

Predictive Labeling with Dependency Pairs using SAT

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CADE

Bremen

Example

$$\min(x, 0) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\min(0, y) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\min(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow s(\min(x, y))$$

$$\gcd(0, s(x)) \rightarrow s(x)$$

$$\gcd(s(x), 0) \rightarrow s(x)$$

$$\gcd(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \gcd(\max(x, y) - \min(x, y), s(\min(x, y)))$$

$$\max(x, 0) \rightarrow x$$

$$\max(0, y) \rightarrow y$$

$$\max(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow s(\max(x, y))$$

$$x - 0 \rightarrow x$$

$$s(x) - s(y) \rightarrow x - y$$

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$\gcd(6, 4)$

Termination of Rewriting

Example

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$$\gcd(6, 4) \rightarrow \gcd(\max(5, 3) - \min(5, 3), s(\min(5, 3)))$$

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$$\gcd(6, 4) \rightarrow^+ \gcd(s(\max(4, 2)) - \min(5, 3), s(\min(5, 3)))$$

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Example

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$$\text{gcd}(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \text{gcd}(\text{max}(x, y) - \text{min}(x, y), s(\text{min}(x, y)))$$

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$$\gcd(6, 4) \rightarrow^+ 2$$

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A TRS is **terminating** if it does not admit an infinite rewrite sequence.

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Termination methods

Knuth-Bendix order, polynomial interpretations, lexicographic path order, multiset order, multiset path order, recursive path order, semantic path order, recursive decomposition order, transformation order, elementary interpretations, well-founded monotone algebra, general path order, semantic labeling, type introduction, freezing, top-down labeling, dependency pair method, matchbounds, size-change principle, predictive labeling, uncurrying, matrix interpretations, quasi-periodic interpretations, bounded increase ...

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1 Theory

- Semantic Labeling (SL)
- Predictive Labeling (PL)
- Dependency Pairs (DP)

2 Practice

- SAT encoding
- Experimental results

3 Conclusions

1 Theory

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Example

Is this TRS terminating?

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

$$f(x, c) \rightarrow c$$

$$f(c, y) \rightarrow c$$

$$g(x, c) \rightarrow x$$

$$g(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow s(g(x, y))$$

$$g(c, y) \rightarrow y$$

$$h(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow h(x, y)$$

$$h(x, c) \rightarrow x$$

$$l(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow l(h(g(x, y), f(x, y)), s(f(x, y)))$$

Example

How about this one?

$$\min(x, 0) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\min(0, y) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\min(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow s(\min(x, y))$$

$$\max(x, 0) \rightarrow x$$

$$\max(0, y) \rightarrow y$$

$$\max(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow s(\max(x, y))$$

$$s(x) - s(y) \rightarrow x - y$$

$$x - 0 \rightarrow x$$

$$\gcd(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \gcd(\max(x, y) - \min(x, y), s(\min(x, y)))$$

Semantic Labeling (SL)

Example

$$\min(x, 0) \rightarrow 0$$

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$$x - 0 \rightarrow x$$

$$\gcd(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \gcd(\max(x, y) - \min(x, y), s(\min(x, y)))$$

$$0_{\mathbb{N}} = 0 \quad s_{\mathbb{N}}(x) = 2x + 1 \quad \min_{\mathbb{N}}(x, y) = x \quad \max_{\mathbb{N}}(x, y) = x + y \\ -_{\mathbb{N}}(x, y) = x \quad \gcd_{\mathbb{N}}(x, y) = 0$$

Semantic Labeling (SL)

