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**SHEMATIZATION OF INFINITE
SETS OF REWRITE RULES
APPLICATIONS TO THE
DIVERGENCE OF COMPLETION
PROCESSES**

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**SHEMATIZATION OF INFINITE SETS OF REWRITE RULES.
APPLICATIONS TO THE DIVERGENCE OF COMPLETION PROCESSES**

**SCHEMATISATION D'ENSEMBLES INFINIS DE REGLES DE REECRITURE.
APPLICATION A LA DIVERGENCE DE PROCESSUS DE COMPLETION**

PAR

HELENE KIRCHNER

Résumé : Des ensembles infinis de règles de réécriture peuvent être engendrés par complétion ou par surréduction dans des théories équationnelles. Cela limite considérablement l'utilisation de ces processus en pratique.

Nous proposons ici une formalisation du problème de divergence grâce à la définition de méta-règles (règles avec méta-variables) et des notions correspondantes de méta-réécriture et métra-surréduction. Nous montrons comment utiliser des méta-règles pour décider de la validité ou de la satisfiabilité d'une équation dans la théorie équationnelle définie par l'ensemble infini de règles. Nous définissons une schématisation correcte et complète, ce qui assure l'équivalence entre l'ensemble de méta-règles et l'ensemble infini de règles.

Abstract : Infinite sets of rewrite rules may be generated by completion of term rewriting systems or by a narrowing process for solving equations in equational theories. This is a severe limitation to the practical use of these processes. We propose in this paper a formalism to deal with the problem of divergence, namely the definition of meta-rules (rules with meta-variables), together with the derived notions of met-rewriting and meta-narrowing. We show how to use meta-rules for deciding the validity or satisfiability of an equation in the equational theory defined by the infinite set of rules. We define a sound and complete schematization of the infinite set of rules to ensure that the set of meta-rules and the infinite set of rules can be used equivalently.

**SCHEMATIZATION OF INFINITE SETS OF REWRITE RULES.
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ABSTRACT

Infinite sets of rewrite rules may be generated by completion of term rewriting systems or by a narrowing process for solving equations in equational theories. This is a severe limitation to the practical use of these processes. We propose in this paper a formalism to deal with the problem of divergence, namely the definition of meta-rules (rules with meta-variables), together with the derived notions of meta-rewriting and meta-narrowing. We show how to use meta-rules for deciding the validity or satisfiability of an equation in the equational theory defined by the infinite set of rules. We define a sound and complete schematization of the infinite set of rules to ensure that the set of meta-rules and the infinite set of rules can be used equivalently.

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1. Introduction

This study was originally motivated by the divergence problem of the completion procedure for term rewriting systems [17,18,11]. The practical interest of a completion procedure is limited by the fact that it can generate infinite sets of rewrite rules. Moreover the uniqueness of the result of the completion procedure, given a fixed ordering for orienting equations, implies that it cannot be expected to find another completion strategy for which the completion terminates.

There are two kinds of divergence:

- The first one (in depth) is due for instance to the existence of a rule $l \rightarrow r$ that can be superposed successively on a rule $l_1 \rightarrow r_1$, then on the rule $l_2 \rightarrow r_2$ deduced from this superposition and so on. Such cases have been studied by Hermann and Privara who give in [7] sufficient criterion for detecting a priori this kind of divergence.
- The second kind of divergence (in breadth) occurs only in equational completion procedures and is due to the existence of infinite complete sets of unifiers modulo a set of equations.

A first approach to deal with the divergence problem has been proposed in [3]. Rules generated by the completion process are dynamically splitted into different sequences according to some regularity criteria, such as a recurrence relation or a same origin. Then lemmas are asked to the user in order to make these pairs confluent. The problem of finding recurrence relation between terms in a sequence has been studied in [12] and [14].

The goal of that paper is neither to discover recurrence relations in a set of rules generated by completion, nor to predict a priori the divergence of completion, but rather to propose a formalism to deal with the problem of divergence, namely the definition of meta-rules. This paper is an attempt to give answers for different questions:

- 1) given an infinite set of rules, the first problem is to find a finite set of schemas, here called meta-rules, where some variables, called meta-variables, may have infinite sets of possible values. Discovering the schemas and the domains of meta-variables is yet a matter of heuristics and we propose a method here.
- 2) The main problem is to be able to use meta-rules for deciding the validity or satisfiability of an equation in the equational theory defined by

the infinite set of rules. We determine here precise conditions that have to be checked in order to get a sound and complete schematization of the infinite set of rules. Soundness and completeness ensure that it is equivalent to use the set of meta-rules and the infinite set of rules.

