Z

Patrick Dehornoy
Vincent van Oostrom

Theoretische Filosofie
Universiteit Utrecht
Nederland

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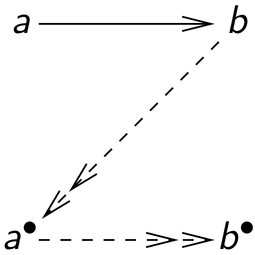
Z



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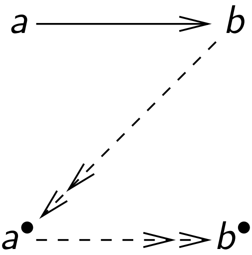
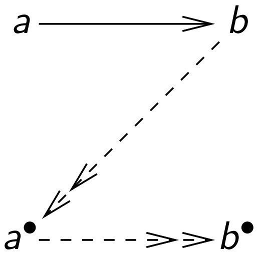


A rewrite relation $\rightarrow$ has the Z-property

Z



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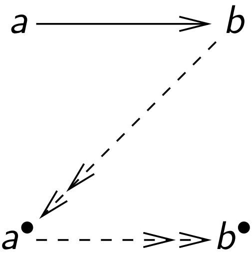
if there is a map $\bullet$ from objects to objects

Z



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such that for any step $a \to b$ from a to b

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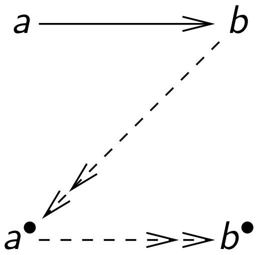
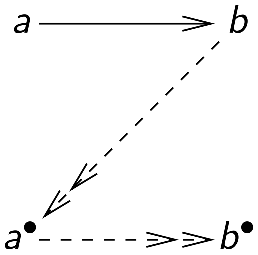


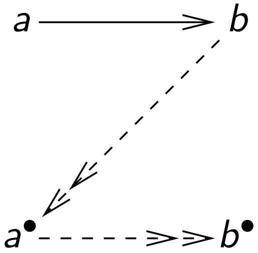
A rewrite relation $\rightarrow$ has the Z-property
if there is a map $\bullet$ from objects to objects
such that for any step $a \rightarrow b$ from a to b
there exists a many-step reduction $b \twoheadrightarrow a^\bullet$ from b to $a^\bullet$

Z



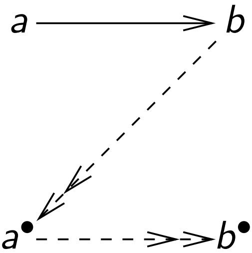
A rewrite relation $\rightarrow$ has the Z-property
if there is a map $\bullet$ from objects to objects
such that for any step $a \rightarrow b$ from a to b
there exists a many-step reduction $b \twoheadrightarrow a^\bullet$ from b to $a^\bullet$
and there exists a many-step reduction $a^\bullet \twoheadrightarrow b^\bullet$ from $a^\bullet$ to $b^\bullet$

Z



$$\exists \bullet : A \to A, \forall a, b \in A : a \to b \;\Rightarrow\; b \twoheadrightarrow a^\bullet, a^\bullet \twoheadrightarrow b^\bullet$$

Z intuitions



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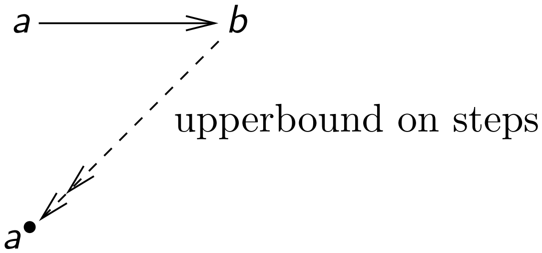

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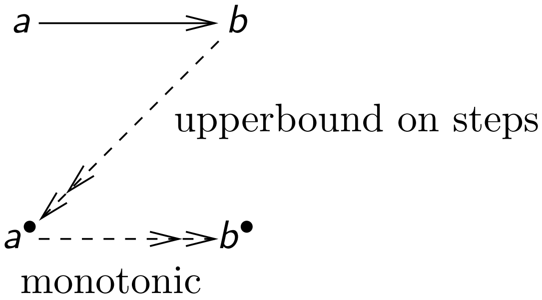

