

# Dependency Pairs and Polynomial Path Orders

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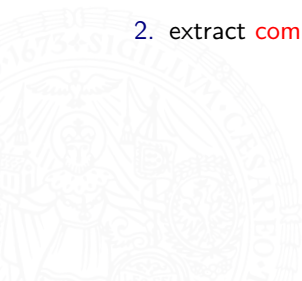
# Automatic Complexity Analysis

## Goal

- ▶ purely **automatic complexity analysis**

## Approach

- ▶ employ **term rewriting** as model of computation
  1. proof **termination**
  2. extract **complexity certificates** from **termination proof**



# Automatic Complexity Analysis

## Goal

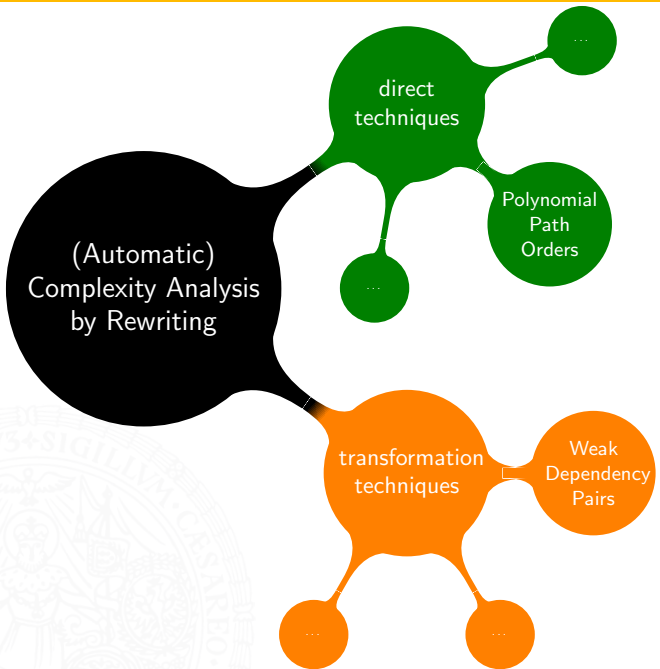
- ▶ purely **automatic complexity analysis**

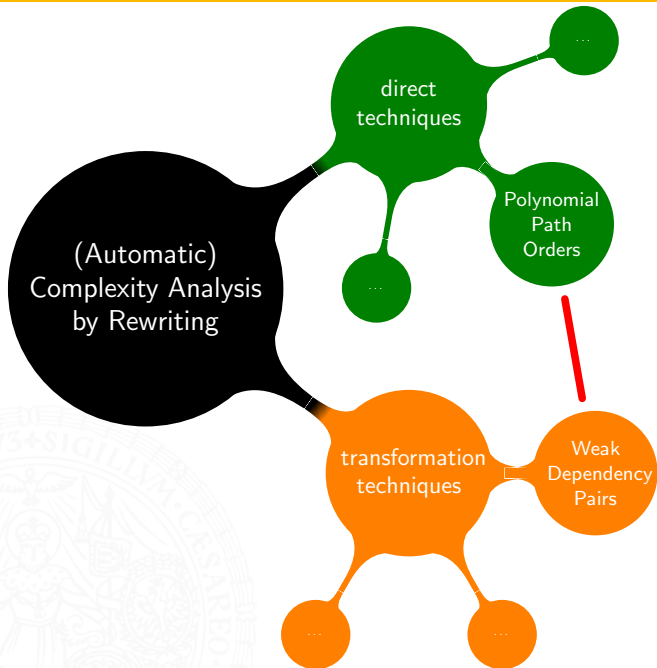
## Approach

- ▶ employ **term rewriting** as model of computation
  1. proof **termination**
  2. extract **complexity certificates** from **termination proof**

## Problem

- ▶ to detect **feasible** computation, restrictions on termination technique usually inevitable





# Term Rewriting

TRS  $\mathcal{R}_{\text{bits}}$

$$\text{half}(0) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{half}(s(0)) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{half}(s(s(x))) \rightarrow s(\text{half}(x))$$

$$\text{bits}(0) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{bits}(s(0)) \rightarrow s(0)$$

$$\text{bits}(s(s(x))) \rightarrow s(\text{bits}(s(\text{half}(x))))$$



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$\text{bits}(s(s(0)))$



# Term Rewriting

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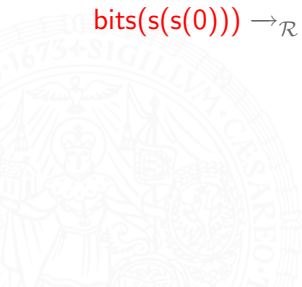
$$\text{half}(s(s(x))) \rightarrow s(\text{half}(x))$$

$$\text{bits}(0) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{bits}(s(0)) \rightarrow s(0)$$

$$\text{bits}(s(s(x))) \rightarrow s(\text{bits}(s(\text{half}(x))))$$

$$\text{bits}(s(s(0))) \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}} s(\text{bits}(s(\text{half}(0))))$$