3) Of course a preliminary definition of how to use meta-rules must be given. A meta-rewriting relation is introduced and appears to be very similar to other approaches introducing constrained variables in rewriting. We also explore in which cases meta-rewriting coincides with equational rewriting and when a Church-Rosser property for meta-rewriting can be decided.

4) Meta-rules can be used to solve equations, with a narrowing-like process. A meta-narrowing relation is defined and studied. It allows dealing with infinite narrowing trees and infinite complete sets of solutions. Each meta-solution describes an infinite sequence of solutions.

The next section gives examples of divergence problems in order to support intuition for the definition of meta-rules given in section 3. Meta-rewriting is studied in section 4 and meta-narrowing in section 5.

2. Some examples

Let us consider some simple but significant examples to illustrate which kind of infinite rewrite rule system we want to handle.

Example 1 : Signed binary trees: let us consider the following set of rewrite rules:

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

Starting from these rules, the completion procedure generates two infinite families of rules:

- $\{ f(-x, f(x,y)) \rightarrow y, \quad f(f(-x_2, -x_1), f(f(x_1, x_2), y)) \rightarrow y,$
- $f(f(-x_2, x_1), f(f(-x_1, x_2), y)) \rightarrow y, \quad f(f(x_2, -x_1), f(f(x_1, -x_2), y)) \rightarrow y \dots \}$
- $\{ f(f(y,x), -x) \rightarrow y, \quad f(f(y, f(x_1, x_2)), f(-x_2, -x_1)) \rightarrow y,$
- $f(f(y, f(-x_1, x_2)), f(-x_2, x_1)) \rightarrow y, \quad f(f(y, f(x_1, -x_2)), f(x_2, -x_1)) \rightarrow y \dots \}$

Example 2 : Associativity and idempotency: the equations

- $f(f(x,y), z) = f(x, f(y,z))$
- $f(x,x) = x$

directed from left to right, generate two families of rules:

- $\{ f(x_1, f(x_2, \dots, f(x_k, f(x_1, \dots, f(x_k, z) \dots))) \rightarrow f(x_1, f(x_2, \dots, f(x_k, z) \dots)) \}$
- and
- $\{ f(x_1, f(x_2, \dots, f(x_k, f(x_1, \dots, f(x_{k-1}, x_k) \dots))) \rightarrow f(x_1, f(x_2, \dots, f(x_{k-1}, x_k) \dots)) \}$

Example 3 : One rule is enough to generate an infinite family [1,4]. The rule $f(g(f(x))) \rightarrow g(f(x))$ generates the infinite family

$$\{ f(g^1(f(x_1))) \rightarrow g^1(f(x_1)) \}.$$

Example 4 : Another type of divergence can be caused by infinite sets of unifiers.

$$\begin{aligned}
 E : & \quad \neg(\neg(x)) = x \\
 & \quad \neg(f(x,y)) = f(\neg(y),\neg(x)) \\
 & \quad \neg h(x) = h(\neg(x)) \\
 R : & \quad f(\neg(x),f(x,y)) \rightarrow y \\
 & \quad f(f(y,x),\neg(x)) \rightarrow y \\
 & \quad r(f(x,f(x,f(a,y))),x) \rightarrow s(x,y)
 \end{aligned}$$

Superposition modulo E of the rules $r(f(x,f(x,f(a,y))),x) \rightarrow s(x,y)$ and $f(\neg(x),f(x,y)) \rightarrow y$, generates the infinite family of rules:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \{r(f(a,y),f(x_1,\neg(x_1))) \rightarrow s(f(x_1,\neg(x_1)),y) , \\
 & r(f(a,y),h(f(x_1,\neg(x_1)))) \rightarrow s(h(f(x_1,\neg(x_1))),y), \\
 & r(f(a,y),h(h(f(x_1,\neg(x_1)))))) \rightarrow s(h(h(f(x_1,\neg(x_1))))),y) \dots\}
 \end{aligned}$$

due to the fact that unifying modulo E the two terms $f(x,f(x,f(a,y)))$ and $f(\neg(x'),f(x',y'))$ results in an infinite complete set of unifiers. The values for the variable x in these substitutions are solutions of the equation $x = \neg(x)$: $\{(x \leftarrow f(x_1,\neg(x_1))), (x \leftarrow h(f(x_1,\neg(x_1))))), (x \leftarrow h(h(f(x_1,\neg(x_1))))), \dots\}$

We now examine some characteristics of these examples.

- First there exists a generalization G of the sequence of left-hand sides l_k of the rules modulo an equivalence relation denoted \sim . That means that for any l_k , there exists a substitution σ_k such that $\sigma_k(G) \sim l_k$.
- Second, it is possible to define, from the substitutions σ_k , a set of terms that can be described either by a structural property, or as a set of solutions of an equation.