Z $\Rightarrow$ confluence

Definition

$\longrightarrow$ confluent, if $\twoheadleftarrow \cdot \twoheadrightarrow \subseteq \twoheadrightarrow \cdot \twoheadleftarrow$

Z $\Rightarrow$ confluence

confluence $\Rightarrow$

- uniqueness of normal forms
- consistent, if some objects not joinable (distinct normal forms)
- decidable, if $\rightarrow$ is terminating

Z $\Rightarrow$ confluence

Theorem
If a rewrite relation has the Z-property, then it is confluent

Proof.

□

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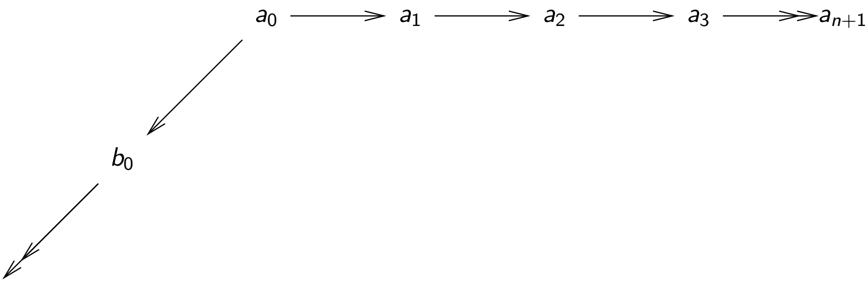

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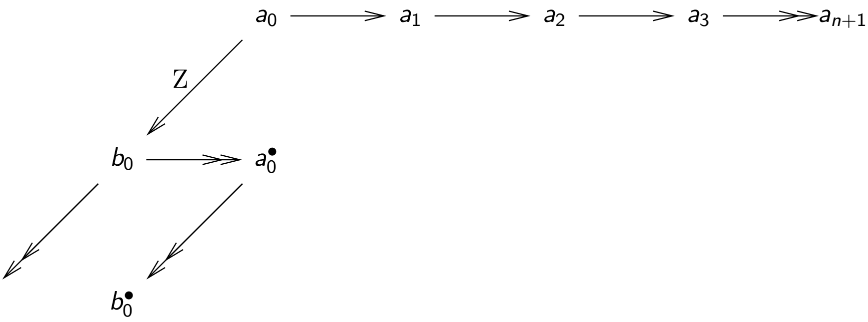

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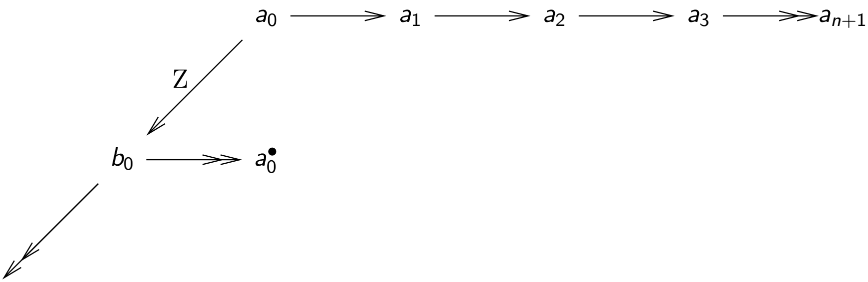

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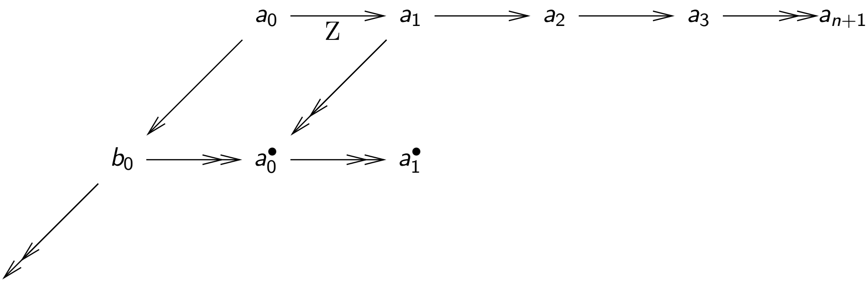