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$$\text{bits}(s(s(0))) \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}} s(\text{bits}(s(\text{half}(0)))) \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}} s(\text{bits}(s(0))) \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}} s(s(0))$$

$$\text{bits}(n) = v \iff \text{bits}(\ulcorner n \urcorner) \xrightarrow{!}_{\mathcal{R}} \ulcorner v \urcorner$$

computation

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$$\text{half}(0) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{half}(s(0)) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{half}(s(s(x))) \rightarrow s(\text{half}(x))$$

$$\text{bits}(0) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{bits}(s(0)) \rightarrow s(0)$$

$$\text{bits}(s(s(x))) \rightarrow s(\text{bits}(s(\text{half}(x))))$$

$$\text{bits}(s(s(0))) \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}} s(\text{bits}(s(\text{half}(0))))$$

confluent and  
terminating  
constructor TRS

$$\text{bits}(n) = v \iff \text{bits}(\ulcorner n \urcorner) \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}}^! \ulcorner v \urcorner$$

computation

# Term Rewriting

TRS  $\mathcal{R}_{\text{bits}}$

$$\text{half}(0) \rightarrow 0$$

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$$\text{half}(s(s(x))) \rightarrow s(\text{half}(x))$$

$$\text{bits}(0) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{bits}(s(0)) \rightarrow s(0)$$

$$\text{bits}(s(s(x))) \rightarrow s(\text{bits}(s(\text{half}(x))))$$

$$\text{bits}(s(s(0))) \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}} s(\text{bits}(s(\text{half}(0))))$$

confluent and  
terminating  
constructor TRS

$$\text{bits}(n) = v \iff \text{bits}(\ulcorner n \urcorner) \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}}^! \ulcorner v \urcorner = \ulcorner \log(n+1) \urcorner$$

computation

# Runtime Complexity of TRSs

- ▶ derivation length

$$\text{dl}(t, \rightarrow) = \max\{n \mid \exists s. t \rightarrow^n s\}$$

$$\text{dl}(n, T, \rightarrow) = \max\{\text{dl}(t, \rightarrow) \mid t \in T \text{ and } |t| \leq n\}$$



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- ▶ derivational complexity

$$dc_{\mathcal{R}}(n) = dl(n, \mathcal{T}, \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}})$$



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- ▶ derivational complexity

$$dc_{\mathcal{R}}(n) = dl(n, \mathcal{T}, \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}})$$

- ▶ runtime complexity

$$rc_{\mathcal{R}}(n) = dl(n, \mathcal{B}, \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}})$$

$$\mathcal{B} := \{f(v_1, \dots, v_n) \mid f \text{ defined, } v_i \text{ build from constructors}\}$$

capture complexity  
of computed functions



# Runtime Complexity of TRSs

- ▶ derivation length

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$$dl(n, T, \rightarrow) = \max\{dl(t, \rightarrow) \mid t \in T \text{ and } |t| \leq n\}$$

- ▶ derivational complexity

$$dc_{\mathcal{R}}(n) = dl(n, \mathcal{T}, \rightarrow)$$

avoid duplication  
of redexes

- ▶ innermost runtime complexity

$$rc_{\mathcal{R}}^i(n) = dl(n, \mathcal{B}, \xrightarrow{i}_{\mathcal{R}})$$

$$\mathcal{B} := \{f(v_1, \dots, v_n) \mid f \text{ defined, } v_i \text{ build from constructors}\}$$

# Polynomial Path Orders $>_{\text{pop}^*}$

►  $>_{\text{pop}^*} \subseteq >_{\text{mpo}}$

Theorem (A, Moser 2008)

$$\mathcal{R} \subseteq >_{\text{pop}^*} \Rightarrow \text{rc}_{\mathcal{R}}^i \text{ polynomially bounded}$$

# Polynomial Path Orders $>_{\text{pop}^*}$

- ▶  $>_{\text{pop}^*} \subseteq >_{\text{mpo}}$
- ▶  $>_{\text{pop}^*} \approx >_{\text{mpo}} \cap$  **predicative recursion**

## Predicative Recursion [Bellantoni, Cook 1992]

$$f(\varepsilon, \vec{x}; \vec{y}) = g(\vec{x}; \vec{y})$$

$$f(z \cdot i, \vec{x}; \vec{y}) = h_i(z, \vec{x}; \vec{y}, f(z, \vec{x}; \vec{y})), \quad i \in \{0, 1\}$$

$$f(\underbrace{x_1, \dots, x_m}_{\text{normal}}; \underbrace{y_1, \dots, y_n}_{\text{safe}})$$

## Theorem (A, Moser 2008)

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- ▶  $>_{\text{pop}^*} \subseteq >_{\text{mpo}}$
- ▶  $>_{\text{pop}^*} \approx >_{\text{mpo}} \cap \text{predicative recursion}$
- ▶  $\mathcal{R} \subseteq >_{\text{pop}^*}$  and  $s \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}} t \not\Rightarrow s >_{\text{pop}^*} t$

Theorem (A, Moser 2008)

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- ▶  $\mathcal{R} \subseteq >_{\text{pop}^*}$  and  $s \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}} t \not\Rightarrow s >_{\text{pop}^*} t$

## Lemma

if  $\mathcal{R} \subseteq >_{\text{pop}^*}$  then there exists  $\mathcal{I} : \mathcal{T}(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{V}) \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$  satisfying