Example 5 : (Example 2 con't: associativity and idempotency)

Let us consider the equivalence \sim generated by the rewrite system:

$$R_0 : f(f(x,y),z) \rightarrow f(x,f(y,z))$$

The sequence of left-hand sides l_k of the first family of generated rules can be generalized modulo \sim by the term $G = f(X,f(X,z))$, where X can be substituted by any value in the set of terms $\{x_1, f(x_1,x_2), f(x_1,f(x_2,x_3)), f(x_1,f(x_2,f(x_3,x_4))) \dots\}$.

Example 6 : (Example 3 con't: only one rule)

\sim is here the syntactic equality and the left-hand sides are generalized by the term $f(g(X))$. The set of substituted values for X is

$$\{f(x_1), g(f(x_1)), g(g(f(x_1))), \dots\}.$$

Example 7 : (Example 4 con't: infinite set of unifiers) The sequence of left-hand sides l_k can be generalized, modulo the equivalence \sim generated by the set of equations E , by the term $G = r(f(a,y),X)$, since for any l_k , there exists a substitution σ_k s.t. $\sigma_k(G) \sim l_k$, with $\sigma_k = h^k(f(x_1,\neg(x_1)))$.

3. Definition of meta-rules

Notations are consistent with those in [8] for instance. Classically $T(F,V)$ denotes the free F -algebra generated by the set of variables V ,

whose elements are called terms. We also need the notion of recursive set of terms: that means that there exists an algorithm allowing to decide whether a term belongs to that set. Of course a finite intersection of recursive sets is a recursive set.

Definition 1 : Let $DOM = \{DOM_i \mid i \text{ in } I\}$ an indexed family of recursive subsets of $T(F,V)$. A set of **meta-variables** $MV = \{MV_i \mid i \text{ in } I\}$ is an indexed family of variable sets associated with DOM . A function $d: d(X) = DOM_i$ maps each meta-variable X in MV_i to its domain DOM_i .

Note that we could consider variables as meta-variables whose associated domain is $T(F,V)$. However it is clearer to distinguish them and we denote in what follows variables by lower case letters $x,y,z...$ and meta-variables by upper case letters X,Y,Z .

On each DOM_i there is an equivalence relation \sim_i . For any terms t and t' in $T(F,V)$, we define the relation $t \mid - \mid t'$ iff there exists i in I such that t, t' are in DOM_i and $t \sim_i t'$. Then \sim is the smallest congruence closed by substitutions generated by $\mid - \mid$.

In the cases we consider here, it is possible to find a generating set for each DOM_i in the following sense:

Definition 2 : DOM_i is **generated by a set of structures** S_i included into DOM_i iff DOM_i is the set of terms t such that there exist a term s in S_i and a substitution σ of $T(F,V)$ satisfying $t \sim_i \sigma(s)$.

Definition 3 : A **meta-term** is an element of the free F -algebra generated by V and MV and denoted $T(F,VMV)$.

Meta-terms are denoted by upper case letters $T,U,G,D...$ If T is a meta-term, $MV(T)$ denotes the set of its variables and meta-variables. Terms can be substituted for meta-variables under some condition.

Definition 4 : An **instantiation of meta-variables** ϕ is a family of mappings $\{\phi_i : MV_i \rightarrow DOM_i \mid i \text{ in } I\}$.

Whenever DOM_i is generated by a set of structures S_i , it is possible to define an additional notion of principal instantiation:

Definition 5 : Let $S = \{S_i \mid i \text{ in } I\}$ such that DOM_i is generated by S_i . A **principal instantiation** of meta-variables ψ is a family of mappings $\{\psi_i : MV_i \rightarrow S_i \mid i \text{ in } I\}$.

By hypothesis on the structures, any instantiation of meta-variables can be decomposed into a substitution of $T(F,V)$ and a principal instantiation, modulo the equivalence \sim . This decomposition extends to any instantiation of variables and meta-variables. More precisely:

Lemma 1 : For any meta-term T and any instantiation ϕ of $MV(T)$, there exists a substitution γ of $T(F,V)$ and a principal instantiation ψ of meta-variables of T such that $\phi \sim \gamma \cdot \psi [MV(T)]$ (where \cdot is composition of functions).

Example 8 : (Example 3 con't: only one rule)

Let us consider the meta-term $T = g(g(X,Y),x)$ and the instantiation

$\phi = (X \leftarrow f(t_1))(Y \leftarrow f(t_2))(x \leftarrow t_3)$. We have then
 $\psi = (X \leftarrow f(x_1))(Y \leftarrow f(x_2))$ and $\gamma = (x_1 \leftarrow t_1)(x_2 \leftarrow t_2)(x \leftarrow t_3)$.

The definition and an empiric construction of meta-rules are now given.

