

# Weighted parsing for grammar-based language models

FSMNLP 2019

Richard Mörbitz   Heiko Vogler

2019-09-25

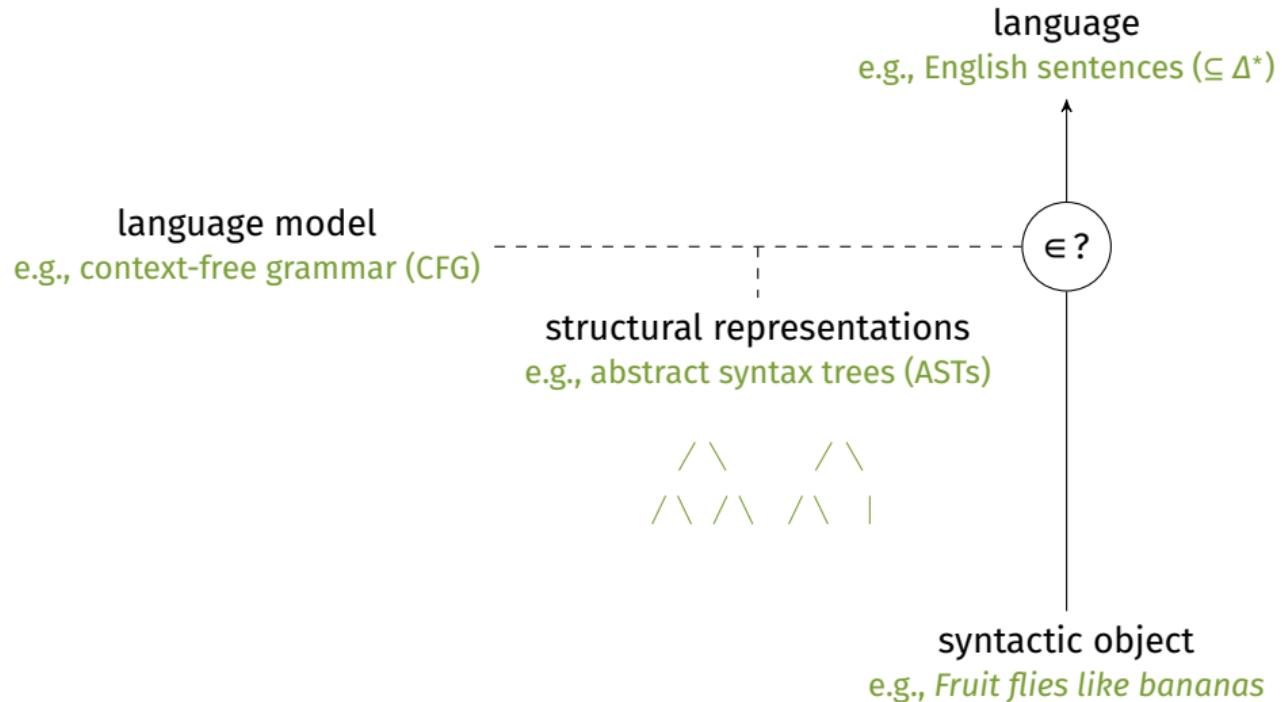
# The weighted parsing problem

language  
e.g., English sentences ( $\subseteq \Delta^*$ )

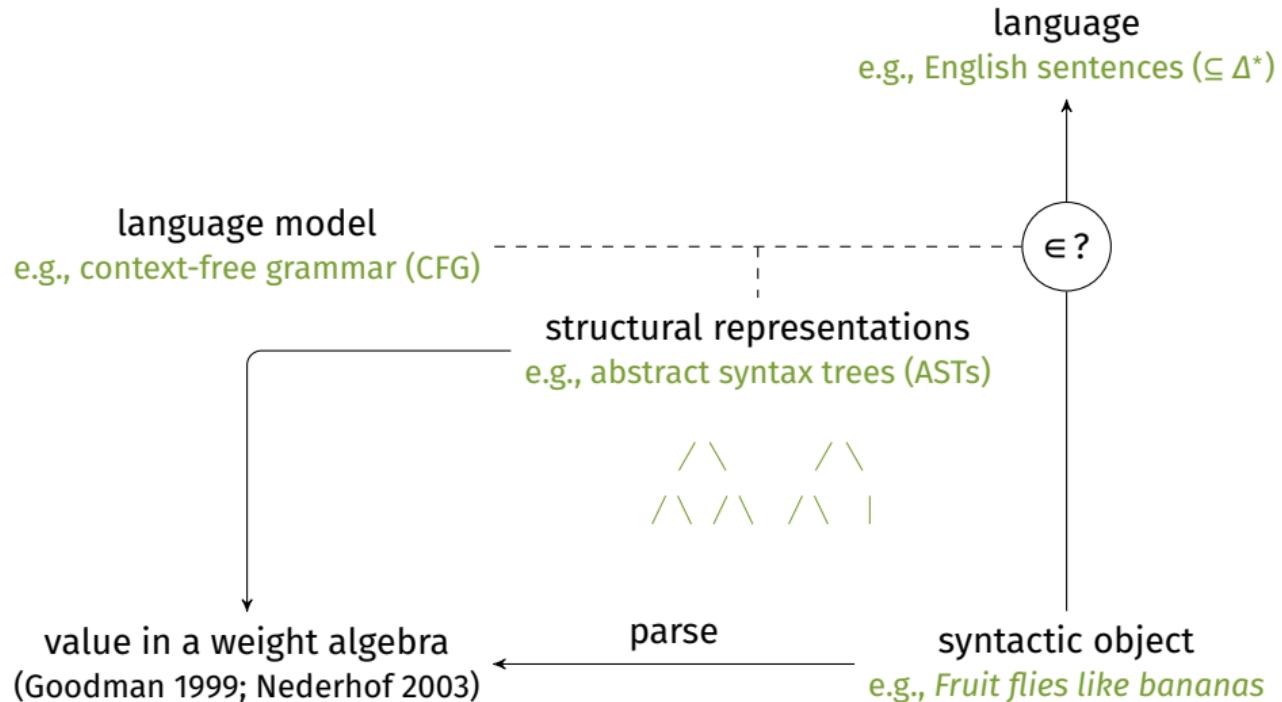


syntactic object  
e.g., *Fruit flies like bananas*

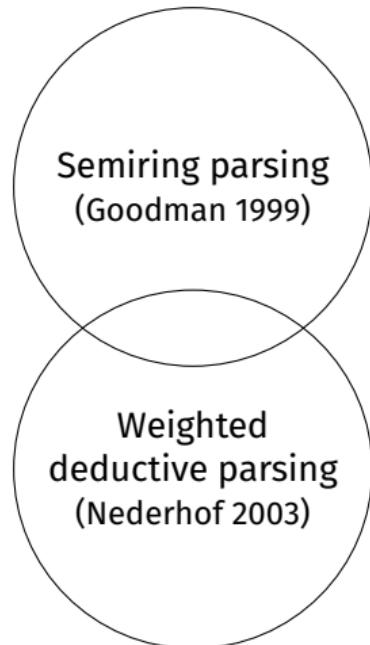
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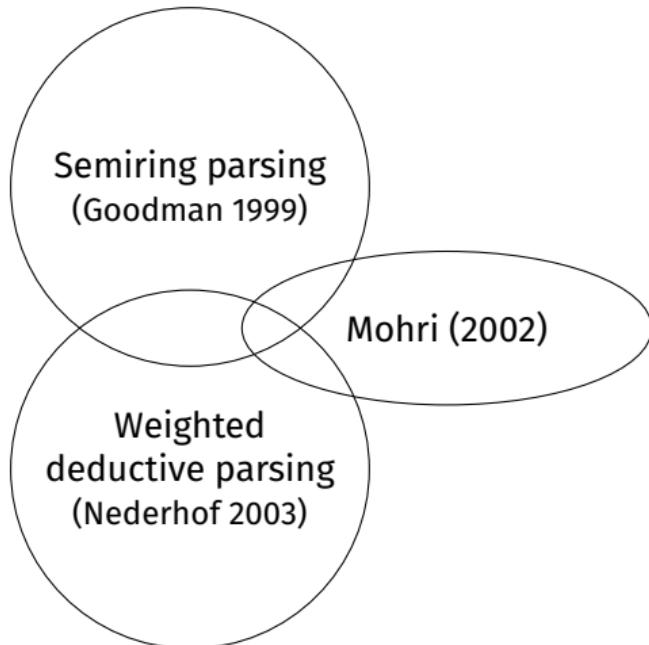
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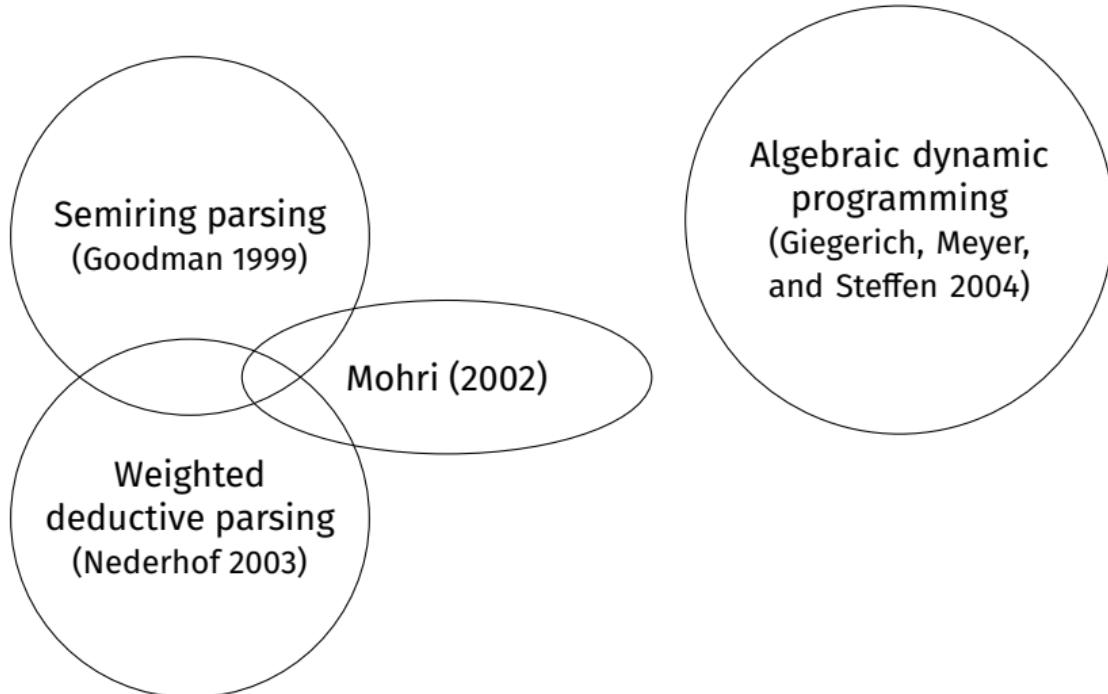
# Overview



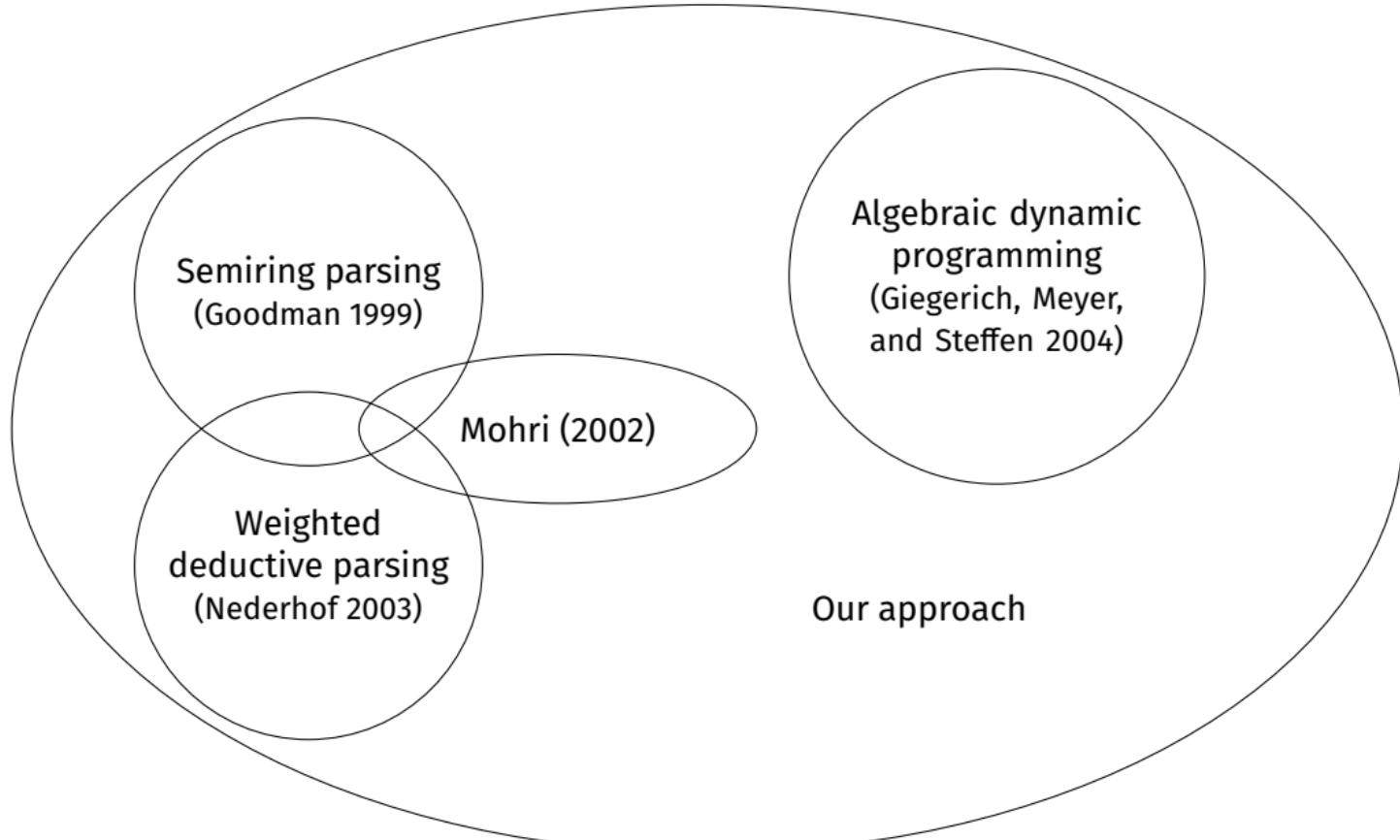
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# Outline

- 1 Weighted RTG-based language models
- 2 The weighted parsing problem
- 3 The weighted parsing algorithm

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# Regular tree grammars (RTG)

Tuple  $G = (\mathcal{N}, \Sigma, A_0, R)$

Example rules:

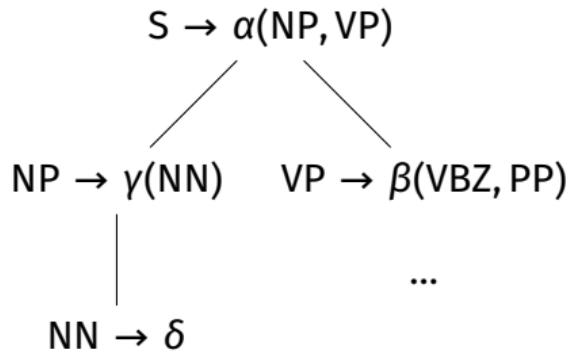
$$S \rightarrow \alpha(NP, VP)$$

$$VP \rightarrow \beta(VBZ, PP)$$

$$NP \rightarrow \gamma(NN)$$

$$NN \rightarrow \delta$$

...



