## 証明は計算できる - 項書き換えシステムと私 -

## 外山 芳人

#### 東北大学 情報科学研究科 情報論理学講座

大学に入学するまで

#### 1952年 新潟県長岡市に生まれる。

小学時代:テレビのドキュメンタリー番組でウォルターのカメやシャ ノンのネズミなどの小型ロボットを知り感激。

中学時代: サム・ロイドやマーチン・ガードナーの本で数学パズルの 面白さを発見。石取りゲームの必勝法を考える。

高校時代: 論理回路の設計をパズルとして楽しむ。 プラスチック製コンピュータで石取りゲームのプログラムを作る。



世界最初のオールプラスチック製デジタルコンピュータ。 ABC商会が輸入代理店となり書店経由で販売。

手動で CLOCK 板を左端に押して右端に戻すと1 サイクル。 白いプラスチックの筒をさしこんでプログラムを組む。 2 進数の計算や簡単なパズルを解くことが可能。



## 石取りゲームのプログラム

## お礼として2,000円同封いたします。(初めての原稿料)



## 石取りゲームのプログラム

## 新潟県 外山芳人君の「万能ニム」について





情報工学はなかったので計算機関係が勉強できそうな電子工学を選ぶ。



オートマトン理論や計算の理論のパズル的面白さにのめり込む。

本多波雄,オートマトン・言語理論 (コロナ社 1972) を読んで演習問題をすべて解く。

それ以外に読んだ本:

ミンスキー,計算機の数学的理論 (近代科学社 1970) デーヴィス,計算の理論 (岩波書店 1966) アービブ,オートマトン理論(日本経営出版会 1971) など

## 東北大学の大学院に進学

オートマトン・言語理論の著者の本多波雄先生に弟子入りすることを 決心。東北大学の情報工学専攻の修士課程に進学 (1975)。

#### 本多先生は名古屋大学へ移られる予定で弟子入りできず。

分野の近い木村正行先生の研究室に入る。

## 木村研究室

## 学生をひとりの研究者として尊重する自由な雰囲気。

## Aho, Hopcroft, Ullman, Design and Analysis of Computer Algorithms (Addison-Wesley 1974) を輪講し、再帰構造を理解。 (帰納のことは帰納に聞け)

バーコフ,マクレーン,現代代数学概論 (白水社 1967)の自主輪講に 参加して抽象数学の専門書の読み方を会得。(一生の財産)

数学がわかるとは

「数学基礎論というのは最も厳密な数学であるからていねいにその論 証を追ってゆけば明晰判明にわかるだろう、と思って張りきって読みは じめたのであるが、あいまい模糊としていてさっぱりわからなかった。 ずい分一生懸命勉強したけれどもどうしてもわかったような気がしな かった。これにはがっかりした。Kleeneの本も Schoenfieldの本も大 学院の1 年生のための教科書であるから、若いときに読めばわかった はずである。」 (小平邦彦)

S. C. Kleene, Introduction to Metamathematics (North Holland 1952)

J. R. Shoenfield, Mathematical Logic (Addison-Wesley 1967)

数学がわかるとは

計器飛行 ↔ 有視界飛行

#### 有視界飛行のコツがつかめるのは若いとき

# 有視界飛行はひとりひとり異なる他人に伝えるためには計器飛行



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「本書を読むための予備知識はとくに必要ではない。高校程度の数学の素養があれば十分である。」(数学の専門書の「はしがき」より)

修士研究

学生は自分で研究テーマを決める。

研究分野の最前線まで到達する必要がある。(研究の80%)

学習オートマトンの振る舞いを理論的に解析することを決心。



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学習オートマトンの振る舞いを理論的に解析することを決心。