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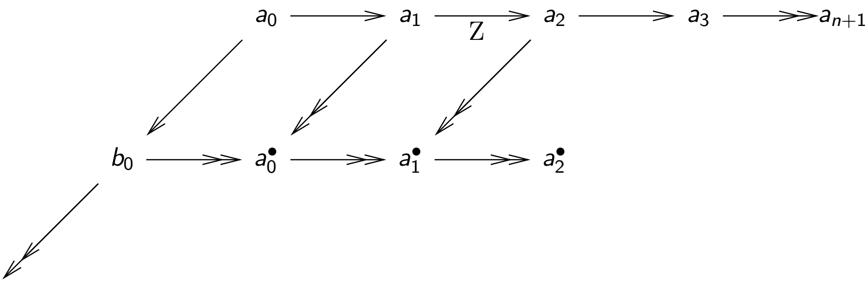

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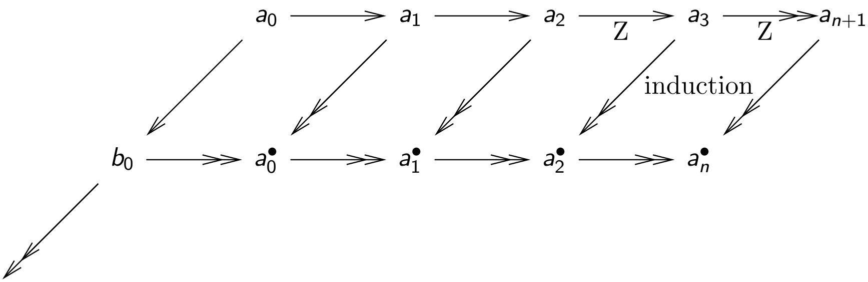

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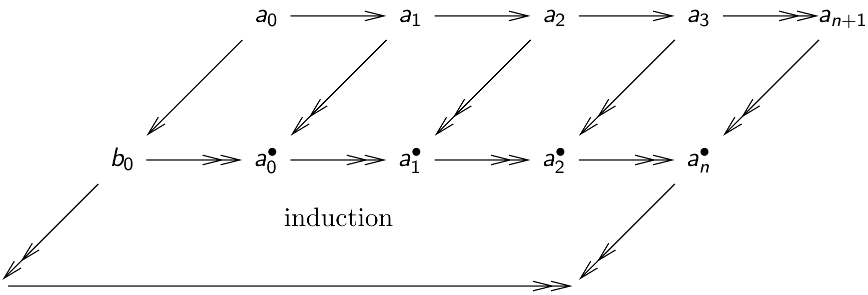
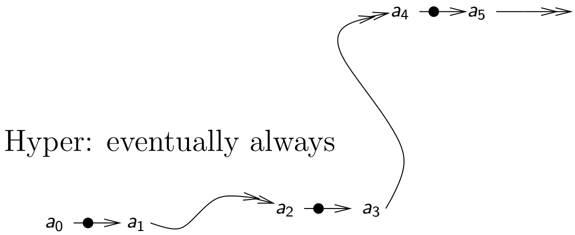


Z $\Rightarrow$ $\multimap\!\bullet\!\rightarrow$ strategy is hyper-cofinal

Definition ($\bullet$-strategy)

$a \multimap\!\bullet\!\!\rightarrow b$ if a is not a normal form and $b = a^{\bullet}$

Z $\Rightarrow$ $\multimap\!\!\!\bullet\!\!\!\to$ strategy is hyper-cofinal



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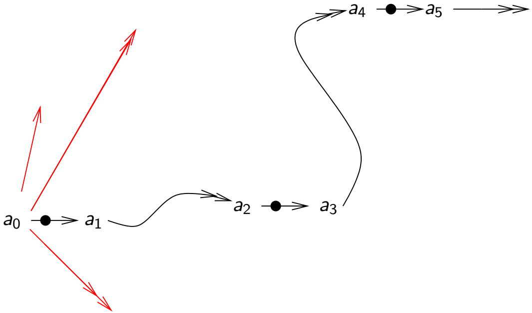

