

# Formalising the Undecidability of Higher-Order Unification

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Unification  
ooo

Huet  
oooooo

Goldfarb  
oooooooo

# Timeline



# Timeline

G. Huet (1973)

$$\text{PCP} \leq U_3$$



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G. Huet (1973)

$$\text{PCP} \leq U_3$$



W. Goldfarb (1981)

$$H_{10} \leq U_2$$



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Coq

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# Example

$$\lambda xy. \ fx \stackrel{?}{=} \lambda xy. \ fy$$



# Example

$$\lambda xy. \textcolor{red}{fx} \stackrel{?}{=} \lambda xy. \textcolor{red}{fy}$$



# Example

$$\lambda xy. \textcolor{red}{fx} \stackrel{?}{=} \lambda xy. \textcolor{red}{fy}$$

## Solution

$$\theta \textcolor{red}{f} = \lambda \_ z$$

$$\theta x = x \quad \text{othw.}$$



# Example

$$\lambda xy. \textcolor{red}{fx} \stackrel{?}{=} \lambda xy. \textcolor{red}{fy}$$

## Solution

$$\theta \textcolor{red}{f} = \lambda \_. z$$

$$\theta x = x \qquad \text{othw.}$$

## Proof

$$\lambda xy. (\theta \textcolor{red}{f}) x \equiv \lambda xy. z$$

$$\equiv \lambda xy. (\theta \textcolor{red}{f}) y$$



# Unification — U

**U**  $(\Gamma \vdash s \stackrel{?}{=} t : A)$

$\boxed{\Gamma \vdash s \stackrel{?}{=} t : A}$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash s : A \quad \Gamma \vdash t : A}{\Gamma \vdash s \stackrel{?}{=} t : A}$$



# Unification — U

$$\mathbf{U} (\Gamma \vdash s \stackrel{?}{=} t : A) := \exists \theta \quad s[\theta] \equiv t[\theta]$$

$$\boxed{\Gamma \vdash s \stackrel{?}{=} t : A}$$

$$\boxed{s \equiv t}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash s : A \quad \Gamma \vdash t : A}{\Gamma \vdash s \stackrel{?}{=} t : A}$$

$$\frac{s \triangleright v \quad t \triangleright v}{s \equiv t}$$



# Unification — U

**U**  $(\Gamma \vdash s \stackrel{?}{=} t : A) :=$   
 $\exists \theta \Delta. \Delta \vdash \theta : \Gamma \quad \text{and} \quad s[\theta] \equiv t[\theta]$

$$\boxed{\Gamma \vdash s \stackrel{?}{=} t : A}$$

$$\boxed{\Delta \vdash \theta : \Gamma}$$

$$\boxed{s \equiv t}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash s : A \quad \Gamma \vdash t : A}{\Gamma \vdash s \stackrel{?}{=} t : A} \quad \frac{\forall (x : A) \in \Gamma. \Delta \vdash \theta x : A}{\Delta \vdash \theta : \Gamma}$$

$$\frac{s \triangleright v \quad t \triangleright v}{s \equiv t}$$



# *nth*-order Unification — $\mathbf{U}_n$



## *nth*-order Unification — $\mathbf{U}_n$

$$\boxed{\Gamma \vdash s : A}$$

$$\frac{(x : A) \in \Gamma}{\Gamma \vdash x : A}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash s : A \rightarrow B \quad \Gamma \vdash t : A}{\Gamma \vdash s \ t : B}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma, x : A \vdash s : B}{\Gamma \vdash \lambda x. \ s : A \rightarrow B}$$



## *nth*-order Unification — $\mathbf{U}_n$

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for signature  $\mathcal{C} : \text{Const} \rightarrow \text{Type}$

## *nth*-order Unification — $\mathbf{U}_n$

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for signature  $\mathcal{C} : \text{Const} \rightarrow \text{Type}$

$$\boxed{\text{ord } A}$$

$$\text{ord } \alpha = 1$$

$$\text{ord } (A \rightarrow B) = \max \{ \text{ord } A + 1, \text{ord } B \}$$



## *nth*-order Unification — $\mathbf{U}_n$

$$\boxed{\Gamma \vdash_n s : A}$$

$$\frac{(x : A) \in \Gamma \quad \text{ord } A \leq n}{\Gamma \vdash_n x : A} \qquad \frac{\Gamma \vdash_n s : A \rightarrow B \quad \Gamma \vdash_n t : A}{\Gamma \vdash_n s \ t : B}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma, x : A \vdash_n s : B \quad \text{ord } A < n}{\Gamma \vdash_n \lambda x. \ s : A \rightarrow B} \qquad \frac{\text{ord } (\mathcal{C} \ c) \leq n}{\Gamma \vdash_n c : \mathcal{C} \ c}$$