実際はオートマトンというよりも連続状態の吸収マルコフ過程。



修士研究

いくら考えても解析の鍵となる不等式が解けない。

修士研究

いくら考えても解析の鍵となる不等式が解けない。

夏休みの帰省中に散歩をしていて証明が突然ひらめく。

修士研究

いくら考えても解析の鍵となる不等式が解けない。

夏休みの帰省中に散歩をしていて証明が突然ひらめく。

答えが存在するか否かわからない問題に挑戦しつづけるスリルと 答えを発見して最前線を突破したときの高揚感を経験。

- 研究の醍醐味を知る -

修士研究 

#### 初めての学術論文(後にIEEEの国際会議に発表)



## 電電公社に就職

#### 電電公社・武蔵野研究所の池野信一先生が東北大学で講演。

自作のコンピュータについて楽しそうに話す池野先生に弟子入りする ことを決心。電電公社・武蔵野研究所に就職。

池野特別研究室に新人は配属しないということで今回も弟子入りでき ず。

基礎第1研究室に配属。

並列計算機、データフロー計算機、LISPマシン、LISP、自動翻訳

研究室の歴史







- ソフトウェア: 竹内郁雄さん、奥乃博さん、齊藤康己さん
- ハードウェア: 日比野靖さん
- 基礎理論: 後藤滋樹さん、勝野裕文さん





## 数学パズルやゲームを面白がる文化。仕事と遊びがごちゃまぜ。

## 世界初のコンピュータ同士の将棋対局 (大阪大学 v.s. 玉川大学) 着手は電話連絡。1979年8月15日開始、10月22日終了。





## 次のプロジェクトのためのデータフロー計算機の調査



## John Backus の記念講演の衝撃

## プログラミングはフォン・ノイマン・スタイルから解放されるか? 関数的プログラミング・スタイルとそのプログラム代数 (CACM, 1978)

Can Programming Be Liberated from the von Neumann Style? A Functional Style and Its Algebra of Programs

John Backus IBM Research Laboratory, San Jose



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Conventional programming languages are growing ever more enormous, but not stronger. Inherent defects at the most basic level cause them to be both fat and weak: their primitive word-at-a-time style of programming inherited from their common ancestor—the von Neumann computer, their close coupling of semantics to state transitions, their division of programming into a world of expressions and a world of statements, their inability to effectively use powerful combining forms for building new programs from existing ones, and their lack of useful mathematical properties for reasoning about programs.

An alternative functional style of programming is founded on the use of combining forms for creating programs. Functional programs deal with structured data, are often nonrepetitive and nonrecursive, are hierarchically constructed, do not name their arguments, and do not require the complex machinery of procedure declarations to become generally applicable. Combining forms can use high level programs to build still higher level ones in a style not possible in conventional languages.

Communications August 1978 of Volume 21 the ACM Number 8

## フォン・ノイマン型計算モデルの束縛から抜け出せ。

## 新しい計算モデルの探求

●エレガントで簡潔な数学的記述で表現できる。

●モデルの振る舞いは理論的に解析できる。

論理的基礎の候補: ラムダ計算やコンビネータ論理を勉強。

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論理と計算を結びつける鍵は合流性!



#### 問題





問題 1+2=?

答 1+2=3



- 問題 1+2=?
- 答 1+2=3

#### 答 $1+2 = 10 \times 10 - 97$



- 問題 1+2=?
- 答 1+2=3
- 答  $1+2 = 10 \times 10 97$
- 答 1+2=1+2

等式の意味







等式の意味



1 + 2 = 3









リダクション

## 「計算とはリダクションのことである」

 $(1+2) \times (5-3) \rightarrow 3 \times (5-3) \rightarrow 3 \times 2 \rightarrow 6$  (正規形)



答の一意性



四則演算はどのように計算しても答は一意



## 正規形(答)が計算過程に依存しない

項書き換えシステム

## 証明 1 + 2 = 3 をリダクションによる計算 $1 + 2 \rightarrow 3$ とみなす計算モデル。

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合流性を理論的に解析できるか?













# Jan Willem Klop (1980) の発見



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 $CL + \{Dxx \rightarrow E\}$ は合流しない。 未解決問題を解決!

 $CL + \{D(x,x) \rightarrow E\}$ は合流する。 合流性をもつ非左線形・非停止システムの発見!

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問: 両者の違いは何か?