*abstract syntax tree  $d \in AST(G)$*

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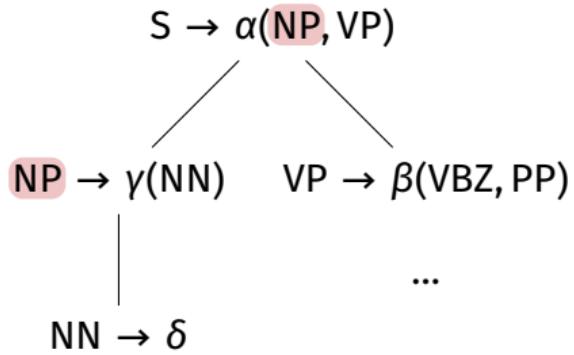
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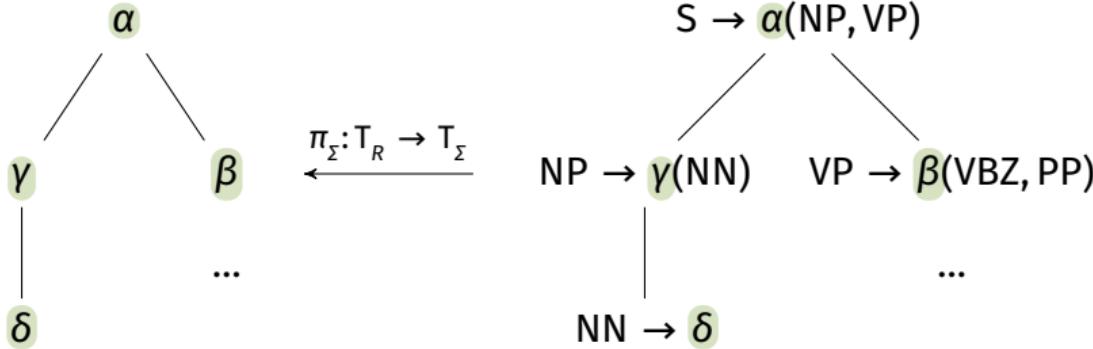
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# Regular tree grammars (RTG)

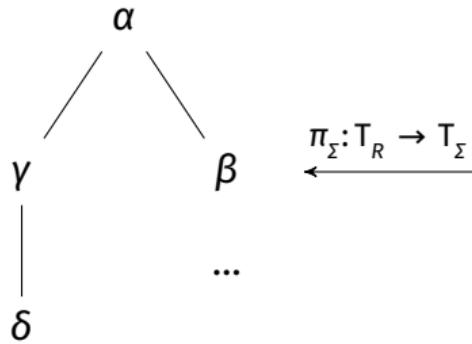


$$t \in L(G) \subseteq T_{\Sigma}$$

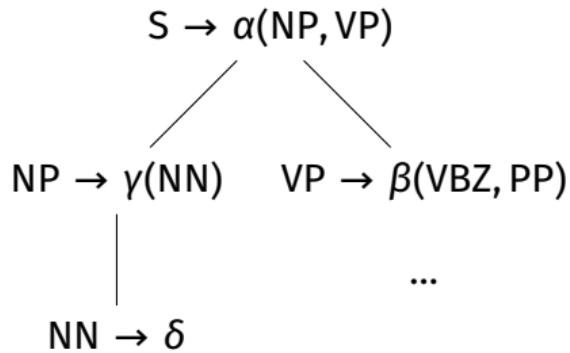
$$\text{abstract syntax tree } d \in \text{AST}(G)$$

# Language algebras

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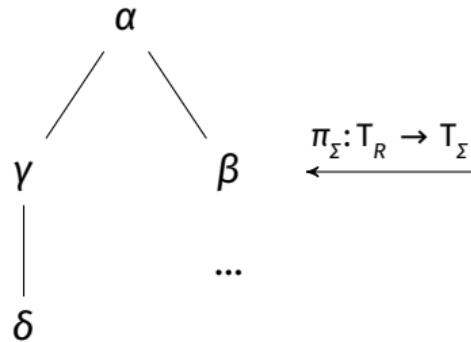


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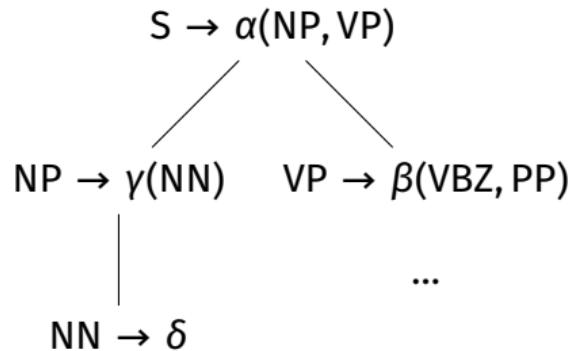


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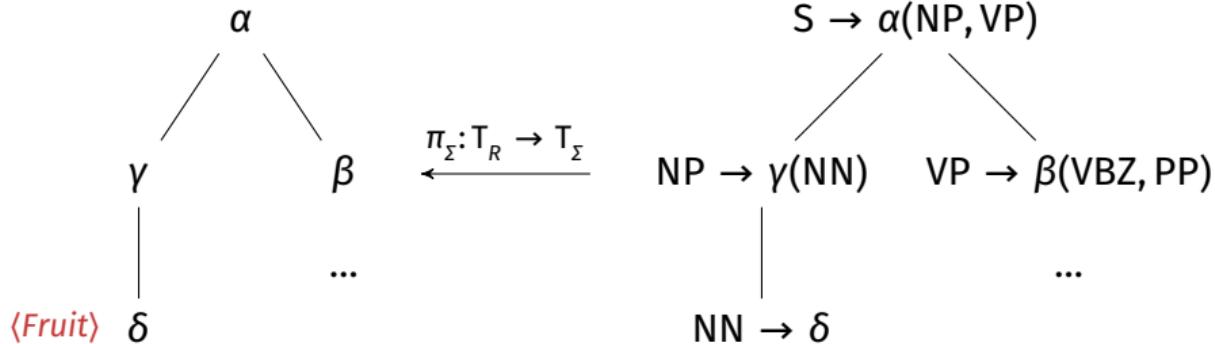


- interpretation of  $\Sigma$  as **operations** on the set of syntactic objects  $\mathcal{L} = \Delta^*$

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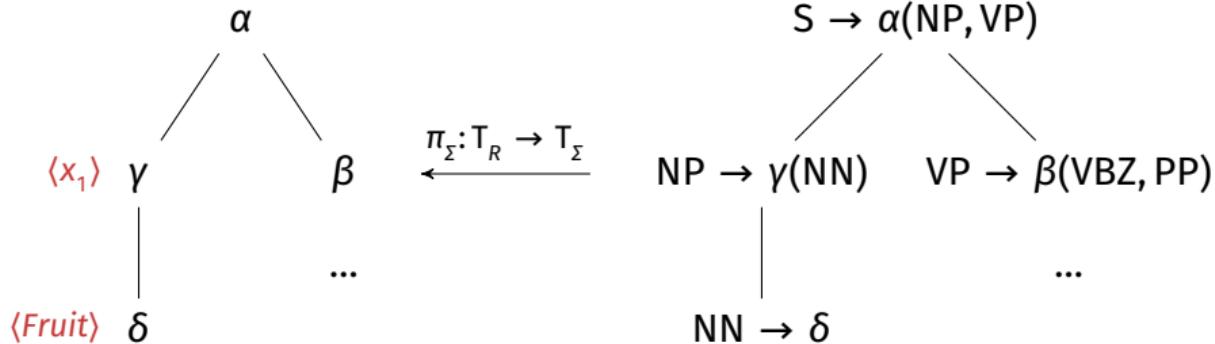


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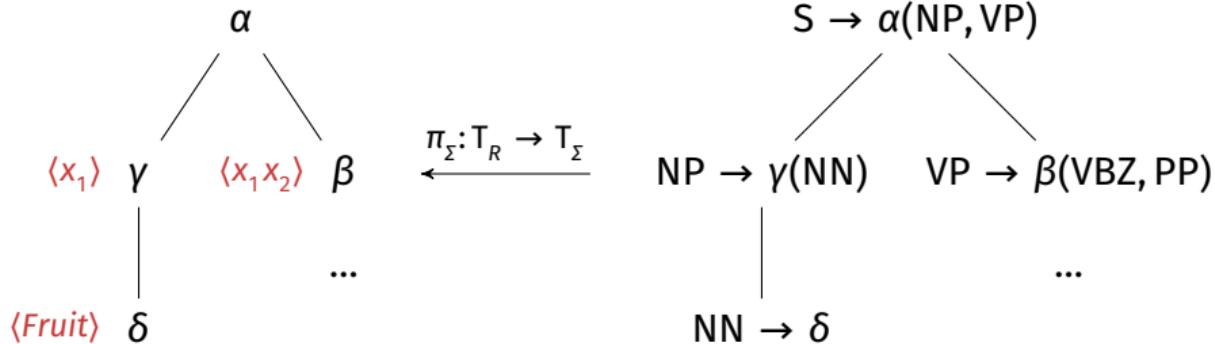


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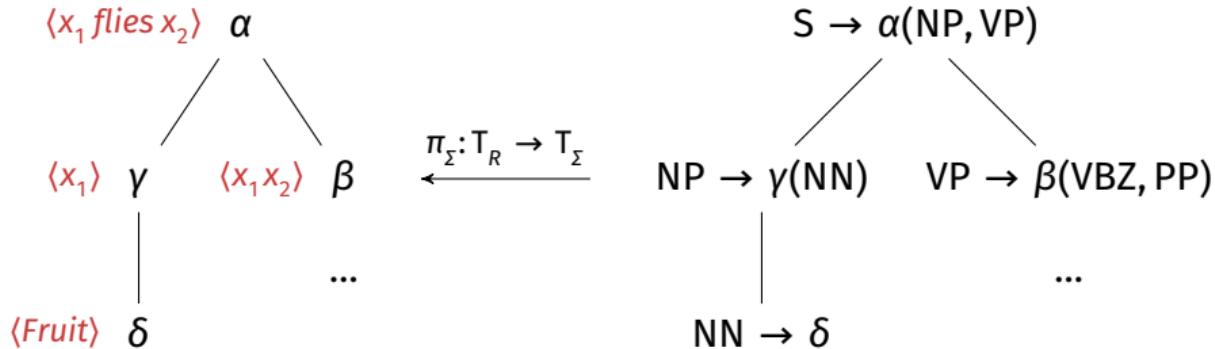


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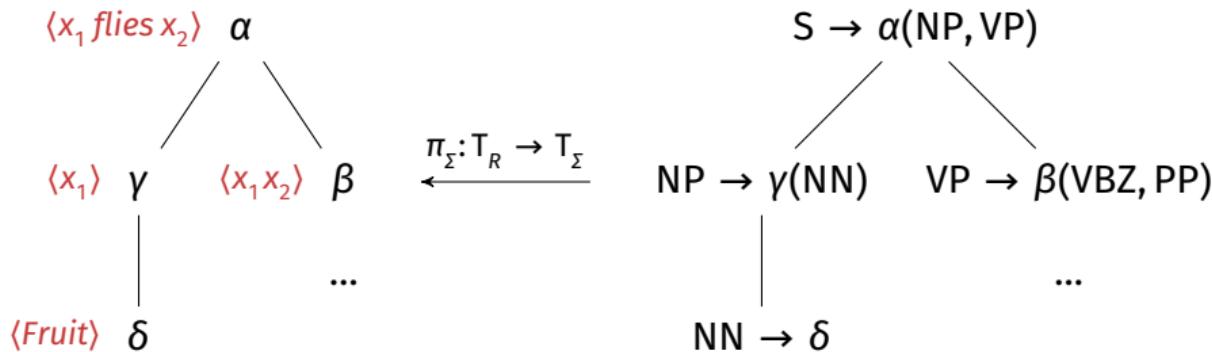


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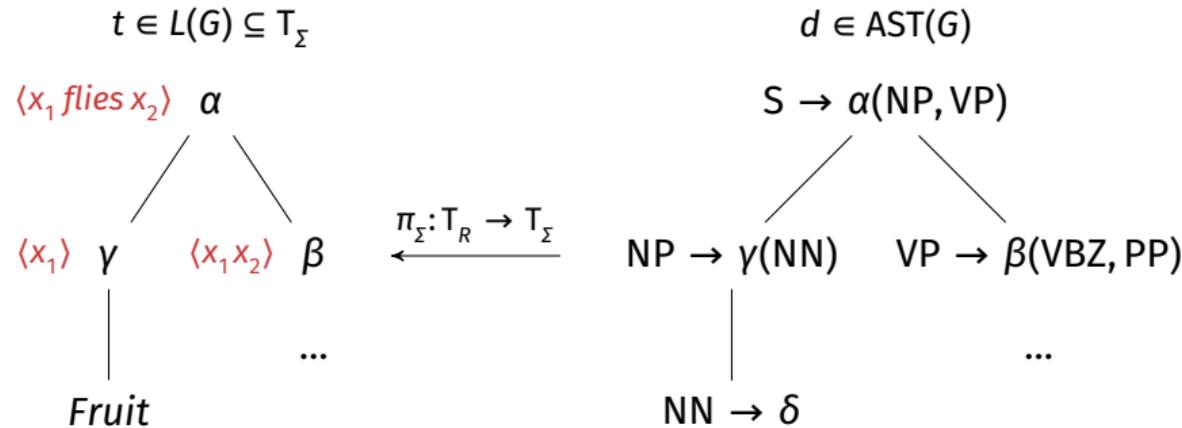
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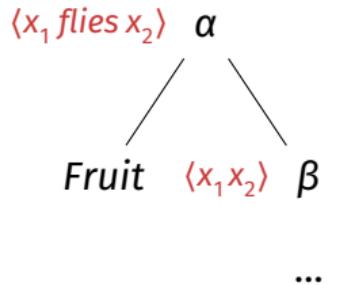


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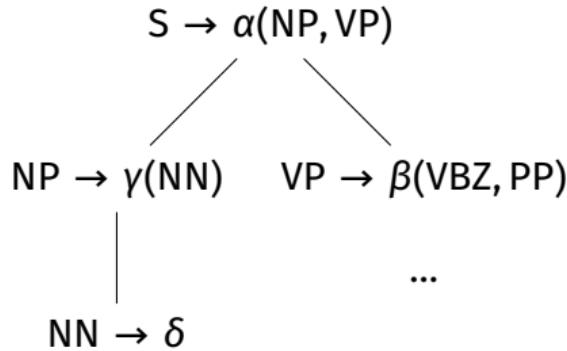
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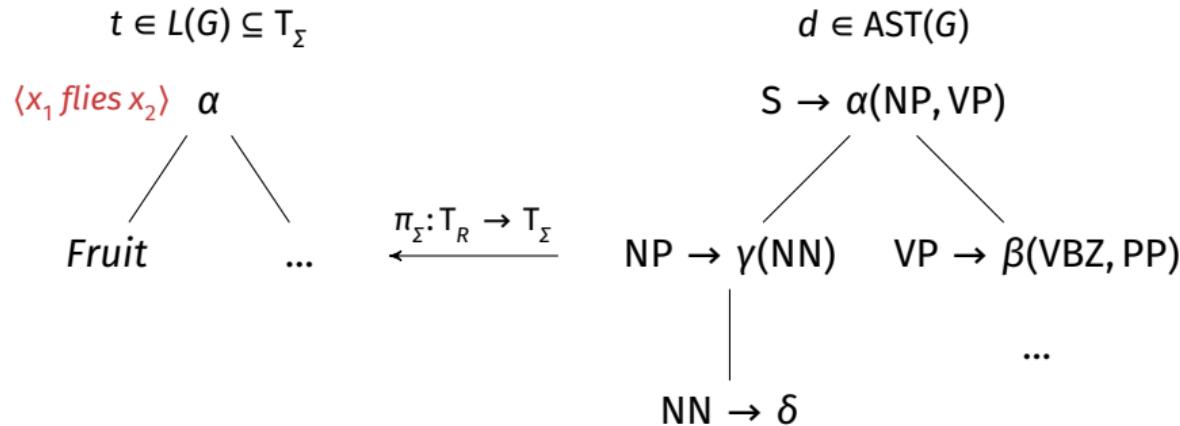