Example

$$\min(x, 0) \rightarrow 0$$

$$x \geq 0$$

$$\min(0, y) \rightarrow 0$$

$$0 \geq 0$$

$$\min(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow s(\min(x, y))$$

$$2x + 1 \geq 2x + 1$$

$$\max(x, 0) \rightarrow x$$

$$x \geq x$$

$$\max(0, y) \rightarrow y$$

$$y \geq y$$

$$\max(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow s(\max(x, y))$$

$$2x + 2y + 2 > 2x + 2y + 1$$

$$s(x) - s(y) \rightarrow x - y$$

$$2x + 1 > x$$

$$x - 0 \rightarrow x$$

$$x \geq x$$

$$\gcd(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \gcd(\max(x, y) - \min(x, y), s(\min(x, y)))$$

$$0 \geq 0$$

$$0_{\mathbb{N}} = 0 \quad s_{\mathbb{N}}(x) = 2x + 1 \quad \min_{\mathbb{N}}(x, y) = x \quad \max_{\mathbb{N}}(x, y) = x + y$$

$$-_{\mathbb{N}}(x, y) = x \quad \gcd_{\mathbb{N}}(x, y) = 0$$

Semantic Labeling (SL)

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$$\max(x, 0) \rightarrow x$$

$$\max(0, y) \rightarrow y$$

$$\max(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow s(\max(x, y))$$

$$s(x) - s(y) \rightarrow x - y$$

$$x - 0 \rightarrow x \quad i, j \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$\text{gcd}_{4i+2j+3}(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \text{gcd}_{4i+2j+1}(\max(x, y) - \min(x, y), s(\min(x, y)))$$

$$\text{gcd}_i(x, y) \rightarrow \text{gcd}_j(x, y) \quad i > j$$

$$0_{\mathbb{N}} = 0 \quad s_{\mathbb{N}}(x) = 2x + 1 \quad \min_{\mathbb{N}}(x, y) = x \quad \max_{\mathbb{N}}(x, y) = x + y$$

$$-_{\mathbb{N}}(x, y) = x \quad \text{gcd}_{\mathbb{N}}(x, y) = 0$$

$$l_{\text{gcd}}(x, y) = 2x + y$$

Semantic Labeling (SL)

Example

$$\min(x, 0) \rightarrow 0$$

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$$l_{\gcd}(x, y) = 2x + y$$

⇒ LPO applicable

Semantic Labeling (SL)

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$$\min(x, 0) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\min(0, y) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\min(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow s(\min(x, y))$$

$$\max(x, 0) \rightarrow x$$

\Rightarrow LPO applicable

$$\max(0, y) \rightarrow y$$

$\dots > \text{gcd}_1 > \text{gcd}_0 > \{\min, \max, -\} > s$

$$\max(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow s(\max(x, y))$$

$$s(x) - s(y) \rightarrow x - y$$

$$x - 0 \rightarrow x$$

$$\text{gcd}_{4i+2j+3}(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \text{gcd}_{4i+2j+1}(\max(x, y) - \min(x, y), s(\min(x, y)))$$

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$$-_{\mathbb{N}}(x, y) = x \quad \text{gcd}_{\mathbb{N}}(x, y) = 0$$

$$l_{\text{gcd}}(x, y) = 2x + y$$

Definition (Semantic labeling)

- **Semantics:**
 - \mathcal{F} -algebra $\mathcal{A} = (A, \{f_A\}_{f \in \mathcal{F}}, >_{\mathcal{A}}, \succsim_{\mathcal{A}})$

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 - for every $f \in \mathcal{F}$ a set of labels $L_f \subseteq A$
 - labeling functions $\ell_f : A^n \rightarrow L_f$ for every n -ary $f \in \mathcal{F}$ with $L_f \neq \emptyset$

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- Labeling of terms (for a variable assignment $\alpha : \mathcal{V} \rightarrow A$).