for signature  $\mathcal{C} : \text{Const} \rightarrow \text{Type}$

$$\boxed{\text{ord } A}$$

$$\text{ord } \alpha = 1$$

$$\text{ord } (A \rightarrow B) = \max \{ \text{ord } A + 1, \text{ord } B \}$$



# Timeline

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W. Goldfarb (1981)

$$H_{10} \leq U_2$$



# Huet — Reduction

**PCP**( $C$ )    iff    **U**<sub>3</sub>( $f(C)$ )



# Huet — Reduction Function

$$f [x_1/y_1, \dots, x_n/y_n] :=$$


# Huet — Reduction Function

$f [ x_1/y_1, \dots, x_n/y_n ] :=$

$$\lambda u v h. h (x_f \overline{x_1} \cdots \overline{x_n}) (x_f u \cdots u) \stackrel{?}{=} \lambda u v h. h (x_f \overline{y_1} \cdots \overline{y_n}) (u (d u))$$

# Huet — Reduction Function

$f [ x_1/y_1, \dots, x_n/y_n ] :=$

$$\lambda u v h. h (\textcolor{red}{x_f} \ \overline{x_1} \cdots \overline{x_n}) \ (x_f \ u \cdots u) \stackrel{?}{=} \lambda u v h. h (\textcolor{red}{x_f} \ \overline{y_1} \cdots \overline{y_n}) \ (u \ (d \ u))$$



# Huet — Reduction Function

$$\lambda u v h. \ h \ (x_f \ \overline{y_1} \cdots \overline{y_n}) \ (u \ (d \ u))$$



# Huet — Reduction Function

$$\lambda u v h. \ h \ (x_f \ \overline{y_1} \cdots \overline{y_n}) \ (u \ (d \ u))$$



# Huet — List Calculus I

$$\boxed{s \ T}$$

$$s \ \text{nil} = s$$

$$s \ (t :: T) = (s \ T) \ t$$



# Huet — List Calculus I

$$\boxed{s \ T}$$

$$s \ \text{nil} = s$$

$$s \ (t :: T) = (s \ T) \ t$$

$$\boxed{S \ t}$$

$$\text{nil} \ t = t$$

$$(s :: S) \ t = s \ (S \ t)$$



# Huet — List Calculus I

$$\boxed{s\ T}$$

$$s\ \text{nil} = s$$

$$s\ (t :: T) = (s\ T)\ t$$

$$\boxed{S\ t}$$

$$\text{nil}\ t = t$$

$$(s :: S)\ t = s\ (S\ t)$$

$$\boxed{\Lambda_X.s}$$

$$\Lambda_{\text{nil}}.s = s$$

$$\Lambda_{x::X}.s = \lambda x.\ \Lambda_X.s$$



# Huet — List Calculus I

$$\boxed{s \ T}$$

$$s \ \text{nil} = s$$

$$s \ (t :: T) = (s \ T) \ t$$

$$\boxed{S \ t}$$

$$\text{nil} \ t = t$$

$$(s :: S) \ t = s \ (S \ t)$$

$$\boxed{\Lambda_X.s}$$

$$\Lambda_{\text{nil}}.s = s$$

$$\Lambda_{x::X}.s = \lambda x. \ \Lambda_X.s$$

$$\boxed{L \rightarrow A}$$

$$\text{nil} \rightarrow A = A$$

$$(B :: L) \rightarrow A = B \rightarrow (L \rightarrow A)$$



# Huet — List Calculus II

$$\boxed{\Gamma \vdash S : L}$$
$$\overline{\Gamma \vdash \text{nil} : \text{nil}}$$
$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash s : A \quad \Gamma \vdash S : L}{\Gamma \vdash s :: S : A :: L}$$

# Huet — List Calculus II

$$\boxed{\Gamma \vdash S : L}$$

$$\frac{}{\Gamma \vdash \text{nil} : \text{nil}}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash s : A \quad \Gamma \vdash S : L}{\Gamma \vdash s :: S : A :: L}$$

$$\boxed{S \succ S'}$$

$$\frac{s \succ s'}{s :: S \succ s' :: S}$$

$$\frac{S \succ S'}{s :: S \succ s :: S'}$$

# Huet — Busy Work

$$s(T_1 ++ T_2) = (s T_2) T_1 \quad (s T)[\xi] = s[\xi] T[\xi]$$

$$(s T)[\theta] = s[\theta] T[\theta] \quad \frac{T \succ T'}{s T \succ s T'} \quad \frac{s \succ s'}{s T \succ s' T}$$

$$\frac{s \succ^* s' \quad T \succ^* T'}{s T \succ^* s' T'} \quad \frac{s \equiv s' \quad T \equiv T'}{s T \equiv s' T'}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash s : \text{rev } L \rightarrow A \quad \Gamma \vdash T : L}{\Gamma \vdash s T : A}$$