1.  $s \xrightarrow{i}_{\mathcal{R}} t \Rightarrow \mathcal{I}(s) > \mathcal{I}(t)$

## Theorem (A, Moser 2008)

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## Lemma

if  $\mathcal{R} \subseteq >_{\text{pop}^*}$  then there exists  $\mathcal{I} : \mathcal{T}(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{V}) \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$  satisfying

1.  $s \xrightarrow{i}_{\mathcal{R}} t \Rightarrow \mathcal{I}(s) > \mathcal{I}(t)$
2.  $\mathcal{I}(t)$  *polynomially* bounded (in the size of  $t$ ) for *basic terms*  $t$

## Theorem (A, Moser 2008)

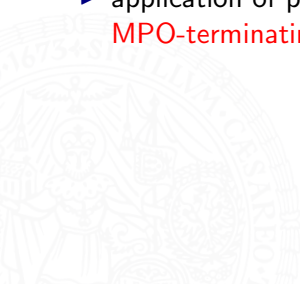
$$\mathcal{R} \subseteq >_{\text{pop}^*} \Rightarrow \text{rc}_{\mathcal{R}}^i \text{ polynomially bounded}$$

# Polynomial Path Orders $>_{\text{pop}^*}$ (continued)

## Observation

$$>_{\text{pop}^*} \subseteq >_{\text{mpo}}$$

- ▶ application of polynomial path orders **restricted** to **MPO-terminating TRS's**



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### dependency pairs for complexity analysis

- ▶ reduction pairs, argument filterings, usable rules, dependency graphs, subterm criterion ...



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## Observation

$$>_{\text{pop}^*} \subseteq >_{\text{mpo}}$$

- ▶ application of polynomial path orders restricted to MPO-terminating TRS's



dependency pairs for complexity analysis

- ▶ reduction pairs, argument filterings, usable rules, dependency graphs, subterm criterion ...

# Dependency Pairs for Complexity Analysis

$$t^\# = \begin{cases} t & \text{if } t \text{ a variable} \\ f^\#(t_1, \dots, t_n) & \text{if } t = f(t_1, \dots, t_n) \end{cases}$$

$$\text{WIDP}(\mathcal{R}) = \{l^\# \rightarrow c(r_1^\#, \dots, r_n^\#) \mid l \rightarrow C[r_1, \dots, r_n] \in \mathcal{R}\}$$

- ▶  $C$  maximal context built from constructors and variables
- ▶  $c$  fresh **compound symbol** (but we set  $c(t) = t$ )



# Dependency Pairs for Complexity Analysis

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- ▶  $C$  maximal context built from constructors and variables
- ▶  $c$  fresh **compound symbol** (but we set  $c(t) = t$ )

TRS  $\mathcal{R}$

$$f(0) \rightarrow 0$$

$$f(s(x)) \rightarrow d(f(x), f(x))$$

WIDP( $\mathcal{R}$ )

$$f^\#(0) \rightarrow c_1$$

$$f^\#(s(x)) \rightarrow c_2(f^\#(x), f^\#(x))$$

# Dependency Pairs for Complexity Analysis (continued)

TRS  $\mathcal{R}_{\text{bits}}$

$$\text{half}(0) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{bits}(0) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{half}(s(0)) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{bits}(s(0)) \rightarrow s(0)$$

$$\text{half}(s(s(x))) \rightarrow s(\text{half}(x))$$

$$\text{bits}(s(s(x))) \rightarrow s(\text{bits}(s(\text{half}(x))))$$

$\mathcal{P} := \text{WIDP}(\mathcal{R}_{\text{bits}})$

$$\text{half}^\sharp(0) \rightarrow c_1$$

$$\text{bits}^\sharp(0) \rightarrow c_3$$

$$\text{half}^\sharp(s(0)) \rightarrow c_2$$

$$\text{bits}^\sharp(s(0)) \rightarrow c_4$$

$$\text{half}^\sharp(s(s(x))) \rightarrow \text{half}^\sharp(x)$$

$$\text{bits}^\sharp(s(s(x))) \rightarrow \text{bits}^\sharp(s(\text{half}(x)))$$

# Dependency Pairs for Complexity Analysis (continued)

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$$\text{half}^{\#}(s(0)) \rightarrow c_2$$

$$\text{bits}^{\#}(s(0)) \rightarrow c_4$$

$$\text{half}^{\#}(s(s(x))) \rightarrow \text{half}^{\#}(x)$$

$$\text{bits}^{\#}(s(s(x))) \rightarrow \text{bits}^{\#}(s(\text{half}(x)))$$

$$\text{bits}(s(s(0))) \xrightarrow{i}_{\mathcal{R}} s(\text{bits}(s(\text{half}(0)))) \xrightarrow{i}_{\mathcal{R}} s(\text{bits}(s(0))) \xrightarrow{i}_{\mathcal{R}} s(s(0))$$

# Dependency Pairs for Complexity Analysis (continued)

TRS  $\mathcal{R}_{\text{bits}}$

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$$\text{bits}(s(s(x))) \rightarrow s(\text{bits}(s(\text{half}(x))))$$

