
GQT			

QFT: Quantifier-free Theory.

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Decidability Status (w.r.t. linear precedence):

	MPO	LPO	KBO
QFT	✓ [JO91] [NRV99]		
UQT	✓ [NR00]		
GQT	?		

QFT: Quantifier-free Theory.

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Decidability Status (w.r.t. linear precedence):

	MPO	LPO	KBO
QFT	✓ [JO91] [NRV99]	✓ [Com90] [Nie93]	
UQT	✓ [NR00]		
GQT	?		

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Decidability Status (w.r.t. linear precedence):

	MPO	LPO	KBO
QFT	✓ [JO91] [NRV99]	✓ [Com90] [Nie93]	
UQT	✓ [NR00]	✓ [NR00]	
GQT	?		

QFT: Quantifier-free Theory.

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Decidability Status (w.r.t. linear precedence):

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QFT	✓ [JO91] [NRV99]	✓ [Com90] [Nie93]	
UQT	✓ [NR00]	✓ [NR00]	
GQT	?	× [Tre92, CT97]	

QFT: Quantifier-free Theory.

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QFT	✓ [JO91] [NRV99]	✓ [Com90] [Nie93]	✓ [KV00] [KV01]
UQT	✓ [NR00]	✓ [NR00]	
GQT	?	× [Tre92, CT97]	

QFT: Quantifier-free Theory.

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Decidability Status (w.r.t. linear precedence):

	MPO	LPO	KBO
QFT	✓ [JO91] [NRV99]	✓ [Com90] [Nie93]	✓ [KV00] [KV01]
UQT	✓ [NR00]	✓ [NR00]	✓ [KV02]
GQT	?	× [Tre92, CT97]	

QFT: Quantifier-free Theory.

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Decidability Status (w.r.t. linear precedence):

	MPO	LPO	KBO
QFT	✓ [JO91] [NRV99]	✓ [Com90] [Nie93]	✓ [KV00] [KV01]
UQT	✓ [NR00]	✓ [NR00]	✓ [KV02]
GQT	?	× [Tre92, CT97]	?

QFT: Quantifier-free Theory.

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Decidability Status (w.r.t. linear precedence):

	MPO	LPO	KBO
QFT	✓ [JO91] [NRV99]	✓ [Com90] [Nie93]	✓ [KV00] [KV01]
UQT	✓ [NR00]	✓ [NR00]	✓ [KV02]
GQT	?	× [Tre92, CT97]	✓

QFT: Quantifier-free Theory.

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Our approach: $\text{Th}(KBO) \rightarrow \text{Th}(PA)$



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Our approach: $\text{Th}(KBO) \rightarrow \text{Th}(PA)$

- Reduce term constraints to integer constraints. [ZSM04a]



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Our approach: $\text{Th}(KBO) \rightarrow \text{Th}(PA)$

- Reduce term constraints to integer constraints. [ZSM04a]
- Reduce term quantifiers to integer quantifiers. [ZSM04b]



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Our approach: $\text{Th}(KBO) \rightarrow \text{Th}(PA)$

- Reduce term constraints to integer constraints. [ZSM04a]
- Reduce term quantifiers to integer quantifiers. [ZSM04b]

☞ **Integers rule!**



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A term algebra $\mathcal{A}_{TA} : \langle TA; C, \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{S}, \mathcal{T} \rangle$ consists of



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A term algebra $\mathcal{A}_{TA} : \langle TA; C, \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{S}, \mathcal{T} \rangle$ consists of

1. TA: The term domain.



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A term algebra $\mathcal{A}_{TA} : \langle TA; C, \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{S}, \mathcal{T} \rangle$ consists of

1. TA : The term domain.
2. C : A finite set of constructors: $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \dots$



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A term algebra $\mathfrak{A}_{TA} : \langle TA; C, \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{S}, \mathcal{T} \rangle$ consists of

1. TA : The term domain.
2. C : A finite set of constructors: $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \dots$
3. \mathcal{A} : A finite set of constants: a, b, c, \dots Require $\mathcal{A} \subseteq C$.



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A term algebra $\mathfrak{A}_{TA} : \langle TA; C, \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{S}, \mathcal{T} \rangle$ consists of

1. TA : The term domain.
2. C : A finite set of constructors: $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \dots$
3. \mathcal{A} : A finite set of constants: a, b, c, \dots . Require $\mathcal{A} \subseteq C$.
4. \mathcal{S} : A finite set of selectors. $\alpha = (s_1^\alpha, \dots, s_k^\alpha)$.



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A term algebra $\mathfrak{A}_{TA} : \langle TA; C, \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{S}, \mathcal{T} \rangle$ consists of

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3. \mathcal{A} : A finite set of constants: a, b, c, \dots . Require $\mathcal{A} \subseteq C$.
4. \mathcal{S} : A finite set of selectors. $\alpha = (s_1^\alpha, \dots, s_k^\alpha)$.
5. \mathcal{T} : A finite set of testers. Is_α for $\alpha \in C$.



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 5. \mathcal{T} : A finite set of testers. Is_α for $\alpha \in C$.
- ☞ TA is generated **exclusively** using C .



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A term algebra $\mathfrak{A}_{TA} : \langle TA; C, \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{S}, \mathcal{T} \rangle$ consists of

1. TA : The term domain.
 2. C : A finite set of constructors: $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \dots$
 3. \mathcal{A} : A finite set of constants: a, b, c, \dots . Require $\mathcal{A} \subseteq C$.
 4. \mathcal{S} : A finite set of selectors. $\alpha = (s_1^\alpha, \dots, s_k^\alpha)$.
 5. \mathcal{T} : A finite set of testers. Is_α for $\alpha \in C$.
- ☞ TA is generated **exclusively** using C .
- ☞ Each element of TA is **uniquely** generated.



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■ Signature:

$$\langle \text{list}; \{\text{cons}, \text{nil}\}; \{\text{nil}\}; \{\text{car}, \text{cdr}\}; \{\text{Is}_{\text{nil}}, \text{Is}_{\text{cons}}\} \rangle$$



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Technical Catches

■ Signature:

$\langle \text{list}; \{\text{cons}, \text{nil}\}; \{\text{nil}\}; \{\text{car}, \text{cdr}\}; \{\text{Is}_{\text{nil}}, \text{Is}_{\text{cons}}\} \rangle$

■ Axioms:

$$\text{Is}_{\text{nil}}(x) \leftrightarrow \neg \text{Is}_{\text{cons}}(x),$$

$$x = \text{car}(\text{cons}(x, y)),$$

$$y = \text{cdr}(\text{cons}(x, y)),$$

$$\text{Is}_{\text{nil}}(x) \leftrightarrow \{\text{car}, \text{cdr}\}^+(x) = x,$$

$$\text{Is}_{\text{cons}}(x) \leftrightarrow \text{cons}(\text{car}(x), \text{cdr}(x)) = x.$$



Selector Language and Notations

We study KBO using selector language.

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We study KBO using selector language.

■ For $L = s_1, \dots, s_n$, Lx stands for

$$s_1(\dots(s_n(x)\dots)).$$

$|L|$ is called the **depth** of x in Lx .



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Technical Catches

We study KBO using selector language.

- For $L = s_1, \dots, s_n$, Lx stands for

$$s_1(\dots(s_n(x)\dots)).$$

$|L|$ is called the **depth** of x in Lx .

- $\text{depth}\varphi(x)$: the maximum depth of x in φ .



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Technical Catches

We study KBO using selector language.

- For $L = s_1, \dots, s_n$, Lx stands for

$$s_1(\dots(s_n(x)\dots)).$$

$|L|$ is called the **depth** of x in Lx .