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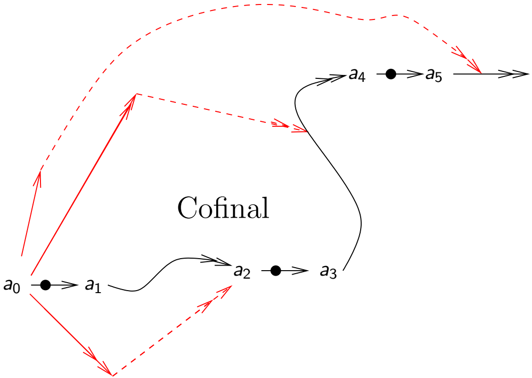

Z $\Rightarrow$ $\mathrel{-\!\!\bullet\!\!\!\rightarrow}$ strategy is hyper-cofinal

Definition

$\mathrel{-\!\!\bullet\!\!\!\rightarrow}$ hyper-cofinal, if for any reduction which eventually always contains a $\mathrel{-\!\!\bullet\!\!\!\rightarrow}$-step, any co-initial reduction can be extended to reach the first

Z $\Rightarrow$ $\multimap\!\!\!\bullet\!\!\to$ strategy is hyper-cofinal

hyper-cofinal $\Rightarrow$

- confluent
- (hyper-)normalising
- bullet-fast . . .

Z $\Rightarrow$ $\multimap\!\!\bullet\!\!\rightarrow$ strategy is hyper-cofinal

Theorem

$\multimap\!\!\bullet\!\!\rightarrow$ *is hyper-cofinal*

Proof.

$\bullet$

$\square$

Z $\Rightarrow$ $\rightarrow\!\!\bullet\!\!\rightarrow$ strategy is hyper-cofinal

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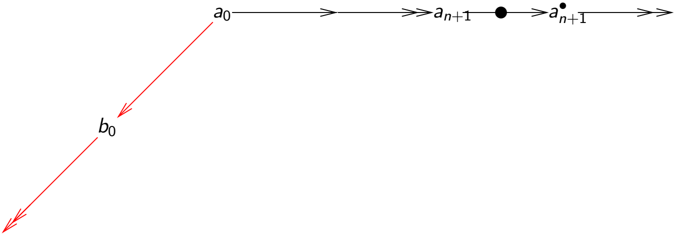

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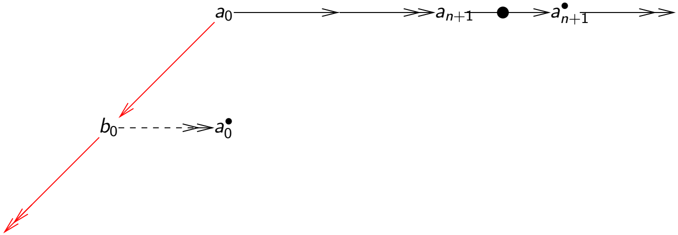

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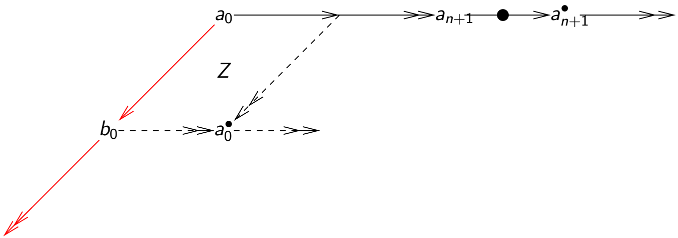

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$\to\!\!\bullet\!\!\to$ *is hyper-cofinal*

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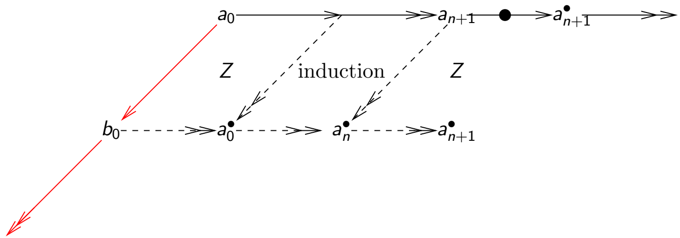