$$\pi_\Sigma : T_R \rightarrow T_\Sigma$$



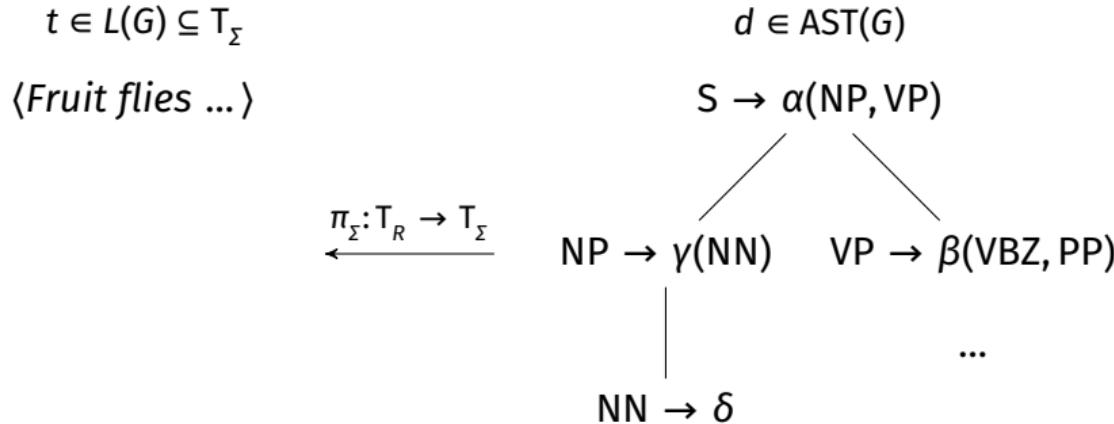
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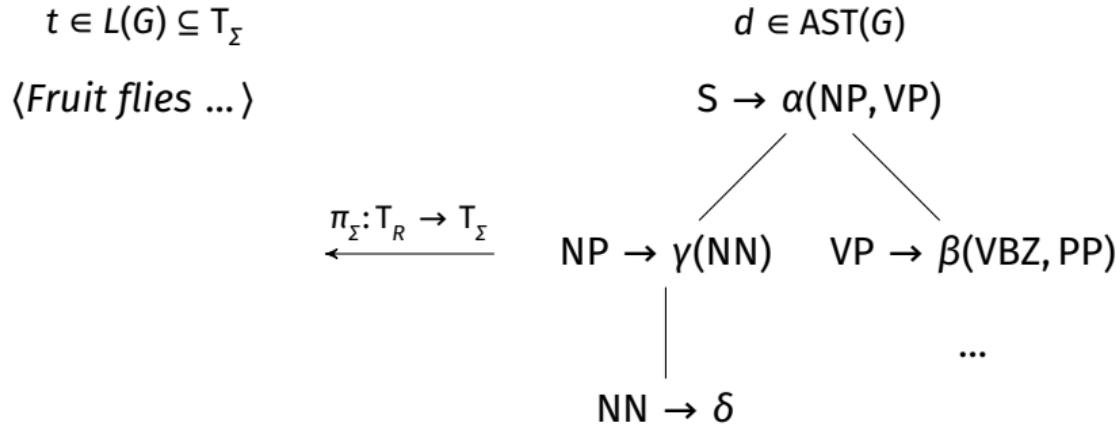
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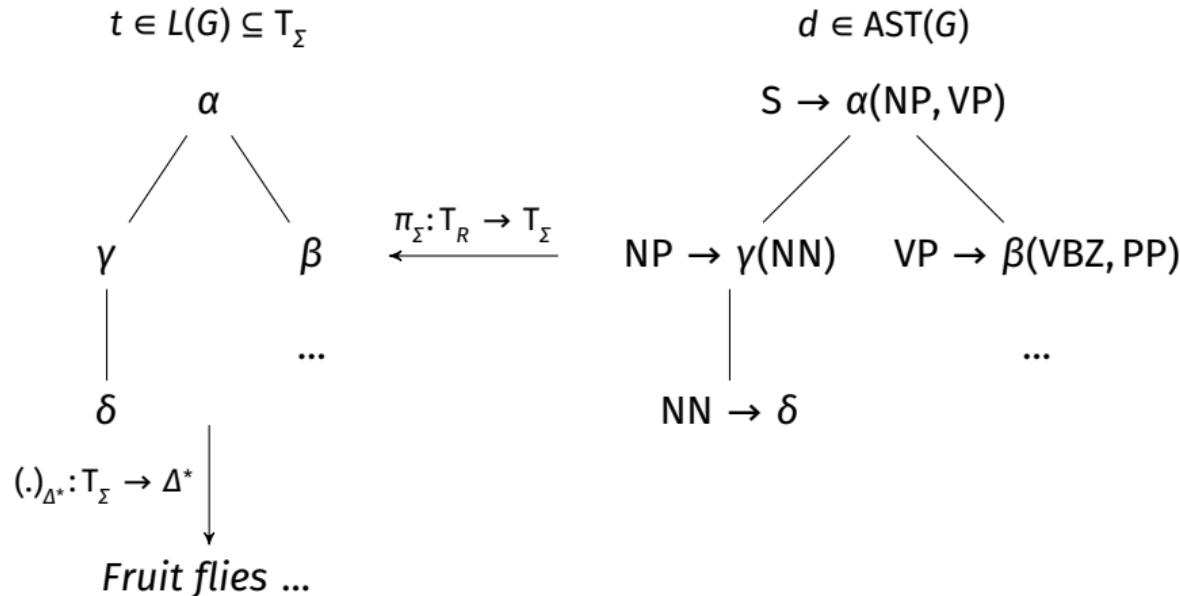
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Algebraic structure  $(\mathbb{K}, \oplus, \otimes, 0, 1)$

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- ⊕ accumulates the weights of several ASTs

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## Examples

- $(\mathbb{B}, \vee, \wedge, \text{false}, \text{true})$  the *Boolean semiring* with  $\mathbb{B} = \{\text{false}, \text{true}\}$
- $(\mathbb{N}^\infty, +, \cdot, 0, 1)$  the *semiring of natural numbers*
- $(\mathbb{N}^\infty, \min, +, \infty, 0)$  the *tropical semiring*
- $(\mathbb{R}_0^1, \max, \cdot, 0, 1)$  the *Viterbi semiring*

# Multioperator monoids (M-monoids)

Generalization of semirings

$$(\mathbb{K}, \oplus, \otimes, 0, 1) \longrightarrow (\mathbb{K}, \oplus, 0, \Omega)$$

binary  $\otimes$   $\longrightarrow$  set of  $m$ -ary operations  $\Omega$  (here: distributive)

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Semiring  $(\mathbb{K}, \oplus, \otimes, 0, 1) \rightsquigarrow$  M-monoid  $(\mathbb{K}, \oplus, 0, \Omega_{\otimes})$  where

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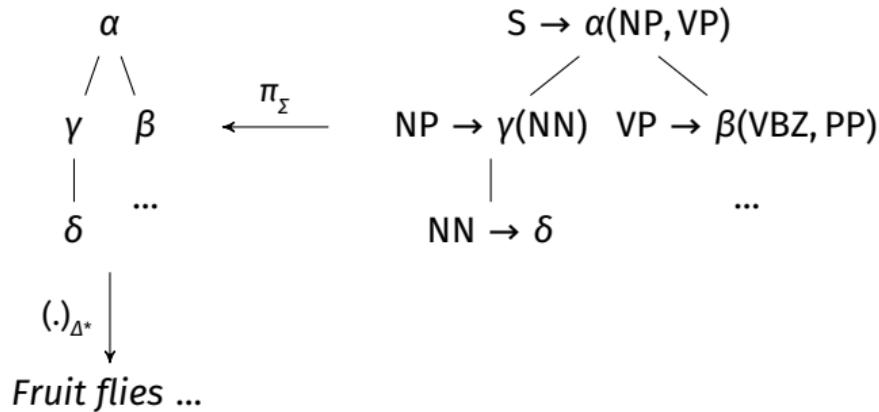
Examples

- Viterbi M-monoid  $(\mathbb{R}_0^1, \max, 0, \Omega_{\text{mul}})$
- Minimum edit distance M-monoid  $(\{\{n\} \mid n \in \mathbb{N}\}, \min \circ \cup, \emptyset, \Omega_{\text{med}})$   
with  $\Omega_{\text{med}} = \{\text{del}, \text{ins}, \text{rep}_=, \text{rep}_\neq, \text{nil}\}$

# Weight algebras

$$t \in L(G) \subseteq T_\Sigma$$

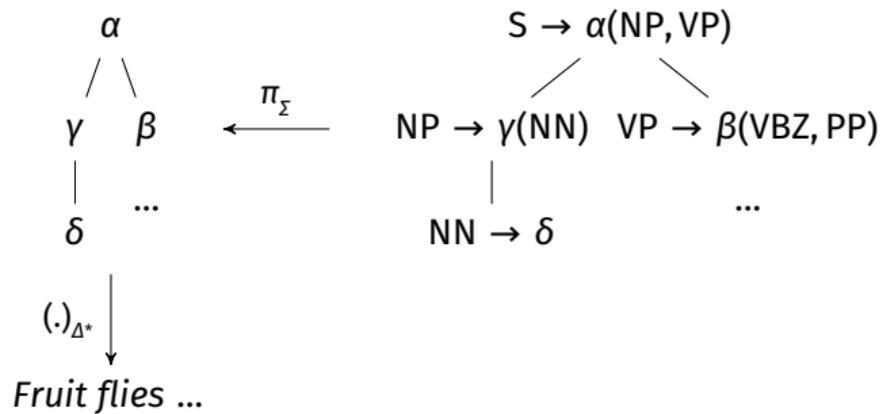
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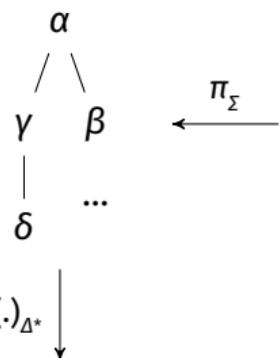


- $\text{wt}: R \text{ (set of rules)} \rightarrow \Omega \text{ (set of operations)}$

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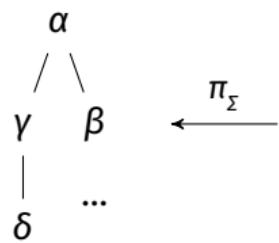
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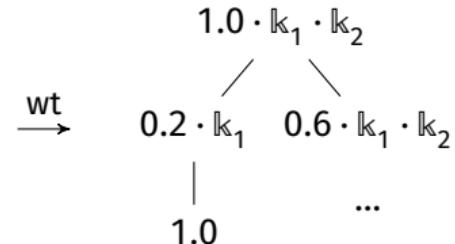
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Fruit flies ...

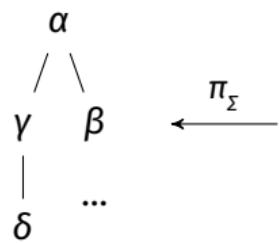
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- $(.)_{\mathbb{R}_1^0}: T_\Omega \text{ (terms)} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_0^1 \text{ (weight algebra)}$

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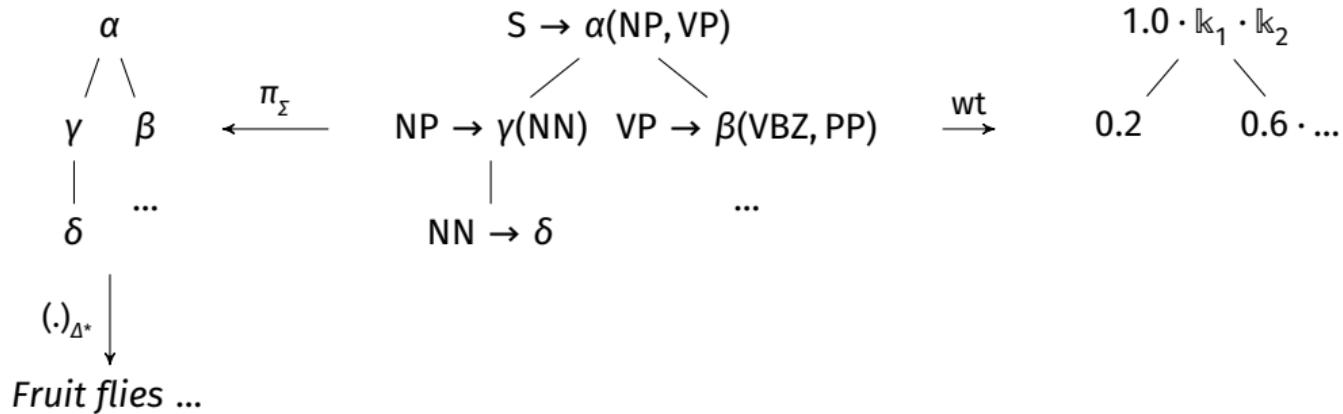
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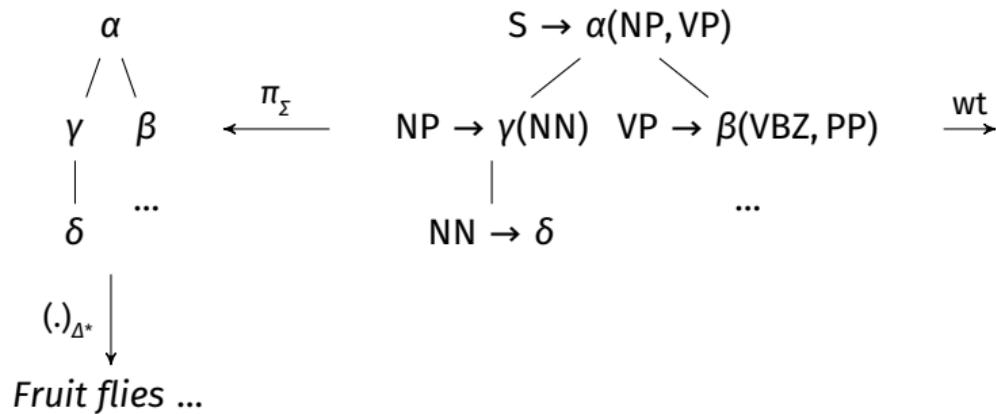
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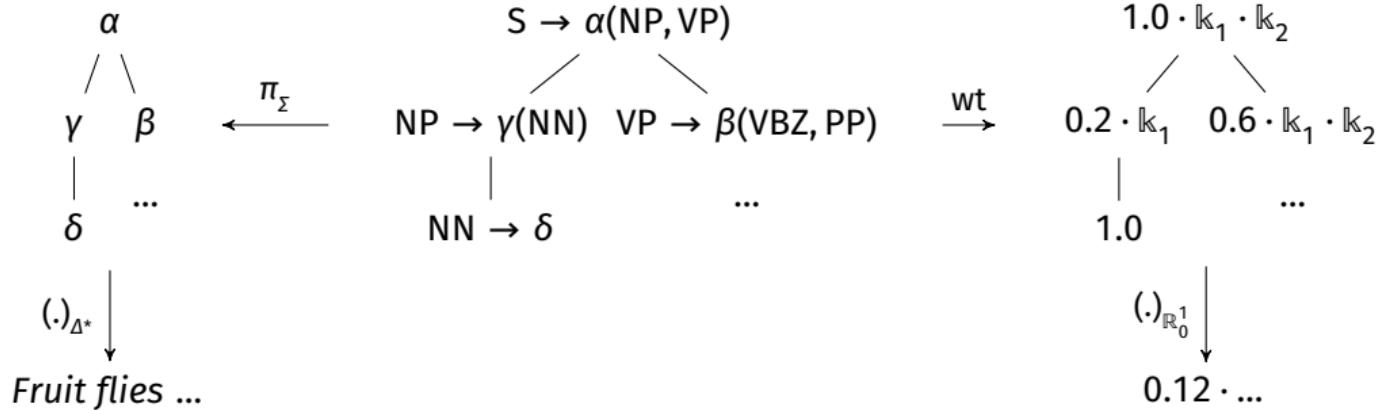
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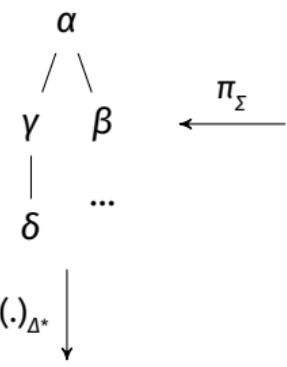


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# Weighted RTG-based language models

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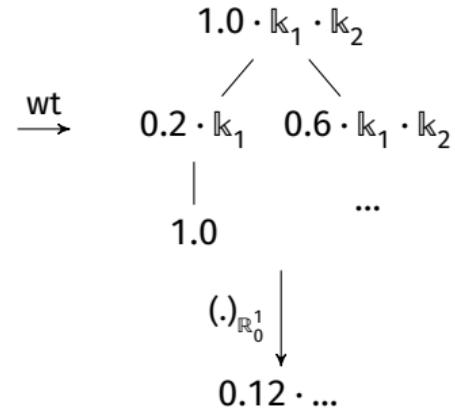


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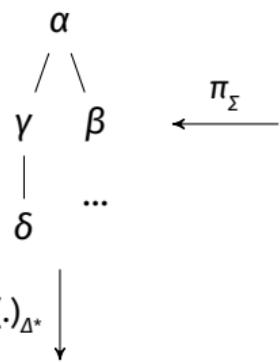
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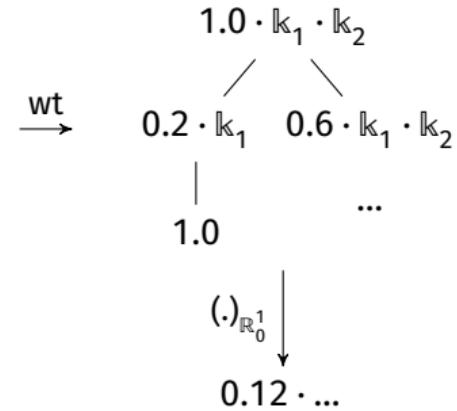


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## Definition (weighted RTG-based language model)

A wRTG-LM is a tuple  $\underbrace{(G = (N, \Sigma, A_0, R))}_{\text{RTG}}, \underbrace{\mathcal{L}}_{\text{language algebra}}, \underbrace{(\mathbb{K}, \oplus, \emptyset, \Omega)}_{\text{M-monoid}}, \underbrace{\text{wt}}_{\text{wt}: R \rightarrow \Omega}.$