- $\text{depth}\varphi(x)$: the maximum depth of x in φ .
- Formulas are **type-complete** and selector terms are **proper**.
For example,

$$\text{car}(x) \neq \text{cdr}(x)$$

should be understood as

$$\text{car}(x) \neq \text{cdr}(x) \wedge \text{Is}_{\text{cons}}(x).$$



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Knuth-Bendix Order



Knuth-Bendix Order (1)

A Knuth-Bendix order (KBO) \prec^{kb} is parametrically defined with

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Technical Catches

A Knuth-Bendix order (KBO) \prec^{kb} is parametrically defined with

■ $W : TA \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$: a weight function satisfying

$$W(\alpha(t_1, \dots, t_k)) = W(\alpha) + \sum_{i=1}^k W(t_i).$$



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Technical Catches

A Knuth-Bendix order (KBO) $<^{kb}$ is parametrically defined with

■ $W : TA \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$: a weight function satisfying

$$W(\alpha(t_1, \dots, t_k)) = W(\alpha) + \sum_{i=1}^k W(t_i).$$

■ $<^{\Sigma}$: a linear (precedence) order on C such that

$$\alpha_1 >^{\Sigma} \alpha_2 >^{\Sigma} \dots >^{\Sigma} \alpha_{|C|}.$$



Knuth-Bendix Order (2)

For $u, v \in TA$, $u <^{kb} v$ if one of the following holds:

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For $u, v \in TA$, $u <^{kb} v$ if one of the following holds:

- $W(u) < W(v)$.



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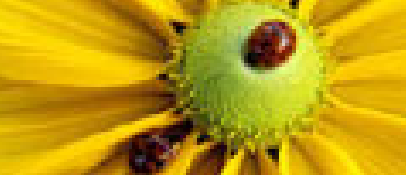
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For $u, v \in TA$, $u <^{kb} v$ if one of the following holds:

- $W(u) < W(v)$.
- $W(u) = W(v)$ and $\text{type}(u) <^{\Sigma} \text{type}(v)$.



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Technical Catches

For $u, v \in \text{TA}$, $u <^{\text{kb}} v$ if one of the following holds:

- $W(u) < W(v)$.
- $W(u) = W(v)$ and $\text{type}(u) <^{\Sigma} \text{type}(v)$.
- $W(u) = W(v)$, $u \equiv \alpha(u_1, \dots, u_k)$, $v \equiv \alpha(v_1, \dots, v_k)$, and

$$\exists i \left[1 \leq i \leq k \wedge u_i <^{\text{kb}} v_i \wedge \forall j (1 \leq j < i \rightarrow u_j = v_j) \right].$$



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Technical Catches

- Suffices to eliminate \exists -quantifiers from **primitive formulas**

$$\exists \vec{x} (A_1(\vec{x}) \wedge \dots \wedge A_n(\vec{x})),$$

where $A_i(\vec{x})$ ($1 \leq i \leq n$) are literals.



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Technical Catches

- Suffices to eliminate \exists -quantifiers from **primitive formulas**

$$\exists \bar{x} (A_1(\bar{x}) \wedge \dots \wedge A_n(\bar{x})),$$

where $A_i(\bar{x})$ ($1 \leq i \leq n$) are literals.

- Suffices to assume $A_i \neq x = t$ if $x \notin t$, because

$$\exists x (x = t \wedge \varphi(x, \bar{y})) \leftrightarrow \varphi(t, \bar{y}).$$



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■ Solved Form.

Eliminating $\exists x$ from $(\exists x)\varphi(x, \bar{y})$ is straightforward once

$\varphi(x, \bar{y})$ is solved in x .



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■ Solved Form.

Eliminating $\exists x$ from $(\exists x)\varphi(x, \bar{y})$ is straightforward once

$\varphi(x, \bar{y})$ is solved in x .

■ Depth Reduction.

Depth reduction is to obtain solve forms as

$\varphi(x, \bar{y})$ is solved in x iff $depth_\varphi(x) = 0$.

Solved Form

- $\varphi(x, \bar{y})$ is **solved** in x if it is in the form

$$\bigwedge_{i \leq m} u_i <^{kb} x \wedge \bigwedge_{j \leq n} x <^{kb} v_j \wedge \varphi'(\bar{y}),$$

where x does not appear in u_i , v_i and φ' .

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- $\varphi(x, \bar{y})$ is **solved** in x if it is in the form

$$\bigwedge_{i \leq m} u_i <^{\text{kb}} x \wedge \bigwedge_{j \leq n} x <^{\text{kb}} v_j \wedge \varphi'(\bar{y}),$$

where x does not appear in u_i, v_i and φ' .

- If $\varphi(x, \bar{y})$ is solved in x , then $(\exists x) \varphi(x, \bar{y})$ simplifies to

$$\bigwedge_{i \leq m, j \leq n} u_i <_2^{\text{kb}} v_j \wedge \varphi'(\bar{y})$$

where $x <_n^{\text{kb}} y$, called **gap order**, states there is an increasing chain from x to y of length at least n .



Depth Reduction (1)

Case 1: All occurrences of x have depth greater than 0.

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Case 1: All occurrences of x have depth greater than 0.

In this case, $\exists x\varphi(x, \bar{y})$ goes to

$$\exists x_1, \dots, \exists x_k \varphi'(x_1, \dots, x_k, \bar{y}),$$

where

$$\varphi'(x_1, \dots, x_k, \bar{y}) \equiv \varphi(x, \bar{y})[x_i \leftarrow s_i^\alpha(x)].$$



Depth Reduction (2)

Case 2: Some x have depth 0 and some do not.

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Case 2: Some x have depth 0 and some do not.

- Decompose 0-depth occurrences of x in terms of

$$s_1^\alpha(x), \dots, s_k^\alpha(x).$$



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Case 2: Some x have depth 0 and some do not.

- Decompose 0-depth occurrences of x in terms of

$$s_1^\alpha(x), \dots, s_k^\alpha(x).$$

- This amounts to expressing $x \prec_n^{kb} t$ and $t \prec_n^{kb} x$ using

$$s_1^\alpha(x), \dots, s_k^\alpha(x).$$



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Case 2: Some x have depth 0 and some do not.

- Decompose 0-depth occurrences of x in terms of

$$s_1^\alpha(x), \dots, s_k^\alpha(x).$$

- This amounts to expressing $x \prec_n^{kb} t$ and $t \prec_n^{kb} x$ using

$$s_1^\alpha(x), \dots, s_k^\alpha(x).$$

- Then apply the reduction as in Case 1!



Depth Reduction (2)

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Case 2: Some x have depth 0 and some do not.

- Decompose 0-depth occurrences of x in terms of

$$s_1^\alpha(x), \dots, s_k^\alpha(x).$$

- This amounts to expressing $x \prec_n^{\text{kb}} t$ and $t \prec_n^{\text{kb}} x$ using

$$s_1^\alpha(x), \dots, s_k^\alpha(x).$$

- Then apply the reduction as in Case 1!

☞ In order to do that, we need to extend the language.



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1. Decompose \prec^{kb} into three disjoint suborders \prec^w , \prec^p and \prec^l .



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1. Decompose \prec^{kb} into three disjoint suborders \prec^w , \prec^p and \prec^l .
2. Extend \prec^w , \prec^p and \prec^l to \prec_n^w , \prec_n^p and \prec_n^l , respectively.



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1. Decompose \prec^{kb} into three disjoint suborders \prec^w , \prec^p and \prec^l .
2. Extend \prec^w , \prec^p and \prec^l to \prec_n^w , \prec_n^p and \prec_n^l , respectively.
3. Add Presburger arithmetic explicitly to represent weight.