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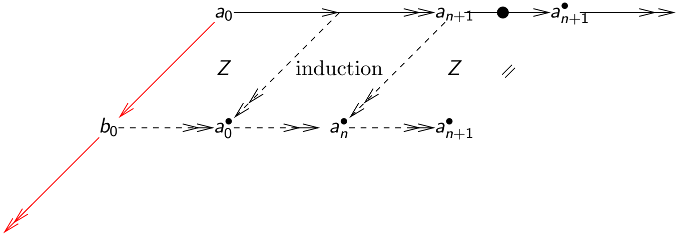

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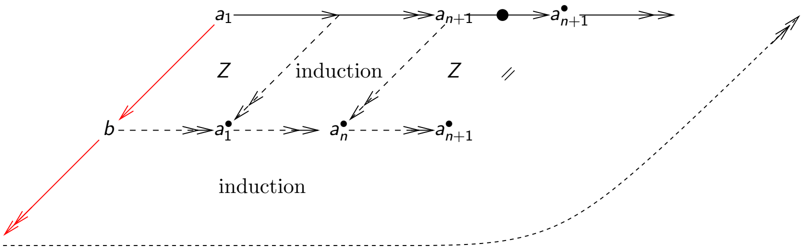

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Examples

Example: braids

Definition

Braid rewriting: cross adjacent strands, right over left.

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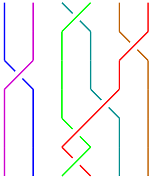

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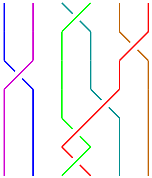
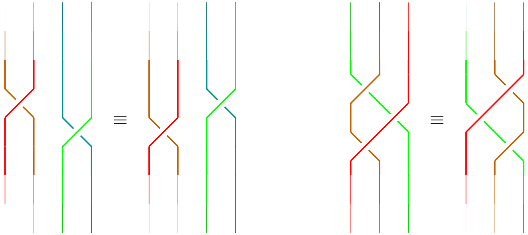


Up to topological equivalence:



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Braid rewriting has the Z-property, for • full crossing

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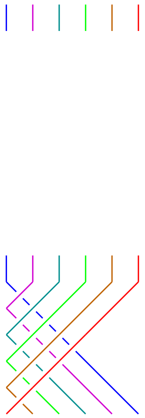

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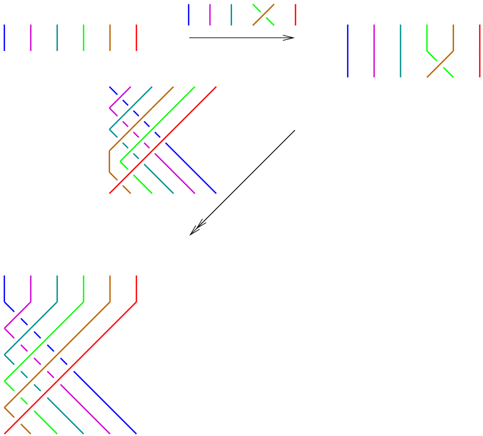

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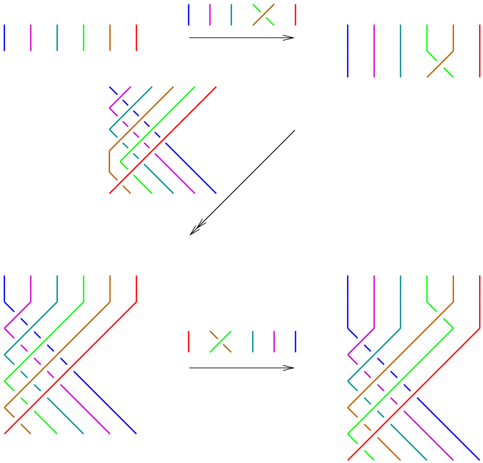

Example: self-distributivity

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Self-distributivity, rewrite relation generated by $xyz \to xz(yz)$

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Some models:

- ACI operations
- take middle of points in space
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In depth: Braids and Self-distributivity (Dehornoy 2000)

Example: self-distributivity

Theorem

Self-distributivity has the Z-property, for $\bullet$ full distribution:

$$x^\bullet = x \qquad (ts)^\bullet = t^\bullet[s^\bullet]$$

with $t[s]$ uniform distribution of s over t:

$$t[x_1{:=}x_1 s, x_2{:=}x_2 s, \ldots]$$

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Example

- $(xy)^\bullet = x[y] = x[x{:=}xy] = xy$;
- $(xyz)^\bullet = (xy)[x{:=}xz, y{:=}yz] = xz(yz)$.