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$$\text{bits}^{\#}(s(0)) \rightarrow c_4$$

$$\text{half}^{\#}(s(s(x))) \rightarrow \text{half}^{\#}(x)$$

$$\text{bits}^{\#}(s(s(x))) \rightarrow \text{bits}^{\#}(s(\text{half}(x)))$$

$$\text{bits}(s(s(0))) \xrightarrow{i}_{\mathcal{R}} s(\text{bits}(s(\text{half}(0)))) \xrightarrow{i}_{\mathcal{R}} s(\text{bits}(s(0))) \xrightarrow{i}_{\mathcal{R}} s(s(0))$$

$$\text{bits}^{\#}(s(s(0)))$$

# Dependency Pairs for Complexity Analysis (continued)

TRS  $\mathcal{R}_{\text{bits}}$

$$\text{half}(0) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{bits}(0) \rightarrow 0$$

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$$\text{bits}(s(s(x))) \rightarrow s(\text{bits}(s(\text{half}(x))))$$

$\mathcal{P} := \text{WIDP}(\mathcal{R}_{\text{bits}})$

$$\text{half}^\sharp(0) \rightarrow c_1$$

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$$\text{bits}^\sharp(s(0)) \rightarrow c_4$$

$$\text{half}^\sharp(s(s(x))) \rightarrow \text{half}^\sharp(x)$$

$$\text{bits}^\sharp(s(s(x))) \rightarrow \text{bits}^\sharp(s(\text{half}(x)))$$

$$\text{bits}(s(s(0))) \xrightarrow{i_{\mathcal{R}}} s(\text{bits}(s(\text{half}(0)))) \xrightarrow{i_{\mathcal{R}}} s(\text{bits}(s(0))) \xrightarrow{i_{\mathcal{R}}} s(s(0))$$

$$\text{bits}^\sharp(s(s(0))) \xrightarrow{i_{\mathcal{P} \cup \mathcal{R}}} \text{bits}^\sharp(s(\text{half}(0)))$$

# Dependency Pairs for Complexity Analysis (continued)

TRS  $\mathcal{R}_{\text{bits}}$

$$\text{half}(0) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{bits}(0) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{half}(s(0)) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{bits}(s(0)) \rightarrow s(0)$$

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$$\text{bits}(s(s(x))) \rightarrow s(\text{bits}(s(\text{half}(x))))$$

$\mathcal{P} := \text{WIDP}(\mathcal{R}_{\text{bits}})$

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$$\text{bits}^\#(s(0)) \rightarrow c_4$$

$$\text{half}^\#(s(s(x))) \rightarrow \text{half}^\#(x)$$

$$\text{bits}^\#(s(s(x))) \rightarrow \text{bits}^\#(s(\text{half}(x)))$$

$$\text{bits}(s(s(0))) \xrightarrow{i_{\mathcal{R}}} s(\text{bits}(s(\text{half}(0)))) \xrightarrow{i_{\mathcal{R}}} s(\text{bits}(s(0))) \xrightarrow{i_{\mathcal{R}}} s(s(0))$$

$$\text{bits}^\#(s(s(0))) \xrightarrow{i_{\mathcal{P} \cup \mathcal{R}}} \text{bits}^\#(s(\text{half}(0))) \xrightarrow{i_{\mathcal{P} \cup \mathcal{R}}} \text{bits}^\#(s(0))$$



# Dependency Pairs for Complexity Analysis (continued)

TRS  $\mathcal{R}_{\text{bits}}$

$$\text{half}(0) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{bits}(0) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{half}(s(0)) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{bits}(s(0)) \rightarrow s(0)$$

$$\text{half}(s(s(x))) \rightarrow s(\text{half}(x))$$

$$\text{bits}(s(s(x))) \rightarrow s(\text{bits}(s(\text{half}(x))))$$

$\mathcal{P} := \text{WIDP}(\mathcal{R}_{\text{bits}})$

$$\text{half}^\sharp(0) \rightarrow c_1$$

$$\text{bits}^\sharp(0) \rightarrow c_3$$

$$\text{half}^\sharp(s(0)) \rightarrow c_2$$

$$\text{bits}^\sharp(s(0)) \rightarrow c_4$$

$$\text{half}^\sharp(s(s(x))) \rightarrow \text{half}^\sharp(x)$$

$$\text{bits}^\sharp(s(s(x))) \rightarrow \text{bits}^\sharp(s(\text{half}(x)))$$

$$\text{bits}(s(s(0))) \xrightarrow{i_{\mathcal{R}}} s(\text{bits}(s(\text{half}(0)))) \xrightarrow{i_{\mathcal{R}}} s(\text{bits}(s(0))) \xrightarrow{i_{\mathcal{R}}} s(s(0))$$

$$\text{bits}^\sharp(s(s(0))) \xrightarrow{i_{\mathcal{P}_{UR}}} \text{bits}^\sharp(s(\text{half}(0))) \xrightarrow{i_{\mathcal{P}_{UR}}} \text{bits}^\sharp(s(0)) \xrightarrow{i_{\mathcal{P}_{UR}}} c_4$$

