

# Certification of Matrix Interpretations in Coq

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## 1 CoLoR

## 2 Formalization of matrix interpretations

- Introduction to matrix interpretations
- Monotone algebras
- Matrices
- Matrix interpretations

## 3 Certified competition

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## CoLoR

CoLoR: Coq Library on Rewriting and Termination.

Goal: certification of termination proofs produced by various termination provers.

How to do that? CoLoR approach:

- TPG: common format for termination proofs.
- Tools output proofs in TPG format.
- CoLoR: a Coq library of results on termination.
- Rainbow: a tool for translation from proofs in TPG format to Coq proofs, using results from CoLoR.

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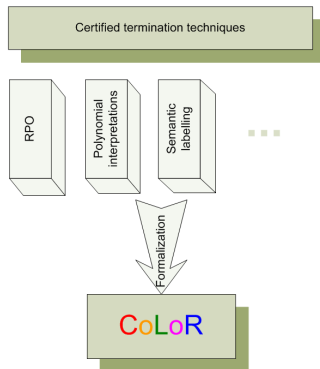
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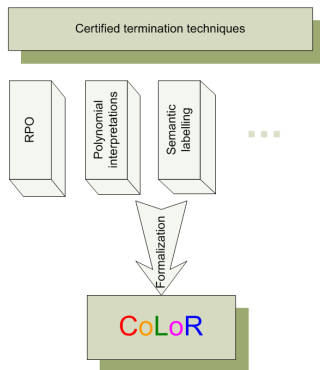
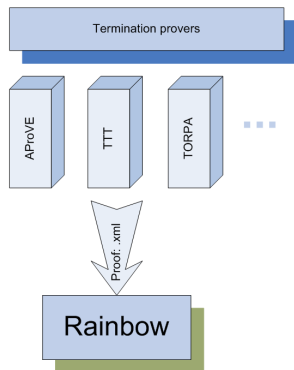
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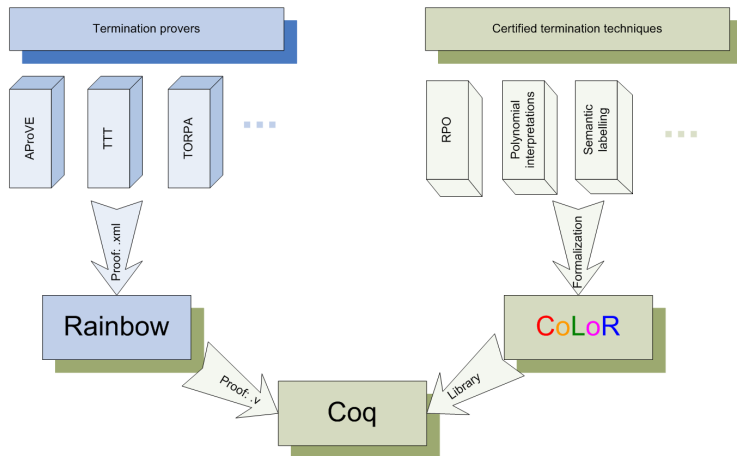
# CoLoR architecture overview



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# Example

z086.trs

$a(a(x)) \rightarrow c(b(x)), \quad b(b(x)) \rightarrow c(a(x)), \quad c(c(x)) \rightarrow b(a(x))$

Matrix interpretation for z086.trs

$$a(x) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} x + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$b(x) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} x + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$c(x) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} x + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

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## Termination proof for z086.trs

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## Definition (An extended weakly monotone $\Sigma$ -algebra)

A *weakly monotone  $\Sigma$ -algebra*  $(A, [\cdot], >, \succeq)$  is a  $\Sigma$ -algebra  $(A, [\cdot])$  equipped with two binary relations  $>, \succeq$  on  $A$  such that:

- $>$  is well-founded;
- $> \cdot \succeq \subseteq >$ ;
- for every  $f \in \Sigma$  the operation  $[f]$  is monotone with respect to  $>$ .

## Theorem

Let  $\mathcal{R}, \mathcal{R}'$  be TRSs over a signature  $\Sigma$ ,  $(A, [\cdot], >, \succeq)$  be an extended weakly monotone  $\Sigma$ -algebra such that:

- $[\ell, \alpha] \succeq [r, \alpha]$  for every rule  $\ell \rightarrow r$  in  $\mathcal{R}$ , for all  $\alpha : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow A$  and
- $[\ell, \alpha] > [r, \alpha]$  for every rule  $\ell \rightarrow r$  in  $\mathcal{R}'$  and for all  $\alpha : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow A$ .

Then  $\text{SN}(\mathcal{R})$  implies  $\text{SN}(\mathcal{R} \cup \mathcal{R}')$ .

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Then  $\text{SN}(\mathcal{R})$  implies  $\text{SN}(\mathcal{R} \cup \mathcal{R}')$ .

- **Monotone algebras are formalized as a functor.**
- Apart for the aforementioned requirements there is one additional required to deal with concrete examples:  $>_{\mathcal{T}}$  and  $\gtrsim_{\mathcal{T}}$  must be decidable.
- More precisely the requirement is to provide a relation  $\gg$ , such that
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- **Matrices over arbitrary semi-ring of coefficients.**
- a number of basic operations over matrices such as:

$$[\cdot], \quad M_{i,j}, \quad M + N, \quad M * N, \quad M^T, \dots$$

- and a number of basic properties such as:
  - $M + N = N + M$ ,
  - $M * (N * P) = (M * N) * P$
  - monotonicity of  $*$
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# Polynomial interpretations in the setting of monotone algebras

- $A = \mathbb{Z}$ ,
- $> = >_{\mathbb{Z}}$ ,  $\gtrsim = \geq_{\mathbb{Z}}$ ,
- interpretations represented by polynomials  
 $[f(x_1, \dots, x_n)] = P_{\mathbb{Z}}(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ ,
- $>_{\mathcal{T}}$  not decidable (positiveness of polynomial) — heuristics required.

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- **fix a dimension  $d$ ,**
- $A = \mathbb{N}^d$ ,
- $(u_1, \dots, u_d) \succeq (v_1, \dots, v_d)$  iff  $\forall i, u_i \geq_{\mathbb{N}} v_i$ ,
- $(u_1, \dots, u_d) > (v_1, \dots, v_d)$  iff  $(u_1, \dots, u_d) \succeq (v_1, \dots, v_d) \wedge u_1 >_{\mathbb{N}} v_1$ ,
- interpretations represented as:  
 $[f(x_1, \dots, x_n)] = M_1 x_1 + \dots + M_n x_n + v$   
where  $M_i \in \mathbb{N}^{d \times d}$ ,  $v \in \mathbb{N}^d$ ,
- $>_{\mathcal{T}}$  and  $\succeq_{\mathcal{T}}$  are decidable in this case but thanks to introducing  $\gg$  we do not need to prove completeness of their characterization.
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  - CIME+ A3PAT (polynomial interpretations, LPO, DP)
  - TPA+ CoLoR (polynomial and matrix interpretations, DP)
  - $T_1T_2$  + CoLoR (matrix interpretations, DP)
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<http://color.loria.fr>



Thank you for your attention.