$$\text{lab}_{\alpha}(t) = \begin{cases} t & \text{if } t \text{ is a variable,} \\ f(\text{lab}_{\alpha}(t_1), \dots, \text{lab}_{\alpha}(t_n)) & \text{if } t = f(t_1, \dots, t_n) \text{ and } L_f = \emptyset, \\ f_a(\text{lab}_{\alpha}(t_1), \dots, \text{lab}_{\alpha}(t_n)) & \text{if } t = f(t_1, \dots, t_n) \text{ and } L_f \neq \emptyset \end{cases}$$

with $a = \ell_f([\alpha]_{\mathcal{A}}(t_1), \dots, [\alpha]_{\mathcal{A}}(t_n))$

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with $a = \ell_f([\alpha]_{\mathcal{A}}(t_1), \dots, [\alpha]_{\mathcal{A}}(t_n))$

- **Labeled TRS:**
 - $\mathcal{R}_{\text{lab}} = \{\text{lab}_{\alpha}(l) \rightarrow \text{lab}_{\alpha}(r) \mid l \rightarrow r \in \mathcal{R}, \alpha : \mathcal{V} \rightarrow A\}$
 - $\text{Decr} = \{f_a(x_1, \dots, x_n) \rightarrow f_b(x_1, \dots, x_n) \mid f \in \mathcal{F}, L_f \neq \emptyset; a, b \in L_f, a > b\}$

Theorem (Zantema, 1995)

A TRS \mathcal{R} is terminating if there exists:

- a *weakly-monotone* \mathcal{F} -algebra and
- a *weakly-monotone* labeling ℓ

such that:

- $\mathcal{R} \subseteq \succsim_{\mathcal{A}}$ and
- $\mathcal{R}_{\text{lab}} \cup \text{Decr}$ is terminating

Example

$$\min(x, 0) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\min(0, y) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\min(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow s(\min(x, y))$$

$$\text{gcd}(0, s(x)) \rightarrow s(x)$$

$$\text{gcd}(s(x), 0) \rightarrow s(x)$$

$$\text{gcd}(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \text{gcd}(\max(x, y) - \min(x, y), s(\min(x, y)))$$

$$\max(x, 0) \rightarrow x$$

$$\max(0, y) \rightarrow y$$

$$\max(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow s(\max(x, y))$$

$$x - 0 \rightarrow x$$

$$s(x) - s(y) \rightarrow x - y$$

Predictive Labeling (PL)

Example

$$\min(x, 0) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\max(x, 0) \rightarrow x$$

$$\min(0, y) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\max(0, y) \rightarrow y$$

$$\min(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow s(\min(x, y))$$

$$\max(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow s(\max(x, y))$$

$$\text{gcd}(0, s(x)) \rightarrow s(x)$$

$$x - 0 \rightarrow x$$

$$\text{gcd}(s(x), 0) \rightarrow s(x)$$

$$s(x) - s(y) \rightarrow x - y$$

$$\text{gcd}(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \text{gcd}(\max(x, y) - \min(x, y), s(\min(x, y)))$$

$$0_{\mathbb{N}} = 0 \quad s_{\mathbb{N}}(x) = 2x + 1 \quad \min_{\mathbb{N}}(x, y) = x \quad \max_{\mathbb{N}}(x, y) = x + y$$

$$-_{\mathbb{N}}(x, y) = x \quad \text{gcd}_{\mathbb{N}}(x, y) = 0$$

Problem: how to obtain a quasi-model?

Predictive Labeling (PL)

Example

$$\min(x, 0) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\max(x, 0) \rightarrow x$$

$$\min(0, y) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\max(0, y) \rightarrow y$$

$$\min(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow s(\min(x, y))$$

$$\max(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow s(\max(x, y))$$

$$\gcd(0, s(x)) \rightarrow s(x)$$

$$x - 0 \rightarrow x$$

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Problem: how to obtain a quasi-model?

⇒ use predictive labeling (quasi-model constraints only for usable rules)

Example

$$\min(x, 0) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\max(x, 0) \rightarrow x$$

$$\min(0, y) \rightarrow 0$$

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$$\min(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow s(\min(x, y))$$

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Computation of usable rules:

- 1 Look at symbols that will get labels.