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2 The weighted parsing problem

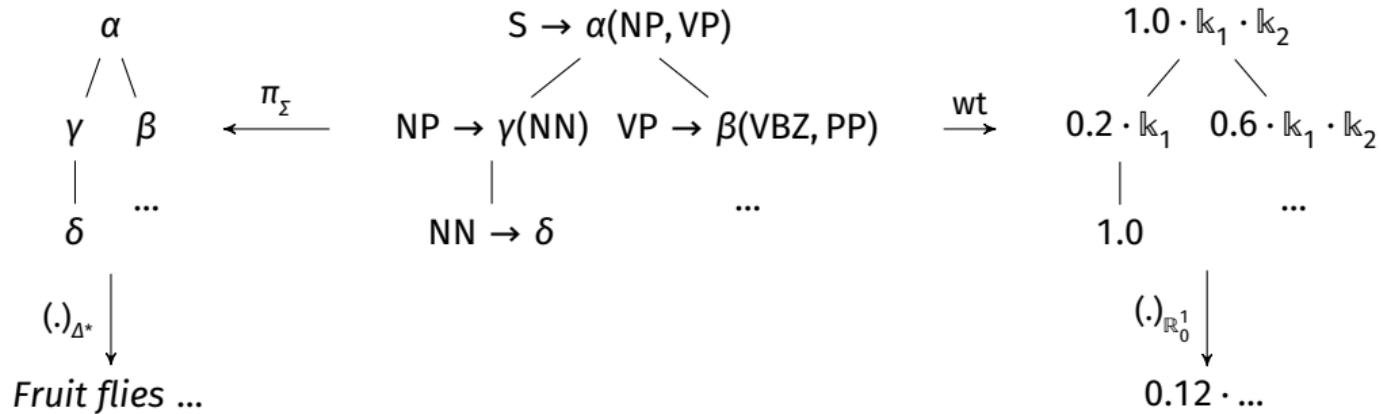
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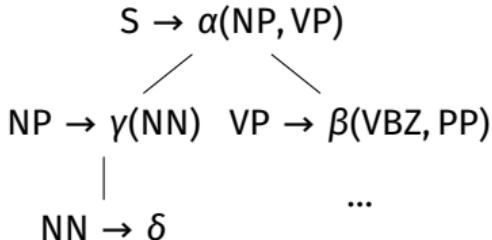
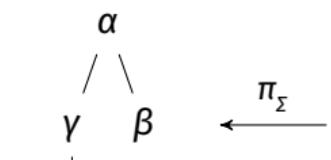


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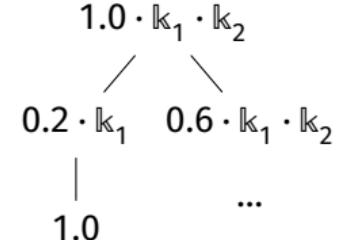
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$$\xrightarrow{\text{wt}}$$



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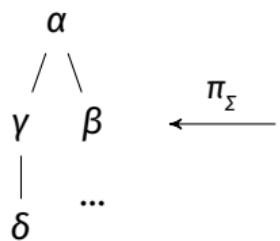
$(.)_{\mathbb{R}_0^1}$   
↓  
0.12 · ...

$$\begin{array}{c} t' \in T_\Sigma \\ \xleftarrow{\pi_\Sigma} \end{array}$$

$$d' \in \text{AST}(G)$$

# The weighted parsing problem

$$t \in L(G) \subseteq T_\Sigma$$



$(.)_{\Delta^*}$

*Fruit flies ...*

$$t' \in T_\Sigma \xleftarrow{\pi_\Sigma} d' \in \text{AST}(G)$$

$$d \in \text{AST}(G)$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{wt}}$$

$$\text{wt}(d) \in T_\Omega$$

$$\begin{array}{c} 1.0 \cdot k_1 \cdot k_2 \\ / \quad \backslash \\ 0.2 \cdot k_1 \quad 0.6 \cdot k_1 \cdot k_2 \\ | \quad \dots \\ 1.0 \end{array}$$

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$$0.0144$$

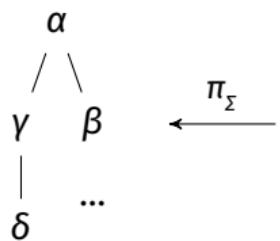
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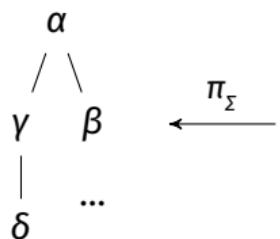
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$$d \in \text{AST}(G)$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{wt}}$$

$$\text{wt}(d) \in T_\Omega$$

$$\begin{array}{c} 1.0 \cdot k_1 \cdot k_2 \\ / \quad \backslash \\ 0.2 \cdot k_1 \quad 0.6 \cdot k_1 \cdot k_2 \\ | \quad \dots \\ 1.0 \end{array}$$

$(.)_{\mathbb{R}_0^1}$

$$\max \begin{cases} 0.12 \cdot \dots \\ 0.0144 \end{cases}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{wt}}$$

$$(.)_{\mathbb{R}_0^1} \uparrow (\mathbb{R}_0^1, \max, 0, \Omega_{\text{mul}})$$

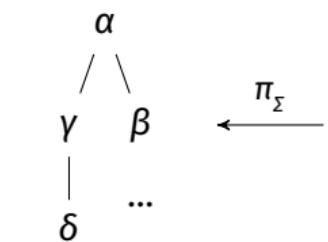
$$\text{wt}(d') \in T_\Omega$$

# The weighted parsing problem

$$t \in L(G) \subseteq T_\Sigma$$

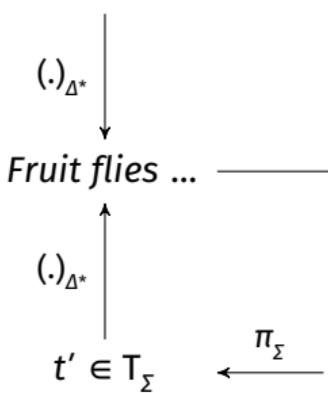
$$d \in \text{AST}(G)$$

$$\text{wt}(d) \in T_\Omega$$



$$\xrightarrow{\text{wt}}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} 1.0 \cdot k_1 \cdot k_2 \\ / \quad \backslash \\ 0.2 \cdot k_1 \quad 0.6 \cdot k_1 \cdot k_2 \\ | \\ 1.0 \end{array} \dots$$



$$\xrightarrow{\text{wt}}$$

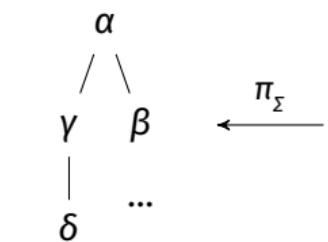
$$\begin{array}{c} (.)_{\mathbb{R}_0^1} \\ \downarrow \\ \max \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0.12 \cdot \dots \\ 0.0144 \end{array} \right\} \\ (.)_{\mathbb{R}_0^1} \\ (\mathbb{R}_0^1, \max, 0, \Omega_{\text{mul}}) \\ \uparrow \\ \text{wt}(d') \in T_\Omega \end{array}$$

# The weighted parsing problem

$$t \in L(G) \subseteq T_\Sigma$$

$$d \in \text{AST}(G)$$

$$\text{wt}(d) \in T_\Omega$$



$$\begin{array}{c} 1.0 \cdot k_1 \cdot k_2 \\ / \quad \backslash \\ 0.2 \cdot k_1 \quad 0.6 \cdot k_1 \cdot k_2 \\ | \\ 1.0 \end{array} \dots$$

$$(.)_{\Delta^*} \downarrow$$

Fruit flies ...

parse

$$\max \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0.12 \cdot \dots \\ 0.0144 \end{array} \right.$$

$$(.)_{\mathbb{R}_0^1} \uparrow (\mathbb{R}_0^1, \max, 0, \Omega_{\text{mul}})$$

$$\text{wt} \uparrow \text{wt}(d') \in T_\Omega$$

$$\boxed{\text{parse}(a) = \sum_{d \in \text{AST}(G, a)}^\oplus \text{wt}(d)}$$

$$(.)_{\Delta^*} \uparrow$$

$$t' \in T_\Sigma \xleftarrow{\pi_\Sigma} d' \in \text{AST}(G)$$

# The weighted parsing problem

## Examples

- Semiring parsing (Goodman 1999)
  - recognition
  - string probability
  - probability of best derivation
  - derivation forest
  - best derivation(s)
  - $n$  best derivation(s)
- Parsing with superior grammars (Knuth 1977; Nederhof 2003)
- Algebraic dynamic programming (Giegerich, Meyer, and Steffen 2004)
  - minimum edit distance
  - matrix chain multiplication
- Reduct of a grammar and a syntactic object (cf. Bar-Hillel, Perles, and Shamir 1961)

# Outline

- 1 Weighted RTG-based language models
- 2 The weighted parsing problem
- 3 The weighted parsing algorithm

# Weighted parsing algorithm

Two-phase pipeline (Goodman 1999; Nederhof 2003)

# Weighted parsing algorithm

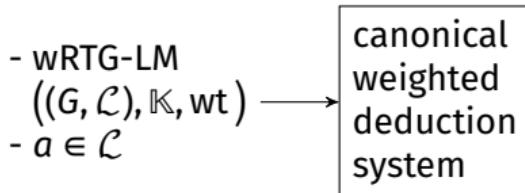
Two-phase pipeline (Goodman 1999; Nederhof 2003)

- WRTG-LM  
 $((G, \mathcal{L}), \mathbb{K}, \text{wt})$
- $a \in \mathcal{L}$

$$\text{parse}(a) = \sum_{d \in \text{AST}(G, a)}^{\oplus} \text{wt}(d)$$

# Weighted parsing algorithm

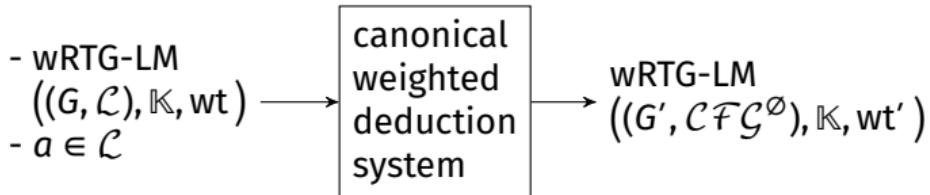
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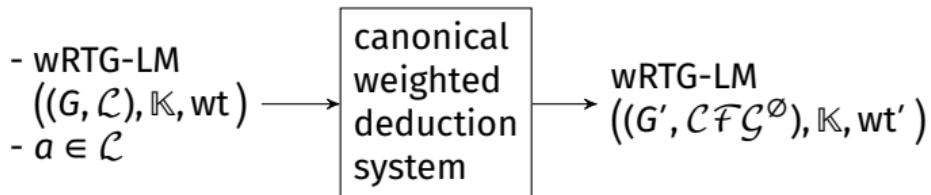
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# Weighted parsing algorithm

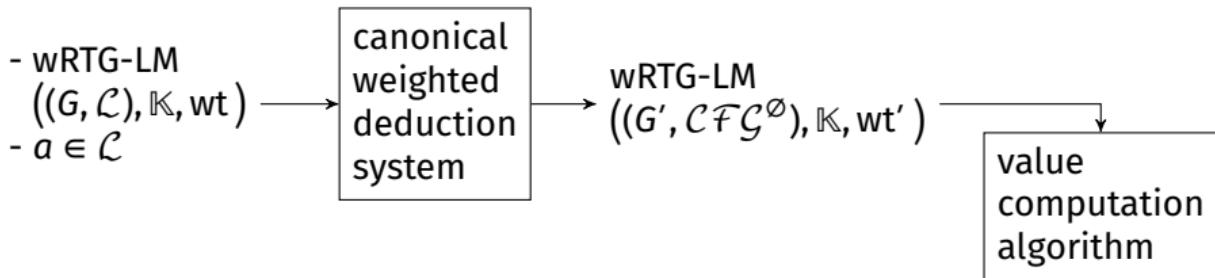
Two-phase pipeline (Goodman 1999; Nederhof 2003)



$$\text{parse}(a) = \sum_{d \in \text{AST}(G, a)}^{\oplus} \text{wt}(d) \quad ? \quad \sum_{d \in \text{AST}(G')}^{\oplus} \text{wt}'(d)$$

# Weighted parsing algorithm

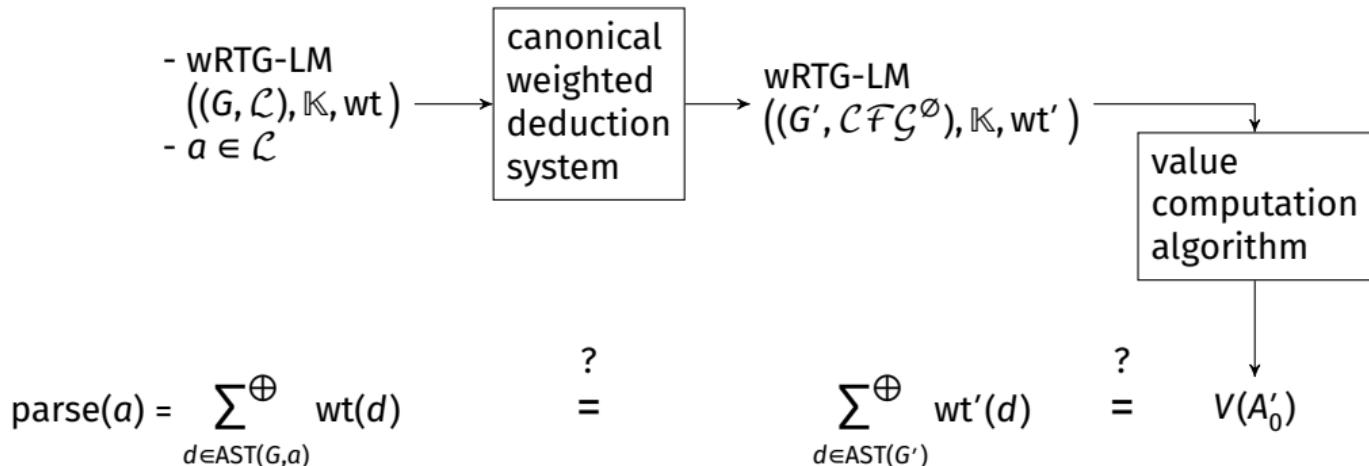
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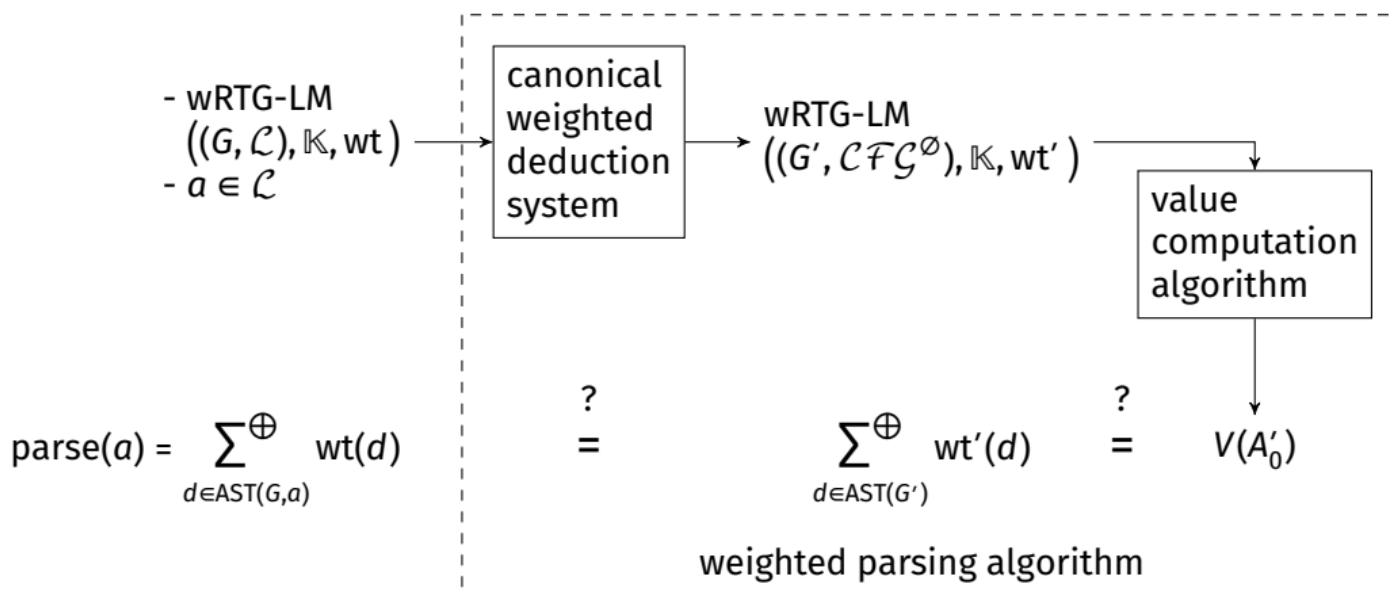
# Weighted parsing algorithm

