

# The problem of the calissons, by rewriting

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# The problem of the calissons (David & Tomei 89)



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# The problem of the calissons by 4 confluence techniques





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• filling  $\Rightarrow$  is string rewrite system over { $\equiv$ ,  $\equiv$ ,  $\equiv$ } with rules

⇒ ⇒ ⇒ (recover hexagonal shape from associating colours to angles of lines; Logo)

- filling  $\Rightarrow$  is string rewrite system over { $\equiv$ ,  $\equiv$ ,  $\equiv$ } with rules
- filled box B iff exists  $\rightarrow$   $\rightarrow$   $\rightarrow$   $\rightarrow$   $\rightarrow$   $\rightarrow$   $\rightarrow$  filling B (any partial filling allows some filling step toward that B)

⇒ ⇒ ⇒
• filling  $\Rightarrow$  is string rewrite system over  $\{\blacksquare, \blacksquare, \blacksquare\}$  with rules ⇒ ⇒ ⇒ • filled box B iff exists  $\rightarrow$   $\rightarrow$   $\rightarrow$   $\rightarrow$   $\rightarrow$   $\rightarrow$   $\rightarrow$  filling B • filling  $\Rightarrow$  is ordered weak Church–Rosser (OWCR) for measure on steps  $\Rightarrow$   $\mapsto$   $(1, 0, 0)$   $\Rightarrow$   $\mapsto$   $(0, 1, 0)$   $\Rightarrow$   $\mapsto$   $(0, 0, 1)$ (measure: mapping steps to (non-zero) elements of a derivation monoid) ⇒ ⇒ ⇒ ⇒ ⇒ ⇒ critical peak  $\psi$  legs same measure (1,1,1)

- filling  $\Rightarrow$  is string rewrite system over { $\qquad \qquad , \qquad \qquad$  with rules
- filled box B iff exists ⇒⇒ filling B
- filling  $\Rightarrow$  is ordered weak Church–Rosser (OWCR) for measure on steps  $\Rightarrow \mapsto (1, 0, 0) \Rightarrow \mapsto (0, 1, 0) \Rightarrow \mapsto (0, 0, 1)$

⇒ ⇒ ⇒

• OWCR  $\iff$  random descent (RD) so all fillings same spectrum (= measure) (RD: if reduction ends in nf then all maximal such do with same measure; Newman 42, 907, 9 & Toyama 16)

- filling  $\Rightarrow$  is string rewrite system over { $\equiv$ ,  $\equiv$ ,  $\equiv$ } with rules
- filled box B iff exists <del>⇒⇒ source</del> ⇒ <del>⇒</del> session and filling B
- filling ⇒ is ordered weak Church–Rosser (OWCR) for measure on steps  $\Rightarrow \mapsto (1, 0, 0) \Rightarrow \mapsto (0, 1, 0) \Rightarrow \mapsto (0, 0, 1)$

⇒ ⇒ ⇒

- OWCR  $\iff$  random descent (RD) so all fillings same spectrum
- filling  $\Rightarrow$  is weakly normalising (WN) so filling fills  $(\Rightarrow$  is sorting-by-swapping; termination of bubblesort shows WN)

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- filling  $\Rightarrow$  is weakly normalising (WN) so filling fills

#### **remark**

CR & SN  $\iff$  OWCR & WN ( $\mathscr{V}$  22), measure on objects  $\iff$  on steps (answer of sorts to Barendregt–Geuvers–Klop conjecture; to when WN lifts to SN)

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#### **remark**

CR & SN  $\iff$  OWCR & WN ( $\mathscr{V}$  22), measure on objects  $\iff$  on steps measure on objects decreasing for filling?



























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⇒ ⇒ ⇒

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- filling  $\Rightarrow$  is WN so filling fills
- filling  $\Rightarrow$  decrements (one component of) volume  $(r, q, b)$  of path P (volume of trichrome path P: triple of areas of projections  $P_r$ , $P_g$ , $P_b$ area of dichrome path P: #missing calissons)

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- filled box B iff exists ⇒⇒ filling B
- filling  $\Rightarrow$  is WN so filling fills
- filling  $\Rightarrow$  decrements volume  $(r, g, b)$  of path P so SN
- volume of normal form path is  $(0, 0, 0)$  so spectrum = volume of initial path (initial path only depends on hexagon / box, not on filling / filled box)

⇒ ⇒ ⇒

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#### **remark**

proof order (Bachmaier & Dershowitz 94) as involutive monoid homomorphism area proof order to triple  $(\ell, a, r)$  with #missing calissons a (Felgenhauer &  $\mathscr V$  13)

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proof order as involutive monoid homomorphism area proof order to triple  $(\ell, a, r)$  with #missing calissons a proofs by random descent and proof order show spectrum independent of filling but can different fillings be related?



















