Uniform Semi-Unification and Anchored Semi-Unification (extended abstract)

Munehiro Iwami

Interdisciplinary Faculty of Science and Engineering Shimane University, Matsue, Japan munehiro@cis.shimane-u.ac.jp

Semi-unification is an extension of unification. Various variants of semi-unifications were proposed until now. In general, semi-unification is undecidable. In particular, it is well-known that uniform semi-unification is decidable. Kapur et al. [2] and Oliart & Snyder [3] studied efficient algorithms of uniform semi-unification. Also, Aoto & Iwami revisited termination of rule-based calculi for uniform semi-unification [1]. Recently, Smolka & Tebbi proposed anchored semi-unification for solving unification modulo nonnested recursion schemes [4].

Any left-hand side of rewrite rule in recursion scheme S is a form $f(x_1, \ldots, x_n)$ where f is a function symbol and x_1, \ldots, x_n are distinct variables. For example, $f(h \cdot y, x)$ does not occur in any left-hand side of rewrite rule in recursion scheme S. The inequations of anchored semiunification problem are based on a terms occur in the rewrite rules of S. For example, $f(h \cdot y, x)$ does not occur in any left-hand side of inequations of anchored semi-unification problem.

So, there are restrictions of terms occur in an inequations of anchored semi-unification problem. However, there is no restriction of terms occur in an inequations of uniform semi-unification problem. For instance, $E = \{f(h \cdot y, x) \leq f(x, h \cdot h \cdot y)\}$ can not solve using the method of anchored semi-unification.

Therefore, we consider it is not sufficient to compare anchored semi-unification with uniform semi-unification in [4], since we consider they did not discuss about terms occur in inequations of these two semi-unification problems.

In this talk, we will introduce our ongoing work to clear differences between uniform semiunification and anchored semi-unification.

References

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