Two-phase pipeline (Goodman 1999; Nederhof 2003)



# Weighted parsing algorithm

Two-phase pipeline (Goodman 1999; Nederhof 2003)



# Canonical weighted deduction system

-  $w\text{RTG-LM}((G, \mathcal{L}), \mathbb{K}, \text{wt}) \xrightarrow{\text{cwds}} w\text{RTG-LM}((G', \mathcal{CFG}^\emptyset), \mathbb{K}, \text{wt}')$   
-  $a \in \mathcal{L}$

Parsing as deduction (Shieber, Schabes, and Pereira 1995)

$$\frac{[A_1, a_1] \dots [A_m, a_m]}{[A, a_0]} \quad \begin{cases} A \rightarrow \sigma(A_1, \dots, A_m) \text{ is a rule} \\ a_0, a_1, \dots, a_m \in \text{factors}(a) \\ a_0 = \sigma(a_1, \dots, a_m) \end{cases}$$

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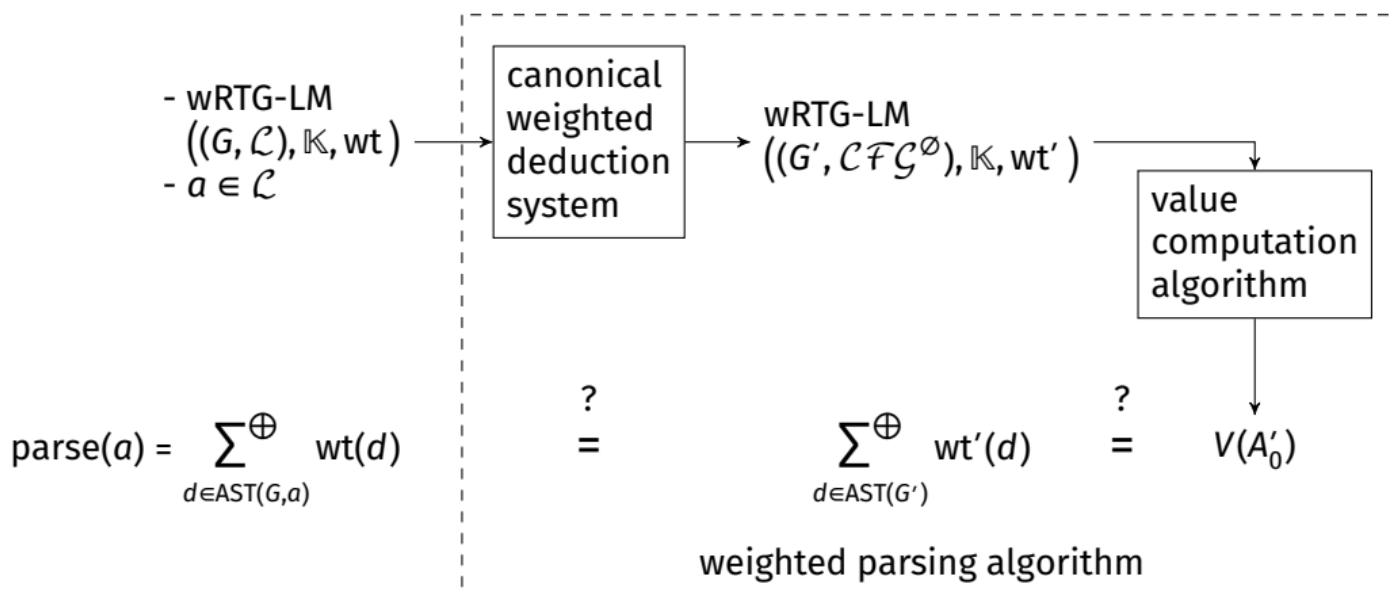
$$\frac{[A_1, a_1] \dots [A_m, a_m]}{[A, a_0]} \quad \begin{cases} A \rightarrow \sigma(A_1, \dots, A_m) \text{ is a rule} \\ a_0, a_1, \dots, a_m \in \text{factors}(a) \\ a_0 = \sigma(a_1, \dots, a_m) \end{cases}$$

Weight preserving

- ① Bijection  $\psi: \text{AST}(G, a) \rightarrow \text{AST}(G')$
- ②  $\text{wt}(d) = \text{wt}'(\psi(d))$  for every  $d \in \text{AST}(G, a)$

# Weighted parsing algorithm

Two-phase pipeline (Goodman 1999; Nederhof 2003)



# Value computation algorithm

**Input:** a wRTG-LM  $((G', \mathcal{FCG}^\emptyset), (\mathbb{K}, \oplus, 0, \Omega), \text{wt}')$  with  $G' = (N', \Sigma', A'_0, R')$

**Variables:**  $V: N' \rightarrow \mathbb{K}$ ,  $V_{\text{new}} \in \mathbb{K}$ ,  $\text{changed} \in \mathbb{B}$

**Output:**  $V(A'_0)$

```
1: for each  $A \in N'$  do
2:    $V(A) \leftarrow 0$ 
3: repeat
4:    $\text{changed} \leftarrow \text{false}$ 
5:   for each  $A \in N'$  do
6:      $V_{\text{new}} \leftarrow 0$ 
7:     for each  $r = (A \rightarrow \langle x_1 \dots x_m \rangle (A_1, \dots, A_m))$  in  $R'$  do
8:        $V_{\text{new}} \leftarrow V_{\text{new}} \oplus \text{wt}'(r)(V(A_1), \dots, V(A_m))$ 
9:     if  $V(A) \neq V_{\text{new}}$  then
10:       $\text{changed} \leftarrow \text{true}$ 
11:       $V(A) \leftarrow V_{\text{new}}$ 
12: until  $\text{changed} = \text{false}$ 
```

# Value computation algorithm (example)

$((G, \mathcal{CFG}^\emptyset), (\mathbb{K}, \emptyset, \oplus, \Omega), \text{wt})$

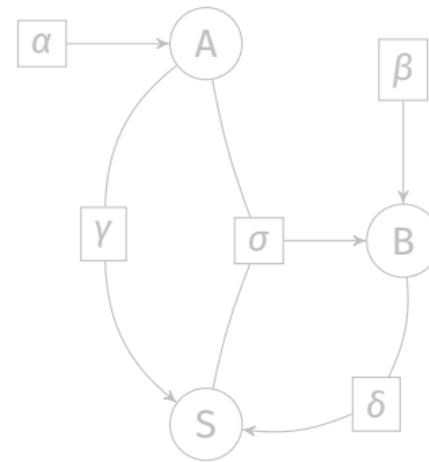
$$S \xrightarrow{\omega_1} \gamma(A)$$

$$S \xrightarrow{\omega_2} \delta(B)$$

$$A \xrightarrow{\omega_3} \alpha$$

$$B \xrightarrow{\omega_4} \sigma(A, S)$$

$$B \xrightarrow{\omega_5} \beta$$



# Value computation algorithm (example)

$((G, \mathcal{CFG}^\emptyset), (\mathbb{K}, \emptyset, \oplus, \Omega), \text{wt})$

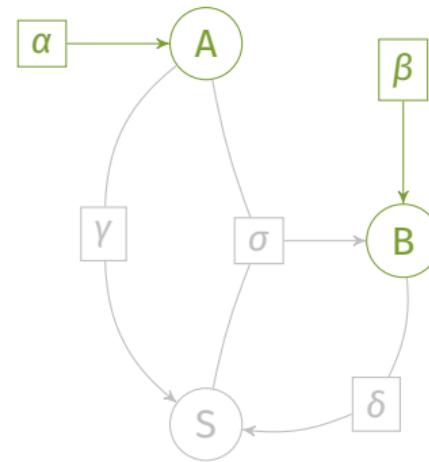
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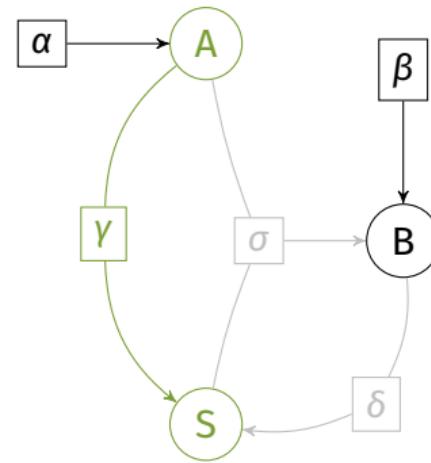
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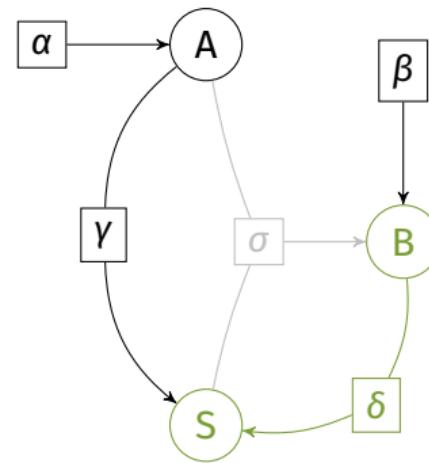
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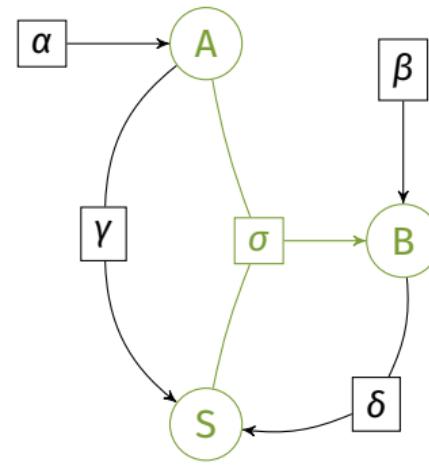
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$((G, \mathcal{CFG}^\emptyset), (\mathbb{K}, \emptyset, \oplus, \Omega), \text{wt})$

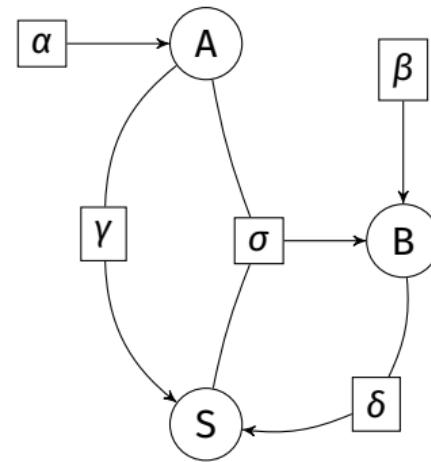
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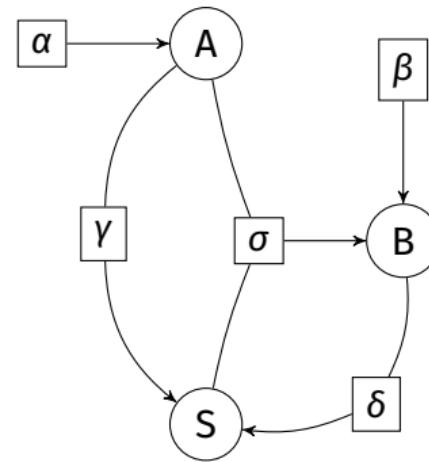
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$$B \xrightarrow{\omega_5} \beta$$

$$\begin{matrix} S \\ A \\ B \end{matrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$



# Value computation algorithm (example)

$((G, \mathcal{CFG}^\emptyset), (\mathbb{K}, \emptyset, \oplus, \Omega), \text{wt})$

$$S \xrightarrow{\omega_1} \gamma(A)$$

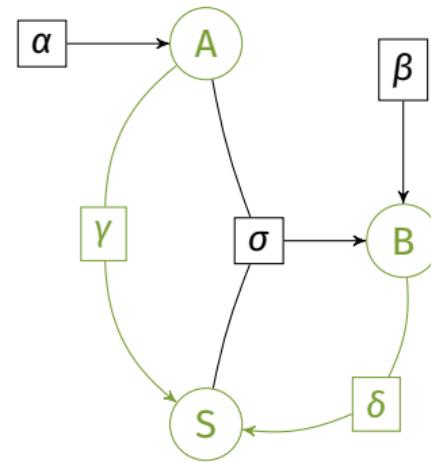
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$$\begin{matrix} S \\ A \\ B \end{matrix} \left( \begin{matrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{matrix} \right) \mapsto \left( \begin{matrix} \omega_1(0) \oplus \omega_2(0) \\ \dots \\ \dots \end{matrix} \right)$$



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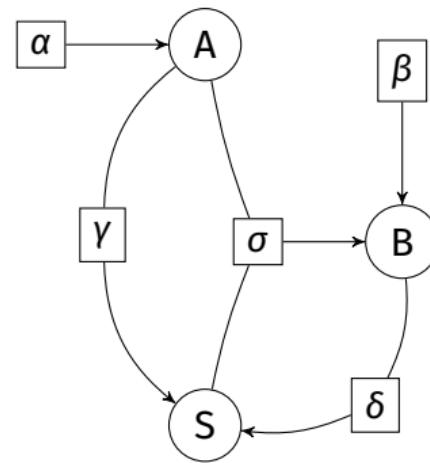
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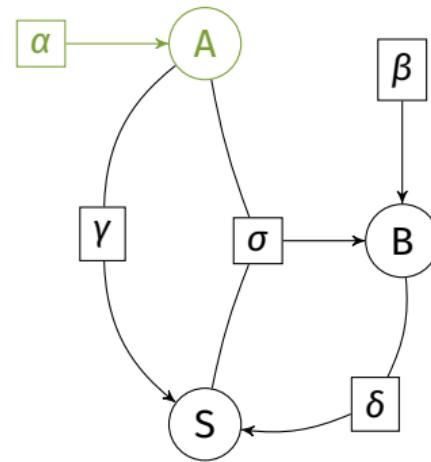
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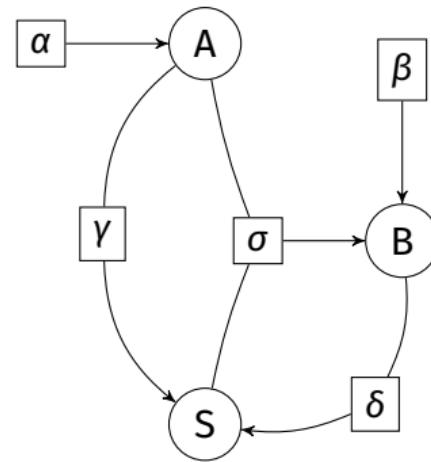
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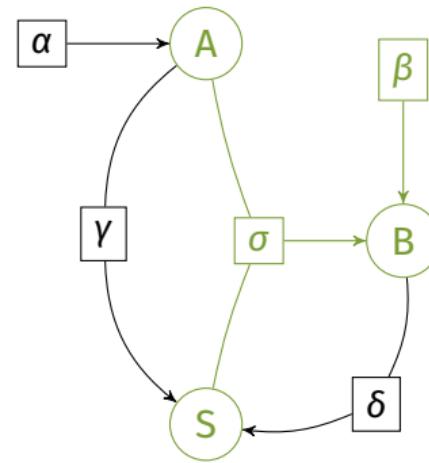
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# Value computation algorithm (example)

$((G, \mathcal{CFG}^\emptyset), (\mathbb{K}, \emptyset, \oplus, \Omega), \text{wt})$

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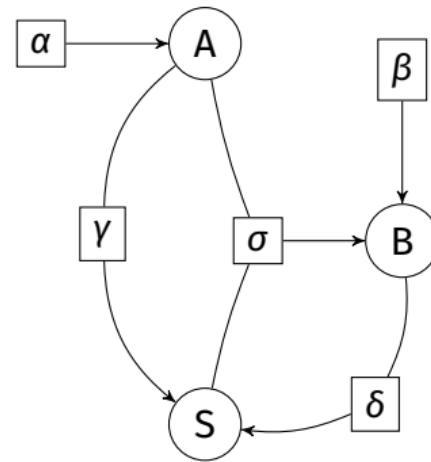
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# Value computation algorithm (example)

$((G, \mathcal{CFG}^\emptyset), (\mathbb{K}, \emptyset, \oplus, \Omega), \text{wt})$

