

# A Transformational Approach to Resource Analysis with Typed-Norms

Elvira Albert<sup>1</sup>, Samir Genaim<sup>1</sup>, and Raúl Gutiérrez<sup>2,3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Universidad Complutense de Madrid

<sup>2</sup>Universidad Politécnica de Madrid

<sup>3</sup>Universitat Politècnica de València

Universidad Complutense de Madrid

June 14, 2016

Madrid, Spain

# Motivation

- **Automated resource analysis** needs to infer how the sizes of data are modified along program's execution.
- **Norms** define how the size of term are computed (*list-length*, *tree-depth*, *term-size*, ...).
- **Type-norms** allow defining norms based on type information.
- The choice of the right norm is crucial to obtain a proof for **termination** and get accurate upper and lower **bounds**.
- Allowing **multiple norms** simultaneously give us more chances to success, but the efficiency of the analysis can be degraded considerably.

# Main Contribution

- 1 We propose a transformational approach to use multiple type-norms in resource analysis:
  - 1 transform the program into an **intermediate abstract program** in which the relation among data and control flow are preserved,
  - 2 from such intermediate abstract program, together with a the size relations, we obtain a **cost relation system**, in which each variable is abstracted with respect to all considered norms valid for its type,
  - 3 if a solution is obtained from the cost relation system constraints (using a constraint solver), then the solution is transformed into upper and lower resource bounds automatically.
- 2 we outline an algorithm for the inference of typed-norms which can detect which norms are useful to later infer the resource consumption, and discard norms that are useless for this purpose.

# Outline

- 1 Leading Example
- 2 Size Abstraction using Typed-Norms
- 3 Inference of Typed-Norms
- 4 Experiments
- 5 Conclusions

## Example: A Simple Functional Language

```
1 def Int fibonacci(Int n)
2   = case (n <= 0) {
3     true => case n {
4         0 => 0 ;
5         1 => 1 ;
6         m => fibonacci(m - 1) + fibonacci(m - 2) ;
7     } ;
8     false => -1 ;
9   };
10
11 def List<Int> fibonacci_list(List<Int> l)
12 = case l {
13   Nil => Nil ;
14   Cons(n,rest_l) => Cons(fibonacci(n),fibonacci_list(rest_l)) ;
15 };
```

# Intermediate Form: An Abstract Syntax

$$r ::= m(\bar{x}, y) \mapsto g, b_1, \dots, b_n.$$
$$b ::= x := t \mid m(\bar{x}, y)$$
$$g ::= \text{true} \mid g \wedge g \mid e \text{ op } e \mid \text{match}(x, t) \mid \text{nonmatch}(x, t)$$
$$t ::= e \mid \text{Co}(\bar{t})$$
$$e ::= x \mid n \mid e + e \mid e - e$$

where  $\text{op} \in \{>, =, \geq\}$ ,  $m(\bar{x}, \bar{y})$  is the *head* of the rule,  $g$  specifies the conditions for the rule to be applicable and  $b_1, \dots, b_n$  is the rule's *body*.

## Example: Intermediate Representation

fibonacci\_list(xs,ys)

↳ case<sub>0</sub>(xs,ys).

case<sub>0</sub>(xs,ys)

↳ match(xs,Nil),  
ys := Nil.

case<sub>0</sub>(xs,ys)

↳ nonmatch(xs,Nil),  
match(xs,Cons(n,zs)),  
fibonacci(n,x),  
fibonacci\_list(zs,ws),  
ys := Cons(x,ws).

fibonacci(n,m)

↳ x := 0,  
case<sub>1</sub>(x,n,m).

case<sub>1</sub>(x,n,m)

↳ n ≥ x,  
case<sub>2</sub>(n,m).

case<sub>1</sub>(x,n,m)

↳ n < x,  
m := -1.

case<sub>2</sub>(n,m)

↳ match(n,0),  
m := 0.

case<sub>2</sub>(n,m)

↳ nonmatch(n,0),  
match(n,1),  
m := 1.

case<sub>2</sub>(n,m)

↳ nonmatch(n,0),  
nonmatch(n,1),  
match(n,x),  
y := x - 1,  
fibonacci(y,z),  
v := x - 2,  
fibonacci(v,w),  
m := z + w.

