

# An Inversion Tool for Conditional Term Rewriting Systems

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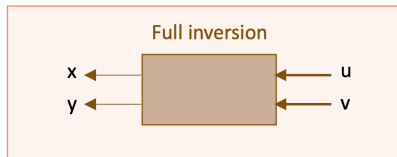
ETAPS Workshop on Verification and Program Transformation  
(VPT 2021)

March 28, 2021

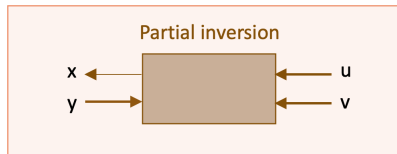
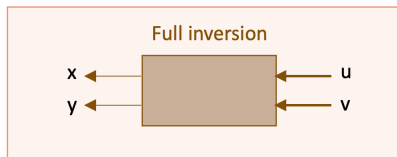
# Forms of inversion: Full



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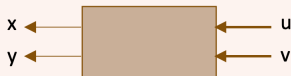
# Forms of inversion: Partial (A. Y. Romanenko, 1988)



# Forms of inversion: Semi



Full inversion



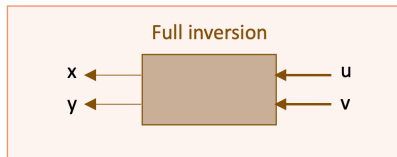
Partial inversion



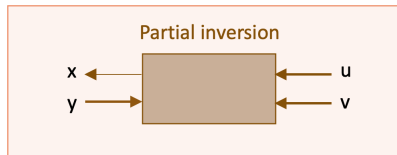
Semi inversion



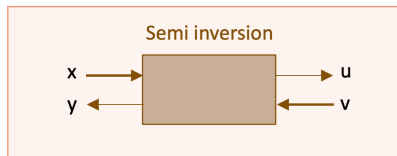
# Forms of inversion: Semi



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$\cap$



## Example: Inversion of Remove Index

$$\text{rem}(: (x, xs), 0) \rightarrow \langle x, xs \rangle$$
$$\text{rem}(: (x, xs), s(i)) \rightarrow \langle y, : (x, zs) \rangle \Leftarrow \text{rem}(xs, i) \rightarrow \langle y, zs \rangle$$

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remove index

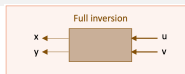
$$([a, b, b], 0) \longrightarrow \langle a, [b, b] \rangle$$
$$([a, b, b], 1) \longrightarrow \langle b, [a, b] \rangle$$
$$([a, b, b], 2) \longrightarrow \dots$$

...

...



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remove index

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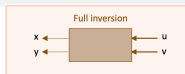
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Full inv.

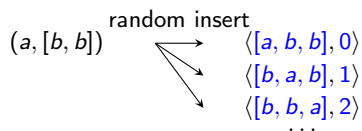
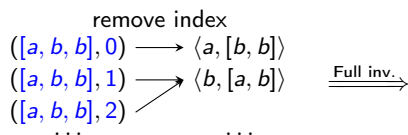
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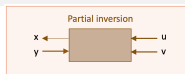
$$\text{rem}(: (x, xs), 0) \rightarrow \langle x, xs \rangle$$

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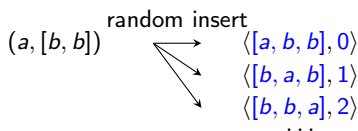
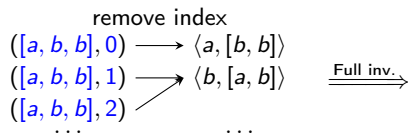


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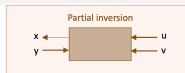
$$\text{rem}(: (x, xs), 0) \rightarrow \langle x, xs \rangle$$

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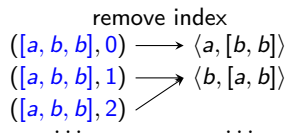
Partial inv.  $\longrightarrow$

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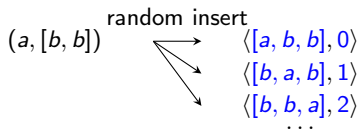


$$\text{rem}(: (x, xs), 0) \rightarrow \langle x, xs \rangle$$

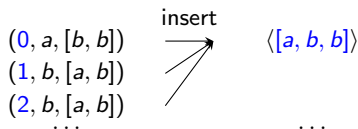
$$\text{rem}(: (x, xs), s(i)) \rightarrow \langle y, : (x, zs) \rangle \Leftarrow \text{rem}(xs, i) \rightarrow \langle y, zs \rangle$$