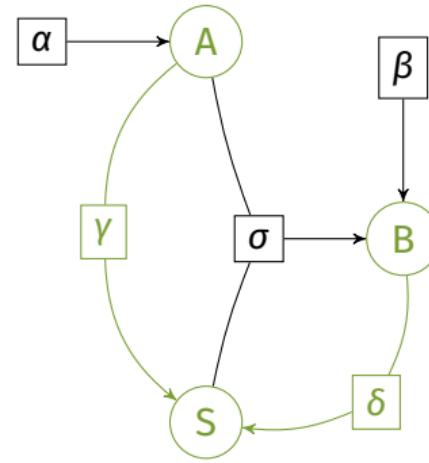
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# Value computation algorithm (example)

$((G, \mathcal{CFG}^\emptyset), (\mathbb{K}, \emptyset, \oplus, \Omega), \text{wt})$

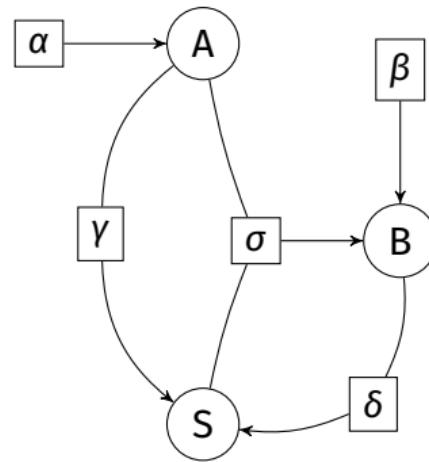
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# Value computation algorithm (example)

$((G, \mathcal{CFG}^\emptyset), (\mathbb{K}, \emptyset, \oplus, \Omega), \text{wt})$

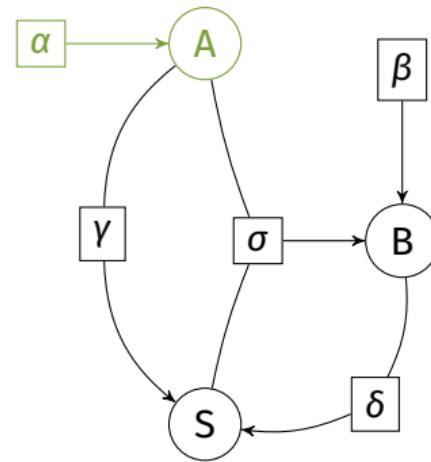
$$S \xrightarrow{\omega_1} \gamma(A)$$

$$S \xrightarrow{\omega_2} \delta(B)$$

$$A \xrightarrow{\omega_3} \alpha$$

$$B \xrightarrow{\omega_4} \sigma(A, S)$$

$$B \xrightarrow{\omega_5} \beta$$



$$\begin{matrix} S \\ A \\ B \end{matrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} \omega_1(0) \oplus \omega_2(0) \\ \omega_3() \\ \omega_4(k_2, k_1) \oplus \omega_5() \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} k_1 \\ k_2 \\ k_3 \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} \omega_1(k_2) \oplus \omega_2(k_3) \\ \omega_3() \\ \omega_5() \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} k'_1 \\ k'_2 \\ k'_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

# Value computation algorithm (example)

$((G, \mathcal{CFG}^\emptyset), (\mathbb{K}, \emptyset, \oplus, \Omega), \text{wt})$

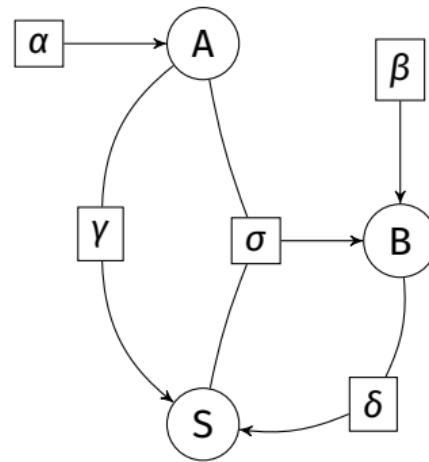
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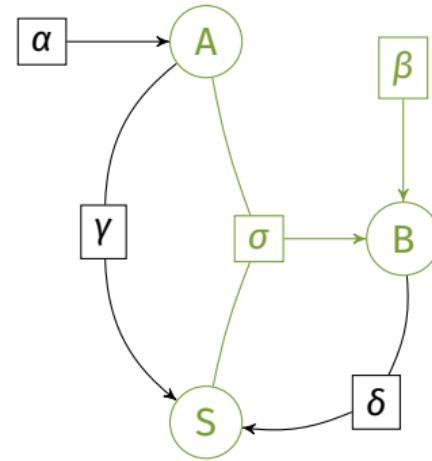
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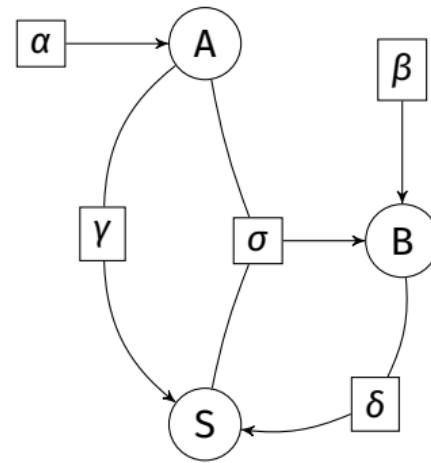
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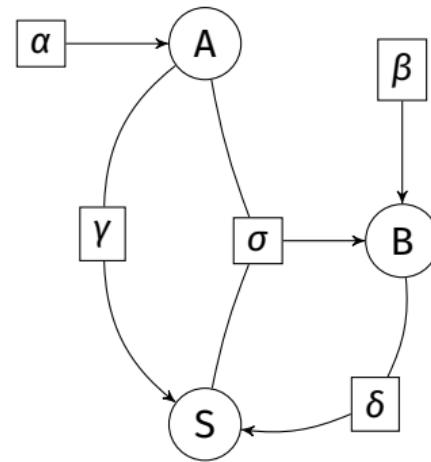
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## Value computation algorithm (example)

$$((G, \mathcal{CFG}^\emptyset), (\mathbb{K}, \emptyset, \oplus, \Omega), \text{wt}) \rightsquigarrow ((G, \mathcal{CFG}^\emptyset), (\mathbb{R}_0^1, 0, \max, \Omega_{\text{mul}}), \text{wt})$$

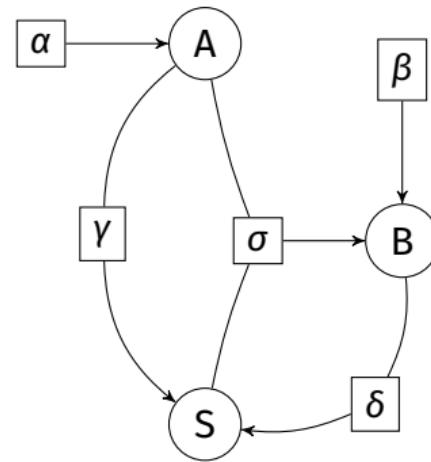
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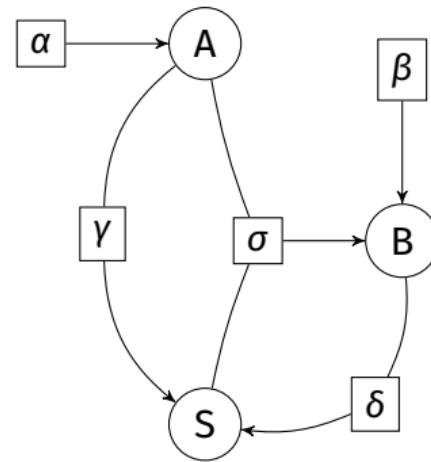
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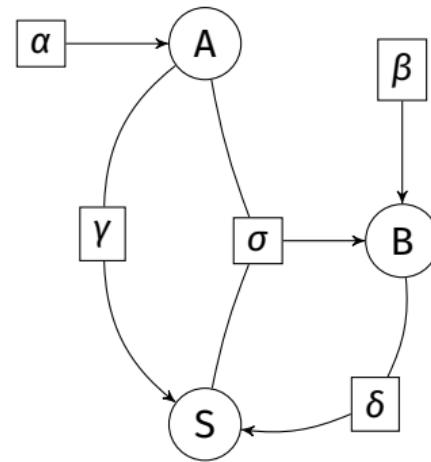
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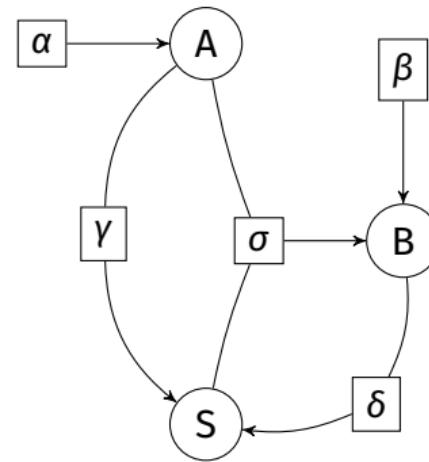
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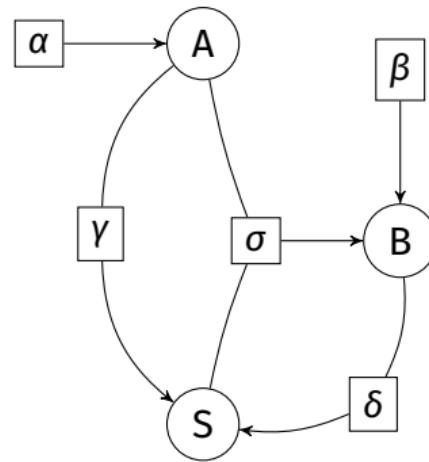
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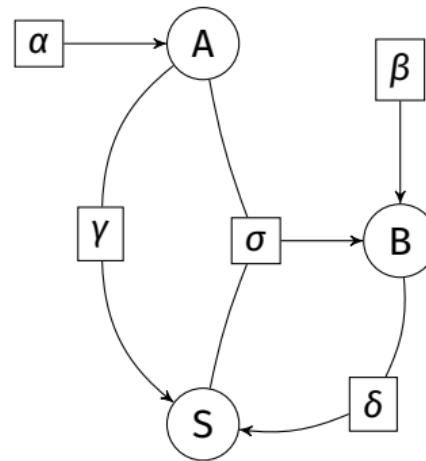
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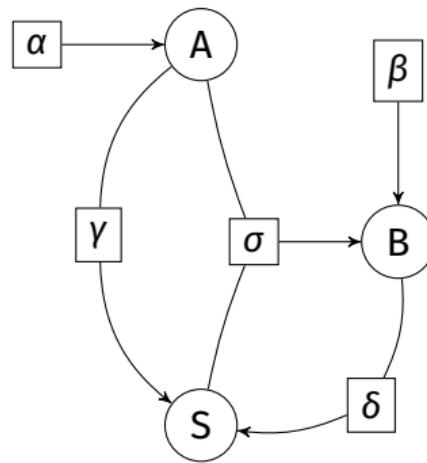
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$$\begin{matrix} S \\ A \\ B \end{matrix} \left( \begin{matrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{matrix} \right) \mapsto \left( \begin{matrix} 0.8 \cdot 0 & \max & 0.1 \cdot 0 \\ \omega_3() & & \\ \omega_4(k_2, k_1) \oplus \omega_5() & & \end{matrix} \right) = \begin{pmatrix} k_1 \\ k_2 \\ k_3 \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \left( \begin{matrix} \omega_1(k_2) \oplus \omega_2(k_3) \\ \omega_3() \\ \omega_4(k'_2, k'_1) \oplus \omega_5() \end{matrix} \right) = \begin{pmatrix} k'_1 \\ k'_2 \\ k'_3 \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \dots$$

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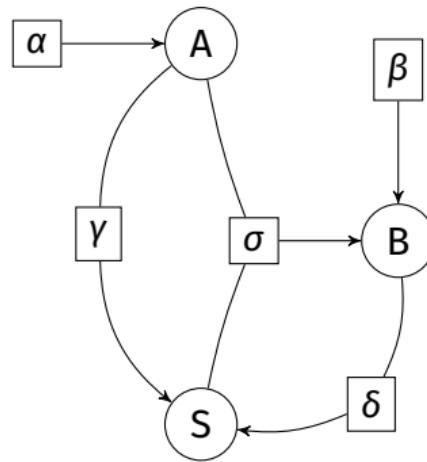
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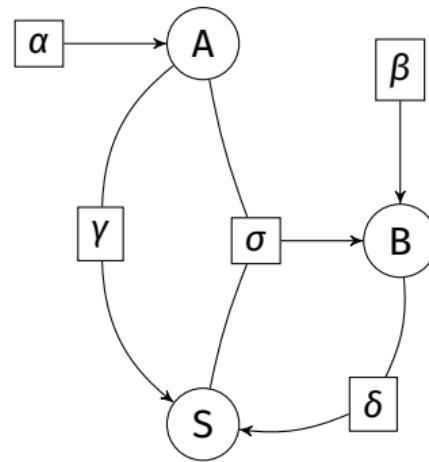
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$$\begin{matrix} S \\ A \\ B \end{matrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0.5 \\ \omega_4(k_2, k_1) \oplus \omega_5() \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} k_1 \\ k_2 \\ k_3 \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} \omega_1(k_2) \oplus \omega_2(k_3) \\ \omega_3() \\ \omega_4(k'_2, k'_1) \oplus \omega_5() \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} k'_1 \\ k'_2 \\ k'_3 \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \dots$$

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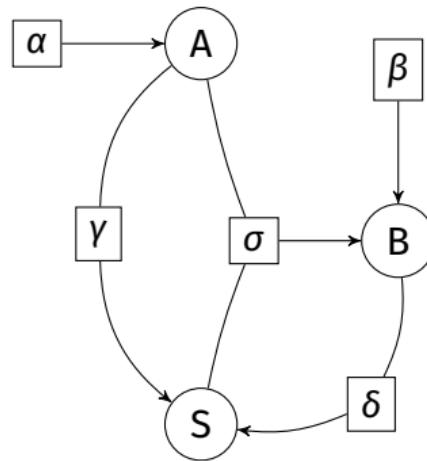
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$$\begin{matrix} S \\ A \\ B \end{matrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0.5 \\ 0.7 \cdot 0.5 \cdot 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} k_1 \\ k_2 \\ k_3 \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} \omega_1(k_2) \oplus \omega_2(k_3) \\ \omega_3() \\ \omega_4(k'_2, k'_1) \oplus \omega_5() \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} k'_1 \\ k'_2 \\ k'_3 \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \dots$$

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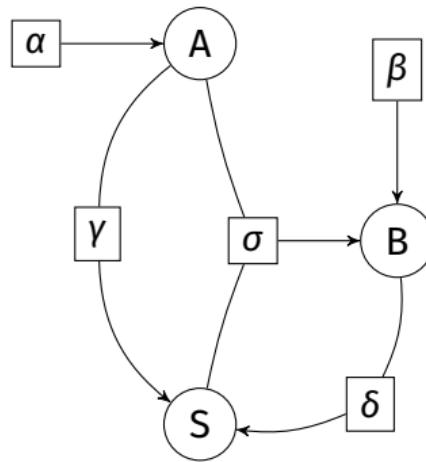
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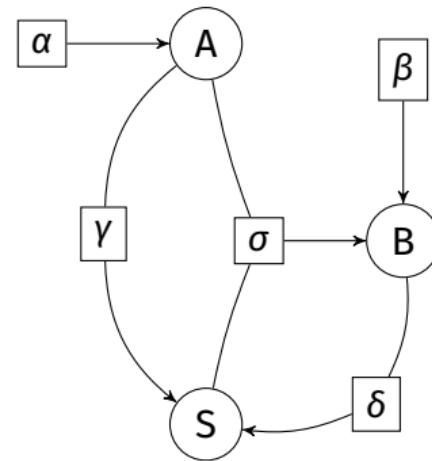
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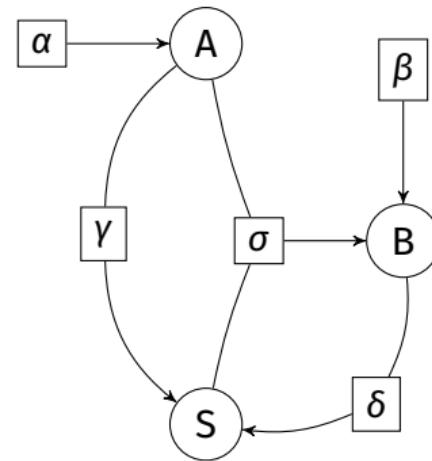
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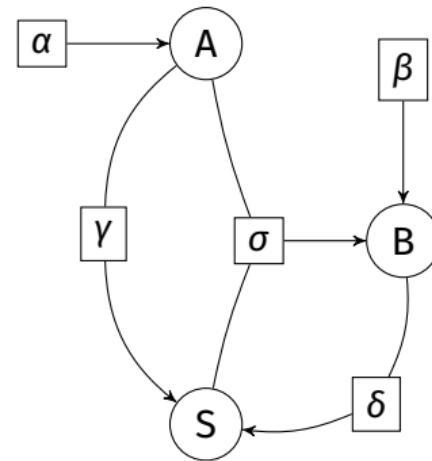
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$$\begin{matrix} S \\ A \\ B \end{matrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0.5 \\ 0.1 \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} 0.4 \\ \omega_3() \\ \omega_4(k'_2, k'_1) \oplus \omega_5() \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} k'_1 \\ k'_2 \\ k'_3 \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \dots$$