# Dependency Pairs for Complexity Analysis (continued)

$$\mathcal{U} := \mathcal{U}(\text{WIDP}(\mathcal{R}_{\text{bits}}))$$

usable rules

$$\text{half}(0) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{half}(s(0)) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{half}(s(s(x))) \rightarrow s(\text{half}(x))$$

$$\mathcal{P} := \text{WIDP}(\mathcal{R}_{\text{bits}})$$

$$\text{half}^\#(0) \rightarrow c_1$$

$$\text{bits}^\#(0) \rightarrow c_3$$

$$\text{half}^\#(s(0)) \rightarrow c_2$$

$$\text{bits}^\#(s(0)) \rightarrow c_4$$

$$\text{half}^\#(s(s(x))) \rightarrow \text{half}^\#(x)$$

$$\text{bits}^\#(s(s(x))) \rightarrow \text{bits}^\#(s(\text{half}(x)))$$

$$\text{bits}(s(s(0))) \xrightarrow{i_{\mathcal{R}}} s(\text{bits}(s(\text{half}(0)))) \xrightarrow{i_{\mathcal{R}}} s(\text{bits}(s(0))) \xrightarrow{i_{\mathcal{R}}} s(s(0))$$

$$\text{bits}^\#(s(s(0))) \xrightarrow{i_{\mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{U}\mathcal{U}}}} \text{bits}^\#(s(\text{half}(0))) \xrightarrow{i_{\mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{U}\mathcal{U}}}} \text{bits}^\#(s(0)) \xrightarrow{i_{\mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{U}\mathcal{U}}}} c_4$$

# Dependency Pairs for Complexity Analysis (continued)

$$\mathcal{U} := \mathcal{U}(\text{WIDP}(\mathcal{R}_{\text{bits}}))$$

usable rules

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$$\text{half}(s(0)) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{half}(s(s(x))) \rightarrow s(\text{half}(x))$$

$$\mathcal{P} := \text{WIDP}(\mathcal{R}_{\text{bits}})$$

$$\text{half}^\#(0) \rightarrow c_1$$

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$$\text{half}^\#(s(s(x))) \rightarrow \text{half}^\#(x)$$

$$\text{bits}^\#(s(s(x))) \rightarrow \text{bits}^\#(s(\text{half}(x)))$$

$$\text{bits}(s(s(0))) \xrightarrow{i_{\mathcal{R}}} s(\text{bits}(s(\text{half}(0)))) \xrightarrow{i_{\mathcal{R}}} s(\text{bits}(s(0))) \xrightarrow{i_{\mathcal{R}}} s(s(0))$$

$$\text{bits}^\#(s(s(0))) \xrightarrow{i_{\mathcal{P}}} \text{bits}^\#(s(\text{half}(0))) \xrightarrow{i_{\mathcal{P}}} \text{bits}^\#(s(0)) \xrightarrow{i_{\mathcal{P}}} c_4$$

# Dependency Pairs for Complexity Analysis (continued)

## Notation

$$\rightarrow_{\mathcal{P}/\mathcal{U}} := \rightarrow_{\mathcal{U}}^* \cdot \rightarrow_{\mathcal{P}} \cdot \rightarrow_{\mathcal{U}}^*$$



# Dependency Pairs for Complexity Analysis (continued)

## Notation

$\xrightarrow{\mathcal{P}/\mathcal{U}}$  :=  $\xrightarrow{\mathcal{P}\cup\mathcal{U}}^+$  with exactly one step due to  $\mathcal{P}$



# Dependency Pairs for Complexity Analysis (continued)

## Notation

$\xrightarrow{i}_{\mathcal{P}/\mathcal{U}} := \xrightarrow{i}_{\mathcal{P} \cup \mathcal{U}}^+$  with exactly one step due to  $\mathcal{P}$

## Theorem (Hirokawa, Moser 2008)

$$\text{rc}_{\mathcal{R}}^i(n) \leq \mathcal{O}(\text{dl}(n, \mathcal{B}^\#, \xrightarrow{i}_{\text{WIDP}(\mathcal{R})/\mathcal{U}(\text{WIDP}(\mathcal{R}))}) + |t|)$$

*provided*

- ▶  $\text{WIDP}(\mathcal{R})$  is non-duplicating
- ▶  $\mathcal{U}(\text{WIDP}(\mathcal{R})) \subseteq >_{\mathcal{A}}$  for some *strongly linear interpretation*  $\mathcal{A}$

interpretations are  
weight functions

# Dependency Pairs for Complexity Analysis (continued)

## Notation

$\xrightarrow{i}_{\mathcal{P}/\mathcal{U}} := \xrightarrow{i}_{\mathcal{P} \cup \mathcal{U}}^+$  with exactly one step due to  $\mathcal{P}$

## Theorem (Hirokawa, Moser 2008)

$$\text{rc}_{\mathcal{R}}^i(n) \leq \mathcal{O}(\text{dl}(n, \mathcal{B}^\#, \xrightarrow{i}_{\text{WIDP}(\mathcal{R})/\mathcal{U}(\text{WIDP}(\mathcal{R}))}) + |t|)$$