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Computation of usable rules:

- 1 Look at symbols that will get labels.
- 2 Look at their subterms.

Example

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Computation of usable rules:

- 2 Look at their subterms.
- 3 All function symbols occurring there are usable.

Example

$$\min(x, 0) \rightarrow 0$$

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Computation of usable rules:

- ③ All function symbols occurring there are usable.
- ④ Also the symbols that depend on them.

Predictive Labeling (PL)

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$$\min(x, 0) \rightarrow 0$$

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Computation of usable rules:

- 4 Also the symbols that depend on them.
- 5 Semantics needed only for usable symbols.

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Computation of usable rules:

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Computation of usable rules:

- 1 Look at symbols that will get labels.
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Definition (Usable rules)

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- $\mathcal{G}_\ell(t) = \begin{cases} \emptyset & \text{if } t \text{ is a variable,} \\ \mathcal{F}(t_1)^* \cup \dots \cup \mathcal{F}(t_n)^* & \text{if } t = f(t_1, \dots, t_n) \text{ and } L_f \neq \emptyset, \\ \mathcal{G}_\ell(t_1) \cup \dots \cup \mathcal{G}_\ell(t_n) & \text{if } t = f(t_1, \dots, t_n) \text{ and } L_f = \emptyset \end{cases}$

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- $\mathcal{G}_\ell(\mathcal{R}) = \bigcup_{l \rightarrow r \in \mathcal{R}} \mathcal{G}_\ell(l) \cup \mathcal{G}_\ell(r)$
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Theorem (Hirokawa, Middeldorp, 2006)

A TRS \mathcal{R} is terminating if there exists:

- a weakly-monotone \sqcup -algebra and
- a weakly-monotone labeling ℓ

such that:

- $\mathcal{U}(\mathcal{R}, \ell) \subseteq \succsim_{\mathcal{A}}$ and
- $\mathcal{R}_{\text{lab}} \cup \text{Decr}$ is terminating

Dependency Pairs (DP)

Example

$$\min(x, 0) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\min(0, y) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\min(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow s(\min(x, y))$$

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⇒ apply dependency pairs

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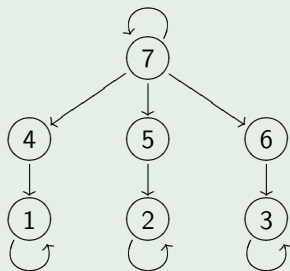
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- | | | | |
|-----|---|-----|---|
| (1) | $\text{minus}^\sharp(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \text{minus}^\sharp(x, y)$ | (5) | $\gcd^\sharp(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \min^\sharp(x, y)$ |
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Dependency Pairs (DP)

Example

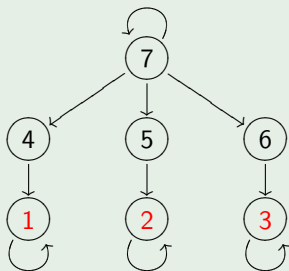
- (1) $\text{minus}^\sharp(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \text{minus}^\sharp(x, y)$ (5) $\text{gcd}^\sharp(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \text{min}^\sharp(x, y)$
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Dependency Pairs (DP)