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1. Decompose $<^{kb}$ into three disjoint suborders $<^w$, $<^p$ and $<^l$.
2. Extend $<^w$, $<^p$ and $<^l$ to $<_n^w$, $<_n^p$ and $<_n^l$, respectively.
3. Add Presburger arithmetic explicitly to represent weight.
4. Define **counting constraints** to count terms of certain weight.



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1. Decompose $<^{kb}$ into three disjoint suborders $<^w$, $<^p$ and $<^l$.
2. Extend $<^w$, $<^p$ and $<^l$ to $<_n^w$, $<_n^p$ and $<_n^l$, respectively.
3. Add Presburger arithmetic explicitly to represent weight.
4. Define **counting constraints** to count terms of certain weight.
5. Define **boundary functions** to **delineate** gap orders.



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1. Decompose $<^{kb}$ into three disjoint suborders $<^w$, $<^p$ and $<^l$.
2. Extend $<^w$, $<^p$ and $<^l$ to $<_n^w$, $<_n^p$ and $<_n^l$, respectively.
3. Add Presburger arithmetic explicitly to represent weight.
4. Define **counting constraints** to count terms of certain weight.
5. Define **boundary functions** to **delineate** gap orders.
6. Extend all aforementioned notions to tuples of terms.



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1. Weight Order $<^W$:

$$u <^W v \Leftrightarrow W(u) < W(v).$$



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1. Weight Order $<^W$:

$$u <^W v \Leftrightarrow W(u) < W(v).$$

2. Precedence Order $<^P$:

$$u <^P v \Leftrightarrow W(u) = W(v) \ \& \ \text{type}(u) <^\Sigma \text{type}(v).$$



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1. Weight Order $<^W$:

$$u <^W v \Leftrightarrow W(u) < W(v).$$

2. Precedence Order $<^P$:

$$u <^P v \Leftrightarrow W(u) = W(v) \ \& \ \text{type}(u) <^\Sigma \text{type}(v).$$

3. Lexicographical Order $<^l$:

$$u <^l v \Leftrightarrow W(u) = W(v) \ \& \ \text{type}(u) = \text{type}(v) \ \& \ u <^{\text{kb}} v.$$



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1. Weight Order $<^W$:

$$u <^W v \Leftrightarrow W(u) < W(v).$$

2. Precedence Order $<^P$:

$$u <^P v \Leftrightarrow W(u) = W(v) \ \& \ \text{type}(u) <^\Sigma \text{type}(v).$$

3. Lexicographical Order $<^l$:

$$u <^l v \Leftrightarrow W(u) = W(v) \ \& \ \text{type}(u) = \text{type}(v) \ \& \ u <^{\text{kb}} v.$$

☞ Abbreviations:

$$u <^{\text{pl}} v \Leftrightarrow u <^P v \vee u <^l v,$$

$$u <^{\text{kb}} v \Leftrightarrow u <^W v \vee u <^P v \vee u <^l v.$$



Gap Suborders

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■ Gap Order \prec_n^{kb} :

$$u \prec_n^{\text{kb}} v \leftrightarrow (\exists u_1, \dots, \exists u_n) \left[u \prec^{\text{kb}} u_1 \prec^{\text{kb}} \dots \prec^{\text{kb}} u_n \preceq^{\text{kb}} v \right].$$



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■ Weight Gap Order \prec_n^{w} :

$$u \prec_n^{\text{w}} v \leftrightarrow u \prec_n^{\text{kb}} v \wedge u \prec^{\text{w}} v.$$



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$$u \prec_n^{\text{kb}} v \leftrightarrow (\exists u_1, \dots, \exists u_n) \left[u \prec^{\text{kb}} u_1 \prec^{\text{kb}} \dots \prec^{\text{kb}} u_n \preceq^{\text{kb}} v \right].$$

■ Weight Gap Order \prec_n^{w} :

$$u \prec_n^{\text{w}} v \leftrightarrow u \prec_n^{\text{kb}} v \wedge u \prec^{\text{w}} v.$$

■ Precedence Gap Order \prec_n^{p} :

$$u \prec_n^{\text{p}} v \leftrightarrow u \prec_n^{\text{kb}} v \wedge u \prec^{\text{p}} v.$$



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■ Gap Order \prec_n^{kb} :

$$u \prec_n^{\text{kb}} v \leftrightarrow (\exists u_1, \dots, \exists u_n) [u \prec^{\text{kb}} u_1 \prec^{\text{kb}} \dots \prec^{\text{kb}} u_n \preceq^{\text{kb}} v].$$

■ Weight Gap Order \prec_n^{w} :

$$u \prec_n^{\text{w}} v \leftrightarrow u \prec_n^{\text{kb}} v \wedge u \prec^{\text{w}} v.$$

■ Precedence Gap Order \prec_n^{p} :

$$u \prec_n^{\text{p}} v \leftrightarrow u \prec_n^{\text{kb}} v \wedge u \prec^{\text{p}} v.$$

■ Lexicographical Gap Order \prec_n^{l} :

$$u \prec_n^{\text{l}} v \leftrightarrow u \prec_n^{\text{kb}} v \wedge u \prec^{\text{l}} v.$$



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$0^w, 1^w : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow TA; 0^p, 1^p : \mathbb{N}^2 \rightarrow TA$ such that

- $0^w(n)$: the **smallest** term of weight n .



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- $0^w(n)$: the **smallest** term of weight n .
- $0^p(n, p)$: the **smallest** term of weight n and type α_p .



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- $1^p(n, p)$: the **largest** term of weight n and type α_p .

👉 Example of Use:

$$u <_5^w v \leftrightarrow \bigvee_{n_1+n_2+n_3=5} u <_{n_1}^{pl} 1_{(u^w)}^w <_{n_2}^w 0_{(v^w)}^w <_{n_3}^{pl} v.$$



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■ $\text{CNT}_n(x)$ states that

“there are at least $n + 1$ distinct TA-terms of weight x .”



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- $\text{CNT}_n(x)$ states that

“there are at least $n + 1$ distinct TA-terms of weight x .”

- $\text{CNT}_0(x)$ (or $\text{Tree}(x)$) states that

x is a legitimate weight of a term.



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- $\text{CNT}_0(x)$ (or $\text{Tree}(x)$) states that

x is a legitimate weight of a term.

- $\text{CNT}_n(x)$ is expressible in Presburger arithmetic.



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- $\text{CNT}_0(x)$ (or $\text{Tree}(x)$) states that

x is a legitimate weight of a term.

- $\text{CNT}_n(x)$ is expressible in Presburger arithmetic.

➔ Example of Use:

$$0_{(x)}^w \prec_n^{\text{pl}} 1_{(x)}^w \leftrightarrow \text{CNT}_n(x).$$



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Extended structure:

$$\mathcal{A}_{\text{kb}^+}^{\mathbb{Z}} = \langle \mathcal{A}_{\text{TA}}; \mathcal{A}_{\mathbb{Z}}; (\cdot)^w; \\ \langle_n^{\#}, \# \in \{\text{kb}, w, p, l, pl\}, \\ 0^*(\dots), 1^*(\dots), * \in \{w, p\} \rangle.$$



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■ \mathcal{A}_{TA} : Term algebras.



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- \mathcal{A}_{TA} : Term algebras.
- $\mathcal{A}_{\mathbb{Z}}$: Presburger arithmetic.



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- \mathcal{A}_{TA} : Term algebras.
- $\mathcal{A}_{\mathbb{Z}}$: Presburger arithmetic.
- $(\cdot)^w$: Weight function.



