

Unification

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Programming Language Concepts

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- Start with a system of equations over **terms**

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- Least constrained solution – **most general unifier (mgu)**

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 - $t\gamma = g(p(Y), q(f(f(a))))$ – $g(p(Y))$, **not** $g(p(f(a)))$

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- These are the **only two** obstacles to unification

A unification algorithm

- Start with system of equations

$$l_1 = r_1$$

$$l_2 = r_2$$

$$\vdots$$

$$l_n = r_n$$

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- Perform a sequence of transformations on these equations till no more transformations apply

Unification algorithm – transformations

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- 5 $X = t, X$ does not occur in t \rightsquigarrow Replace all other occurrences of X by t

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$f(X, h(X), Y) = f(g(Z), W, Z)$	$X = g(Z)$	$X = g(Z)$	$h(g(Z)) = W$
	$h(X) = W$	$h(g(Z)) = W$	$Y = Z$
	$Y = Z$	$Y = Z$	
$X = g(Y)$			
$f(X, h(X), Y) = f(g(Z), W, Z)$			
	$g(Z) = g(Y)$	$Z = Z$	
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$X = g(Y)$			
$f(X, h(X), Y) = f(g(Z), W, Z)$			$X = g(Z)$
	$g(Z) = g(Y)$	$Z = Z$	$W = h(g(Z))$
	$X = g(Z)$	$X = g(Z)$	$Y = Z$
	$h(g(Z)) = W$	$h(g(Z)) = W$	
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Unification algorithm – example

Equations: $g(Y) = X \quad f(X, h(X), Y) = f(g(Z), W, Z)$

Unifier: $\{X := g(Z), Y := Z, W := h(g(Z))\}$