# Outline

- 1 Leading Example
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# Term Size Norm

$$\|t\|_{ts} = \begin{cases} 1 + \sum_{i=1}^n \|t_i\|_{ts} & \text{if } t = \text{Co}(t_1, \dots, t_n) \\ 1 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

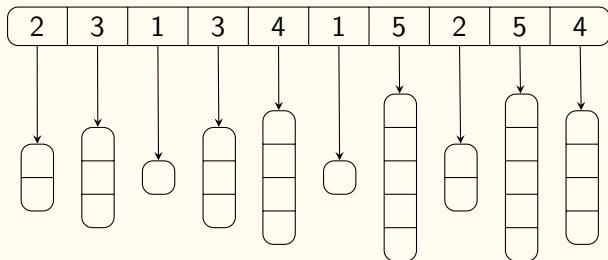
## Example: Fibonacci List

2	3	1	3	4	1	5	2	5	4
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

# Term Size Norm

$$\|t\|_{ts} = \begin{cases} 1 + \sum_{i=1}^n \|t_i\|_{ts} & \text{if } t = \text{Co}(t_1, \dots, t_n) \\ 1 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

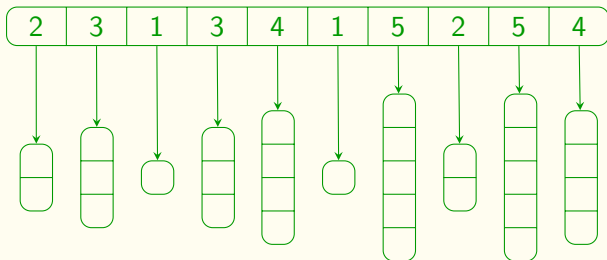
## Example: Fibonacci List



# Term Size Norm

$$\|t\|_{ts} = \begin{cases} 1 + \sum_{i=1}^n \|t_i\|_{ts} & \text{if } t = \text{Co}(t_1, \dots, t_n) \\ 1 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

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## Example: Fibonacci List

2	3	1	3	4	1	5	2	5	4
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

## Complexity (Upper Bound): Fibonacci List

$$O(l_{ts} \times 2^{l_{ts}})$$

# Typed-Norms

$$\|t\|_{\sigma} = \begin{cases} t & \sigma = \text{Int and } t \text{ is an integer} \\ \text{length}(t) & \sigma = \text{String and } t \text{ is a string} \\ 1 + \sum_{i=1}^n \|t_i\|_{\sigma} & \text{if } t = \text{Co}(t_1, \dots, t_n) \text{ and } \text{type}(t) = \sigma \\ \sum_{i=1}^n \|t_i\|_{\sigma} & \text{if } t = \text{Co}(t_1, \dots, t_n) \text{ and } \text{type}(t) \neq \sigma \end{cases}$$

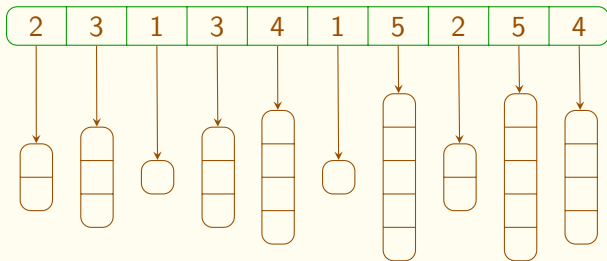
## Example: Fibonacci List

2	3	1	3	4	1	5	2	5	4
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# Typed-Norms

$$\|t\|_{\sigma} = \begin{cases} t & \sigma = \text{Int and } t \text{ is an integer} \\ \text{length}(t) & \sigma = \text{String and } t \text{ is an string} \\ 1 + \sum_{i=1}^n \|t_i\|_{\sigma} & \text{if } t = \text{Co}(t_1, \dots, t_n) \text{ and } \text{type}(t) = \sigma \\ \sum_{i=1}^n \|t_i\|_{\sigma} & \text{if } t = \text{Co}(t_1, \dots, t_n) \text{ and } \text{type}(t) \neq \sigma \end{cases}$$

## Example: Fibonacci List



# Typed-Norms

$$\|t\|_{\sigma} = \begin{cases} t & \sigma = \text{Int and } t \text{ is an integer} \\ \text{length}(t) & \sigma = \text{String and } t \text{ is a string} \\ 1 + \sum_{i=1}^n \|t_i\|_{\sigma} & \text{if } t = \text{Co}(t_1, \dots, t_n) \text{ and } \text{type}(t) = \sigma \\ \sum_{i=1}^n \|t_i\|_{\sigma} & \text{if } t = \text{Co}(t_1, \dots, t_n) \text{ and } \text{type}(t) \neq \sigma \end{cases}$$

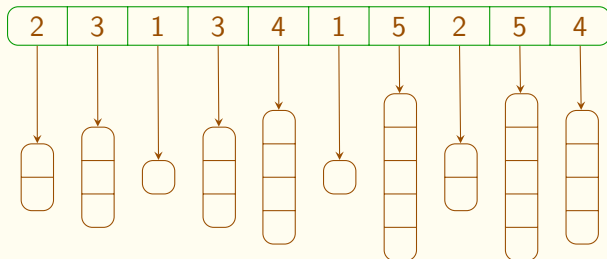
$\sigma = \text{Int}$  and  $t$  is an integer