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Extended structure:

$$\mathcal{A}_{kb^+}^{\mathbb{Z}} = \langle \mathcal{A}_{TA}; \mathcal{A}_{\mathbb{Z}}; (\cdot)^w; \langle_n^{\#}, \# \in \{kb, w, p, l, pl\}, 0^*(\dots), 1^*(\dots), * \in \{w, p\} \rangle \rangle.$$

- \mathcal{A}_{TA} : Term algebras.
- $\mathcal{A}_{\mathbb{Z}}$: Presburger arithmetic.
- $(\cdot)^w$: Weight function.
- $\langle_n^{\#}$: Gap orders.



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- \mathcal{A}_{TA} : Term algebras.
- $\mathcal{A}_{\mathbb{Z}}$: Presburger arithmetic.
- $(\cdot)^w$: Weight function.
- $\langle_n^{\#}$: Gap orders.
- $0^*(\dots), 1^*(\dots)$: Boundary terms.



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$$\mathcal{A}_{\text{kb}^+}^{\mathbb{Z}} = \langle \mathcal{A}_{\text{TA}}; \mathcal{A}_{\mathbb{Z}}; (\cdot)^w; \langle_n^{\#}, \# \in \{\text{kb}, w, p, l, pl\}, 0^*(\dots), 1^*(\dots), * \in \{w, p\} \rangle \rangle.$$

- \mathcal{A}_{TA} : Term algebras.
- $\mathcal{A}_{\mathbb{Z}}$: Presburger arithmetic.
- $(\cdot)^w$: Weight function.
- $\langle_n^{\#}$: Gap orders.
- $0^*(\dots), 1^*(\dots)$: Boundary terms.

👉 Example of Use:

$$(\exists x : \text{TA}) \left[0_{(x^w)}^w \prec_2^l x \prec_3^l 1_{(x^w)}^w \right]$$



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Input: $(\exists \bar{x}) \varphi(\bar{x}, \bar{y})$.

While $\bar{x} \neq \emptyset$.

- While $(\forall x \in \bar{x}) \text{depth}_\varphi(x) > 0$.

Depth Reduction.

- ◆ VARIABLE SELECTION.
- ◆ DECOMPOSITION.
- ◆ SIMPLIFICATION.

Done.

- While $(\exists x \in \bar{x}) \text{depth}_\varphi(x) = 0$.

Elimination.

Done.

Done.



Variable Selection

- Select a variable $x \in \bar{x}$ such that $s_i^\alpha(x)$ appears in $\varphi(\bar{x}, \bar{y})$.

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■ Select a variable $x \in \bar{x}$ such that $s_i^\alpha(x)$ appears in $\varphi(\bar{x}, \bar{y})$.

☞ The variable selection is done in **depth-first** manner.



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- Select a variable $x \in \bar{x}$ such that $s_i^\alpha(x)$ appears in $\varphi(\bar{x}, \bar{y})$.
- ☞ The variable selection is done in **depth-first** manner.
- ☞ I.e., choose variables generated in the previous round.



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Rewrite $(\exists \bar{x}) \varphi(\bar{x}, \bar{y})$ to

$$\exists x_1 \dots \exists x_k \exists \bar{x} \left[\text{Is}_\alpha(x) \wedge \bigwedge_{1 \leq i \leq k} s_i^\alpha(x) = x_i \wedge \varphi(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) \right].$$



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- Apply the following rules to each occurrence of x .



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- Apply the following rules to each occurrence of x .

1. Replace $x <_n^{\#} t$ (or $t <_n^{\#} x$) by a quantifier-free formula

$$\varphi'(s_1^\alpha(x), \dots, s_k^\alpha(x), s_1^\alpha(t), \dots, s_k^\alpha(t)).$$



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- Apply the following rules to each occurrence of x .

1. Replace $x \prec_n^{\#} t$ (or $t \prec_n^{\#} x$) by a quantifier-free formula

$$\varphi'(s_1^\alpha(x), \dots, s_k^\alpha(x), s_1^\alpha(t), \dots, s_k^\alpha(t)).$$

2. Replace $s_i^\alpha(x)$ in $\varphi(\bar{x}, \bar{y})$ by x_i ($1 \leq i \leq k$).



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- Apply the following rules to each occurrence of x .

1. Replace $x <_n^{\#} t$ (or $t <_n^{\#} x$) by a quantifier-free formula

$$\varphi'(s_1^\alpha(x), \dots, s_k^\alpha(x), s_1^\alpha(t), \dots, s_k^\alpha(t)).$$

2. Replace $s_i^\alpha(x)$ in $\varphi(\bar{x}, \bar{y})$ by x_i ($1 \leq i \leq k$).

- Denote the result of this simplification as

$$\exists x_1 \dots \exists x_k \exists (\bar{x} \setminus x) \left[\varphi'(\bar{x} \setminus x, x_1, \dots, x_k, \bar{y}) \right].$$



Elimination

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- Now we must have

$$\exists x \left[\bigwedge_{i \leq m} u_i <^{\text{kb}} x \wedge \bigwedge_{j \leq n} x <^{\text{kb}} v_j \wedge \varphi'(\bar{y}) \right],$$

where x appears none of u_i , v_j and φ' .



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- Now we must have

$$\exists x \left[\bigwedge_{i \leq m} u_i <^{\text{kb}} x \wedge \bigwedge_{j \leq n} x <^{\text{kb}} v_j \wedge \varphi'(\bar{y}) \right],$$

where x appears none of u_i , v_j and φ' .

- Guess a **gap order completion**, we rewrite it to

$$u_{i'} <_2^{\text{kb}} v_{j'} \wedge \varphi'(\bar{y})$$

\wedge “ $u_{i'}$ is the greatest of $\{u_i \mid i \leq m\}$ ”

\wedge “ $v_{j'}$ is the smallest of $\{v_j \mid j \leq n\}$ ”.



Termination (1)

Termination is subtle as some complexity measures increase.

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Termination is subtle as some complexity measures increase.

- Depth reduction increases the depth of other variables.

For example, $x \neq t$ becomes

$$\bigvee_{1 \leq i \leq k} s_i^\alpha(t) \neq x_i \vee \neg \text{Is}_\alpha(t).$$



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Termination is subtle as some complexity measures increase.

- Depth reduction increases the depth of other variables.

For example, $x \neq t$ becomes

$$\bigvee_{1 \leq i \leq k} s_i^\alpha(t) \neq x_i \vee \neg \text{Is}_\alpha(t).$$

- Depth reduction introduces more existential quantifiers.

For example, $(\exists \bar{x}) \varphi(\bar{x}, \bar{y})$ becomes

$$\exists x_1 \dots \exists x_k \exists \bar{x} \left[\text{Is}_\alpha(x) \wedge \bigwedge_{1 \leq i \leq k} s_i^\alpha(x) = x_i \wedge \varphi(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) \right].$$



Termination (2)

- Depth reduction introduces more order literals.

For example, $u \prec_5^w v$ becomes

$$\bigvee_{n_1+n_2+n_3=5} u \prec_{n_1}^{\text{pl}} 1_{(u^w)}^w \prec_{n_2}^w 0_{(v^w)}^w \prec_{n_3}^{\text{pl}} v.$$

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- Depth reduction introduces more order literals.

For example, $u <_5^w v$ becomes

$$\bigvee_{n_1+n_2+n_3=5} u <_{n_1}^{pl} 1_{(u^w)}^w <_{n_2}^w 0_{(v^w)}^w <_{n_3}^{pl} v.$$

- Depth reduction introduces more equalities.

For example, $x <^l t$ could produce

$$\text{car}(x) = \text{car}(t) \wedge \text{cdr}(x) <^{kb} \text{cdr}(t).$$



Termination (2)

- Depth reduction introduces more order literals.