- if normal  $(s T)$  then normal  $s$  and normal  $T$
- if  $\Gamma \vdash s T : B$  then  $\Gamma \vdash T : L$ ,  $\Gamma \vdash s : \text{rev } L \rightarrow A$  for some  $L$



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W. Goldfarb (1981)

$$H_{10} \leq SU_2 \leq U_2$$



# Goldfarb — Diophantine Equations

$$e ::= \ x + y = z \ \mid \ x \cdot y = z \ \mid \ x = c \quad (c \in \mathbb{N})$$

# Goldfarb — Diophantine Equations

$$e ::= \quad x + y = z \quad | \quad x \cdot y = z \quad | \quad x = c \quad (c \in \mathbb{N})$$

$\sigma \models e$

$$\sigma \models x = c \qquad \text{iff} \quad \sigma x = c$$

$$\sigma \models x + y = z \quad \text{iff} \quad \sigma x + \sigma y = \sigma z$$

$$\sigma \models x \cdot y = z \quad \text{iff} \quad \sigma x \cdot \sigma y = \sigma z$$

# Goldfarb — Diophantine Equations

$$e ::= \quad x + y = z \quad | \quad x \cdot y = z \quad | \quad x = c \quad (c \in \mathbb{N})$$

$$\boxed{\sigma \models e}$$

$$\boxed{\sigma \models E}$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} \sigma \models x = c & \text{iff } \sigma x = c \\ \sigma \models x + y = z & \text{iff } \sigma x + \sigma y = \sigma z \\ \sigma \models x \cdot y = z & \text{iff } \sigma x \cdot \sigma y = \sigma z \end{array} \qquad \frac{\forall e \in E. \sigma \models e}{\sigma \models E}$$

# Goldfarb — Diophantine Equations

$$\mathbf{H}_{10}(E) := \exists \sigma. \sigma \vDash E$$

$$e ::= x + y = z \quad | \quad x \cdot y = z \quad | \quad x = c \quad (c \in \mathbb{N})$$

$$\boxed{\sigma \vDash e}$$

$$\boxed{\sigma \vDash E}$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} \sigma \vDash x = c & \text{iff } \sigma x = c \\ \sigma \vDash x + y = z & \text{iff } \sigma x + \sigma y = \sigma z \\ \sigma \vDash x \cdot y = z & \text{iff } \sigma x \cdot \sigma y = \sigma z \end{array} \qquad \frac{\forall e \in E. \sigma \vDash e}{\sigma \vDash E}$$

# Goldfarb — Reduction

$\mathbf{H}_{10}(E)$     iff     $\mathbf{SU}_2(F(E))$

# Goldfarb — Reduction Function

## Constants

$$c ::= a \mid b \mid g$$

# Goldfarb — Reduction Function

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$$c ::= a \mid b \mid g$$

---

$$\mathcal{C} \ a = \alpha \qquad \mathcal{C} \ b = \alpha$$
$$\mathcal{C} \ g = \alpha \rightarrow \alpha \rightarrow \alpha$$

# Goldfarb — Reduction Function

## Constants

$$c ::= a \mid b \mid g$$

---

$$\begin{array}{ll} \mathcal{C} \ a = \alpha & \mathcal{C} \ b = \alpha \\ \mathcal{C} \ g = \alpha \rightarrow \alpha \rightarrow \alpha & \end{array}$$

$$\boxed{\overline{n} \ t}$$

$$\overline{0} \ t = t$$

$$\overline{S}n \ t = g \ a \ (\overline{n} \ t)$$

# Goldfarb — Reduction Function

## Constants

$$c ::= a \mid b \mid g$$

---

$$\mathcal{C} \ a = \alpha \quad \quad \mathcal{C} \ b = \alpha$$
$$\mathcal{C} \ g = \alpha \rightarrow \alpha \rightarrow \alpha$$
$$\boxed{\bar{n} \ t}$$
$$\overline{0} \ t = t$$
$$\overline{S n} \ t = g \ a \ (\bar{n} \ t)$$