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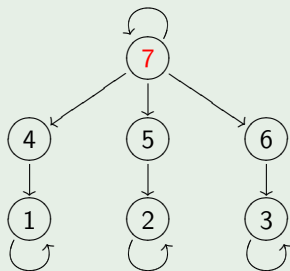
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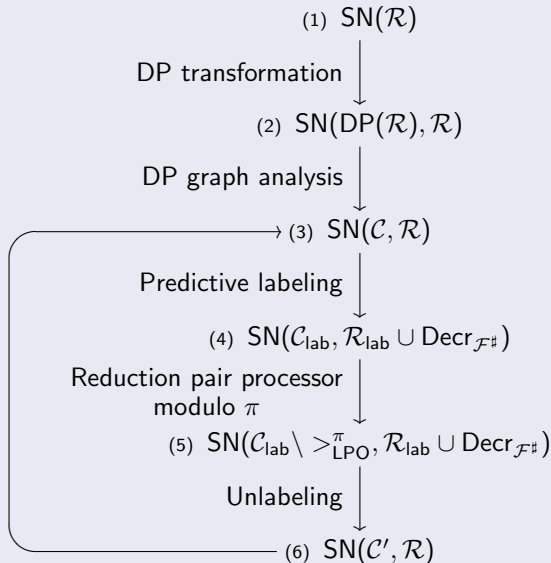
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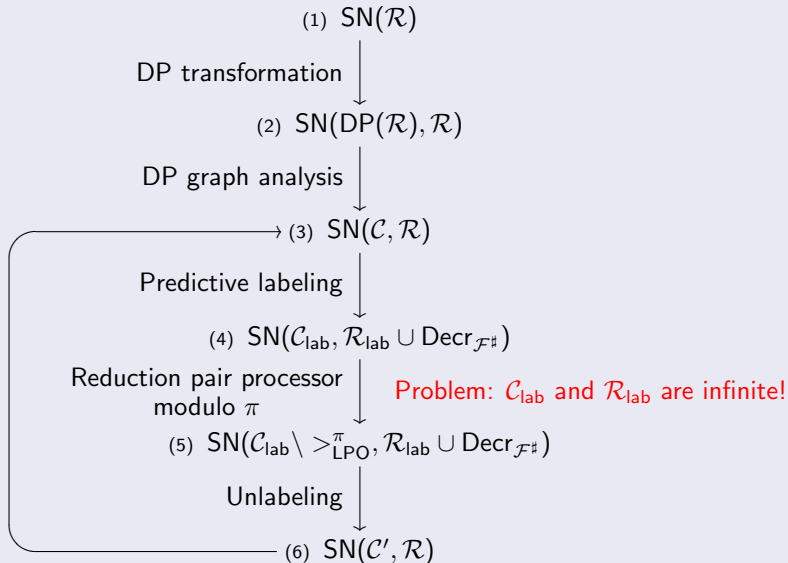
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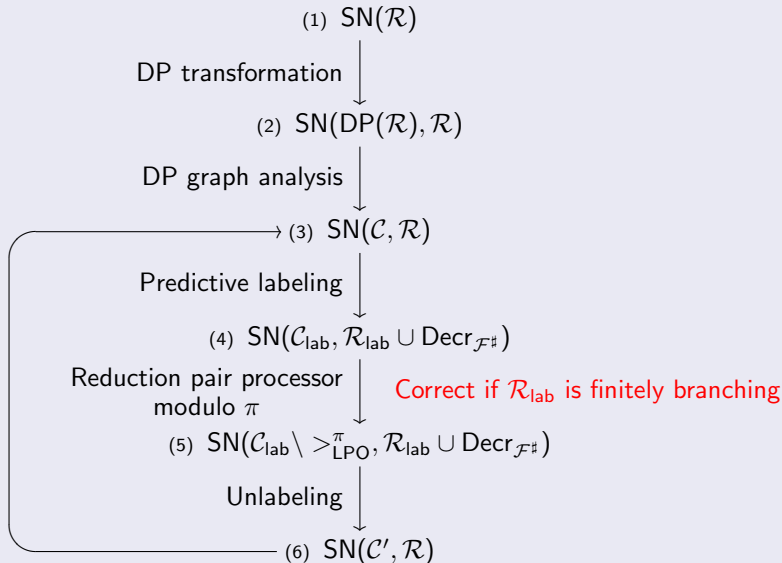
Proving termination with PL