Definition 6 : A **meta-rule** is a directed pair of meta-terms denoted $G \rightarrow D$ such that $MV(G)$ contains $MV(D)$. A meta-rule $G \rightarrow D$ is said to be **unconstrained** iff for any meta-variable X in $MV(G)$, $d(X) = T(F, V)$. A set of meta-rules is said unconstrained iff all the meta-rules are unconstrained.

A question obviously arises now: how to find a meta-rule? Unfortunately we are only able at this point to propose some heuristics.

- The first thing to do is to find together an equivalence relation \sim and the skeleton of a sequence of rules by generalization modulo \sim of all the elements of the sequence.

- Each variable introduced by generalization is a meta-variable. The set of structures associated with that meta-variable is given by the different instances of the variable in the sequence. The domain is determined by the set of terms which the variables may be instantiated to, in order to apply a rule of the sequence.

Let us see on our examples what are the meta-rules.

Example 9 : (Example 1 con't) In the signed binary trees theory, the congruence \sim is generated by the set of rules

$$R_0 : \begin{array}{l} -(-x) \rightarrow x \\ -(f(x, y)) \rightarrow f(-y, -x) \end{array}$$

There are two unconstrained meta-rules:

$$f(-X, f(X, y)) \rightarrow y \text{ and } f(f(y, X), -X) \rightarrow y.$$

Example 10 : (Example 2 con't: associativity and idempotency)

To each family is associated an unconstrained meta-rule:

$$f(X, f(X, z)) \rightarrow f(X, z) \text{ and } f(X, X) \rightarrow X.$$

Example 11 : (Example 3 con't)

The family of rules $\{f(g^i(f(x_1))) \rightarrow g^i(f(x_1))\}$ is represented by the meta-rule $f(g(X)) \rightarrow g(X)$.

The domain of X is here the set of terms with top symbol f or g .

Example 12 : (Example 4 con't: infinite set of unifiers)

The meta-rule is $r(f(a, y), X) \rightarrow s(X, y)$. The domain of X is the set of all the solutions modulo E of the equation $(x = -x)$.

But to be sound, the schematization must satisfy some conditions.

Definition 7 : An infinite rewrite rule system R_∞ is **schematized by a set of meta-rules** MR iff

(a) \sim is included into the congruence $\langle \ast \ast \rangle_{R_\infty}$ generated by R_∞ .

(b) for any meta-rule $G \rightarrow D$ of MR, any principal instantiation ψ of its meta-variables, $\psi(G) \langle \ast \ast \rangle_{R_\infty} \psi(D)$.

Example 13 : An example where this definition is not satisfied is the following one. The rules $f(x + e) \rightarrow f(x)$ and $(x + y) + z \rightarrow x + (y + z)$ generate the

set of rules

$\{f(x+e) \rightarrow f(x), f(x+(y+e)) \rightarrow f(x+y), f(x+(y+(z+e))) \rightarrow f(x+(y+z)) \dots\}$.

In the sequence of left-hand sides, the subterms at occurrence 1 give a sequence $\{x+e, x+(y+z), x+(y+(z+e)) \dots\}$ that can be generalized by the meta-term $X+e$ with DOM generated by $S = \{x, x+y, x+(y+z) \dots\}$. Nevertheless the introduction of $(X+e) \rightarrow X$ would completely modify the equational theory, which is not the case with the meta-rule $f(X+e) \rightarrow f(X)$.

Some sufficient conditions to ensure the condition (b) in the previous definition can be given in the case of only one set of meta-variables:

- if the set of structures contains a variable, (b) is equivalent to:

(b₁) for any meta-rule $G \rightarrow D$, $G \leftarrow * \rightarrow R_{\infty} D$.

-₁ if for any principal instantiation ψ , there exists j such that $\psi = \psi_0^j$, where ψ_0 is a principal instantiation, (b) is equivalent to:

(b₂) for any meta-rule $G \rightarrow D$, $\psi_0(G) \leftarrow * \rightarrow R_{\infty} \psi_0(D)$.

That results from the stability of the congruence $\leftarrow * \rightarrow R_{\infty}$ by substitutions.

- more generally, if for any principal instantiation ψ , there exist an integer j and a context C such that $\psi = C^j(\psi_0)$, where ψ_0 is a principal instantiation, (b) is equivalent to:

(b₃) for any meta-rule $G \rightarrow D$, $\psi_0(G) \leftarrow * \rightarrow R_{\infty} \psi_0(D)$.

That results from the stability of the congruence $\leftarrow * \rightarrow R_{\infty}$ by context.

Notice that anyway this condition (b) only involves principal instantiations but not any instantiation.

The reader is invited to check that in all our examples, the conditions of the definition of schematization are fulfilled.