• bricklaying  $\Rightarrow$  is graph rewrite system over beds (bed: plane bed-graph; bed-graph: dag obtained by tiling;  $\sqrt{\ }$  23)

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- spectrum per construction preserved by bricklaying  $\Rightarrow$  steps

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- bricklaying  $\Rightarrow$  terminating (trivial; calissons closer to their origin)

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- spectrum preserved by bricklaying  $\Rightarrow$  steps
- bricklaying  $\Rightarrow$  terminating
- bricklaying  $\Rightarrow$  normal form iff big brick (out-degree edges  $\leq$  3; if some tri-peak  $\implies$  bricklaying step found by following back in-edges; if no tri-peaks  $\implies$  big brick; holds for bed-graphs)
- bricklaying  $\Rightarrow$  is graph rewrite system over beds
- spectrum preserved by bricklaying  $\Rightarrow$  steps
- bricklaying  $\Rightarrow$  terminating
- bricklaying  $\Rightarrow$  normal form iff big brick
- big brick unique for hexagon; filled boxes  $\Rightarrow$ -convertible so same spectrum (4 calissons of each colour)

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#### **remark**

conversions : (2-dimensional) tiling  $=$  beds : (3-dimensional) bricklaying ;  $\sqrt{\ }$  23

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#### **remark**

 $conversions: tiling = beds: bricklaying$ 

bricklaying reduces all fillings to  $\Rightarrow$ -normal form, a big brick, unique for hexagon but characterisation of big bricks?

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#### **remark**

```
conversions: tiling = beds: bricklaying
```
bricklaying reduces all fillings to  $\Rightarrow$ -normal form, a big brick, unique for hexagon filling ( $\Rightarrow$ ) equivalent iff projection ( $\downarrow$ ) equivalent; big brick least  $\downarrow$ -upperbound

# (4) local undercutting; from  $\Rightarrow$ -filling to  $\downarrow$ -projection



# (4) local undercutting; from  $\Rightarrow$ -filling to  $\downarrow$ -projection




















































































# (4) local undercutting; from  $\Rightarrow$ -filling to  $\downarrow$ -projection



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 $\bullet\,$  calissons as diamonds  $^\phi_\chi\diamond^\psi_\upsilon$  and  $^\phi_\varepsilon\diamond^\phi_\varepsilon$  of grid rewrite system  $\to$  for hexagon filling  $\phi\cdot\chi\Rightarrow\psi\cdot v$  on reductions, projection  $\phi^{-1}\cdot\psi\downarrow\chi\cdot v^{-1}$  on conversions



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# (4) local undercutting; from  $\Rightarrow$ -filling to  $\downarrow$ -projection

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- $\;\;\bullet\;\Rightarrow\;\mathsf{\Psi}\;$  iff  $\mathsf{\Phi}^{-1}\cdot\mathsf{\Psi}\;\mathsf{\&}\;\varepsilon$  for reductions  $\mathsf{\Phi},\mathsf{\Psi}\;$  (Lévy 78,  $\mathsf{\mathsf{\Psi}}\;$  & Klop & de Vrijer 98)



# (4) local undercutting; from  $\Rightarrow$ -filling to  $\downarrow$ -projection

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- $\bullet \; \Phi \Rightarrow \Psi \; \mathsf{iff} \; \Phi^{-1} \cdot \Psi \; \Downarrow \varepsilon$  for reductions  $\Phi, \Psi$

if  $\rightarrow$  terminating and projection  $\Downarrow$  locally undercutting (LUC) local undercutting; novel, based on Dehornoy et al. 15:



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- $\bullet \;\; \Phi \Rightarrow \Psi \; \mathsf{iff} \; \Phi^{-1} \cdot \Psi \; \Downarrow{}_{\mathrel{\mathcal{E}}}$  for reductions  $\Phi, \Psi$ if  $\rightarrow$  terminating and projection  $\Downarrow$  locally undercutting (LUC)
- grid rewrite system  $\rightarrow$  is terminating (trivial;  $\rightarrow$  is a dag)