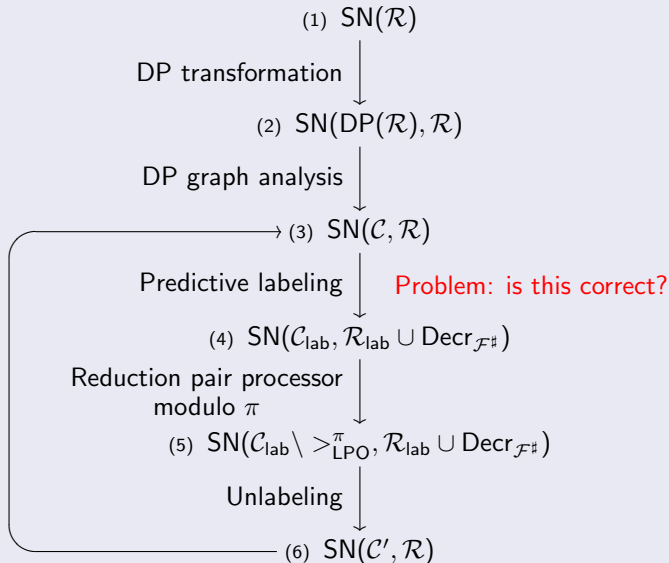
Proving termination with PL



Proving termination with PL



Proving termination with PL



Theorem

A *DP problem* $(\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{R})$ is finite if there exists:

- a weakly-monotone \sqcup -algebra and
- a weakly-monotone labeling ℓ

such that:

- $\mathcal{P} \subseteq \text{DP}(\mathcal{R})$
- \mathcal{R} is finitely branching,
- $\mathcal{U}(\mathcal{R}, \ell) \subseteq \approx_{\mathcal{A}}$ and
- $(\mathcal{P}_{\text{lab}}, \mathcal{R}_{\text{lab}} \cup \text{Decr})$ is finite.

1 Theory

- Semantic Labeling (SL)
- Predictive Labeling (PL)
- Dependency Pairs (DP)

2 Practice

- SAT encoding
- Experimental results

3 Conclusions

How to search for termination proofs using PL + DP?

How to:

- choose which function symbols to label (L_f),

How to search for termination proofs using PL + DP?

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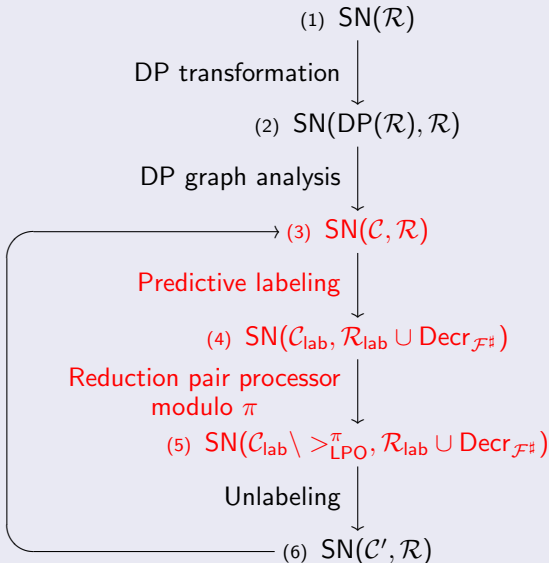
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⇒ Idea: use SAT

Proving termination with PL



- Symbol dependencies:

$$\Delta_f(\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{R}) = \bigcup_{l \rightarrow r \in \mathcal{P} \cup \mathcal{R}} \{g \in \mathcal{F}(t) \mid \text{root}(t) = f \text{ and } t \trianglelefteq l \text{ or } t \trianglelefteq r\}.$$

Quasi-model constraints

- Symbol dependencies:

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- We introduce:

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- We introduce:

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- We introduce:
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$$\Delta_f(\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{R}) = \bigcup_{l \rightarrow r \in \mathcal{P} \cup \mathcal{R}} \{g \in \mathcal{F}(t) \mid \text{root}(t) = f \text{ and } t \trianglelefteq l \text{ or } t \trianglelefteq r\}.$$

- We introduce:
 - L_f to indicate whether f is labeled ($L_f \neq \emptyset$) and
 - U_f variables to indicate whether f is usable for labeling.