4. Meta-rewriting

Once a schematization has been found, we must be able to use it, that is to rewrite with meta-rules. In general, the usual notion of rewriting modulo \sim does not work. To illustrate this problem, let us consider the following example.

Example 14 : (Example 3 con't) In the meta-rule $f(g(X)) \rightarrow g(X)$ of the one rule example, the domain of X is the set of terms with top symbol f or g . Notice that if "a" is a constant, the terms $f(g(a))$ and $g(a)$ satisfy $f(g(a)) \rightarrow g(a)$ if the meta-rule is used as an ordinary rewrite rule. However $f(g(a))$ and $g(a)$ are not equivalent in the theory and thus are never R_{∞} -equivalent. Actually the constraint on the meta-variable X has been forgotten when matching $f(g(X))$ to $f(g(a))$. Indeed the value "a" is not allowed for X since it does not belong to the domain of X .

This leads to define another rewriting relation, called meta-rewriting, which takes into account the domains of the meta-variables. Before defining how to reduce meta-terms with meta-rules, we first have to introduce convenient notions of equality and matching on meta-terms. The meta-equality is the congruence defined on $T(F, VUMV)$ as follows:

Definition 8 : Two meta-terms T_1 and T_2 are **meta-equal** (denoted $T_1 \equiv T_2$) iff for any instantiation ϕ of their meta-variables, $\phi(T_1) \sim \phi(T_2)$.

It is clear that the restriction of the meta-equality to terms without meta-variables is the congruence \sim . In all our examples, it is possible to

decide meta-equality. First it is possible to restrict the definition of meta-equality to principal instantiations:

Lemma 2 : Two meta-terms T_1 and T_2 are **meta-equal** (denoted $T_1 \equiv T_2$) iff for any principal instantiation ψ of their meta-variables, $\psi(T_1) \sim \psi(T_2)$.

Example 15 : (Example 1 and 2 con't) In the signed binary trees example and in the associativity and idempotency example, since $DOM = \{T(F,V)\}$, $T_1 \equiv T_2$ iff $T_1 \sim T_2$.

Example 16 : (Example 3 con't) In the one rule example, an easy structural induction proves that meta-equality is syntactic equality:

$T_1 \equiv T_2$ iff $T_1 = T_2$.

Example 17 : (Example 4 con't) In the example with an infinite set of unifiers, the decision procedure is more complex and is composed of three successive steps:

- compute the E-normal form of T_1 and T_2
- apply the rule $-X \rightarrow X$ on the meta-variables
- check the syntactic equality of the two resulting terms.

Meta-matching is a generalization of matching taking into account the meta-equality and the domain of meta-variables.

Definition 9 : Let T and T' two meta-terms in $T(F, \cup MV)$. A **meta-match** from T to T' is a substitution σ on $T(F, \cup MV)$ such that

- $\sigma(T) \equiv T'$
- for any meta-variable X in the domain of σ such that $d(X) = DOM_i$, for any instantiation ϕ , $\phi(\sigma(X))$ belongs to DOM_i .

Example 18 : (Example 3 con't) In the one rule example, there is no meta-match from $f(g(X))$ to $f(g(a))$, because of the definition of $d(X)$. But $(X \leftarrow f(a))$ is a meta-match from $f(g(X))$ to $f(g(f(a)))$ and $(X \leftarrow f(X'))$ is a meta-match from $f(g(X))$ to $f(g(f(X')))$.

Note that whenever $DOM = \{T(F,V)\}$, any match modulo \sim is a meta-match. So there may exist in general a meta-match but no match, and there may exist in general several meta-matches. Examples 1 and 2 (signed binary trees, associativity and idempotency) illustrate this simplest situation. In the one rule example, meta-matching consists of syntactic matching plus a check on the substituted values for meta-variables. For the example of an infinite set of unifiers, one can design a matching algorithm based on E-matching, the meta-equality decision procedure and the check that any value substituted for a meta-variable is a solution of the equation $(x = -x)$.

We are now able to define meta-rewriting.

Definition 10 : The **meta-rewriting** relation with a set MR of meta-rules, denoted \Rightarrow , is defined on $T(F, \cup MV)$ by: $T \Rightarrow [u, \sigma, G \rightarrow D] T'$

- iff - $G \rightarrow D$ belongs to MR,
- σ is a meta-match from G to $T|_u$
- $T' = T[u \leftarrow \sigma(D)]$

(T' is obtained by replacing the subterm of T at occurrence u by $\sigma(D)$).

Let \Rightarrow be the relation defined on meta-terms by $T \Rightarrow T'$ iff there exists T_1 such that $T \Rightarrow T_1 \equiv T'$.

Let $\Leftarrow\Rightarrow$ be the reflexive, symmetric and transitive closure of \Rightarrow .