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問: 両者の違いは何か?

答: モジュラ性 **(Toyama 1987)** 

合流性のモジュラ性 

## $R_1$ と $R_2$ は合流 $\Longleftrightarrow$ $R_1 \oplus R_2$ は合流

外山の定理 (1987)









## 論文誌に投稿すると、レフリーから以下の質問を受ける。

"Can the author prove by his analysis of of the layer structure of  $\mathcal{R}_1 \oplus \mathcal{R}_2$  - terms also the following:

 $R_1$  and  $R_2$  are terminating  $\iff R_1 \oplus R_2$  is terminating?

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Maybe this fact, which would also be whorthwhile to have, can be obatained with relatively little extra effort."

私の答えは完全に**YES**だった。 なぜなら ...

# すでに以下の定理も証明していたから: $R_1 \mathrel{\mathrel{\in}} R_2$ は停止 $\Longleftrightarrow R_1 \oplus R_2$ は停止.

4 1.13 合服 4 (M(S), >>) & well tounded ordering (S, >) of well tounded ordering 1.14 補賬 RIFSN, RIFSNとうる、ここで「ア(FUFI)上の画知システムRIのRa を考えると、 M→Nのとき、 DM ≫ DN =.FEA PEPart(M), P(Q1,...,Qm) SM, ADD AreRa, Alla Pの中に出現しているものでする。 M=C[P(Q1...,Qm)] N=C[R]2332, R=P(Qi,...,Qim), Qie(Qu,...,Qm) とREQiの2つの場合が考えられる。 i) R=P'(Qi, ..., Qim)の工場合 (m=0の工場合も含む.)  $X = \{l \mid d_p \in l \in W_M\}$ Y= { lldpiel EWN }  $\chi_{33\chi}$ ,  $W_{M} = (W_{M} - \chi) \cup \chi$ ,  $d_{P} > d_{P'}$ ,  $\theta_{ij} \in \{0, \dots, 0_{m}\}$ おり をモア ろどモメ ピンレは日ふか. 前 REQiの話合 Xをりと同様に定める。 P(Q1, ~,Qn)をロンに置き換え たこでによって、新しく得られるハマスの壁合を下とする。するとレビアにようにで、 121<1211なるとと大が存在るるから、アヒモア、ろピモメ、ダント。 1.15 定理 RIFSN, REFSN => R. OR, FSN.

### 証明のスケッチから完全な証明を完成させようとするが ...

4 1.13 合致 Church-Postor Lan 4 (M(S), >>) & well tounded ordering ⇐> (S, >) j" well tounded ordering 1.14 補罪 RIFSN, RIFSNとうる、ここで「J(FUFi)上の 画知システム RIのRa を考えると、 M→Nのとき、 DM ≫ DN =.FEA PEPort(M), P(Q1,...,Qm) CM, ADD AreRa, ADD Pの中に出現しているものでする。 M=C[P(Q1...,Qm)] N=C[R]2332, R=P(Q\_1,...,Q\_m), Q\_1 \in \{Q\_1,...,Q\_m\} とREQiの2つの場合が考えられる。 i) R=P'(Oi), -, Oim)の工場合、(m=0の工場合も含む.)  $X = \{l \mid d_p \in l \in W_M\}$ Y= { lldpiel EWN }  $\chi_{33\chi}$ ,  $W_N = (W_M - \chi) \cup \chi$ ,  $d_P > d_{P'}$ ,  $\theta_{ij} \in \{0, \dots, 0_m\}$ by PleY 3l'EX l'>lizeAst. . 1) REQiのISA Xをいと同様に定める。P(Q, , Qn)をロンに置き換え たことによって、新しく得られるハマスの豊合を下とする。 すると タモアにようして、 121<1211なるととメガ行在るるから、アヒモア、ヨピモメ、シント。 1.15 定理 RIFSN, RZESN => R. OR, ESN.