For example, $u <_5^w v$ becomes

$$\bigvee_{n_1+n_2+n_3=5} u <_{n_1}^{pl} 1_{(u^w)}^w <_{n_2}^w 0_{(v^w)}^w <_{n_3}^{pl} v.$$

- Depth reduction introduces more equalities.

For example, $x <^l t$ could produce

$$\text{car}(x) = \text{car}(t) \wedge \text{cdr}(x) <^{kb} \text{cdr}(t).$$

☞ Does it terminate???

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☞ Real measure: # of **open gap order literals (OGOL)**.

OGOL: a gap order relation between ordinary terms.



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☞ Real measure: # of **open gap order literals** (OGOL).

OGOL: a gap order relation between ordinary terms.

☞ No transformation generates new OGOLs.



Termination (3)

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➡ Real measure: # of **open gap order literals (OGOL)**.

OGOL: a gap order relation between ordinary terms.

➡ No transformation generates new OGOLs.

➡ The final elimination step removes at least one OGOL.



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➔ Real measure: # of **open gap order literals (OGOL)**.

OGOL: a gap order relation between ordinary terms.

➔ No transformation generates new OGOLs.

➔ The final elimination step removes at least one OGOL.

➔ Without OGOLs, the depths of terms strictly decrease!



Example (1)

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- Consider the KBO on LISP list structure parameterized with

$$W(\text{cons}) = W(\text{nil}) = 1 \ \& \ \text{nil} <^{\Sigma} \text{cons}.$$



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- Consider the KBO on LISP list structure parameterized with

$$W(\text{cons}) = W(\text{nil}) = 1 \ \& \ \text{nil} <^{\Sigma} \text{cons}.$$

- Consider the formula

$$(\exists x) \left[\text{car}(x) <_2^1 \text{cdr}(\text{cdr}(x)) \wedge \text{cdr}(\text{cdr}(\text{car}(x))) <_3^1 y \right],$$

where $\text{depth}(x) = 3$.



Example (2)

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$$(\exists x) \left[\text{car}(x) \prec_2^1 \text{cdr}(\text{cdr}(x)) \wedge \text{cdr}(\text{cdr}(\text{car}(x))) \prec_3^1 y \right],$$



Example (2)

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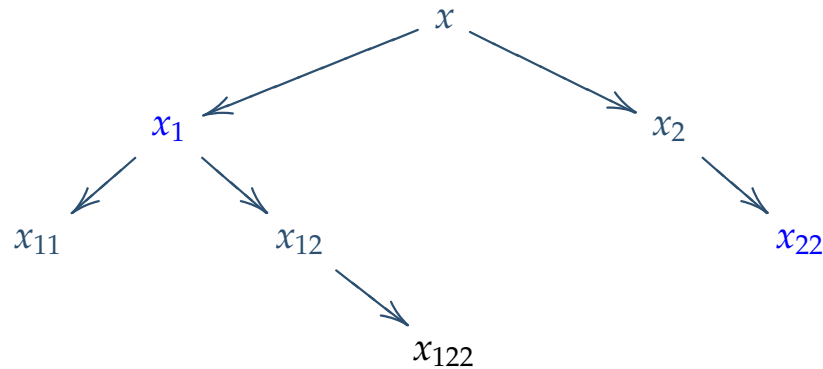
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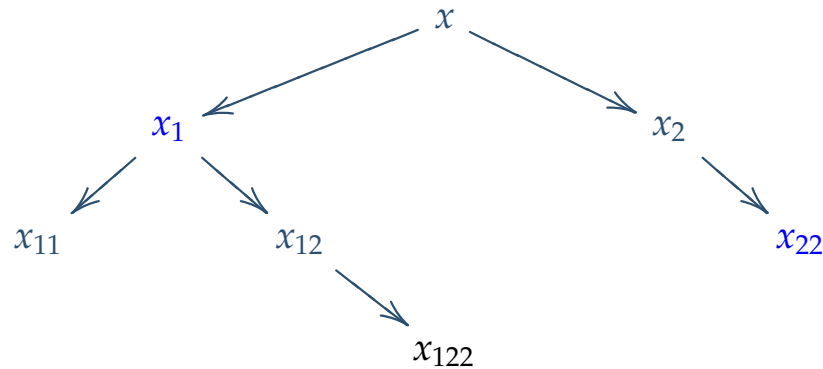
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$$(\exists x) \left[\text{car}(x) \prec_2^1 \text{cdr}(\text{cdr}(x)) \wedge \text{cdr}(\text{cdr}(\text{car}(x))) \prec_3^1 y \right],$$



Example (2)

$$(\exists x) \left[\text{car}(x) \prec_2^1 \text{cdr}(\text{cdr}(x)) \wedge \text{cdr}(\text{cdr}(\text{car}(x))) \prec_3^1 y \right],$$



$x_1 : \text{car}(x),$
 $x_2 : \text{cdr}(x),$
 $x_{11} : \text{car}(\text{car}(x)),$
 $x_{12} : \text{cdr}(\text{car}(x)),$
 $x_{22} : \text{cdr}(\text{cdr}(x)),$
 $x_{122} : \text{cdr}(\text{cdr}(\text{car}(x)))$

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Example (2)

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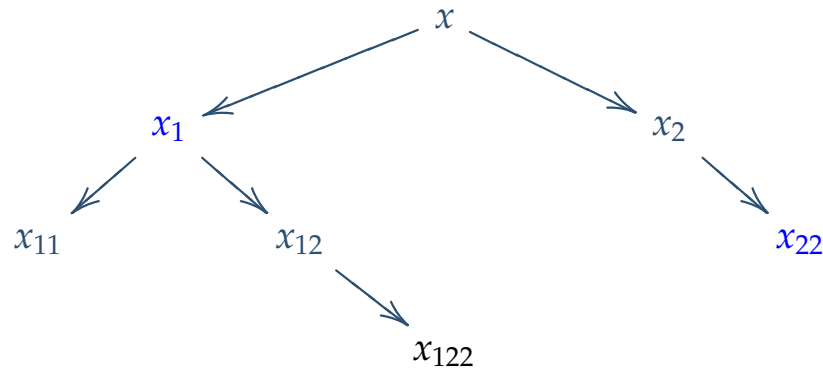
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$$(\exists x) \left[\text{car}(x) \prec_2^1 \text{cdr}(\text{cdr}(x)) \wedge \text{cdr}(\text{cdr}(\text{car}(x))) \prec_3^1 y \right],$$



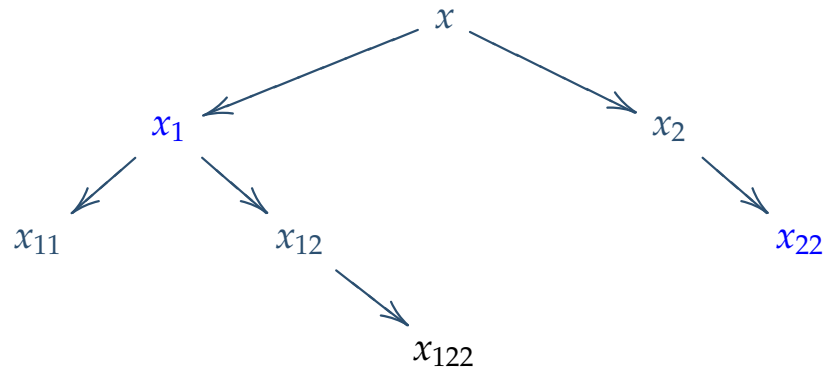
Solution: $x = ?$

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 &: \text{car}(x), \\ x_2 &: \text{cdr}(x), \\ x_{11} &: \text{car}(\text{car}(x)), \\ x_{12} &: \text{cdr}(\text{car}(x)), \\ x_{22} &: \text{cdr}(\text{cdr}(x)), \\ x_{122} &: \text{cdr}(\text{cdr}(\text{car}(x))) \end{aligned}$$



Example (2)

$$(\exists x) \left[\text{car}(x) \prec_2^1 \text{cdr}(\text{cdr}(x)) \wedge \text{cdr}(\text{cdr}(\text{car}(x))) \prec_3^1 y \right],$$



$x_1 : \text{car}(x),$
 $x_2 : \text{cdr}(x),$
 $x_{11} : \text{car}(\text{car}(x)),$
 $x_{12} : \text{cdr}(\text{car}(x)),$
 $x_{22} : \text{cdr}(\text{cdr}(x)),$
 $x_{122} : \text{cdr}(\text{cdr}(\text{car}(x)))$

Solution: $x = ?$

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Example (3)

- Select variable x .