Assume that MR is a schematization of an infinite set of rules R_∞ . We get then by Lemma 1 and Definition 8:

Proposition 1 : Let T and T' be two meta-terms and MR a schematization of R_∞ . Then $T \Leftarrow\Rightarrow T'$ implies that for any principal instantiation ψ of T and T', $\psi(T) \Leftarrow\Rightarrow_{R_\infty} \psi(T')$.

An easy corollary of this proposition is that for two terms without meta-variables t and t', if $t \Leftarrow\Rightarrow t'$ then $t \Leftarrow\Rightarrow_{R_\infty} t'$. This property ensures the soundness of the schematization. But we usually want more, since we want that the set of meta-rules allows deciding the equality in the theory. That leads to the notion of completeness of the schematization.

Definition 11 : The schematization of R_∞ with MR is **complete** iff $\Leftarrow\Rightarrow_{R_\infty}$ coincides with the restriction of $\Leftarrow\Rightarrow$ to terms without meta-variables, denoted $\Leftarrow\Rightarrow$.

With regard to the problem of divergence of the completion procedure, we already know [9,11] that, given an original set of equations A, the congruence generated by A coincides with $\Leftarrow\Rightarrow_{R_\infty}$. We can thus characterize a complete schematization:

Proposition 2 : The schematization of R_∞ is complete iff for any equation $g=d$ of A, $g \Leftarrow\Rightarrow d$.

The reader is invited to check that the given examples satisfy this condition. One can find in [16] another characterization of complete schematization, independent from the notion of instantiation, and based on the Church-Rosser property of \Rightarrow , defined below.

In order to effectively use meta-rewriting for checking R_∞ -equality on terms, it is important to have a Church-Rosser property for \Rightarrow . Then $\Leftarrow\Rightarrow$ will be easily decidable if \Rightarrow satisfies the following definition.

Definition 12 : A set of meta-rules MR is **convergent** iff the relation \Rightarrow is noetherian and satisfies the **Church-Rosser property**: for any meta-terms T and T' such that $T \Leftarrow\Rightarrow T'$, there exists a meta-term T'' such that $T \Rightarrow T''$ and $T' \Rightarrow T''$.

For an unconstrained set of meta-rules, remind that the relation \Rightarrow coincides with equational rewriting modulo \sim . In that case, an equational completion procedure allows proving the Church-Rosser property.

Example 19 : (Example 1 con't) In the signed binary trees theory, the meta-rules are unconstrained and the equational completion procedure modulo R_0 allows proving the Church-Rosser property of that system, although equivalence classes modulo R_0 are not finite [14].

Example 20 : (Example 2 con't: associativity and idempotency)

The infinite set of generated rules has been schematized by a set of two unconstrained meta-rules:

$$f(X, f(X, z)) \rightarrow f(X, z) \text{ and } f(X, X) \rightarrow X.$$

We can thus use an equational completion procedure modulo the associativity axiom for f . The first rule can be reduced modulo associativity by the second one and thus the set of meta-rules allowing to decide equality in this theory is reduced to the unique meta-rule $f(X, X) \rightarrow X$. Note that in this particular case, we have been able to complete the system without using associative unification for which infinite complete sets of unifiers can appear.

Example 21 : (Example 3 con't) The system of meta-rules reduced to the only meta-rule $f(g(X)) \rightarrow g(X)$ can be proved convergent.

Example 22 : (Example 4 con't: infinite set of unifiers)

A completion process can be designed that generates first the meta-rule $r(f(a, y), X) \rightarrow s(X, y)$ as already seen, then by superposition of the first rule in this meta-rule at occurrence 1, another meta-rule $r(z, X) \rightarrow s(X, f(-a, z))$. The previous meta-rule then disappears and we get so a convergent system of meta-rules.

5. Meta-narrowing

In this section we define the meta-narrowing relation and a meta-narrowing process that allows solving equations when the usual narrowing process [6,10,19] diverges. Actually we will be able to handle two kinds of problems:

- Assume that we want to solve equations in an equational theory for which an infinite convergent term rewriting system is known. The usual process of narrowing is sound and complete, but in practice very inefficient. Moreover special strategies must be adopted in that case to avoid infinite narrowing derivations. But whenever it is possible to find a set of meta-rules that is a complete schematization for this infinite term rewriting system, a complete set of solutions for an equation in this theory can be found, as shown hereafter.

- The second kind of problems is again the divergence of the narrowing procedure. As for the completion procedure, the process can diverge either in depth or in breadth for equational narrowing. Then the process generates an infinite set of goal rules [19] that can be splitted into sequences for which a meta-rule can be found. The same notion of schematization may be applied, but it must be noticed that now families of goal rules are schematized.