*provided*

- ▶  $\text{WIDP}(\mathcal{R})$  is non-duplicating
- ▶  $\mathcal{U}(\text{WIDP}(\mathcal{R})) \subseteq >_{\mathcal{A}}$  for some *strongly linear interpretation*  $\mathcal{A}$

interpretations are  
weight functions



measure  $\text{WIDP}(\mathcal{R})$ -steps with reduction pairs

# Reduction Pairs for Complexity Analysis





# Reduction Pairs for Complexity Analysis

## Definition

a **safe reduction pair** is a pair  $(\succsim, \succ)$  of orderings such that

- ▶  $\succsim$  is a rewrite preorder,
- ▶  $\succ$  is closed under substitutions,
- ▶  $\succsim \cdot \succ \cdot \succsim \subseteq \succ$
- ▶  $s_i \succ t_i \Rightarrow c(s_1, \dots, s_i, \dots, s_n) \succ c(s_1, \dots, t_i, \dots, s_n)$  for compound symbols  $c$



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## Lemma (Hirokawa, Moser 2008)

suppose  $\text{WIDP}(\mathcal{R}) \subseteq \succ$  and  $\mathcal{U}(\text{WIDP}(\mathcal{R})) \subseteq \succsim$

$$\xrightarrow{i} \text{WIDP}(\mathcal{R}) / \mathcal{U}(\text{WIDP}(\mathcal{R})) \subseteq \succ$$

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👉 **WIDP( $\mathcal{R}$ )-steps bounded by  $\succ$ -descents**

# Polynomial Path Orders as Reduction Pair Problem

- ▶  $(\succ_{\text{pop}^*}, >_{\text{pop}^*})$  is **not** a **reduction pair**



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## Theorem

suppose  $\text{WIDP}(\mathcal{R}) \subseteq >_{\text{pop}^*}$  and  $\mathcal{U}(\text{WIDP}(\mathcal{R})) \subseteq \succ_{\text{pop}^*}$

$$s \xrightarrow{i}_{\text{WIDP}(\mathcal{R})/\mathcal{U}(\text{WIDP}(\mathcal{R}))} t \Rightarrow \mathcal{I}(s) > \mathcal{I}(t)$$



WIDP( $\mathcal{R}$ )-steps bounded by interpretation  $\mathcal{I}$ ,  
i.e. polynomially bounded in the sizes of starting terms  $\mathcal{B}$

# Polynomial Path Orders as Reduction Pair Problem

- $(\succ_{\text{pop}^*}^{\pi}, \succ_{\text{pop}^*}^{\pi})$  is not a reduction pair

$$s \succ^{\pi} t \iff \pi(s) \succ \pi(t)$$

for argument filtering  $\pi$

## Theorem

suppose  $\text{WIDP}(\mathcal{R}) \subseteq \succ_{\text{pop}^*}^{\pi}$  and  $\mathcal{U}(\text{WIDP}(\mathcal{R})) \subseteq \succ_{\text{pop}^*}^{\pi}$

$$s \xrightarrow{i}_{\text{WIDP}(\mathcal{R})/\mathcal{U}(\text{WIDP}(\mathcal{R}))} t \Rightarrow \mathcal{I}(\pi(s)) > \mathcal{I}(\pi(t))$$



$\text{WIDP}(\mathcal{R})$ -steps bounded by interpretation  $\mathcal{I}$ ,  
i.e. polynomially bounded in the sizes of starting terms  $\mathcal{B}$

# Polynomial Path Orders as Reduction Pair (continued)

## Corollary

let  $\mathcal{P} := \text{WIDP}(\mathcal{R})$  and  $\mathcal{U} := \mathcal{U}(\text{WIDP}(\mathcal{R}))$ , and suppose

- ▶  $\mathcal{P}$  is non-duplicating
- ▶  $\mathcal{U} \subseteq >_{\mathcal{A}}$  for some strongly linear interpretation  $\mathcal{A}$

then

$$\mathcal{P} \subseteq >_{\text{pop}^*}^{\pi}, \mathcal{U} \subseteq \gtrsim_{\text{pop}^*}^{\pi} \Rightarrow \text{rc}_{\mathcal{R}}^i \text{ polynomially bounded}$$

# Example

$$\mathcal{U} := \mathcal{U}(\text{WIDP}(\mathcal{R}_{\text{bits}}))$$

$$\text{half}(0) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{half}(s(0)) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{half}(s(s(x))) \rightarrow s(\text{half}(x))$$

$$\mathcal{P} := \text{WIDP}(\mathcal{R}_{\text{bits}})$$

$$\text{half}^{\#}(0) \rightarrow c_1$$

$$\text{bits}^{\#}(0) \rightarrow c_3$$

$$\text{half}^{\#}(s(0)) \rightarrow c_2$$

$$\text{bits}^{\#}(s(0)) \rightarrow c_4$$

$$\text{half}^{\#}(s(s(x))) \rightarrow \text{half}^{\#}(x) \quad \text{bits}^{\#}(s(s(x))) \rightarrow \text{bits}^{\#}(s(\text{half}(x)))$$