**Example**  $(x = 42) \mapsto$

# Goldfarb — Reduction Function

## Constants

$$c ::= a \mid b \mid g$$

---

$$\mathcal{C} \ a = \alpha \quad \mathcal{C} \ b = \alpha$$

$$\mathcal{C} \ g = \alpha \rightarrow \alpha \rightarrow \alpha$$

$$\boxed{\bar{n} \ t}$$

$$\overline{0} \ t = t$$

$$\overline{S n} \ t = g \ a \ (\bar{n} \ t)$$

**Example**  $(x = 42) \mapsto$

$$x \ (\overline{1} \ a) \stackrel{?}{=} \overline{1} \ (x \ a)$$

# Goldfarb — Reduction Function

## Constants

$$c ::= a \mid b \mid g$$

---

$$\mathcal{C} \ a = \alpha \quad \mathcal{C} \ b = \alpha$$

$$\mathcal{C} \ g = \alpha \rightarrow \alpha \rightarrow \alpha$$

$$\boxed{\bar{n} \ t}$$

$$\overline{0} \ t = t$$

$$\overline{S n} \ t = g \ a \ (\bar{n} \ t)$$

**Example**  $(x = 42) \mapsto$

$$x \ (\overline{1} \ a) \stackrel{?}{=} \overline{1} \ (x \ a)$$

$$x \ a \stackrel{?}{=} \overline{42} \ a$$

# Goldfarb — Multiplication

$$(x \cdot y = z) \mapsto$$

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$(x \cdot y = z) \mapsto$

$$x (\overline{1} \text{ a}) \stackrel{?}{=} \overline{1} (x \text{ a}) \quad y (\overline{1} \text{ a}) \stackrel{?}{=} \overline{1} (y \text{ a}) \quad z (\overline{1} \text{ a}) \stackrel{?}{=} \overline{1} (z \text{ a})$$

# Goldfarb — Multiplication

$(x \cdot y = z) \mapsto$

$$x (\overline{1} \text{ a}) \stackrel{?}{=} \overline{1} (x \text{ a}) \quad y (\overline{1} \text{ a}) \stackrel{?}{=} \overline{1} (y \text{ a}) \quad z (\overline{1} \text{ a}) \stackrel{?}{=} \overline{1} (z \text{ a})$$

$$G \text{ a b } (\text{g } (\text{g } (z \text{ a})(y \text{ b})) \text{ a}) \stackrel{?}{=} \text{g } (\text{g a b})(G \text{ (x a) } (\overline{1} \text{ b}) \text{ a})$$

$$G \text{ b a } (\text{g } (\text{g } (z \text{ b})(y \text{ a})) \text{ a}) \stackrel{?}{=} \text{g } (\text{g b a})(G \text{ (x b) } (\overline{1} \text{ a}) \text{ a})$$

# Goldfarb — Multiplication

$(x \cdot y = z) \mapsto$

$$x (\overline{1} \text{ a}) \stackrel{?}{=} \overline{1} (x \text{ a}) \quad y (\overline{1} \text{ a}) \stackrel{?}{=} \overline{1} (y \text{ a}) \quad z (\overline{1} \text{ a}) \stackrel{?}{=} \overline{1} (z \text{ a})$$

$$\textcolor{red}{G} \text{ a b } (\text{g } (\text{g } (z \text{ a})(y \text{ b})) \text{ a}) \stackrel{?}{=} \text{g } (\text{g a b})(\textcolor{red}{G} \text{ (x a) } (\overline{1} \text{ b}) \text{ a})$$

$$\textcolor{red}{G} \text{ b a } (\text{g } (\text{g } (z \text{ b})(y \text{ a})) \text{ a}) \stackrel{?}{=} \text{g } (\text{g b a})(\textcolor{red}{G} \text{ (x b) } (\overline{1} \text{ a}) \text{ a})$$

# Goldfarb — Multiplication

$(x \cdot y = z) \mapsto$

$$x (\overline{1} \text{ a}) \stackrel{?}{=} \overline{1} (x \text{ a}) \quad y (\overline{1} \text{ a}) \stackrel{?}{=} \overline{1} (y \text{ a}) \quad z (\overline{1} \text{ a}) \stackrel{?}{=} \overline{1} (z \text{ a})$$

$$G_{xyz} \text{ a b } (\text{g } (\text{g } (z \text{ a})(y \text{ b})) \text{ a}) \stackrel{?}{=} \text{g } (\text{g a b}) (\textcolor{red}{G_{xyz}} \text{ (x a) } (\overline{1} \text{ b}) \text{ a})$$

$$G_{xyz} \text{ b a } (\text{g } (\text{g } (z \text{ b})(y \text{ a})) \text{ a}) \stackrel{?}{=} \text{g } (\text{g b a}) (\textcolor{red}{G_{xyz}} \text{ (x b) } (\overline{1} \text{ a}) \text{ a})$$

# Goldfarb — Assignment $\sigma \rightarrow$ Substitution $\theta$

## Substitution

$$\theta u = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \end{array} \right.$$

