

CRaris: CR checker for LCTRSs in ARI Style

Naoki Nishida and Misaki Kojima

Nagoya University, Nagoya, Japan
nishida@i.nagoya-u.ac.jp k-misaki@nagoya-u.jp

CRaris, a **CR** checker for LCTRSs in **ARI** style,¹ is a tool to prove confluence of *logically constrained term rewrite systems* (LCTRSs, for short) [4] written in ARI format [1].² The tool is based on **Crisys2**, **constrained rewriting induction system** (version **2**),³ and receives LCTRSs written in ARI format only to prove confluence, while **crisys2** has many functions to e.g., solve *all-path reachability problems* [2]. To prove confluence of LCTRSs, the tool uses the following criteria:

- weak orthogonality [4], and
- termination and joinability of critical pairs [6].

To prove termination, the tool uses the DP framework for LCTRSs [3] without any interpretation method, together with a criterion for LCTRSs with bitvector arithmetics [5].

The *critical pairs* of two constrained rewrite rules $\rho_1 : \ell_1 \rightarrow r_1 [\varphi_1]$ and $\rho_2 : \ell_2 \rightarrow r_2 [\varphi_2]$ with distinct variables (i.e., $\mathcal{V}ar(\ell_1, r_1, \varphi_1) \cap \mathcal{V}ar(\ell_2, r_2, \varphi_2) = \emptyset$) are all tuples $\langle s, t, \phi \rangle$ such that a non-variable subterm $\ell_1|_p$ of ℓ_1 at a position p is unifiable with ℓ_2 , “ $p \neq \varepsilon$, $\rho_1 \neq \rho_2$ up to variable renaming, or $\mathcal{V}ar(r_1) \subseteq \mathcal{V}ar(\ell_1)$ ”, the most general unifier γ of $\ell_1|_p$ and ℓ_2 respects variables of both ρ_1 and ρ_2 , i.e., $\gamma(x)$ is either a value or a variable for all variables x in $\mathcal{V}ar(\varphi_1, \varphi_2) \cup (\mathcal{V}ar(r_1, r_2) \setminus \mathcal{V}ar(\ell_1, \ell_2))$, $(\varphi_1 \wedge \varphi_2)\gamma$ is satisfiable, $s = r_1\gamma$, $t = (\ell_1[r_2]_p)\gamma$, and $\phi = (\varphi_1 \wedge \varphi_2)\gamma$. The set of critical pairs of an LCTRS \mathcal{R} is denoted by $CP(\mathcal{R})$, which includes all critical pairs of two rules in $\mathcal{R} \cup \mathcal{R}_{calc}$. A critical pair $\langle s, t, \phi \rangle$ is called *trivial* if $s[\phi] \sim t[\phi]$. An LCTRS \mathcal{R} is called *weakly orthogonal* if \mathcal{R} is left-linear and all critical pairs of \mathcal{R} are trivial.

Theorem 1 ([4]). *A weakly orthogonal LCTRS is confluent.*

A critical pair $\langle s, t, \phi \rangle$ is called *joinable* if $(\langle s, t \rangle [\phi]) \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}}^* (\langle s', t' \rangle [\phi'])$ and $s'[\phi'] \sim t'[\phi']$.

Theorem 2 ([6]). *A terminating LCTRS is confluent if all its critical pairs are joinable.*

Instead of joinability of critical pairs, the tool uses a much simpler sufficient condition.

Proposition 3. *A critical pair $\langle s, s, \phi \rangle$ is trivial and thus joinable.*

We use “ $s = t$ ” as a sufficient condition for triviality of $\langle s, s, \phi \rangle$.

References

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¹<http://www.trs.css.i.nagoya-u.ac.jp/craris/>

²<https://project-coco.uibk.ac.at/ARI/lctrs.php>

³<https://www.trs.cm.is.nagoya-u.ac.jp/crisys/>

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