# Example

$$\mathcal{U} := \mathcal{U}(\text{WIDP}(\mathcal{R}_{\text{bits}}))$$

$$\text{half}(0) \rightarrow 0 \qquad 2 > 1$$

$$\text{half}(s(0)) \rightarrow 0 \qquad 3 > 1$$

$$\text{half}(s(s(x))) \rightarrow s(\text{half}(x)) \qquad 3 + x > 2 + x$$

$$\mathcal{P} := \text{WIDP}(\mathcal{R}_{\text{bits}})$$

$$\text{half}^{\#}(0) \rightarrow c_1 \qquad \text{bits}^{\#}(0) \rightarrow c_3$$

$$\text{half}^{\#}(s(0)) \rightarrow c_2 \qquad \text{bits}^{\#}(s(0)) \rightarrow c_4$$

$$\text{half}^{\#}(s(s(x))) \rightarrow \text{half}^{\#}(x) \quad \text{bits}^{\#}(s(s(x))) \rightarrow \text{bits}^{\#}(s(\text{half}(x)))$$

$$\text{weight}(\text{half}) = \text{weight}(0) = \text{weight}(s) = 1$$

# Example

$$\mathcal{U} := \mathcal{U}(\text{WIDP}(\mathcal{R}_{\text{bits}}))$$

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &\rightarrow 0 \\ s(0) &\rightarrow 0 \\ s(s(x)) &\rightarrow s(x) \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathcal{P} := \text{WIDP}(\mathcal{R}_{\text{bits}})$$

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$$\pi(\text{half}) = 1$$

$$\pi(\text{half}^{\#}) = \pi(\text{bits}^{\#}) = \pi(s) = [1]$$

# Example

$$\mathcal{U} := \mathcal{U}(\text{WIDP}(\mathcal{R}_{\text{bits}}))$$

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &\succ_{\text{pop}^*} 0 \\ s(0) &\succ_{\text{pop}^*} 0 \\ s(s(x)) &\succ_{\text{pop}^*} s(x) \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathcal{P} := \text{WIDP}(\mathcal{R}_{\text{bits}})$$

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$$\text{half}^\# > c_1, c_2 \quad \text{bits}^\# > c_3, c_4$$

$$\text{safe}(s) = \{1\}, \text{safe}(\text{half}^\#) = \text{safe}(\text{bits}^\#) = \emptyset$$

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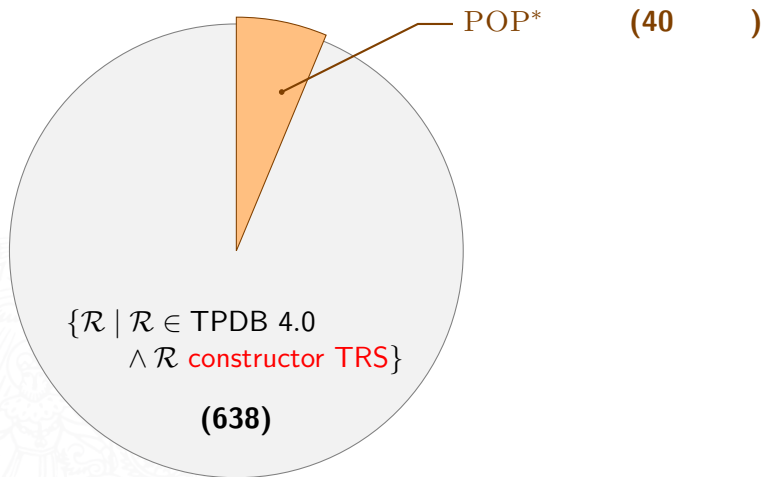
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$\mathcal{R}_{\text{bits}}$  admits polynomial (innermost) runtime complexity ✓