ひとつ仮定を証明すると、証明すべき次の仮定が生まれ、いつまでたっ ても終らない。

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ある朝、横断歩道で信号が青に変わるのを待っていた。



横断歩道を 渡り 始めたとき,

心にひとつの例が自然に浮かんだ。



$$egin{aligned} R_1 ig\{ f(0,1,x) &
ightarrow f(x,x,x) \ R_2 ig\{ g(x,y) &
ightarrow x \ g(x,y) &
ightarrow y \end{aligned}$$

 $R_1$ は $R_2$ 停止するが $R_1 \oplus R_2$ は停止しない:

```
f(g(0,1),g(0,1),g(0,1)) \to
```

```
f(0,g(0,1),g(0,1)) \rightarrow
```

f(0,1,g(0,1)) 
ightarrow

 $f(g(0,1),g(0,1),g(0,1))
ightarrow \cdots$ 

停止性はモジュラ性をもたない!

29 May 1987

# 外山の定理と反例

### 

### On the Church-Rosser Property for the Direct Sum of Term Rewriting Systems

### YOSHIHITO TOYAMA

NTT Electrical Communication Laboratories, Tokyo, Japan

Abstract. The direct sum of two term rewriting systems is the union of systems having disjoint sets of function symbols. It is shown that if two term rewriting systems both have the Chruch-Rosser property, then the direct sum of these systems also has this property.

Categories and Subject Descriptors: F.1.1 [Computation by Abstract Devices]: Model of Computationcomputability theory; F.4.1 [Mathematical Logic and Formal Language]: Mathematical Logic-lambda

calculus and related systems General Terms: Theory Additional Key Words and Phrases: Church-Rosser property, nonlinear rewriting rule, reduction system.

term rewriting system

### 1 Introduction

We consider properties of the direct sum system  $R_1 \oplus R_2$  obtained from two term rewriting systems  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  [3]. The first study on the direct sum system was conducted by Klop [3] in order to consider the Church-Rosser property for combinatory reduction systems having nonlinear rewriting rules, which contain term rewriting systems as a special case. He showed that if  $R_1$  is a regular (i.e., linear and nonambiguous) system and R<sub>2</sub> consists of the single nonlinear rule  $D(x, x) \triangleright x$ , then the direct sum  $R_1 \oplus R_2$  has the Church-Rosser property. He also showed in the same manner that, if  $R_2$  consists of the nonlinear rules

> if  $(T, x, y) \triangleright x$ . if  $(F, x, y) \triangleright y$ . if  $(z, x, x) \triangleright x$ .

then the direct sum  $R_1 \oplus R_2$  also has the Church-Rosser property. This result gave a positive answer for an open problem suggested by O'Donnell [4].

Klop's work was done on combinatory reduction systems having the following restrictions:  $R_1$  is a regular (i.e., linear and nonambiguous) system, and  $R_2$  is a nonlinear system having specific rules such as  $D(x, x) \triangleright x$ . In particular, the restriction on R1 plays an essential role in his proof of the Church-Rosser property of  $R_1 \oplus R_2$ ; hence his result cannot be applied to combinatory reduction systems (and term rewriting systems) without this restriction.

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Journal of the Association for Computing Machinery, Vol. 34, No. 1, January 1987, pp. 128-143.

Information Processing Letters 25 (1987) 141-143 North-Holland COUNTEREXAMPLES TO TERMINATION FOR THE DIRECT SUM OF TERM REWRITING SYSTEMS Yoshihito TOYAMA Information Science Department, NTT Electrical Communications Laboratories, 3-9-11 Midori-cho, Musashino-shi, Tokyo 180 Janan

> Communicated by L. Kott Received 10 October 1986 Revised 5 January 1987

The direct sum of two term rewriting systems is the union of systems having disjoint sets of function symbols. It is shown that the direct sum of two term rewriting systems is not terminating, even if these systems are both terminating

Keywords: Term rewriting system, termination

### 1. Introduction

A term rewriting system R is a set of rewriting rules  $M \rightarrow N$ , where M and N are terms [1,3,5]. union of two term rewriting systems with disjoint function symbols [8]. The following was proved in [8], for any two term rewriting systems R1 and R2.