# Goldfarb — Assignment $\sigma \rightarrow$ Substitution $\theta$

## Substitution

$$\theta u = \begin{cases} \lambda z. \overline{\sigma u} z & u \in \text{Vars } E \end{cases}$$

# Goldfarb — Assignment $\sigma \rightarrow$ Substitution $\theta$

## Substitution

$$\theta u = \begin{cases} \lambda z. \overline{\sigma u} z & u \in \text{Vars } E \\ \lambda w_1 w_2 w_3. \text{ g } t_0^{\sigma y} (\cdots (\text{ g } t_{\sigma x-1}^{\sigma y} w_3)) & u = G_{xyz} \end{cases}$$

where  $t_k^m := \text{g } (\overline{k \cdot m} \text{ w}_1) (\overline{k} \text{ w}_2)$

# Goldfarb — Substitution $\theta \rightarrow$ Assignment $\sigma$

$(x = 1) \mapsto$

$$x \ a \stackrel{?}{=} \bar{x} \ a \quad \text{and} \quad x \ (\bar{x} \ a) \stackrel{?}{=} \bar{x} \ (x \ a)$$

How many substitutions  $\theta$ ?

# Goldfarb — Substitution $\theta \rightarrow$ Assignment $\sigma$

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How many substitutions  $\theta$ ?

$$\theta x = \lambda x. \bar{1} x$$

# Goldfarb — Substitution $\theta \rightarrow$ Assignment $\sigma$

$(x = 1) \mapsto$

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How many substitutions  $\theta$ ?

$$\theta x = \lambda x. \bar{1} \ x \qquad \theta x = g \ a$$

# Goldfarb — Substitution $\theta \rightarrow$ Assignment $\sigma$

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How many substitutions  $\theta$ ?

$$\theta x = \lambda x. \bar{1} \ x \qquad \theta x = g \ a \qquad \theta x = \lambda x. (\lambda y. y) (\bar{1} \ x)$$

# Goldfarb — Substitution $\theta \rightarrow$ Assignment $\sigma$

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How many substitutions  $\theta$ ?

$$\theta x = \lambda x. \bar{1} \ x \qquad \theta x = g \ a \qquad \theta x = \lambda x. (\lambda y. y) (\bar{1} \ x) \qquad \dots$$

# Goldfarb — Substitution $\theta \rightarrow$ Assignment $\sigma$

$(x = 1) \mapsto$

$$x \ a \stackrel{?}{=} \bar{1} \ a \quad \text{and} \quad x \ (\bar{1} \ a) \stackrel{?}{=} \bar{1} \ (x \ a)$$

How many substitutions  $\theta$ ?

$$\theta x = s \quad \text{where} \quad s \ a \equiv \bar{1} \ a$$

# Goldfarb — Substitution $\theta \rightarrow$ Assignment $\sigma$

$(x = 1) \mapsto$

$$x \text{ a } \stackrel{?}{=} \bar{1} \text{ a} \quad \text{and} \quad x (\bar{1} \text{ a}) \stackrel{?}{=} \bar{1} (x \text{ a})$$

Algorithm  $\sigma x$

1. Decide  $\Sigma n. \theta x \text{ a } \equiv \bar{n} \text{ a}$

# Goldfarb — Substitution $\theta \rightarrow$ Assignment $\sigma$

$(x = 1) \mapsto$

$$x \text{ a} \stackrel{?}{=} \bar{1} \text{ a} \quad \text{and} \quad x (\bar{1} \text{ a}) \stackrel{?}{=} \bar{1} (x \text{ a})$$

Algorithm  $\sigma x$

1. Decide  $\Sigma n. \theta x \text{ a} \equiv \bar{n} \text{ a}$  

## Goldfarb — Substitution $\theta \rightarrow$ Assignment $\sigma$

$(x = 1) \mapsto$

$$x \ a \stackrel{?}{=} \bar{1} \ a \quad \text{and} \quad x \ (\bar{1} \ a) \stackrel{?}{=} \bar{1} \ (x \ a)$$

Algorithm  $\sigma x$

1. Use  $\Delta \vdash \theta : \Gamma$  to normalise  $\theta x$  —  $\exists s. \theta x \triangleright s$

# Goldfarb — Substitution $\theta \rightarrow$ Assignment $\sigma$

$(x = 1) \mapsto$

$$x \ a \stackrel{?}{=} \bar{1} \ a \quad \text{and} \quad x \ (\bar{1} \ a) \stackrel{?}{=} \bar{1} \ (x \ a)$$

Algorithm  $\sigma x$

1. Use  $\Delta \vdash \theta : \Gamma$  to normalise  $\theta x$  —  $\exists s. \theta x \triangleright s$
2. Circumvent elim restriction —  $\Sigma s. \theta x \triangleright s$