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By induction on t:

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Proof.

By induction on t:

- (Sequentialisation) $\quad ts \twoheadrightarrow t[s]$;

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By induction on t:

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with $t[s]$ *uniform distribution of* s *over* t*:*

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- (Sequentialisation) $ts \twoheadrightarrow t[s]$;
- (Substitution) $t[s][r] \twoheadrightarrow t[r][s[r]]$
- (Self) $t \twoheadrightarrow t^\bullet$;
- (Z) $s \twoheadrightarrow t^\bullet \twoheadrightarrow s^\bullet$, if $t \rightarrow s$.

□

Example: normalising and confluent relations

Theorem

Normalising and confluent relations have the Z-property, for $\bullet$ the full reduction map (map to normal form).

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Proof.

If $a \rightarrow b$, then $b \twoheadrightarrow a^{\bullet} \twoheadrightarrow b^{\bullet}$ since b reduces to its normal form $b^{\bullet}$ (normalisation) which is the same as the normal form $a^{\bullet}$ of a (confluence). □

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Corollary

Z-property for typed λ-calculi (by confluence and termination)

Example: normalising and confluent relations

Theorem

Normalising and confluent relations have the Z-property, for $\bullet$ the full reduction map (map to normal form).

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Corollary

Z-property for typed λ-calculi (by confluence and termination)

Here reverse: use Z-property to establish meta-theory

Example: λ-calculus

Theorem

$(\lambda x.M)N \to M[x{:=}N]$ has the Z-property, for $\bullet$ full development contracting all redexes present:

$$
\begin{array}{rcll}
x^\bullet & = & x & \\
(\lambda x.M)^\bullet & = & \lambda x.M^\bullet & \\
(MN)^\bullet & = & M'[x{:=}N^\bullet] & \textit{if } M \textit{ is an abstraction, } M^\bullet = \lambda x.M' \\
 & = & M^\bullet N^\bullet & \textit{otherwise}
\end{array}
$$

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Example

- $I^\bullet = I$; $(I = \lambda x.x)$
- $(I(II))^\bullet = I$, $(III)^\bullet = II$;
- $((\lambda xy.x)zw)^\bullet = (\lambda y.z)w$;
- $((\lambda xy.Iyx)zI)^\bullet = (\lambda y.yz)I$;

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Proof.

By induction on M:

- (Substitution) $M[y{:=}P][x{:=}N] = M[x{:=}N][y{:=}P[x{:=}N]]$;

□

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- (Self) $M \twoheadrightarrow M^\bullet$;

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By induction on M:

- (Substitution) $M[y{:=}P][x{:=}N] = M[x{:=}N][y{:=}P[x{:=}N]]$;
- (Self) $M \twoheadrightarrow M^\bullet$;
- (Rhs) $M^\bullet[x{:=}N^\bullet] \twoheadrightarrow M[x{:=}N]^\bullet$; and

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$(\lambda x.M)N \to M[x{:=}N]$ has the Z-property, for $\bullet$ full development contracting all redexes present:

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Proof.

By induction on M:

- (Substitution) $M[y{:=}P][x{:=}N] = M[x{:=}N][y{:=}P[x{:=}N]]$;
- (Self) $M \twoheadrightarrow M^\bullet$;
- (Rhs) $M^\bullet[x{:=}N^\bullet] \twoheadrightarrow M[x{:=}N]^\bullet$; and
- (Z) $M \to N \Rightarrow N \twoheadrightarrow M^\bullet \twoheadrightarrow N^\bullet$.

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$(\lambda x.M)N \to M[x{:=}N]$ has the Z-property, for $\bullet$ full development contracting all redexes present:

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\begin{array}{rcll}
x^\bullet & = & x & \\
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 & = & M^\bullet N^\bullet & \textit{otherwise}
\end{array}
$$

Proof.

By induction on M:

- (Substitution) $M[y{:=}P][x{:=}N] = M[x{:=}N][y{:=}P[x{:=}N]]$;
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- (Z) $M \to N \Rightarrow N \twoheadrightarrow M^\bullet \twoheadrightarrow N^\bullet$.