The two previous kinds of problems are actually handled in a uniform framework of meta-terms, which allows both a set of meta-rules for defining the equational theory and goal rules described by meta-terms. A meta-narrowing process applied to meta-terms allows finding a set of meta-solutions, from which a complete set of solutions of the initial equation to solve is deduced, by instantiation of meta-variables. So assume from now on that the equational theory described by the set of axioms R_{∞} is schematized by a set of meta-rules MR .

The definition of a meta-narrowing relation on meta-terms first needs to define the notion of meta-unification.

Definition 13 : Let T and T' two meta-terms in $T(F, VUMV)$. A **meta-unifier** of T and T' is a substitution σ^- on $T(F, VUMV)$ such that

- $\sigma^-(T) \equiv \sigma^-(T')$
- for any meta-variable X in the domain of σ^- such that $d(X) = \text{DOM}_i$, for any instantiation ϕ , $\phi(\sigma^-(X))$ belongs to DOM_i .

Whenever $\text{DOM} = \{T(F, V)\}$, a meta-unifier is an unifier modulo \sim . There are in general several unifiers and we can define as usual a generating subset of the set of meta-unifiers.

Definition 14 : A **complete set of meta-unifiers** of two meta-terms T and T' is a set denoted $\text{Meta-Unif}(T, T')$ of substitutions of $T(F, VUMV)$ satisfying:

(1) for any σ^- in $\text{Meta-Unif}(T, T')$, for any X in the domain of σ^- , the variables and meta-variables of $\sigma^-(X)$ can be chosen distinct from those in $MV(T) \cup MV(T')$.

(2) any substitution in $\text{Meta-Unif}(T, T')$ is a meta-unifier of T and T' .

(3) for any meta-unifier α^- of T and T' , there exists σ^- in $\text{Meta-Unif}(T, T')$ such that $\sigma^- \leq \alpha^- [MV(T) \cup MV(T')]$ (which means that there exists β^- such that for any X in $MV(T) \cup MV(T')$, $\beta^-(\sigma^-(X)) \equiv \alpha^-(X)$).

Again there is not in general a unique element in a complete set of meta-unifiers. Beyond the case where meta-unification coincides with unification modulo \sim , let us note that Drosten describes in [5] a particular meta-unification algorithm for the special case where the domains of meta-variables are $T(F_0, V)$ with F_0 subset of F .

Meta-unifiability of two meta-terms implies unifiability modulo \sim of their instantiations, as a consequence of the following lemma:

Lemma 3 : Let T and T' be two meta-terms and σ^- a meta-unifier of T and T' . For any principal instantiation ψ' of $\sigma^-(T)$ and $\sigma^-(T')$, there exists a principal instantiation ψ of T and T' and a substitution σ such that $\sigma.\psi \sim \psi'.\sigma^- [MV(T) \cup MV(T')]$.

Note also that if t and t' are terms without any meta-variable and if σ^- belongs to $\text{Meta-Unif}(t, t')$, then $\phi.\sigma^-$ is a unifier modulo \sim of t and t' , for any instantiation ϕ of all the meta-variables of $\sigma^-(t)$ and $\sigma^-(t')$.

Now we want to unify meta-terms in the theory described by MR.

Definition 15 : A substitution σ^- of $T(F, VUMV)$ is a **MR-meta-unifier** of T and T' (or a MR-meta-solution of the equation $T = T'$) iff

- $\sigma^-(T) \ll = * = \gg \sigma^-(T')$
- for any meta-variable X in $D(\sigma^-)$ such that $d(X) = \text{DOM}_i$, for any instantiation ϕ , $\phi.\sigma^-(X)$ belongs to DOM_i .

Again if t and t' are terms without meta-variables and if σ^- is a MR-meta-unifier, for any instantiation ϕ of all the meta-variables of $\sigma^-(t)$ and $\sigma^-(t')$, $\phi.\sigma^-$ is an R_{∞} -unifier of t and t' . That results from:

Lemma 4 : If σ^- is a MR-meta-unifier of T and T' , for any principal instantiation ψ , $\psi.\sigma^-(T) \ll - * - \gg_{R_{\infty}} \psi.\sigma^-(T')$.

The meta-narrowing relation and meta-narrowing process are extensions of equational narrowing.

Definition 16 : The **meta-narrowing relation** with a set of meta-rules MR, denoted $\hat{=}$, is defined on $T(F, VUMV)$ by: $T \hat{=} [u, \sigma^-, G \rightarrow D] T'$
 iff - $G \rightarrow D$ belongs to MR
 - σ^- belongs to $\text{Meta-Unif}(G, T|_u)$
 - $T' = T[u \leftarrow \sigma^-(D)]$.