Proposition.  $R_1 \oplus R_2$  is confluent iff  $R_1$  and  $R_2$ are confluent.

By replacing 'confluent' with 'terminating' in the above proposition, the analogous conjecture for the terminating property has the following form.

Conjecture.  $R_1 \oplus R_2$  is terminating iff  $R_1$  and  $R_2$ are terminating.

However, the answer to this Conjecture is negative against our expectation. We show counterexamples to this Conjecture and its modifications.

0020-0190/87/\$3.50 © 1987, Elsevier Science Publishers B.V. (North-Holland)

### 2. Counterexamples

A counterexample to the above Conjecture is obtained by R1 and R2 having the following rewriting rules [8]:

 $R_1$  (F(0, 1, x)  $\rightarrow$  F(x, x, x),

 $(G(x, y) \rightarrow x,$  $R_2 \quad G(x, y) \rightarrow y$ 

It is trivial that R1 and R2 are terminating. However,  $R_1 \oplus R_2$  is not terminating, because R, 
R, 
R, has the following infinite reduction sequence:

F(G(0, 1), G(0, 1), G(0, 1))  $\rightarrow$  F(0, G(0, 1), G(0, 1))

 $\rightarrow$  F(0, 1, G(0, 1))

 $\rightarrow$  F(G(0, 1), G(0, 1), G(0, 1))  $\rightarrow \cdots$ .

This counterexample also provides a negative answer to the same question for the direct sum of recursive program schemes suggested by Klop [6]. Dershowitz [1,2,3] showed the following theorem for termination of the union system.

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### **Toyama's Theorem (1987) Toyama's Counterexample (1987)**

Franz Baader and Tobias Nipkow, Term Rewriting and All That, Cambridge University Press 1998.



### **9** Combination Problems

9 **Combination Problems** We have seen that properties like termination and confluence are in general undecidable and require sophisticated technology to solve interesting subclasses. Because the likelihood that a given TRS can be treated with a particular method decreases with the size of the TRS, it is desirable to modularize tests for confluence and termination. For example, the system  $R := \{f(x, x) \to x, a \to g(a)\}$  cannot be shown to be confluent by any of the methods of Chapter 6 because R is neither left-linear nor terminating. However,  $R_0 := \{f(x, x) \to x\}$  is terminating, has no critical pairs and is therefore confluent. Similarly,  $R_1 := \{a \to q(a)\}$  is orthogonal and thus also confluent. Wouldn't it be nice if we could conclude that  $R = R_0 \cup R_1$  must therefore also be confluent? A famous theorem by Toyama, which started the whole field of combination problems for term rewriting systems, asserts that this is the case because  $R_0$  and  $R_1$  do not share function symbols. This chapter studies under what conditions we can transfer confluence and/or termination from individual systems to their union. Computer scientists want to combine not just properties but also algorithms. Hence the final substantive section in this chapter is devoted to one particularly well-behaved instance, that of combining decision procedures for the word problem: given decision procedures for  $\approx_{E_0}$  and  $\approx_{E_1}$ , how can we decide  $\approx_{E_0 \cup E_1}$ ? Of course, for arbitrary  $E_0$  and  $E_1$  this is not possible, but if they do not share function symbols, it is. 9.1 Basic notions It is obvious that the less interaction there is between two term rewriting systems  $R_0$  and  $R_1$ , the easier combination problems become. Although most of the time we restrict ourselves to the case where  $R_0$  and  $R_1$  do not share function symbols, the problems are still far from trivial. 200

# Enno Ohlebusch, Advanced Topics in Term Rewriting, Springer-Verlag 2002.



### 8 Modularity



## Theoretical Computer Science, Vol.464, 2012 New Direction in Rewriting (Honoring the 60th Birthday of Yoshihito Toyama)