□

Same method works for all orthogonal first/higher-order TRSs

Example: λ-calculus

Theorem

$(\lambda x.M)N \to M[x{:=}N]$ *has the Z-property, for* $\bullet$ *full super-development contracting all redexes present or upward created:*

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Example

- $I^\bullet = I$; $(I = \lambda x.x)$
- $(I(II))^\bullet = I$, $(III)^\bullet = I$;
- $((\lambda xy.x)zw)^\bullet = z$;
- $((\lambda xy.Iyx)zI)^\bullet = Iz$

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Moral: possibly more than one witnessing map for Z-property

Example: λ-calculus with explicit substitutions

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$\lambda\sigma$ has the Z-property, for $\bullet$ the map composed of first σ-normalisation ($\triangleright$), then a Beta-full development ($\multimap\!\!\bullet\!\!\rightarrow$)

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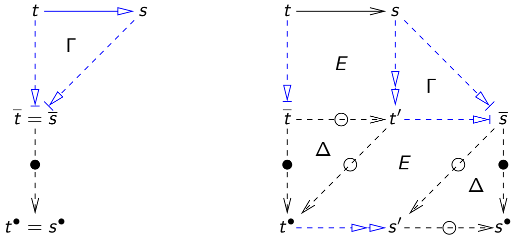

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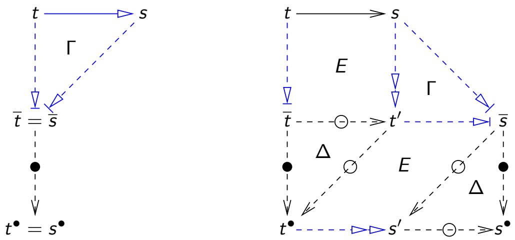

□

Works for other explicit substitution/proof calculi as well.

Example: weakly orthogonal term rewriting systems

Definition

Rewrite system is weakly orthogonal, if only trivial critical pairs.

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Example

- λ-calculus with β and η : $\lambda x.Mx \to M$, if $x \notin M$;
- predecessor/successor $S(P(x))) \to x \quad P(S(x)) \to x$;
- parallel-or.

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Weakly orthogonal first/higher-order term rewrite systems have the Z-property, for $\bullet$ full inside-out development

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Proof.

$$c(x) \to x$$

$$f(f(x)) \to f(x)$$

$$g(f(f(f(x)))) \to g(f(f(x)))$$

Then $g(f(f(c(f(f(x)))))) \to g(f(f(f(f(x)))))$ gives Z:
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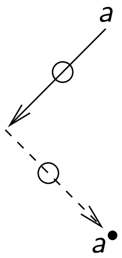
Outside-in not monotonic: not $g(f(f(x))) \twoheadrightarrow g(f(f(f(x))))$!

Z vs. angle

- Dehornoy:
  Z-property of $\to$ for $\bullet$;
- Takahashi:
  angle ($\langle$) property of $\to$ for $\bullet$: $\exists \multimap\!\!\to$, $\to \subseteq \multimap\!\!\to \subseteq \twoheadrightarrow$



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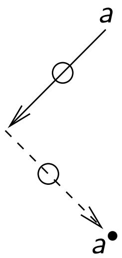

$\mathrel{-\!\!\circ\!\!\to}$ steps are divisors of $\mathrel{-\!\!\bullet\!\!\to}$

Z $\Leftrightarrow$ angle

Theorem

for any map $\bullet$, $Z \Leftrightarrow \langle$

Proof.

$\square$

$Z \Leftrightarrow$ angle

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Proof.

(If)

$$a \longrightarrow b$$

$\square$

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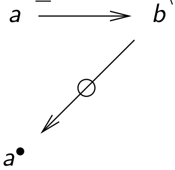
(If)

$$\rightarrow \subseteq \multimap\!\!\rightarrow \text{ and } \langle$$



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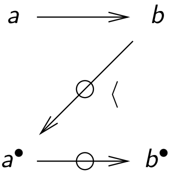

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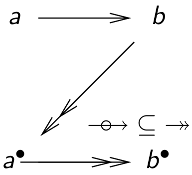

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Proof.