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Example (3)

- Select variable x .
- Decompose x in terms of $\text{car}(x)$ and $\text{cdr}(x)$. We have

$$(\exists x \exists x_1 \exists x_2) \left[\text{car}(x) = x_1 \wedge \text{cdr}(x) = x_2 \right. \\ \left. \wedge \text{car}(x) <_2^1 \text{cdr}(\text{cdr}(x)) \wedge \text{cdr}(\text{cdr}(\text{car}(x))) <_3^1 y \right].$$

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- Select variable x .
- Decompose x in terms of $\text{car}(x)$ and $\text{cdr}(x)$. We have

$$(\exists x \exists x_1 \exists x_2) \left[\text{car}(x) = x_1 \wedge \text{cdr}(x) = x_2 \right. \\ \left. \wedge \text{car}(x) <_2^1 \text{cdr}(\text{cdr}(x)) \wedge \text{cdr}(\text{cdr}(\text{car}(x))) <_3^1 y \right].$$

- Simplification.

$$(\exists x_1 \exists x_2) \left[x_1 <_2^1 \text{cdr}(x_2) \wedge \text{cdr}(\text{cdr}(x_1)) <_3^1 y \right],$$

where $\text{depth}(x_1) = 2$ and $\text{depth}(x_2) = 1$,



Example (4)

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Continue with

$$(\exists x_1 \exists x_2) \left[x_1 <_2^! \text{cdr}(x_2) \wedge \text{cdr}(\text{cdr}(x_1)) <_3^! y \right].$$



Example (4)

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Continue with

$$(\exists x_1 \exists x_2) \left[x_1 <_2^l \text{cdr}(x_2) \wedge \text{cdr}(\text{cdr}(x_1)) <_3^l y \right].$$

- Select variable x_1 .



Example (4)

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Continue with

$$(\exists x_1 \exists x_2) \left[x_1 <_2^l \text{cdr}(x_2) \wedge \text{cdr}(\text{cdr}(x_1)) <_3^l y \right].$$

- Select variable x_1 .
- Decompose x_1 . Replace $x_1 <_2^l \text{cdr}(x_2)$ by

$$\text{car}(x_1) = \text{car}(\text{cdr}(x_2)) \wedge \text{cdr}(x_1) <_2^l \text{cdr}(\text{cdr}(x_2)).$$

Example (4)

Continue with

$$(\exists x_1 \exists x_2) \left[x_1 <_2^l \text{cdr}(x_2) \wedge \text{cdr}(\text{cdr}(x_1)) <_3^l y \right].$$

- Select variable x_1 .
- Decompose x_1 . Replace $x_1 <_2^l \text{cdr}(x_2)$ by

$$\text{car}(x_1) = \text{car}(\text{cdr}(x_2)) \wedge \text{cdr}(x_1) <_2^l \text{cdr}(\text{cdr}(x_2)).$$

- Simplification.

$$(\exists x_2 \exists x_{11} \exists x_{12}) \left[x_{11} = \text{car}(\text{cdr}(x_2)) \wedge x_{12} <_2^l \text{cdr}(\text{cdr}(x_2)) \wedge \text{cdr}(x_{12}) <_3^l y \right],$$

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Continue with

$$(\exists x_2 \exists x_{11} \exists x_{12}) \left[x_{11} = \text{car}(\text{cdr}(x_2)) \wedge x_{12} <_2^1 \text{cdr}(\text{cdr}(x_2)) \wedge \text{cdr}(x_{12}) <_3^1 y \right],$$



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Continue with

$$(\exists x_2 \exists x_{11} \exists x_{12}) \left[x_{11} = \text{car}(\text{cdr}(x_2)) \wedge x_{12} <_2^l \text{cdr}(\text{cdr}(x_2)) \wedge \text{cdr}(x_{12}) <_3^l y \right],$$

■ Elimination. Since $\text{depth}(x_{11}) = 0$, we have

$$(\exists x_2 \exists x_{12}) \left[x_{12} <_2^l \text{cdr}(\text{cdr}(x_2)) \wedge \text{cdr}(x_{12}) <_3^l y \right],$$



Example (6)

Continue with

$$(\exists x_2 \exists x_{12}) \left[x_{12} <_2^1 \text{cdr}(\text{cdr}(x_2)) \wedge \text{cdr}(x_{12}) <_3^1 y \right].$$

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Continue with

$$(\exists x_2 \exists x_{12}) \left[x_{12} <_2^l \text{cdr}(\text{cdr}(x_2)) \wedge \text{cdr}(x_{12}) <_3^l y \right].$$

- Select variable x_{12} .



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Continue with

$$(\exists x_2 \exists x_{12}) \left[x_{12} <_2^l \text{cdr}(\text{cdr}(x_2)) \wedge \text{cdr}(x_{12}) <_3^l y \right].$$

- Select variable x_{12} .
- Decompose x_{12} . Replace $x_{12} <_2^l \text{cdr}(\text{cdr}(x_2))$ by

$$x_{121} = \text{car}(\text{cdr}(\text{cdr}(x_2))) \wedge x_{122} <_2^l \text{cdr}(\text{cdr}(x_2)).$$



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Continue with

$$(\exists x_2 \exists x_{12}) \left[x_{12} <_2^l \text{cdr}(\text{cdr}(x_2)) \wedge \text{cdr}(x_{12}) <_3^l y \right].$$

- Select variable x_{12} .
- Decompose x_{12} . Replace $x_{12} <_2^l \text{cdr}(\text{cdr}(x_2))$ by

$$x_{121} = \text{car}(\text{cdr}(\text{cdr}(x_2))) \wedge x_{122} <_2^l \text{cdr}(\text{cdr}(x_2)).$$

- Simplification.

$$(\exists x_2 \exists x_{121} \exists x_{122}) \left[x_{121} = \text{car}(\text{cdr}(\text{cdr}(x_2))) \wedge x_{122} <_2^l \text{cdr}(\text{cdr}(x_2)) \wedge x_{122} <_3^l y \right],$$



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Continue with

$$(\exists x_2 \exists x_{121} \exists x_{122}) \left[x_{121} = \text{car}(\text{cdr}(\text{cdr}(x_2))) \wedge x_{122} <_2^! \text{cdr}(\text{cdr}(x_2)) \wedge x_{122} <_3^! y \right],$$



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Continue with

$$(\exists x_2 \exists x_{121} \exists x_{122}) \left[x_{121} = \text{car}(\text{cdr}(\text{cdr}(x_2))) \wedge x_{122} <_2^1 \text{cdr}(\text{cdr}(x_2)) \wedge x_{122} <_3^1 y \right],$$

■ **Elimination.** Since $\text{depth}(x_{121}) = 0$, we have

$$(\exists x_2 \exists x_{122}) \left[x_{122} <_2^1 \text{cdr}(\text{cdr}(x_2)) \wedge x_{122} <_3^1 y \right].$$



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Continue with

$$(\exists x_2 \exists x_{122}) \left[x_{122} <_2^1 \text{cdr}(\text{cdr}(x_2)) \wedge x_{122} <_3^1 y \right].$$



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Continue with

$$(\exists x_2 \exists x_{122}) \left[x_{122} <_2^1 \text{cdr}(\text{cdr}(x_2)) \wedge x_{122} <_3^1 y \right].$$

■ Elimination.