### Bernhard Gramlich, Modularity in term rewriting revisited

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ARTICLE INFO	A B S T R A C T
Keywords: Term rewriting Termination Confluence Modulanty	We revisit modularity in term rewriting which for the last 25 years has been a very acti- and fruitful research field. Starting with the pioneering works of Yoshihitor Toyama a the modularity of confluence and the non-modularity of termination he thus initiat an extremely productive line of research, with many non-trivial and deep resul striking counterexamples and a substantial amount of systematic theoretical foundation methodological principles and novel proof techniques. In this focused summary will revisit the modularity analysis for ordinary term rewriting systems, considerin various confluence and termination properties and restricting ourselves mainly too tase of disjoint tunions. We will summarize known results on the (non-) modularity various confluence and termination bas briefly consider various scations, relate questions and open problems, as well as recent developments. 0 2012 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserve
1. Introduction and over	view
We revisit modularity i more than two decades ag rewriting systems (TRSs). requirement, looking at fu types of rewrite systems. V. crucial notions and conce modularity analysis. Furth and vice versa, and mentio has become enormously di highly incomplete and als those aspects and subfield into details. Instead, we try Let us be more concret property of disjoint TRSs w the disjoint union of two to	view in term rewriting, a field that has developed a lot since the seminal works of Yoshihito Toyam o. The focus will be on modularity of confluence and termination properties of (first-order) tern tater we will also consider directions for extending the analysis, by weakening the disjointnes rither properties and aspects to be investigated w.r.t. modularity, and taking into account othe We will summarize what is known so far, highlight some historic milestones, discuss basic idea pts, main proof techniques, fundamental constructions and the main sources of difficulties i ermore we will briefly discuss the impact of research and results in modularity on other field n some open problems and research challenges. Since the field of modularity in (term) rewritin verse and rich, any such summary has to concentrate on certain aspects and questions and is the subjective to a certain degree. In order to complete the picture a bit, we try to mention at lear s where modularity is also important and studied, but where due to lack of space we do not g (to give lots of pointers to the abundant literature on the respective subjects. e now and begin with something positive. In [82] Toyama proved that confluence is a modula thereas termination is not. The former celebrated result is fairly non-trivial, since termination of therminating systems cannot be assumed, due to the non-modularity of termination. The famou iscovered is the following. <sup>1</sup>
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オランダ国立数学・計算機科学研究所(CWI)に1990年8月より1年間 滞在。

- ヨーロッパの応用数学や計算機科学の理論研究の中心地のひとつ -

Jan Willem Klop 先生の研究グループや Henk Barendregt 先生の研 究グループと共同研究。



### 大学内の行事というよりも、もっと公な儀式とみなされ、希望すれば 誰でも参加可能。



大学内の行事というよりも、もっと公な儀式とみなされ、希望すれば 誰でも参加可能。

特別なステッキをかざした先導係、「二人の乙女」に導かれた Aart Middeldorpさん、数珠を首にかけた議長、主査の Klop 先生、筆頭審 査員の私、審査員である6 人の教授達の順に入場。



Q「学長の権威と私の権利にもとづいて質問をさせていただきたい。」

A「非常に学識豊かな質問者である\*\*様にお答えいたします。」



Q「学長の権威と私の権利にもとづいて質問をさせていただきたい。」

A「非常に学識豊かな質問者である\*\*様にお答えいたします。」

舞台に向かってゆっくり進んできた先導係が突然「時間である」とラ テン語で叫びステッキで床をドスンとつくと質疑はピタリと打ち切り。





### **Klop**ご夫妻、**Aart**さん、**Fer-Jan**さん





### 35km! ゴールは遠かった。



TRS ミーティング

オランダから帰国後、日本にも書き換えシステムに関する自由な研究 交流の場をつくろうと決心。

- ●参加者は必ず何か発表すること。
- 発表は英語で行うこと(第3回より)。

1991年12月に第1回を大山口通夫先生と三重大学で開催。

(TRS: Term Rewriting System)