As usual, to solve an equation ($t=t'$), where t and t' are terms in $T(F, V)$, the meta-narrowing process consists of generating all the possible meta-narrowing derivations issued from this equation, until finding an equation on meta-terms for which a meta-unifier exists. From that derivation tree, a complete set of solutions of the equation ($t=t'$) can be found as proved in [16]. More formally:

Theorem 1 : Let S be the set of substitutions σ^- of $T(F, VUMV)$ such that there exists a meta-narrowing derivation from ($t=t'$)

$$t=t' \hat{=} [\sigma_1] T_1 = T'_1 \hat{=} \dots \hat{=} [\sigma_n] T_n = T'_n$$

where T and T' meta-unifiables, σ^- in $\text{Meta-Unif}(T_n = T'_n)$, and $\sigma^- = \sigma_n \cdot \dots \cdot \sigma_1$.

Then $\Psi(S) = \{\psi \cdot \sigma^- \text{ for any } \sigma^- \text{ in } S \text{ and any principal instantiation } \psi \text{ of meta-variables introduced by } \sigma^-\}$ is a complete set of R_∞ -unifiers of t and t' .

The meta-narrowing technique has been used successfully for solving equations in the signed trees theory and an adequate meta-unification algorithm has been proposed in [14]. A last example is aimed to illustrate the method.

Example 23 : Let us consider the theory defined by the following axioms:

$$(x*z)+(a*z) = (x+a)*z$$

$$(x*y)*z = x*(y*z)$$

where "a" is a constant. Directed from left to right, these equations generate by completion an infinite rewrite rule system, due to the superposition of associativity into the distributivity rule. The first generated rules are:

$$(x*z)+(a*z) \rightarrow (x+a)*z$$

$$(x*(y*z))+ (a*z) \rightarrow ((x*y)+a)*z$$

$$(x*(y*(y'*z)))+(a*z) \rightarrow ((x*(y*y'))+a)*z \dots$$

This set can be schematized by choosing for \sim the equivalence modulo associativity, with the unconstrained meta-rule $(X*z)+(a*z) \rightarrow (X+a)*z$. Assume now that we want to solve the equation $(y+(x*a)) = (a+a)*x$ in this theory. The meta-unification coincides here with unification modulo associativity, which gives for the terms $y+(x*a)$ and $(X*z)+(a*z)$, an infinite complete set of meta-unifiers:

$$\Sigma = \{ (x \leftarrow a)(y \leftarrow X*a)(z \leftarrow a), \\ (x \leftarrow a*a)(y \leftarrow X*(a*a))(z \leftarrow a*a), \\ (x \leftarrow a*(a*a))(y \leftarrow X*(a*(a*a)))(z \leftarrow a*(a*a)) \dots \}$$

A new set of meta-variables MY is then introduced, whose domain is the set

of solutions of the equation $(x*a == a*x)$ modulo associativity. The corresponding set of structures is

$$S = \{a, a*a, a*(a*a), a*(a*(a*a)), \dots \}.$$

The meta-narrowing relation applied to $(y+(x*a) == (a+a)*x)$ gives then the equation $((X+a)*Y == (a+a)*Y)$ with the substitution $(x \leftarrow Y)(y \leftarrow X*Y)(z \leftarrow Y)$. The substitution $(X \leftarrow a)$ is a meta-unifier of the two parts of this equation. We thus get the meta-solution $(y \leftarrow a*Y)(x \leftarrow Y)$, that generates by principal instantiations of Y , the solutions $\{(y \leftarrow a*a)(x \leftarrow a), (y \leftarrow a*(a*a))(x \leftarrow a*a), (y \leftarrow a*(a*(a*a)))(x \leftarrow a*(a*a)), \dots\}$.

6. Conclusion

We propose here notions of meta-terms, meta-rewriting and meta-narrowing well-adapted to the kind of problems we wanted to deal with, namely divergence of completion and completion-like processes, such as narrowing. This formalism was originally introduced in [16] and has already been widely applied in [2].

However some problems are yet unsolved, such as how to discover meta-rules. We proposed here a technique based on the generalization modulo an equivalence relation \sim of an infinite sequence of terms, but this technique itself is to be studied. Another point is to find general procedures for meta-equality, meta-matching and meta-unification, problems that are handled here only in the particular cases of examples. It would be interesting to develop an approach similar to the one used in [15] for equational unification.

We have already mentioned that the notions presented here are very close to the corresponding notions used for example for handling exceptions with constrained variables as described in [5]. A main difference is that we give more general conditions for defining the domain of meta-variables, especially because we allow an equivalence relation \sim on the domain of meta-variables. A second difference is that we have a notion of principal instantiation, which is not needed for defining in general meta-rewriting and meta-narrowing, but which is very useful when we are concerned with the problem of schematization of an infinite set of rules by a finite set of meta-rules.

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