(only if) Def. $a \mathrel{-\!\!\ominus\!\!\rightarrow} b$ if b between a and $a^\bullet$, i.e. $a \twoheadrightarrow b \twoheadrightarrow a^\bullet$:

- $a \rightarrow b \Rightarrow b \twoheadrightarrow a^\bullet \Rightarrow \rightarrow \subseteq \mathrel{-\!\!\ominus\!\!\rightarrow}$.
- $a \mathrel{-\!\!\ominus\!\!\rightarrow} b \Rightarrow a \twoheadrightarrow b \Rightarrow \mathrel{-\!\!\ominus\!\!\rightarrow} \subseteq \twoheadrightarrow$.
- Suppose $a \mathrel{-\!\!\ominus\!\!\rightarrow} b$.
  - $a \twoheadrightarrow b \twoheadrightarrow a^\bullet$ by definition of $\mathrel{-\!\!\ominus\!\!\rightarrow}$.
  - $a \twoheadrightarrow b \Rightarrow a^\bullet \twoheadrightarrow b^\bullet$ (monotonicity of $\bullet$) by Z
  - $b \twoheadrightarrow a^\bullet \twoheadrightarrow b^\bullet$ so $b \mathrel{-\!\!\ominus\!\!\rightarrow} a^\bullet$ by definition of $\mathrel{-\!\!\ominus\!\!\rightarrow}$.

□

Non-examples

Some properties of $\bullet$s

- if $a \twoheadrightarrow b$ then $a^\bullet \twoheadrightarrow b^\bullet$;

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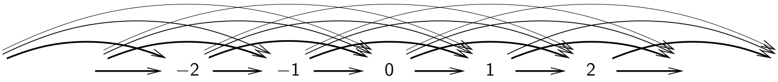
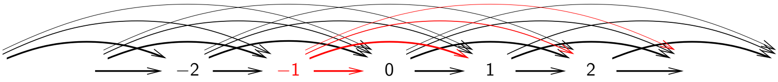
Used to get ideas about (confluent) systems which do not have Z

$\mathbb{Z}$ does not have Z



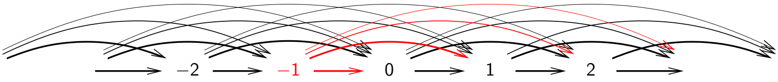
ℤ does not have Z



for given integer, no upperbound on steps from it

$\mathbb{Z}$ does not have Z

not finitely branching, no finite TRS



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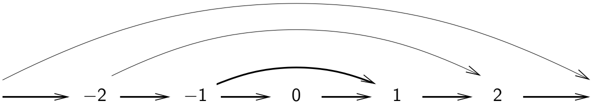

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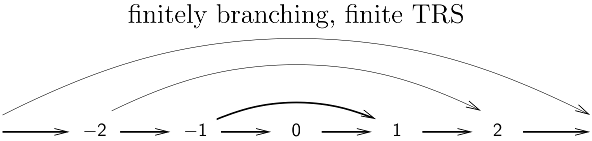

$n(x) \to p(x)$ $\quad$ $n(1) \to 0$ $\quad$ $0 \to p(1)$

$n(s(x)) \to n(x)$

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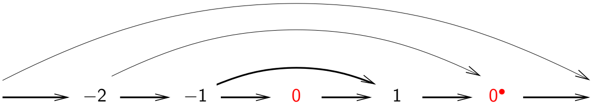
finitely branching, finite TRS



not monotonic (e.g. for -3)

$n(x) \to p(x) \qquad n(1) \to 0 \qquad 0 \to p(1)$

$n(s(x)) \to n(x)$

$p(x) \to p(s(x))$

$\mathbb{Z}^\flat$ does have Z

$$\longrightarrow -2 \longrightarrow -1 \longrightarrow 0 \longrightarrow 1 \longrightarrow 2 \longrightarrow$$

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finitely branching, finite TRS, no transitivity

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Z trivial ($i^\bullet = i + 1$)

$\mathbb{Z}^\flat$ does have Z

finitely branching, finite TRS, no transitivity

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Examples show:

- confluent $\not\Rightarrow$ Z
- transitivity might be harmful

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- Puzzle: is Z a modular property of TRSs?;
- Further work: Garside categories $\Leftrightarrow$ residual systems.