- $\bullet\,$  calissons as diamonds  $^\phi_\chi\diamond^\psi_\upsilon$  and  $^\phi_\varepsilon\diamond^\phi_\varepsilon$  of grid rewrite system  $\to$  for hexagon filling  $\phi\cdot\chi\Rightarrow \psi\cdot v$  on reductions, projection  $\phi^{-1}\cdot\psi\Downarrow \chi\cdot v^{-1}$  on conversions
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• grid rewrite system  $\rightarrow$  is terminating

• projection  $\Downarrow$  is locally undercutting



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	- if  $\rightarrow$  terminating and projection  $\Downarrow$  locally undercutting (LUC)
- grid rewrite system  $\rightarrow$  is terminating
- projection  $\Downarrow$  is locally undercutting
- undercutting preserves spectrum so spectrum of filling and projection same (spectrum of projection is unique by random descent;  $\mathcal V$  07)

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#### **remark**

zapping, contracting conversion cycles to a loop, goes back to Newman 42 it is a basic tool for e.g. Finite Derivation Types (Squier 87), Garside theory (Dehornoy et al. 15), homotopy type theory (Kraus & von Raumer 23), and polygraphs (the 'polybook', Ara et al. 25)



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• modern confluence techniques powerful; 4 solve problem of the calissons (for all zonogonal hexagons; non-convex boxes? Dijkstra 89)

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- modern confluence techniques powerful; solve problem of the calissons
- local semi-lattice (LSL = LUC with  $^{\phi}_{X}\circ^{\psi}_{Y}$  $\stackrel{\psi}{\Upsilon}$  iff  $\stackrel{\psi}{\Upsilon} \diamond^{\phi}_{X}$  $\chi^{\varphi}$ )  $\implies$  filling iff projection for term rewriting and positive braids; extends Dehornoy et al. 15 (Projection Theorem: permutation iff projection equivalence (Terese 03) entails cube-property; Lévy 78)

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- productivity instead of termination of  $\rightarrow$  for filling iff projection (given LSL)? (coinduction instead of induction?)

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- quantitative tiling methods (combinatorics) for quantitative rewriting?

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- contrapositive of LSL for non-confluence? Dehornoy et al. 15; Klop 24

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#### **Thanks to**

Jan Willem Klop for suggesting to model calissons by rewriting as in (1),(2)

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### Local undercutting / semi-lattice



### LSL for least upperbounds



**Example (positive natural numbers with multiplication)**

30 is an upperbound of  $lcm(2, 5)$  and  $lcm(5, 3)$ and is so too of  $lcm(2, 3)$  obtained by cutting 5  $(lcm(2, 3)$  undercuts the upperbound 30 of  $lcm(2, 5)$  and  $lcm(5, 3)$ )

# LSL for least common multiples



**Example (positive braids; Dehornoy et al. 15, Example II.4.20)**

σισ $\sigma_1$ σ $\sigma_2$ σ $\sigma_1$  is a common multiple of lcm( $\sigma_1$ ,  $\sigma_2$ ) and lcm( $\sigma_2$ ,  $\sigma_3$ ) and is so too of  $\text{lcm}(\sigma_1, \sigma_3)$  obtained by cutting  $\sigma_2$ (with  $\sigma_1\sigma_2\sigma_1=\sigma_2\sigma_1\sigma_2$ ,  $\sigma_1\sigma_3=\sigma_3\sigma_1$ ,  $\sigma_3\sigma_2\sigma_3=\sigma_2\sigma_3\sigma_2$  on Artin generators  $\sigma_i$ )

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# LSL for orthogonality



**Example (orthogonal TRSs; Terese 03, Figure 8.53)**

 $g(g(b,b),g(b,b))$  is a common reduct of  $f(\vartheta(a))^{-1}\cdot f(f(\varrho))$  and  $f(f(\varrho))^{-1}\cdot \vartheta(f(a))$ is so too of  $f(\vartheta(a))^{-1} \cdot \vartheta(f(a))$  obtained by cutting  $f(f(\varrho))$ (for OTRS rules  $\rho : a \rightarrow b$  and  $\vartheta : f(x) \rightarrow g(x)$ )

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