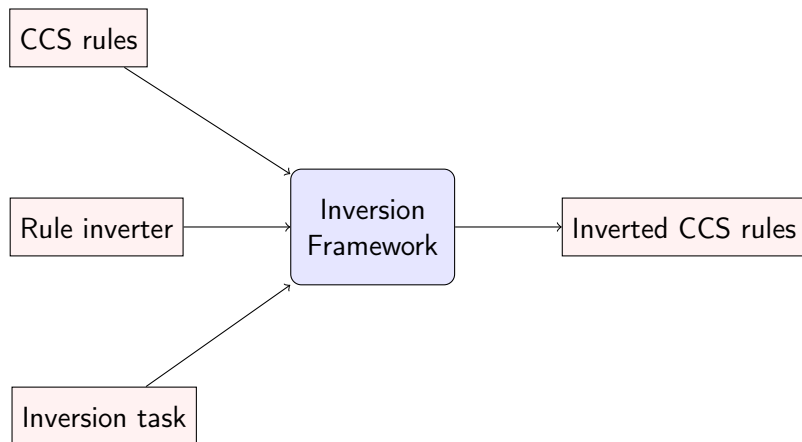
Full inv.



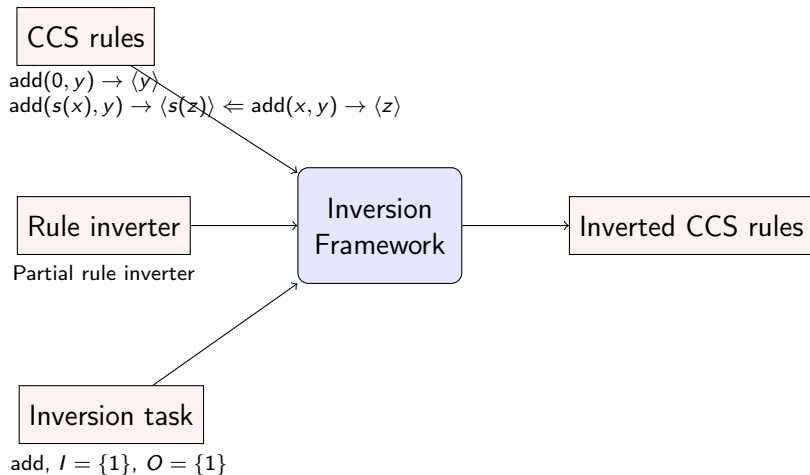
Partial inv.



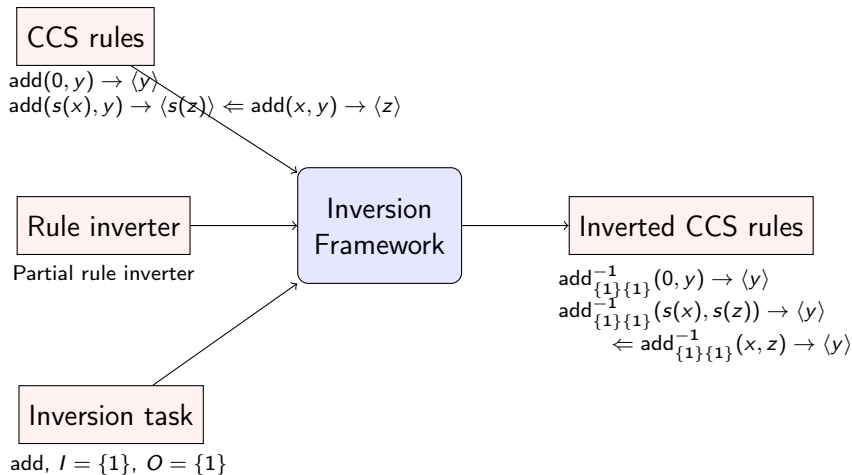
# The Generic Inversion Framework (Kirkeby & Glück, 2020)



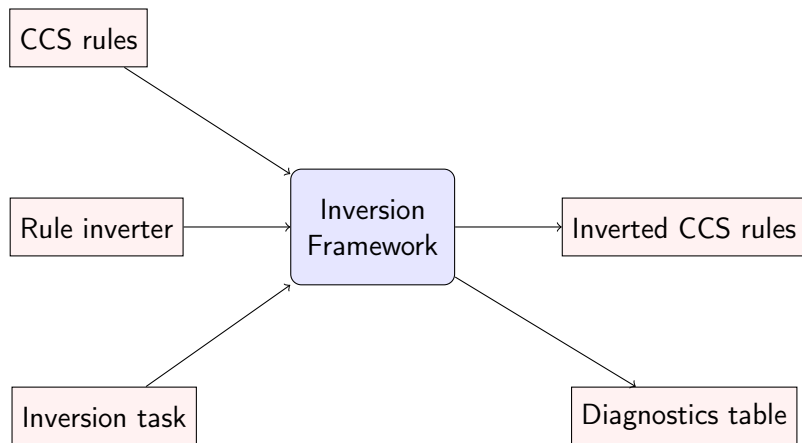
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## Experiment: Ackermann (A. Y. Romanenko, 1991)

$$\text{ack}(0, y) \rightarrow \langle s(y) \rangle$$

$$\text{ack}(s(x), 0) \rightarrow \langle z \rangle \Leftarrow \text{ack}(x, s(0)) \rightarrow \langle z \rangle$$

$$\text{ack}(s(x), s(y)) \rightarrow \langle z \rangle \Leftarrow \text{ack}(s(x), y) \rightarrow \langle v \rangle \wedge \text{ack}(x, v) \rightarrow \langle z \rangle$$

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Demonstration time!