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Continue with

$$(\exists x_2 \exists x_{122}) \left[x_{122} <_2^| \text{cdr}(\text{cdr}(x_2)) \wedge x_{122} <_3^| y \right].$$

■ Elimination.

◆ Take a gap order completion

$$x_{122} <_2^| \text{cdr}(\text{cdr}(x_2)) <_1^| y.$$



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Continue with

$$(\exists x_2 \exists x_{122}) \left[x_{122} <_2^l \text{cdr}(\text{cdr}(x_2)) \wedge x_{122} <_3^l y \right].$$

■ Elimination.

- ◆ Take a gap order completion

$$x_{122} <_2^l \text{cdr}(\text{cdr}(x_2)) <_1^l y.$$

- ◆ We have

$$(\exists x_2 \exists x_{122}) \left[x_{122} <_2^l \text{cdr}(\text{cdr}(x_2)) <_1^l y \right],$$



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Continue with

$$(\exists x_2 \exists x_{122}) \left[x_{122} <_2^l \text{cdr}(\text{cdr}(x_2)) \wedge x_{122} <_3^l y \right].$$

■ Elimination.

◆ Take a gap order completion

$$x_{122} <_2^l \text{cdr}(\text{cdr}(x_2)) <_1^l y.$$

◆ We have

$$(\exists x_2 \exists x_{122}) \left[x_{122} <_2^l \text{cdr}(\text{cdr}(x_2)) <_1^l y \right],$$

◆ which simplifies to

$$(\exists x_2) \left[0_{((\text{cdr}(\text{cdr}(x_2))))^w}^w <_2^l \text{cdr}(\text{cdr}(x_2)) <_1^l y \right].$$

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Continue with

$$(\exists x_2 \exists x_{122}) \left[x_{122} <_2^l \text{cdr}(\text{cdr}(x_2)) \wedge x_{122} <_3^l y \right].$$

■ Elimination.

◆ Take a gap order completion

$$x_{122} <_2^l \text{cdr}(\text{cdr}(x_2)) <_1^l y.$$

◆ We have

$$(\exists x_2 \exists x_{122}) \left[x_{122} <_2^l \text{cdr}(\text{cdr}(x_2)) <_1^l y \right],$$

◆ which simplifies to

$$(\exists x_2) \left[0_{((\text{cdr}(\text{cdr}(x_2))))^w}^w <_2^l \text{cdr}(\text{cdr}(x_2)) <_1^l y \right].$$

☞ The number of OGOLs reduced to 1!

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Example (9)

Continue with

$$(\exists x_2) \left[0_{((\text{cdr}(\text{cdr}(x_2)))^w)}^w \prec_2^l \text{cdr}(\text{cdr}(x_2)) \prec_1^l y \right].$$

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Continue with

$$(\exists x_2) \left[0_{((\text{cdr}(\text{cdr}(x_2)))^w)}^w \prec_2^l \text{cdr}(\text{cdr}(x_2)) \prec_1^l y \right].$$

- Depth Reduction. Repeating twice the DEPTH-REDUCTION subprocedure, we have

$$(\exists x_{222}) \left[0_{(x_{222}^w)}^w \prec_2^l x_{222} \prec_1^l y \right].$$



Example (10)

Continue with

$$(\exists x_{222}) \left[0_{(x_{222}^w)} \prec_2 x_{222} \prec_1 y \right].$$

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Continue with

$$(\exists x_{222}) \left[0_{(x_{222})}^w <_2^1 x_{222} <_1^1 y \right].$$

- Reduce term quantifiers to integer quantifiers.

$$(\exists z) \left[0_{(z)}^w <_3^1 y \wedge \text{Tree}^{\text{cons}}(z) \right].$$



Example (10)

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Continue with

$$(\exists x_{222}) \left[0_{(x_{222}^w)}^w <_2^l x_{222} <_1^l y \right].$$

- Reduce term quantifiers to integer quantifiers.

$$(\exists z) \left[0_{(z)}^w <_3^l y \wedge \text{Tree}^{\text{cons}}(z) \right].$$

- Eliminate integer quantifiers.

$$0_{(y^w)}^w <_3^l y \wedge \text{Tree}^{\text{cons}}(y^w).$$



Example (10)

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Continue with

$$(\exists x_{222}) \left[0_{(x_{222})}^w <_2^l x_{222} <_1^l y \right].$$

- Reduce term quantifiers to integer quantifiers.

$$(\exists z) \left[0_{(z)}^w <_3^l y \wedge \text{Tree}^{\text{cons}}(z) \right].$$

- Eliminate integer quantifiers.

$$0_{(y^w)}^w <_3^l y \wedge \text{Tree}^{\text{cons}}(y^w).$$

- As $0_{(y^w)}^w <_3^l y$ implies $\text{Tree}^{\text{cons}}(y^w)$, we have

$$0_{(y^w)}^w <_3^l y.$$



Example (11)

In summary,

$$0_{(y^w)}^w \prec_3^l y \implies (\exists x) \left[\text{car}(x) \prec_2^l \text{cdr}(\text{cdr}(x)) \wedge \text{cdr}(\text{cdr}(\text{car}(x))) \prec_3^l y \right],$$

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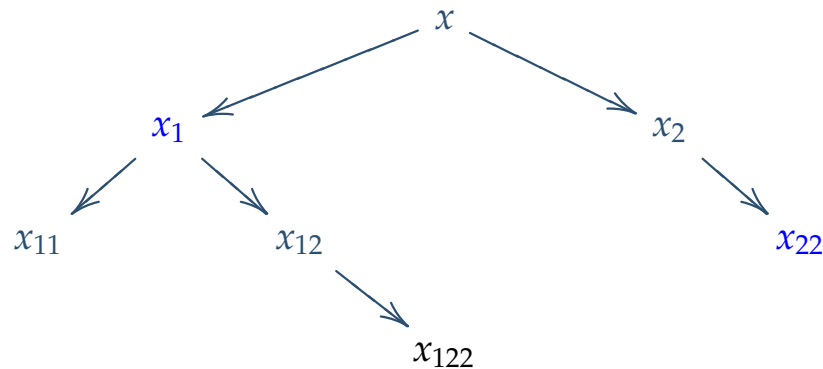
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Example (11)

In summary,

$$0_{(y^w)}^w \prec_3^l y \implies (\exists x) \left[\text{car}(x) \prec_2^l \text{cdr}(\text{cdr}(x)) \wedge \text{cdr}(\text{cdr}(\text{car}(x))) \prec_3^l y \right],$$