# Goldfarb — Substitution $\theta \rightarrow$ Assignment $\sigma$

$(x = 1) \mapsto$

$$x \ a \stackrel{?}{=} \bar{1} \ a \quad \text{and} \quad x \ (\bar{1} \ a) \stackrel{?}{=} \bar{1} \ (x \ a)$$

## Algorithm $\sigma x$

1. Use  $\Delta \vdash \theta : \Gamma$  to normalise  $\theta x$  —  $\exists s. \theta x \triangleright s$
2. Circumvent elim restriction —  $\Sigma s. \theta x \triangleright s$
3. Normalise  $(s \ a)$  —  $s \ a \triangleright t$

# Goldfarb — Substitution $\theta \rightarrow$ Assignment $\sigma$

$(x = 1) \mapsto$

$$x \ a \stackrel{?}{=} \bar{1} \ a \quad \text{and} \quad x \ (\bar{1} \ a) \stackrel{?}{=} \bar{1} \ (x \ a)$$

## Algorithm $\sigma x$

1. Use  $\Delta \vdash \theta : \Gamma$  to normalise  $\theta x$  —  $\exists s. \theta x \triangleright s$
2. Circumvent elim restriction —  $\Sigma s. \theta x \triangleright s$
3. Normalise  $(s \ a)$  —  $s \ a \triangleright t$
4. Decide  $\Sigma n. t = \bar{n} \ a$

Unification  
ooo

Huet  
oooooo

Goldfarb  
oooooooo

# Conclusion



# Conclusion

G. Huet (1973)

$\text{PCP} \leq \text{U}_3$



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## Contributions

- Order Typing  $\vdash_n$
- Unified Calculus

W. Goldfarb (1981)

$$\mathbf{H}_{10} \leq \mathbf{U}_2$$

# Conclusion

## G. Huet (1973)

$$\text{PCP} \leq \mathbf{U}_3$$

## Future Work

- Monadic 2nd-order Unification
- Semi-Unification
- System F typeability
- System F inhabitation

## **Contributions**

- Order Typing  $\vdash_n$
- Unified Calculus

## W. Goldfarb (1981)

$$\mathbf{H}_{10} \leq \mathbf{U}_2$$

# Related Work I



G. Huet.

The undecidability of unification in third order logic.  
*Information and control*, 1973.



W. Goldfarb.

The undecidability of the second-order unification problem.  
*Theoretical Computer Science*, 1981.



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# Formalisation

Contents	Spec	Proofs
Preliminaries	250	300
$\lambda$ -Calculus	300	340
Confluence	110	180
Weak Normalisation	60	100
List Calculus	200	340
Huet	140	420
Goldfarb	380	1000
<b>Total</b>	1440	2680

# Set Unification

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{SU}_n \{ \Gamma \vdash_n s_i \stackrel{?}{=} t_i : \alpha \mid 1 \leq i \leq k \} &:= \\ \exists \theta \Delta. \Delta \vdash \theta : \Gamma \quad \text{and} \quad \forall i. s_i[\theta] &\equiv t_i[\theta]\end{aligned}$$

**SU<sub>2</sub>** ≤ **U<sub>2</sub>** $\{\Gamma \vdash_2 s_i \stackrel{?}{=} t_i : \alpha \mid 1 \leq i \leq k\} \mapsto$  $\Gamma \vdash_2 g\ s_1\ (\cdots\ (g\ s_k\ a)) \stackrel{?}{=} g\ t_1\ (\cdots\ (g\ t_k\ a)) : \alpha$ **Lemma**

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 $g\ s_1\ s_2 \equiv g\ t_1\ t_2 \quad iff \quad \forall i. s_i \equiv t_i$

# Goldfarb Reduction — $x \cdot y = z$

$$(G_{xyz} \text{ a b } (\text{g } (\text{g } (\text{g } (z \text{ a}) (y \text{ b})) \text{ a})) \stackrel{?}{=} \text{g } (\text{g a b}) (G_{xyz} \text{ (x a) } (\overline{1} \text{ b) a}))$$
$$(G_{xyz} \text{ b a } (\text{g } (\text{g } (\text{g } (z \text{ b}) (y \text{ a})) \text{ a})) \stackrel{?}{=} \text{g } (\text{g b a}) (G_{xyz} \text{ (x b) } (\overline{1} \text{ a) a}))$$