## Value computation algorithm (example)

$$((G, \mathcal{CFG}^\emptyset), (\mathbb{K}, \emptyset, \oplus, \Omega), \text{wt}) \rightsquigarrow ((G, \mathcal{CFG}^\emptyset), (\mathbb{R}_0^1, 0, \max, \Omega_{\text{mul}}), \text{wt})$$

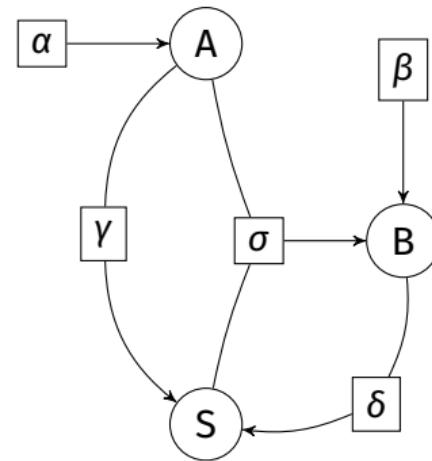
$$S \xrightarrow{0.8 \cdot k_1} \gamma(A)$$

$$S \xrightarrow{0.1 \cdot k_1} \delta(B)$$

$$A \xrightarrow{0.5} \alpha$$

$$B \xrightarrow{0.7 \cdot k_1 \cdot k_2} \sigma(A, S)$$

$$B \xrightarrow{0.1} \beta$$



$$\begin{matrix} S \\ A \\ B \end{matrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0.5 \\ 0.1 \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} 0.4 \\ 0.5 \\ \omega_4(k'_2, k'_1) \oplus \omega_5() \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} k'_1 \\ k'_2 \\ k'_3 \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \dots$$

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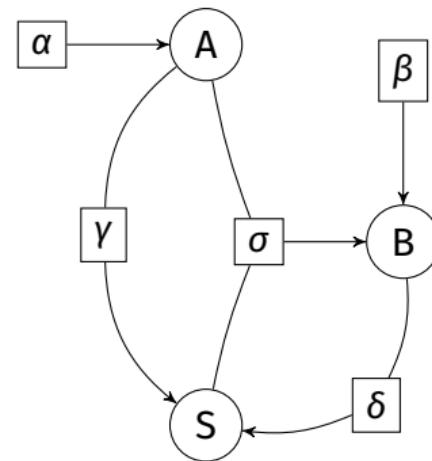
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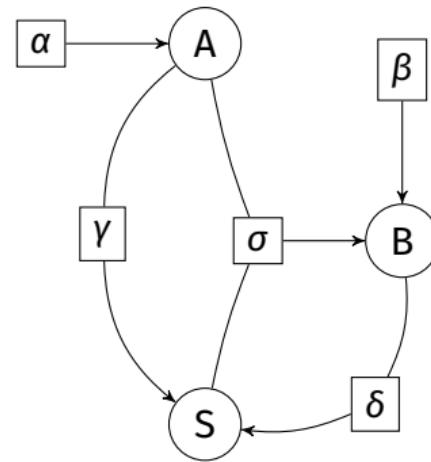
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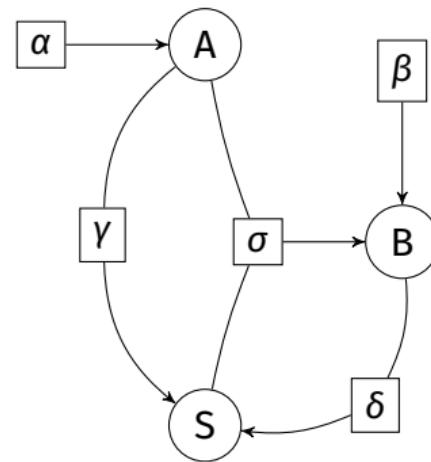
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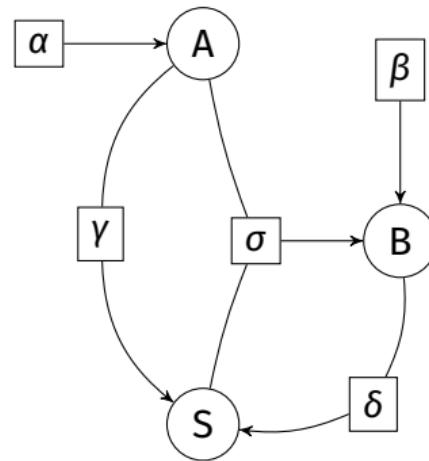
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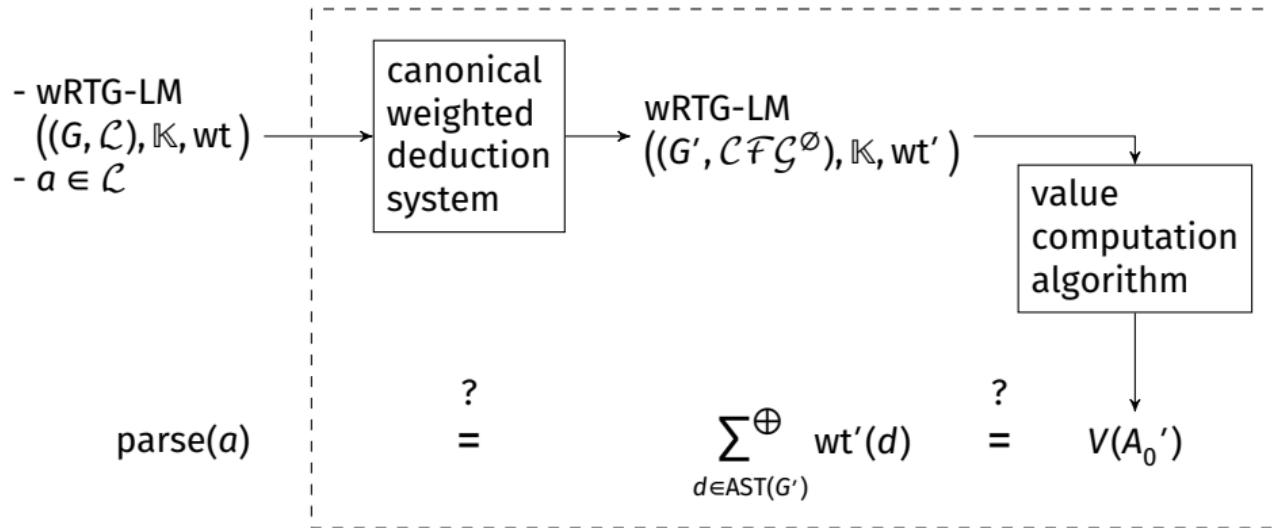
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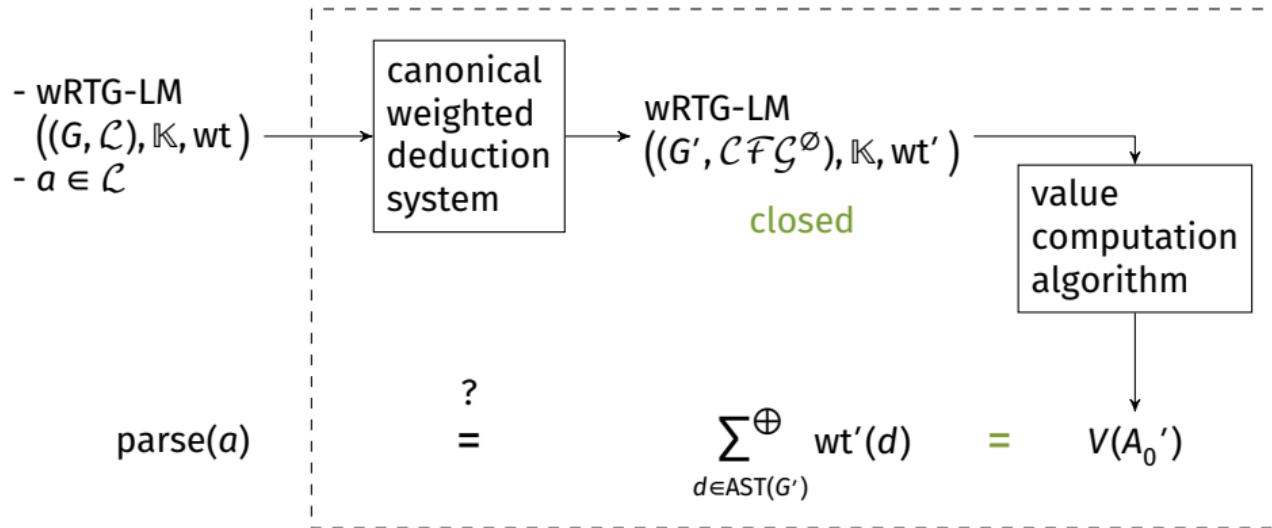
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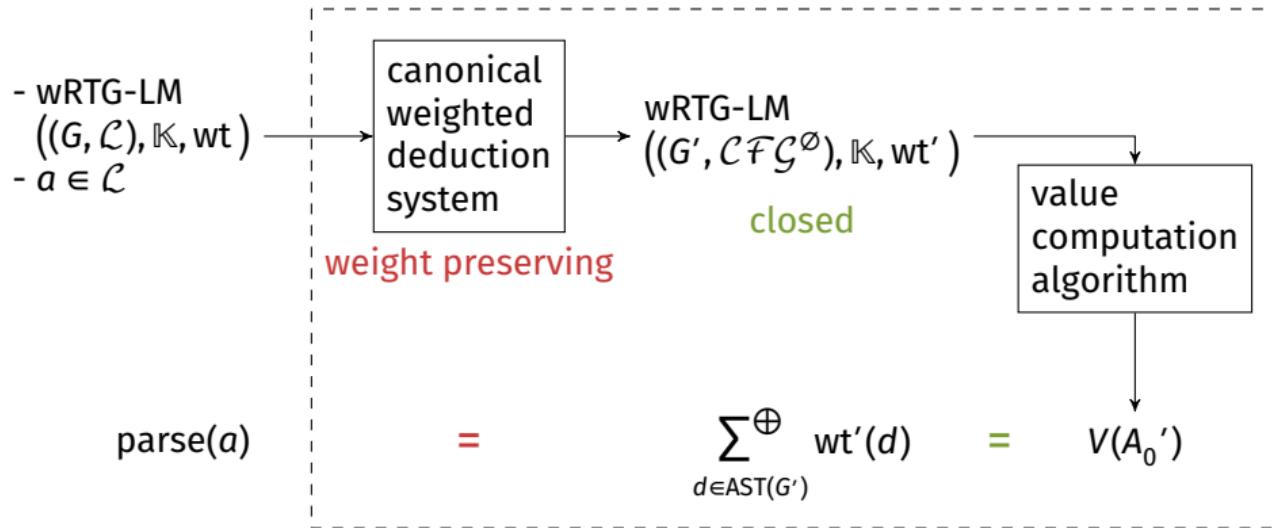
# Termination and correctness



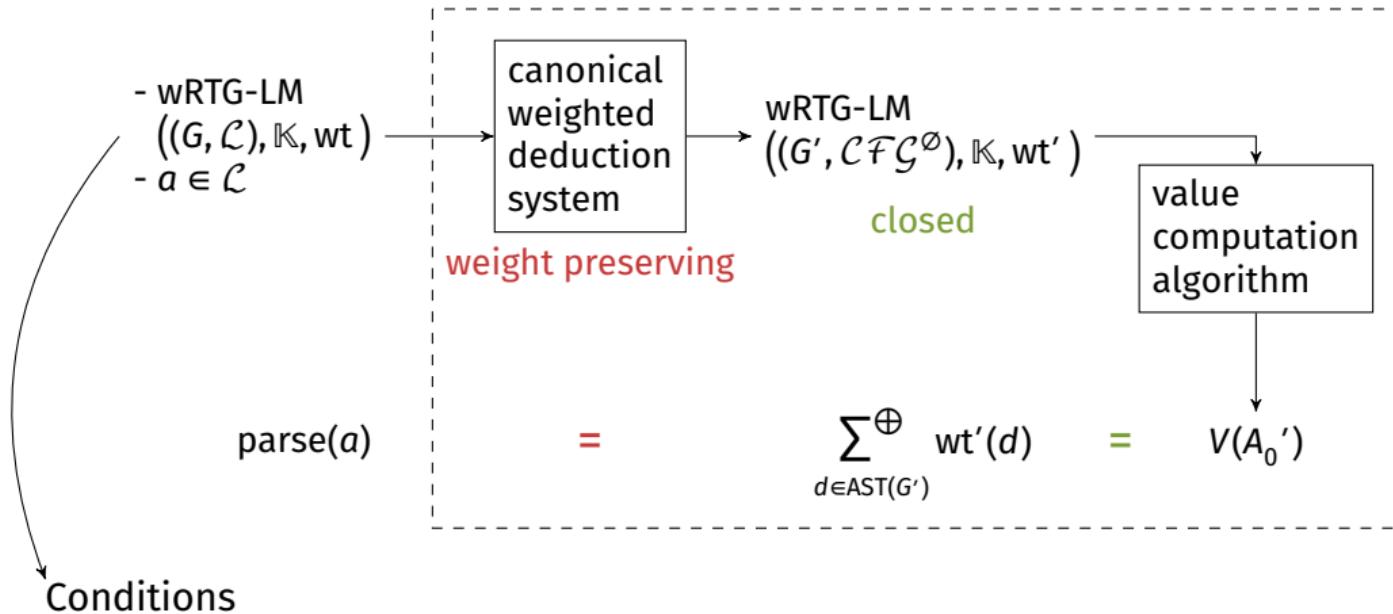
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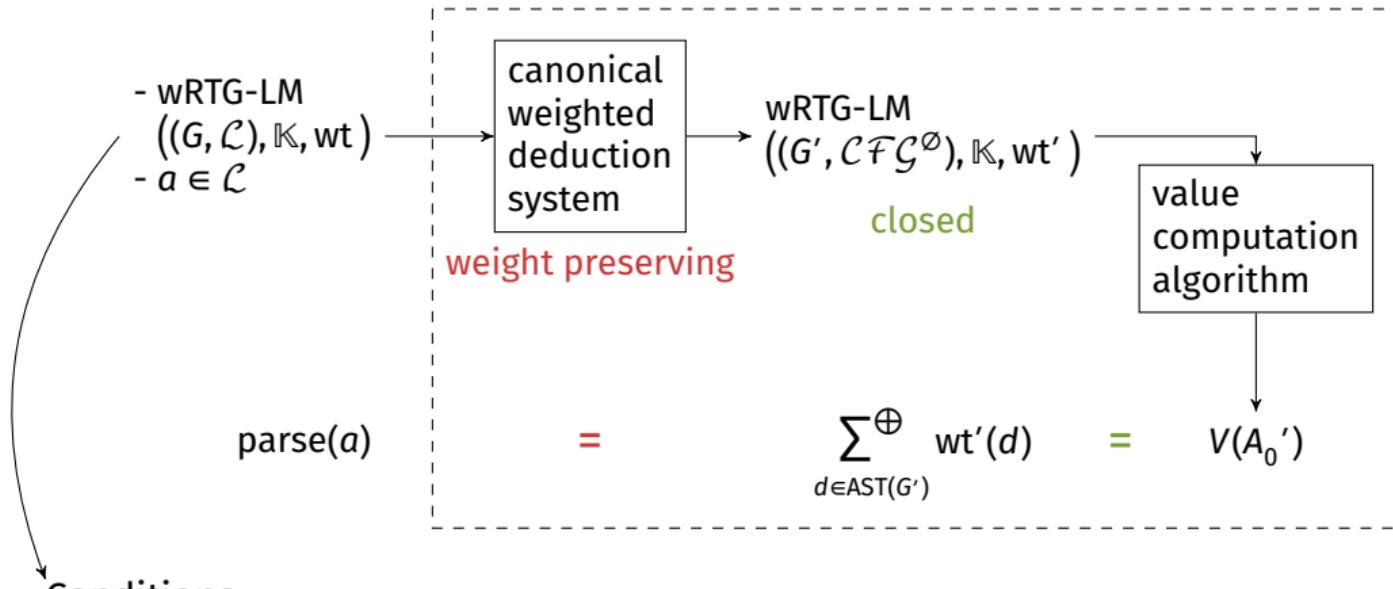
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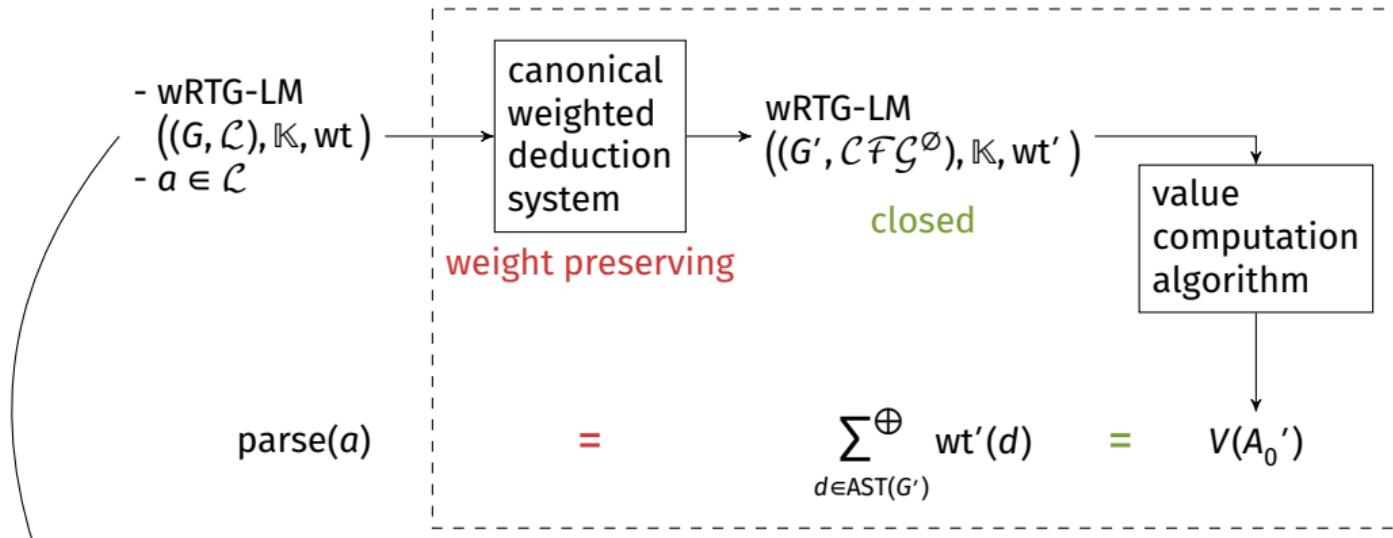