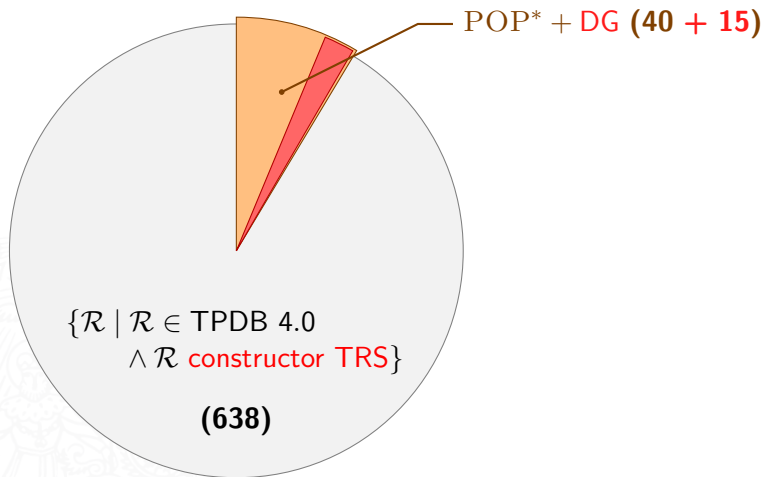
# Experimental Results

Number of Yes-Instances



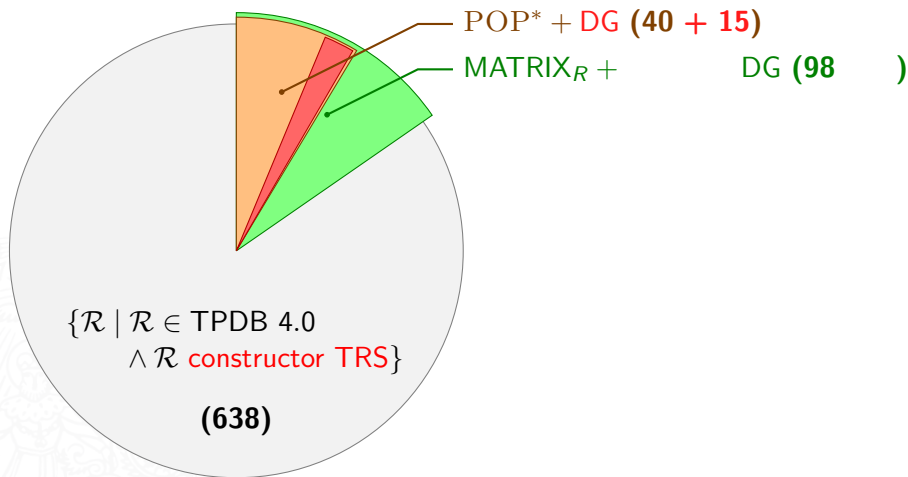
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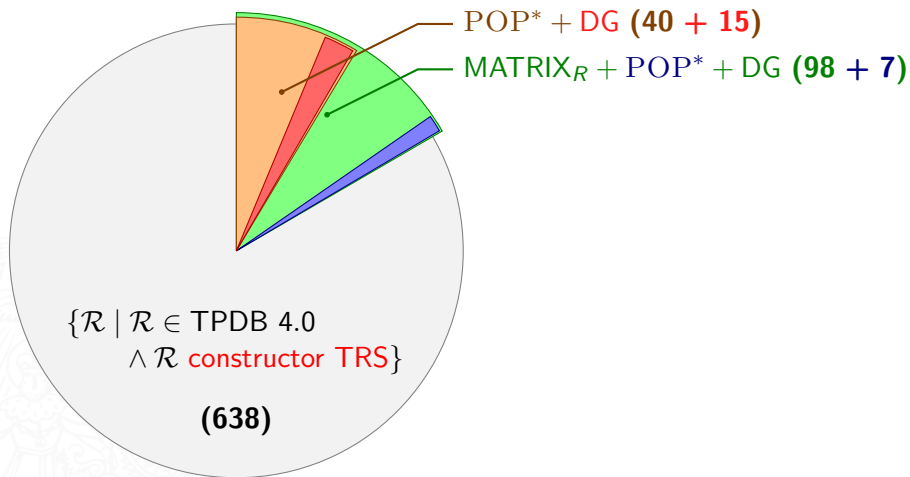
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# Polytime Computability



# Polytime Computability

## Theorem

let  $\mathcal{P} := \text{WIDP}(\mathcal{R})$  and  $\mathcal{U} := \mathcal{U}(\text{WIDP}(\mathcal{R}))$ , and suppose

- ▶  $\mathcal{P}$  is non-duplicating
- ▶  $\mathcal{U} \subseteq >_{\mathcal{A}}$  for some strongly linear interpretation  $\mathcal{A}$

then

$$\mathcal{P} \subseteq >_{\text{pop}^*}^{\pi}, \mathcal{U} \subseteq \gtrsim_{\text{pop}^*}^{\pi} \Rightarrow \text{rc}_{\mathcal{R}}^i \text{ polynomially bounded}$$

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then

$\mathcal{P} \subseteq >_{\text{pop}^*}^{\pi}$ ,  $\mathcal{U} \subseteq \approx_{\text{pop}^*}^{\pi} \Rightarrow \text{rc}_{\mathcal{R}}^i$  polynomially bounded

can we say something about  
the complexity of the  
functions computed by  $\mathcal{R}$  ?

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- ▶  $\mathcal{R}$  is based on a *simple signature*

then

$$\mathcal{P} \subseteq >_{\text{pop}^*}^{\pi}, \mathcal{U} \subseteq \approx_{\text{pop}^*}^{\pi} \Rightarrow \text{functions computed by } \mathcal{R} \text{ are polytime-computable}$$

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terms grow only  
polynomial in size

then

$\mathcal{P} \subseteq >_{\text{pop}^*}^{\pi}$ ,  $\mathcal{U} \subseteq \gtrsim_{\text{pop}^*}^{\pi} \Rightarrow$  functions computed by  $\mathcal{R}$   
are polytime-computable

## Example

- ▶  $s_1 : \text{Word} \rightarrow \text{Word}$
- ▶  $(:) : a \times \text{List}(a) \rightarrow \text{List}(a)$
- ▶  $\text{node} : \text{Tree} \times \text{Tree} \rightarrow \text{Tree}$



# Conclusion

## Complexity Analysis By Rewriting

1. use **rewriting** as **model of computation**
2. **estimate** number of **rewrite steps**  
modular 😊, from termination proofs
3. conclude **polytime-computability** of functions defined by TRS



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## Related Work



Jean-Yves Marion and Romain Péchoux

*Characterizations of polynomial complexity classes  
with a better intensionality*

In Proc. PPDP '08, LNCS, pp. 79–88, 2008

3  $\wedge$   $\rightarrow$  2