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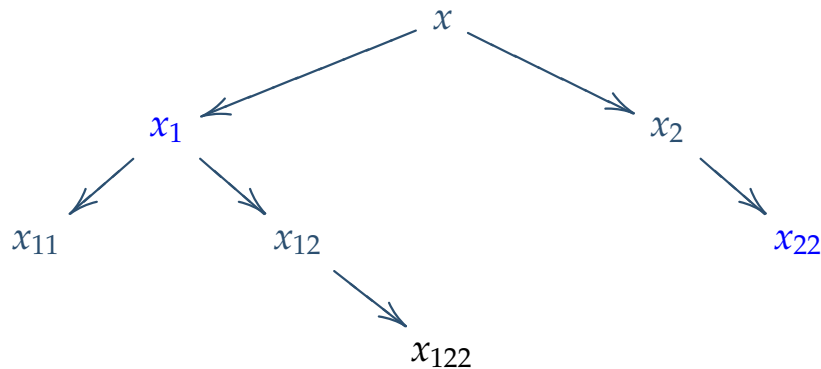


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In summary,

$$0_{(y^w)}^w \prec_3^l y \implies$$

$$(\exists x) \left[\text{car}(x) \prec_2^l \text{cdr}(\text{cdr}(x)) \wedge \text{cdr}(\text{cdr}(\text{car}(x))) \prec_3^l y \right],$$



$$x_1 : \text{car}(x),$$

$$x_2 : \text{cdr}(x),$$

$$x_{11} : \text{car}(\text{car}(x)),$$

$$x_{12} : \text{cdr}(\text{car}(x)),$$

$$x_{22} : \text{cdr}(\text{cdr}(x)),$$

$$x_{122} : \text{cdr}(\text{cdr}(\text{car}(x)))$$

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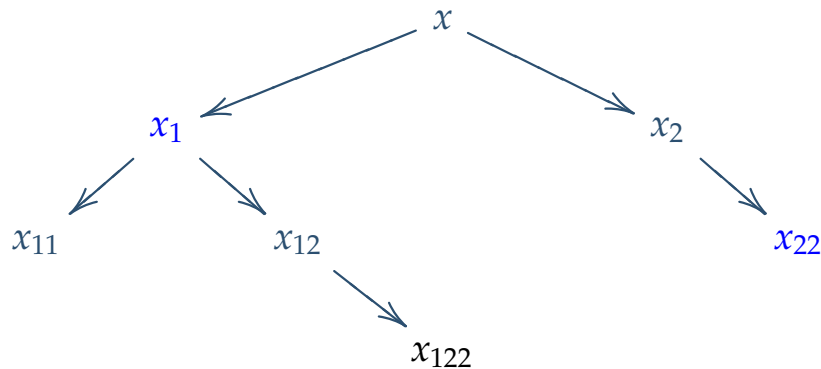


Example (11)

In summary,

$$0_{(y^w)}^w \prec_3^l y \implies$$

$$(\exists x) \left[\text{car}(x) \prec_2^l \text{cdr}(\text{cdr}(x)) \wedge \text{cdr}(\text{cdr}(\text{car}(x))) \prec_3^l y \right],$$



$$x_1 : \text{car}(x),$$

$$x_2 : \text{cdr}(x),$$

$$x_{11} : \text{car}(\text{car}(x)),$$

$$x_{12} : \text{cdr}(\text{car}(x)),$$

$$x_{22} : \text{cdr}(\text{cdr}(x)),$$

$$x_{122} : \text{cdr}(\text{cdr}(\text{car}(x)))$$

Solution: $x_{122} = 0_{(y^w)}^w!$

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- Smallest extensions for quantifier elimination.

More expressive power induces higher complexity.

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- Smallest extensions for quantifier elimination.

More expressive power induces higher complexity.

- Block-wise quantifier elimination.

Small quantifier alternations in real life.



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- Smallest extensions for quantifier elimination.

More expressive power induces higher complexity.

- Block-wise quantifier elimination.

Small quantifier alternations in real life.

- Decidability of KBO on term domain with variables.



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■ Elimination of Equalities.

$$\exists x \left[x = 0_{((\text{car}(x))^w)}^w \wedge \text{car}(x) <_4^p \text{cdr}(x) \right].$$



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■ Elimination of Equalities.

$$\exists x \left[x = 0_{((\text{car}(x))^w)}^w \wedge \text{car}(x) <_4^p \text{cdr}(x) \right].$$

■ Simplification of Selector Terms.

$$\text{car}(0_{((\text{car}(x))^w)}^w).$$



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- Elimination of Equalities.

$$\exists x \left[x = 0_{((\text{car}(x))^w)}^w \wedge \text{car}(x) <_4^p \text{cdr}(x) \right].$$

- Simplification of Selector Terms.

$$\text{car}(0_{((\text{car}(x))^w)}^w).$$

- Elimination of Negations.

$$\neg(\text{car}(x) <_3^w \text{cdr}(x)).$$



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Continue with

$$\exists x \left[x = O_{((\text{car}(x))^w)}^w \wedge \text{car}(x) <_4^p \text{cdr}(x) \right].$$



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Continue with

$$\exists x \left[x = 0_{((\text{car}(x))^w)}^w \wedge \text{car}(x) <_4^p \text{cdr}(x) \right].$$

■ Substitution.

$$\exists x \left[x = 0_{((\text{car}(x))^w)}^w \wedge \text{car}(0_{((\text{car}(x))^w)}^w) <_4^p \text{cdr}(0_{((\text{car}(x))^w)}^w) \right].$$



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Continue with

$$\exists x \left[x = 0_{((\text{car}(x))^w)}^w \wedge \text{car}(x) <_4^p \text{cdr}(x) \right].$$

■ Substitution.

$$\exists x \left[x = 0_{((\text{car}(x))^w)}^w \wedge \text{car}(0_{((\text{car}(x))^w)}^w) <_4^p \text{cdr}(0_{((\text{car}(x))^w)}^w) \right].$$

■ Reduction to Integer Quantifiers.

$$\exists (\text{car}(x))^w \left[\text{Tree}((\text{car}(x))^w) \wedge \text{car}(0_{((\text{car}(x))^w)}^w) <_4^p \text{cdr}(0_{((\text{car}(x))^w)}^w) \right].$$

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Continue with

$$\exists x \left[x = 0_{((\text{car}(x))^w)}^w \wedge \text{car}(x) <_4^p \text{cdr}(x) \right].$$

■ Substitution.

$$\exists x \left[x = 0_{((\text{car}(x))^w)}^w \wedge \text{car}(0_{((\text{car}(x))^w)}^w) <_4^p \text{cdr}(0_{((\text{car}(x))^w)}^w) \right].$$

■ Reduction to Integer Quantifiers.

$$\exists (\text{car}(x))^w \left[\text{Tree}((\text{car}(x))^w) \wedge \text{car}(0_{((\text{car}(x))^w)}^w) <_4^p \text{cdr}(0_{((\text{car}(x))^w)}^w) \right].$$

■ Renaming.

$$\exists z \left[\text{Tree}(z) \wedge \text{car}(0_{(z)}^w) <_4^p \text{cdr}(0_{(z)}^w) \right].$$



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$$\text{car}(0^w_{((\text{car}(x))^w)})$$



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$$\text{car}(0^w_{((\text{car}(x))^w)})$$

simplifies to

$$0^w_{f_{\text{car}}((\text{car}(x))^w)}$$



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$$\text{car}(0^w_{((\text{car}(x))^w)})$$

simplifies to

$$0^w_{f_{\text{car}}((\text{car}(x))^w)}$$

where

$$f_{\text{car}}(\cdot)$$

is an integer function from Presburger arithmetic.



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$$\neg(\text{car}(x) \prec_3^w \text{cdr}(x)).$$



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$$\neg(\text{car}(x) <_3^w \text{cdr}(x)).$$

simplifies to

$$\text{cdr}(x) <^w \text{car}(x) \vee (\text{cdr}(x))^w = (\text{car}(x))^w \vee$$

$$\text{car}(x) \leq_1^w \text{cdr}(x) \vee \text{car}(x) \leq_2^w \text{cdr}(x).$$

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