## Goldfarb Reduction — $x \cdot y = z$

$$(G_{xyz} \text{ a b } (\text{g } (\text{g } (z \text{ a})(y \text{ b})) \text{ a}))[\theta] \equiv \text{g } (\text{g a b}) (G_{xyz} \text{ (x a) } (\overline{1} \text{ b) a})[\theta]$$
$$(G_{xyz} \text{ b a } (\text{g } (\text{g } (z \text{ b})(y \text{ a})) \text{ a}))[\theta] \equiv \text{g } (\text{g b a}) (G_{xyz} \text{ (x b) } (\overline{1} \text{ a) a})[\theta]$$

where

$$\theta x \ t \equiv \overline{m} \ t \qquad \qquad \theta y \ t \equiv \overline{n} \ t \qquad \qquad \theta z \ t \equiv \overline{p} \ t$$

## Goldfarb Reduction — $x \cdot y = z$

$$(G_{xyz}[\theta] \text{ a b } (\text{g } (\text{g } (\bar{p} \text{ a})(\bar{n} \text{ b})) \text{ a})) \equiv \text{g } (\text{g a b}) (G_{xyz}[\theta] \text{ } (\bar{m} \text{ a}) \text{ } (\bar{1} \text{ b}) \text{ a})$$
$$(G_{xyz}[\theta] \text{ b a } (\text{g } (\text{g } (\bar{p} \text{ b})(\bar{n} \text{ a})) \text{ a})) \equiv \text{g } (\text{g b a}) (G_{xyz}[\theta] \text{ } (\bar{m} \text{ b}) \text{ } (\bar{1} \text{ a}) \text{ a})$$

where

$$\theta x \ t \equiv \bar{m} \ t \qquad \qquad \theta y \ t \equiv \bar{n} \ t \qquad \qquad \theta z \ t \equiv \bar{p} \ t$$

## Goldfarb Reduction — $x \cdot y = z$

By analysis of  $\theta G_{xyz}$  we have  $\theta G_{xyz} \triangleright \lambda w_1 w_2 w_3. u$

$$u[\sigma_1] \equiv g (g\ a\ b) (u[\tau_1])$$

$$u[\sigma_2] \equiv g (g\ b\ a) (u[\tau_2])$$

	$w_1$	$w_2$	$w_3$
$\sigma_1$	a	b	$g (g (\bar{p}\ a) (\bar{n}\ b))\ a$
$\sigma_2$	b	a	$g (g (\bar{p}\ b) (\bar{n}\ a))\ a$
$\tau_1$	$\bar{m}\ a$	$\bar{l}\ b$	a
$\tau_2$	$\bar{m}\ b$	$\bar{l}\ a$	a

# Goldfarb Reduction — $x \cdot y = z$

$$\begin{aligned} u[\sigma_1] &\equiv g (g \ a \ b) \ u[\tau_1] \\ u[\sigma_2] &\equiv g (g \ b \ a) \ u[\tau_2] \end{aligned}$$

## Substitutions

	$w_1$	$w_2$	$w_3$
$\sigma_1$	a	b	$g (g (\bar{p} \ a) (\bar{n} \ b)) \ a$
$\sigma_2$	b	a	$g (g (\bar{p} \ b) (\bar{n} \ a)) \ a$
$\tau_1$	$\bar{m} \ a$	$\bar{l} \ b$	a
$\tau_2$	$\bar{m} \ b$	$\bar{l} \ a$	a

# Goldfarb Reduction — $x \cdot y = z$

$$\begin{aligned} u[\sigma_1] &\equiv g \ t_0[\sigma_1] \ u[\tau_1] \\ u[\sigma_2] &\equiv g \ t_0[\sigma_2] \ u[\tau_2] \end{aligned}$$

where  $t_k := g \ (\overline{k \cdot m} \ w_1) \ (\overline{k} \ w_2)$

## Substitutions

	$w_1$	$w_2$	$w_3$
$\sigma_1$	a	b	$g \ (g \ (\bar{p} \ a) \ (\bar{n} \ b)) \ a$
$\sigma_2$	b	a	$g \ (g \ (\bar{p} \ b) \ (\bar{n} \ a)) \ a$
$\tau_1$	$\overline{m} \ a$	$\overline{l} \ b$	a
$\tau_2$	$\overline{m} \ b$	$\overline{l} \ a$	a

## Goldfarb Reduction — $x \cdot y = z$

$$\begin{aligned} g \ t_0[\sigma_1] \ u'[\sigma_1] &\equiv g \ t_0[\sigma_1] \ (g \ t_0[\tau_1] \ u'[\tau_1]) \\ g \ t_0[\sigma_2] \ u'[\sigma_2] &\equiv g \ t_0[\sigma_2] \ (g \ t_0[\tau_2] \ u'[\tau_2]) \end{aligned}$$

where  $t_k := g(\overline{k \cdot m} w_1) (\overline{k} w_2)$

## Substitutions

	$w_1$	$w_2$	$w_3$
$\sigma_1$	a	b	$g(g(\bar{p} \ a) (\bar{n} \ b)) \ a$
$\sigma_2$	b	a	$g(g(\bar{p} \ b) (\bar{n} \ a)) \ a$
$\tau_1$	$\overline{m} \ a$	$\overline{l} \ b$	a
$\tau_2$	$\overline{m} \ b$	$\overline{l} \ a$	a