- Usable rules:

$$\omega_{UR}(\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{R}) = \bigwedge_{f \in \mathcal{F}^\#} \left(L_f \implies \bigwedge_{g \in \Delta_f(\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{R})^*} U_g \right)$$

Quasi-model constraints

- Symbol dependencies:

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- We introduce:

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- U_f variables to indicate whether f is usable for labeling.

- Usable rules:

$$\omega_{UR}(\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{R}) = \bigwedge_{f \in \mathcal{F}^\#} \left(L_f \implies \bigwedge_{g \in \Delta_f(\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{R})^*} U_g \right)$$

- Quasi-model constraints:

$$\omega_{QM}(\mathcal{R}) = \bigwedge_{f \in \mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{R}}} \left(U_f \implies \bigwedge_{l \rightarrow r \in \mathcal{R}_f} \lceil [l]_{\mathcal{A}} \succeq_{\mathcal{A}} [r]_{\mathcal{A}} \rceil \right).$$

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- This induces the precedence:
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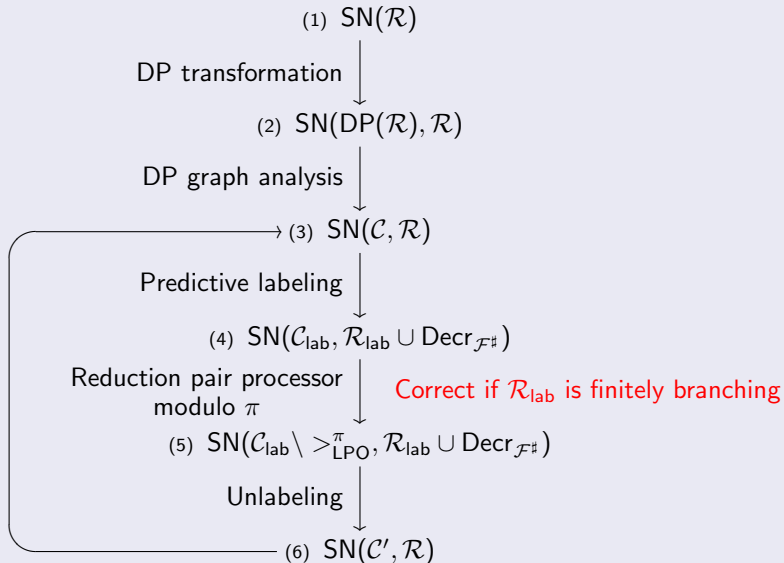
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- **SAT encoding:**

$$\lceil f_i \succ g_j \rceil = \lceil f_L >_{\mathbb{N}} g_L \rceil \vee \left(\lceil f_L =_{\mathbb{N}} g_L \rceil \wedge L_f \wedge L_g \wedge (\lceil i >_{\mathcal{A}} j \rceil \vee (\lceil i \succ_{\mathcal{A}} j \rceil \wedge \lceil f_{SL} >_{\mathbb{N}} g_{SL} \rceil)) \right)$$

$$\lceil f_i \succ f_j \rceil = L_f \wedge \lceil i >_{\mathcal{A}} j \rceil$$

Proving termination with PL



Finite branching condition

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		60 seconds timeout			10 minutes timeout		
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2×2	SL	503	6905	51	506	24577	30
	PL	527	6906	53	532	25582	32
	PL'	522	5211	33	524	11328	8

1 Theory

- Semantic Labeling (SL)
- Predictive Labeling (PL)
- Dependency Pairs (DP)

2 Practice

- SAT encoding
- Experimental results

3 Conclusions

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[R. Thiemann, A. Middeldorp.](#)

Innermost Termination of Rewrite Systems by Labeling.

WRS 2007.



Thank you for your attention.