# Termination and correctness



- Sufficient:  $((G, \mathcal{L}), \mathbb{K}, \text{wt})$  is closed or nonlooping

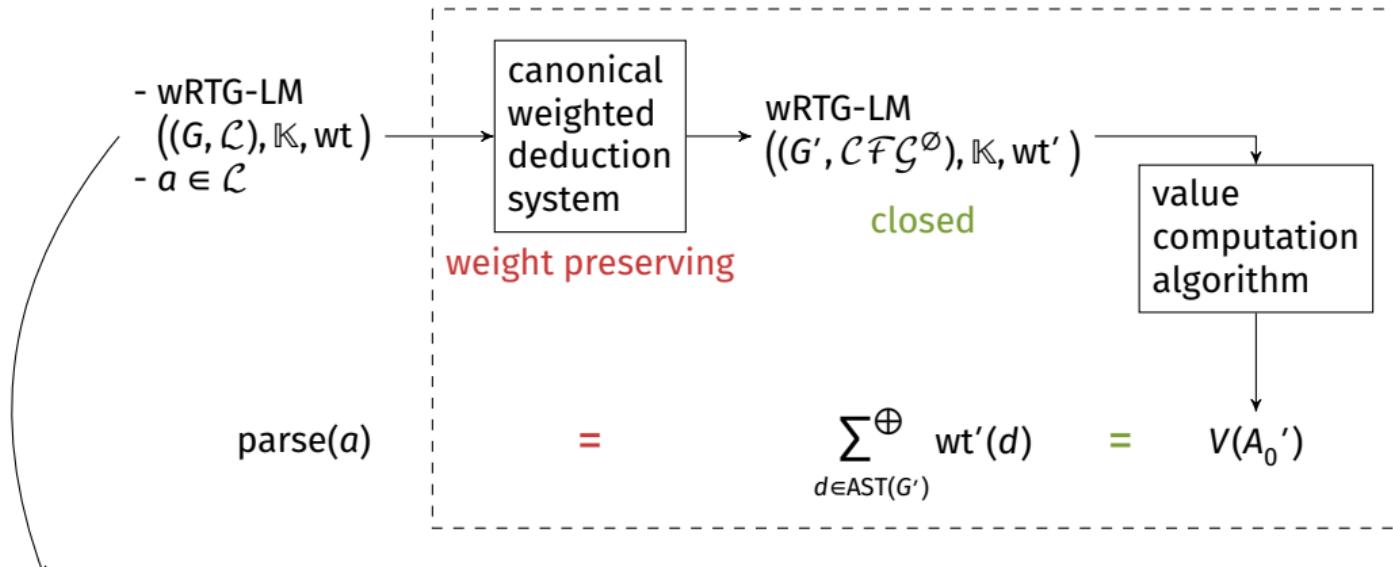
# Termination and correctness



## Conditions

- Sufficient:  $((G, \mathcal{L}), \mathbb{K}, \text{wt})$  is closed or nonlooping
- $\mathcal{L}$  is finitely decomposable

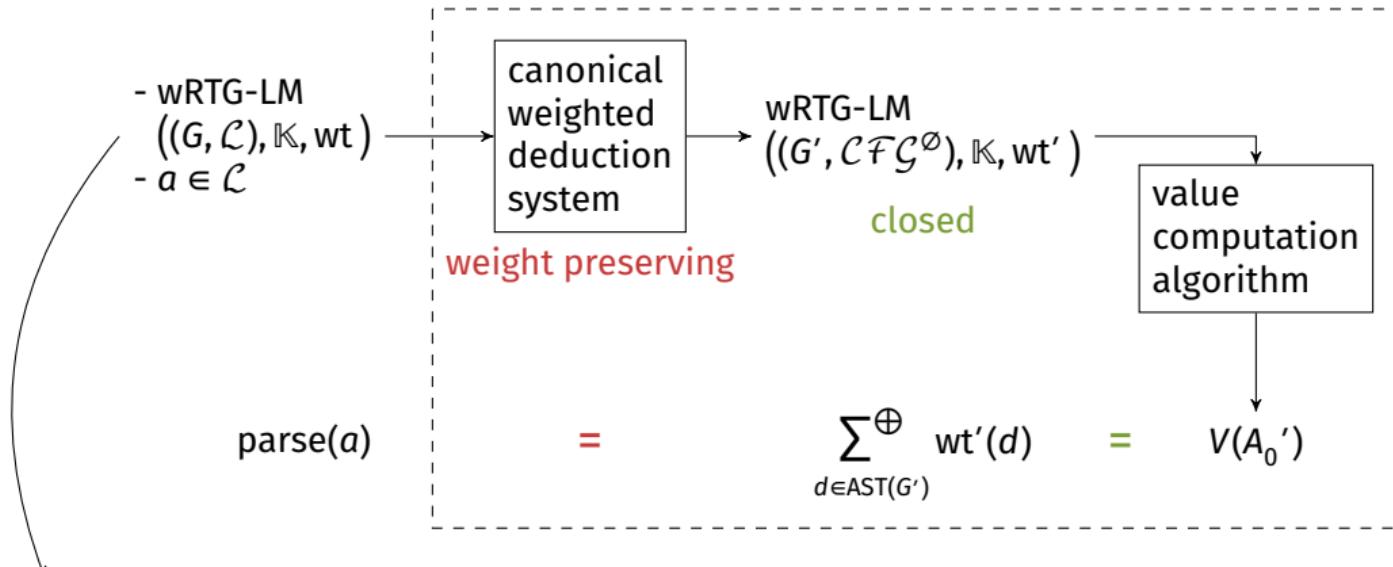
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## Conditions

- Sufficient:  $((G, \mathcal{L}), \mathbb{K}, \text{wt})$  is closed or nonlooping
  - e.g., acyclic RTGs, superior M-monoids, algebraic dynamic programming
- $\mathcal{L}$  is finitely decomposable

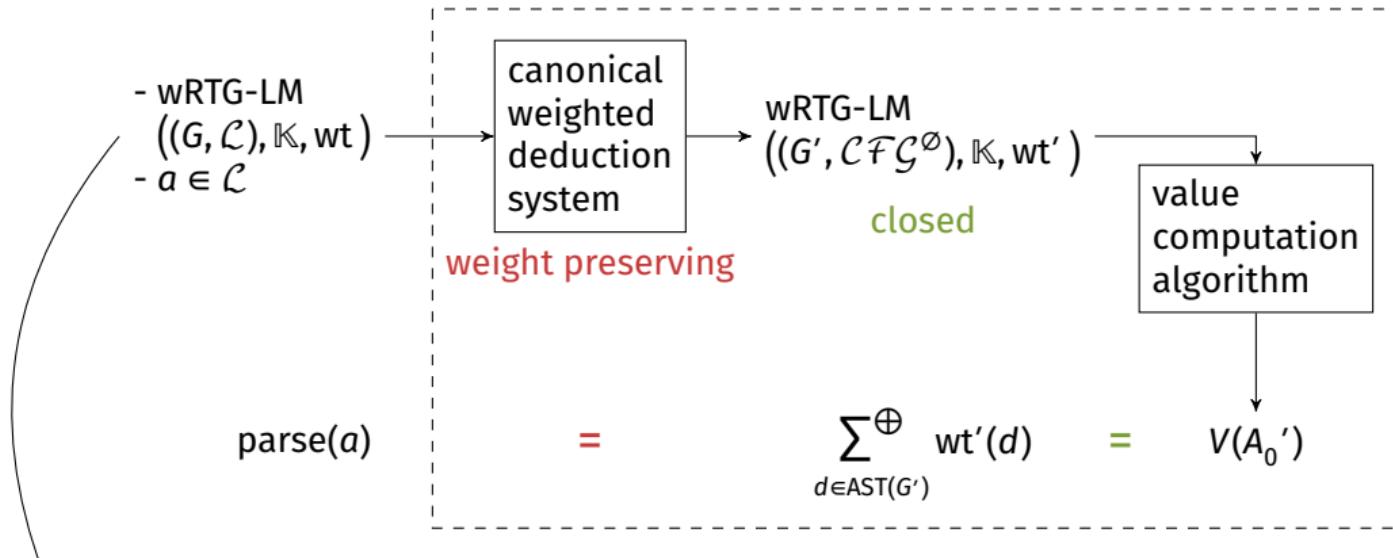
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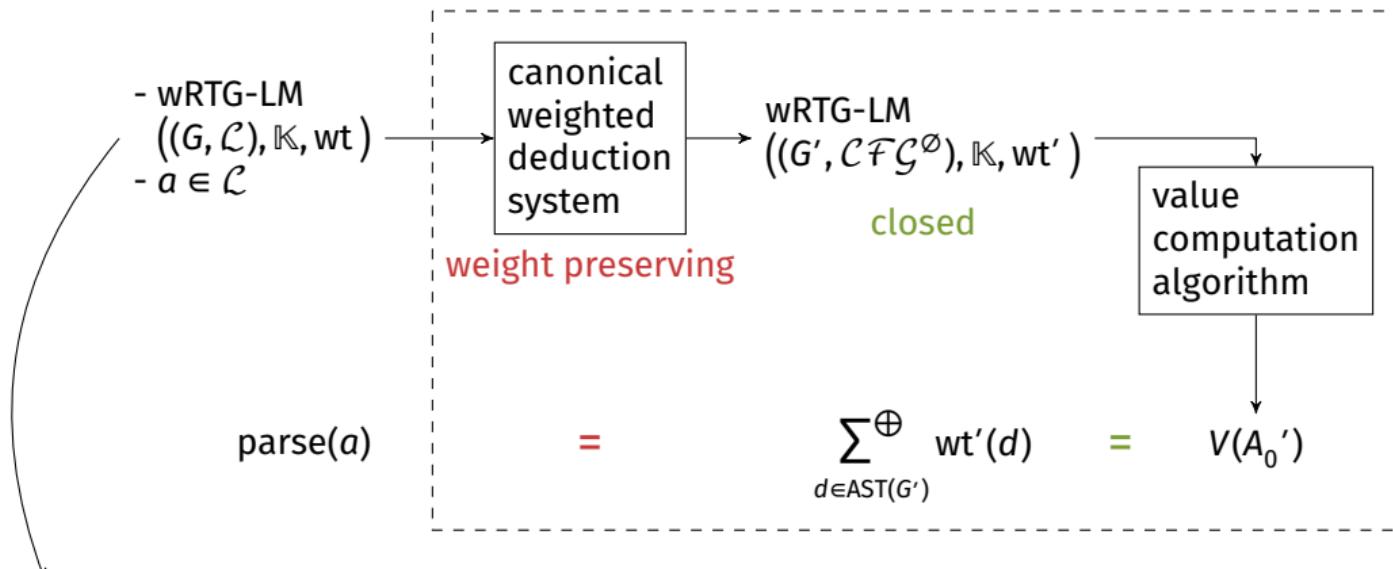
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# Termination and correctness



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Goodman (1999)

Nederhof (2003)

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## Canonical weighted deduction system

wRTG-LM  $((G, \mathcal{L}), \mathbb{K}, \text{wt})$  and  $a \in \mathcal{L} \rightsquigarrow$  wRTG-LM  $((G', \mathcal{CFG}^\emptyset), \mathbb{K}, \text{wt}')$

$$\frac{[A_1, a_1] \dots [A_m, a_m]}{[A, a_0]} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} A \rightarrow \sigma(A_1, \dots, A_m) \text{ is a rule} \\ a_0, a_1, \dots, a_m \in \text{factors}(a) \\ a_0 = \sigma(a_1, \dots, a_m) \end{array} \right.$$

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$$\frac{[A_0, \sigma, a]}{[A_0, a]} \quad \{A_0 \rightarrow \sigma(\dots) \text{ is a rule}\}$$

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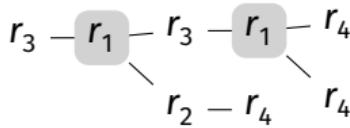
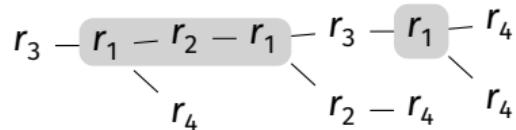
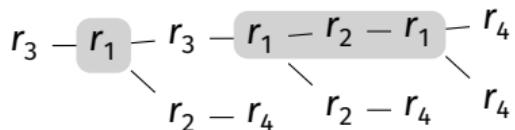
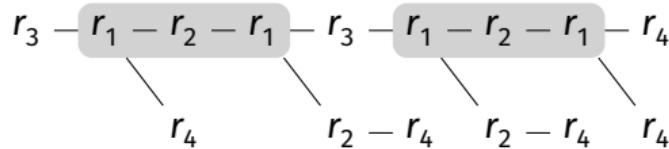
$$\frac{[A_0, \sigma, a]}{[A_0, a]} \quad \{A_0 \rightarrow \sigma(\dots) \text{ is a rule}\}$$

Weight preserving

- ① Bijection  $\psi: \text{AST}(G, a) \rightarrow \text{AST}(G')$
- ②  $\text{wt}(d) = \text{wt}'(\psi(d))$  for every  $d \in \text{AST}(G, a)$

# Closed wRTG-LMs

$\text{cutout}(d, \rho)$



# Closed wRTG-LMs

## Definition

Let  $c \in \mathbb{N}$ . A wRTG-LM  $\mathcal{G} = ((G, \mathcal{L}), \mathbb{K}, \text{wt})$  is  $c$ -closed if  $\mathbb{K}$  is distributive and d-complete, and for each  $d \in T_R$  and cyclic string  $\rho \in R^*$  the following holds: if there is a  $(c, \rho)$ -cyclic path in  $d$ , then

$$\text{wt}(d)_{\mathbb{K}} \oplus \bigoplus_{d \in \text{cutout}(d, \rho)} \text{wt}(d)_{\mathbb{K}} = \bigoplus_{d \in \text{cutout}(d, \rho)} \text{wt}(d)_{\mathbb{K}} .$$

$\text{AST}(G)^{(c)}$ : each cycle  
at most  $c$  times

closed, distributive, d-complete



## Theorem

For every  $c \in \mathbb{N}$  and  $c$ -closed wRTG-LM  $((G, \mathcal{L}), \mathbb{K}, \text{wt})$  the following holds:

$$\sum_{d \in \text{AST}(G')}^{\oplus} \text{wt}(d)_{\mathbb{K}} = \bigoplus_{d \in \text{AST}(G)^{(c)}} \text{wt}(d)_{\mathbb{K}} .$$