# Goldfarb Reduction — $x \cdot y = z$

$$\begin{aligned} g \ t_0[\sigma_1] \ u'[\sigma_1] &\equiv g \ t_0[\sigma_1] \ (g \ t_1[\sigma_1] \ u'[\tau_1]) \\ g \ t_0[\sigma_2] \ u'[\sigma_2] &\equiv g \ t_0[\sigma_2] \ (g \ t_1[\sigma_2] \ u'[\tau_2]) \end{aligned}$$

where  $t_k := g(\overline{k \cdot m} w_1) (\overline{k} w_2)$

## Substitutions

## Lemma

	$w_1$	$w_2$	$w_3$	
$\sigma_1$	a	b	$g(g(\bar{p} a) (\bar{n} b)) a$	
$\sigma_2$	b	a	$g(g(\bar{p} b) (\bar{n} a)) a$	$t_k[\tau_i] \equiv t_{k+1}[\sigma_i]$
$\tau_1$	$\overline{m} a$	$\overline{l} b$	a	
$\tau_2$	$\overline{m} b$	$\overline{l} a$	a	

# Goldfarb Reduction — $x \cdot y = z$

$$\begin{aligned} u''[\sigma_1] &\equiv g \ t_n[\sigma_1] \ u''[\tau_1] \\ u''[\sigma_2] &\equiv g \ t_n[\sigma_2] \ u''[\tau_2] \end{aligned}$$

where  $t_k := g (\overline{k \cdot m} \ w_1) (\overline{k} \ w_2)$

## Substitutions

## Lemma

	$w_1$	$w_2$	$w_3$
$\sigma_1$	a	b	$g (g (\overline{p} \ a) (\overline{n} \ b)) \ a$
$\sigma_2$	b	a	$g (g (\overline{p} \ b) (\overline{n} \ a)) \ a$
$\tau_1$	$\overline{m} \ a$	$\overline{l} \ b$	a
$\tau_2$	$\overline{m} \ b$	$\overline{l} \ a$	a

$$t_k[\tau_i] \equiv t_{k+1}[\sigma_i]$$

# Goldfarb Reduction — $x \cdot y = z$

$$u''[\sigma_1] \equiv g (g (\bar{n} \cdot \bar{m} w_1) (\bar{n} w_2))[\sigma_1] \quad u''[\tau_1]$$

$$u''[\sigma_2] \equiv g (g (\bar{n} \cdot \bar{m} w_1) (\bar{n} w_2))[\sigma_2] \quad u''[\tau_2]$$

where  $t_k := g (\bar{k} \cdot \bar{m} w_1) (\bar{k} w_2)$

## Substitutions

### Lemma

	$w_1$	$w_2$	$w_3$
$\sigma_1$	a	b	$g (g (\bar{p} a) (\bar{n} b)) a$
$\sigma_2$	b	a	$g (g (\bar{p} b) (\bar{n} a)) a$
$\tau_1$	$\bar{m}$ a	$\bar{l}$ b	a
$\tau_2$	$\bar{m}$ b	$\bar{l}$ a	a

$$t_k[\tau_i] \equiv t_{k+1}[\sigma_i]$$



# Goldfarb Reduction — $x \cdot y = z$

$$\textcolor{red}{w}_3[\sigma_1] \equiv g (g (\overline{n \cdot m} w_1) (\overline{n} w_2))[\sigma_1] \quad \textcolor{red}{w}_3[\tau_1]$$

$$\textcolor{red}{w}_3[\sigma_2] \equiv g (g (\overline{n \cdot m} w_1) (\overline{n} w_2))[\sigma_2] \quad \textcolor{red}{w}_3[\tau_2]$$

where  $t_k := g (\overline{k \cdot m} w_1) (\overline{k} w_2)$

## Substitutions

## Lemma

	$w_1$	$w_2$	$w_3$
$\sigma_1$	a	b	$g (g (\overline{p} a) (\overline{n} b)) a$
$\sigma_2$	b	a	$g (g (\overline{p} b) (\overline{n} a)) a$
$\tau_1$	$\overline{m}$ a	$\overline{l}$ b	a
$\tau_2$	$\overline{m}$ b	$\overline{l}$ a	a

$$t_k[\tau_i] \equiv t_{k+1}[\sigma_i]$$