# TRS ミーティング

48: Sendai (2018) 47: Matsue (2017) 46: Shinojima (2017) 45: Obergurgl (2016) 44: Kanazawa (2016) 43: Morioka (2015) 42: Tokyo (2015) 41: Sapporo (2014) 40: Unazuki (2014) 39: Akita (2013) 38: Kofu (2013) 37: Sendai (2012) 36: Matsue (2012) 35: Nagoya (2011) 34: Aizu (2011) 33: Tsu (2010) 32: Sendai (2009) 31: Kaga (2009) 30: Sapporo (2008) 29: Tokyo (2008) 28: Osaka (2007) 27: Katayamazu (2006) 26: Sakunami (2006) 25: Tsu (2004) 24: Shimane (2004) 23: Nagoya (2003) 22: Yakushima (2003) 21: Noto Omakidai (2002) 20: Hitachi Daigo (2002) 19: Sendai (2001) 18: Sakunami (2001) 17: Amagasaki (2000) 16: Kiryu (2000) 15: Yufuin (1999) 14: Nara (1999) 13: Hokkaido (1998) 12: Nagoya (1997) 11: Tsukuba (1997) 10: NTT CS Lab (1996) 9: Hatoyama (1996) 8: Tsu (1995) 7: Nomi (1995) 6: Sapporo (1994) 5: Tsukuba (1994) 4: Gifu (1993) 3: Makuhari (1992) 2: NTT CS Lab (1992) 1: Tsu (1991)

大学で研究する

### 北陸先端科学技術大学院大学 (JAIST) 計算機言語学講座に1993年4月着任。

# 酒井正彦さんが助教授。 酒井さん離任後、青戸等人さん、鈴木太郎さんが助手。

博士号取得: 長谷崇、岩見宗宏、草刈圭一郎

東北大学

電気通信研究所 コンピューティング情報理論研究分野および 情報科学研究科 情報論理学講座(協力講座)に2000年4月着任。

> 鈴木太郎さん、草刈圭一朗さんが助手。 鈴木さん・草刈さん離任後、 青戸等人さんが准教授、菊池健太郎さんが助教。

博士号取得: 千葉勇輝

# 証明は計算できる

計算システムの効率性と証明システムの柔軟性をあわせもつ 新しい計算・証明融合パラダイムを目指して研究。

理論的アプローチだけではなく、スタッフや学生と協力して 実験的アプローチも試みる。

- ●書き換えシステムの基礎理論(理論的アプローチ)
- •書き換え理論に基づく定理自動証明(実験的アプローチ)
- プログラムの自動変換・検証 (実験的アプローチ)

# 合流性の自動証明

## 世界初の合流性自動証明システム ACP (Automated Confluence Prover)

### 青戸等人さんとの共同プロジェクト

• 2007年頃から開発

● モジュラ性に基づく分割統治判定

ACPとして国際会議 RTA 2009 にて発表

# **Confluence Competition**



- The completitions took part in IWC (Interntional Workshop on Confluence)
- YES/NO should be followed by a proof argument which is understandable by human experts.
- 100–150 problems (almost) from literature are considered.
- Timeout of 60 seconds for each problem.



## 2012年1位、2013年1位、2014年1位、2015年1位 2016年2位、2017年2位

- 理論と実験の両輪が補いあって発展 -



. . . .

### Q「確かに面白いが、それが何の役に立つのかね?」

Q「確かに面白いが、それが何の役に立つのかね?」

「前にはあんなに物理をやるのが楽しかったというのに、今はいささか食傷気味だ。なぜ昔は楽しめたのだろう? そうだ、以前は僕は物理 で遊んだのだった。いつもやりたいと思ったことをやったまでで、そ れが核物理の発展のために重要であろうがなかろうが、そんなことは 知ったことではなかった。ただ僕が面白く遊べるかどうかが決めてだっ たのだ。」(ファインマン)

Q「確かに面白いが、それが何の役に立つのかね?」

A「なんの役にも立たないよ。面白いからやってるだけさ。」

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退職は新たな面白い遊びを発見するチャンス!

Q「確かに面白いが、それが何の役に立つのかね?」

A「なんの役にも立たないよ。面白いからやってるだけさ。」

## 退職は新たな面白い遊びを発見するチャンス!

今日までの研究人生を支えて下さった皆様に 心より感謝いたします。