# Experiment: Ackermann (A. Y. Romanenko, 1991)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ack}(0, y) &\rightarrow \langle s(y) \rangle \\ \text{ack}(s(x), 0) &\rightarrow \langle z \rangle \Leftarrow \text{ack}(x, s(0)) \rightarrow \langle z \rangle \\ \text{ack}(s(x), s(y)) &\rightarrow \langle z \rangle \Leftarrow \text{ack}(s(x), y) \rightarrow \langle v \rangle \wedge \text{ack}(x, v) \rightarrow \langle z \rangle \end{aligned}$$

Partial inv.  
 $\Longrightarrow$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ack}_{\{1\}\{1\}}^{-1}(0, s(y)) &\rightarrow \langle y \rangle \\ \text{ack}_{\{1\}\{1\}}^{-1}(s(x), z) &\rightarrow \langle 0 \rangle \Leftarrow \text{ack}_{\{1,2\}\{1\}}^{-1}(x, s(0), z) \rightarrow \langle \rangle \\ \text{ack}_{\{1\}\{1\}}^{-1}(s(x), z) &\rightarrow \langle s(y) \rangle \Leftarrow \text{ack}_{\{1\}\{1\}}^{-1}(x, z) \rightarrow \langle v \rangle \wedge \\ &\quad \text{ack}_{\{1\}\{1\}}^{-1}(s(x), v) \rightarrow \langle y \rangle \\ \text{ack}_{\{1,2\}\{1\}}^{-1}(0, y, s(y)) &\rightarrow \langle \rangle \\ \text{ack}_{\{1,2\}\{1\}}^{-1}(s(x), 0, z) &\rightarrow \langle \rangle \Leftarrow \text{ack}_{\{1,2\}\{1\}}^{-1}(x, s(0), z) \rightarrow \langle \rangle \\ \text{ack}_{\{1,2\}\{1\}}^{-1}(s(x), s(y), z) &\rightarrow \langle \rangle \Leftarrow \text{ack}_{\{1\}\{1\}}^{-1}(x, z) \rightarrow \langle v \rangle \wedge \\ &\quad \text{ack}_{\{1,2\}\{1\}}^{-1}(s(x), y, v) \rightarrow \langle \rangle \end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} \text{ack}(0, y) &\rightarrow \langle s(y) \rangle \\ \text{ack}(s(x), 0) &\rightarrow \langle z \rangle \Leftarrow \text{ack}(x, s(0)) \rightarrow \langle z \rangle \\ \text{ack}(s(x), s(y)) &\rightarrow \langle z \rangle \Leftarrow \text{ack}(s(x), y) \rightarrow \langle v \rangle \wedge \text{ack}(x, v) \rightarrow \langle z \rangle \end{aligned}$$

Partial inv.  
→

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ack2}(0, s(y)) &\rightarrow \langle y \rangle \\ \text{ack2}(s(x), z) &\rightarrow \langle 0 \rangle \Leftarrow \text{ack2}(x, z) \rightarrow \langle s(0) \rangle \\ \text{ack2}(s(x), z) &\rightarrow \langle s(y) \rangle \Leftarrow \text{ack2}(x, z) \rightarrow \langle v \rangle \wedge \text{ack2}(s(x), v) \rightarrow \langle y \rangle \end{aligned}$$

# Conclusion and Future Work

- A program inversion tool for experimental and educational purposes.

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- A program inversion tool for experimental and educational purposes.
- Post-optimizations
  - ▶ Reduction of nondeterminism by determinization.
  - ▶ Partial evaluation of constants.
- Translating CCS into logic or functional-logic language (e.g. Prolog, Curry).

*Thank you!*



# References

- [1] Maja H. Kirkeby and Robert Glück. “Inversion framework: reasoning about inversion by conditional term rewriting systems”. In: *Principles and Practice of Declarative Programming. Proceedings*. ACM, 2020, Article 9. DOI: 10.1145/3414080.3414089.
- [2] Alexander Y. Romanenko. “Inversion and metacomputation”. In: *Partial Evaluation and Semantics-Based Program Manipulation. Proceedings*. ACM, 1991, pp. 12–22. DOI: 10.1145/115865.115868.
- [3] Alexander Y. Romanenko. “The generation of inverse functions in Refal”. In: *Partial Evaluation and Mixed Computation*. Ed. by Dines Bjørner, Andrei P. Ershov, and Neil D. Jones. North-Holland, 1988, pp. 427–444.