$\sigma = \text{String}$  and  $t$  is a string

if  $t = \text{Co}(t_1, \dots, t_n)$  and  $\text{type}(t) = \sigma$

if  $t = \text{Co}(t_1, \dots, t_n)$  and  $\text{type}(t) \neq \sigma$

## Example: Fibonacci List



# Typed-Norms

$$\|t\|_{\sigma} = \begin{cases} t & \sigma = \text{Int and } t \text{ is an integer} \\ \text{length}(t) & \sigma = \text{String and } t \text{ is a string} \\ 1 + \sum_{i=1}^n \|t_i\|_{\sigma} & \text{if } t = \text{Co}(t_1, \dots, t_n) \text{ and } \text{typet} = \sigma \\ \max_{i=1}^n \|t_i\|_{\sigma} & \text{if } t = \text{Co}(t_1, \dots, t_n) \text{ and } \text{typet} \neq \sigma \end{cases}$$

## Example: Fibonacci List



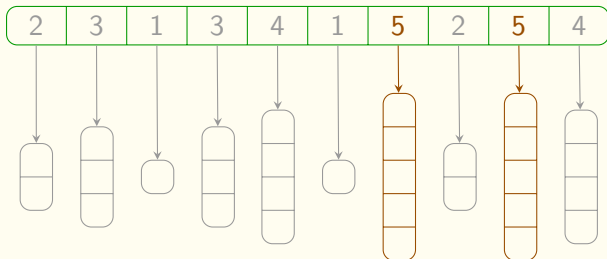


# Typed-Norms

$$\|t\|_{\sigma} = \begin{cases} t & \\ \text{length}(t) & \\ 1 + \sum_{i=1}^n \|t_i\|_{\sigma} & \\ \max_{i=1}^n \|t_i\|_{\sigma} & \end{cases}$$

$\sigma = \text{Int}$  and  $t$  is an integer  
 $\sigma = \text{String}$  and  $t$  is a string  
if  $t = \text{Co}(t_1, \dots, t_n)$  and  $\text{typet} = \sigma$   
if  $t = \text{Co}(t_1, \dots, t_n)$  and  $\text{typet} \neq \sigma$

## Example: Fibonacci List

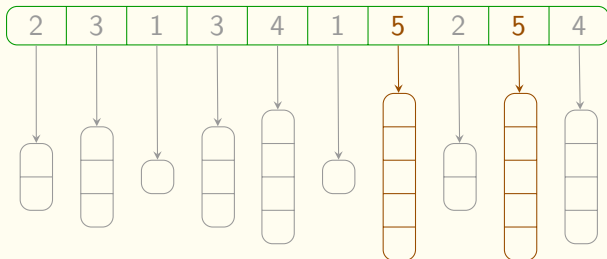


# Typed-Norms

$$\|t\|_{\sigma} = \begin{cases} t & \\ \text{length}(t) & \\ 1 + \sum_{i=1}^n \|t_i\|_{\sigma} & \\ \max_{i=1}^n \|t_i\|_{\sigma} & \end{cases}$$

$\sigma = \text{Int}$  and  $t$  is an integer  
 $\sigma = \text{String}$  and  $t$  is a string  
if  $t = \text{Co}(t_1, \dots, t_n)$  and  $\text{typet} = \sigma$   
if  $t = \text{Co}(t_1, \dots, t_n)$  and  $\text{typet} \neq \sigma$

## Example: Fibonacci List



# Size Abstraction Transformation

- Given a program  $P$ , its size abstraction  $P^\alpha$  is a program obtained by replacing each rule  $p(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) \mapsto g, b_1, \dots, b_n \in P$  by  $p(\bar{X}, \bar{Y}) \mapsto g^\alpha, b_1^\alpha, \dots, b_n^\alpha$  where:
  - $g_1 \wedge g_2$  is transformed into  $g_1^\alpha \wedge g_2^\alpha$ ,
  - $nonmatch(x, t)$  is transformed into  $true$ ,
  - $p(\bar{x}, \bar{y})$  is transformed into  $p(\bar{X}, \bar{Y})$ ,
  - $match(x, t)$  and  $x := t$  is transformed into  $\wedge\{X_\sigma = \|t\|_\sigma \mid \sigma \in typed\_norms(x)\}$ , where  $typed\_norms(x)$  corresponds to the set of types we want  $x$  to be measured,
  - $e_1 op e_2$  is transformed into  $(e_1 op e_2)[y/Y_{Int}]$  if  $Int \in typed\_norms(x)$  and  $true$  otherwise.

## Example: Size Abstraction

```
fibonacci_list(xs,ys)
  ↦ case0(xs,ys).
case0(xs,ys)
  ↦ match(xs,Nil),
     ys := Nil.
case0(xs,ys)
  ↦ nonmatch(xs,Nil),
     match(xs,Cons(n,zs))
     fibonacci(n,x),
     fibonacci_list(zs,ws),
     ys := Cons(x,ws)
fibonacci(n,m)
  ↦ x := 0,
     case1(x,n,m).
case1(x,n,m)
  ↦ n ≥ x,
     case2(n,m).
```

```
case1(x,n,m)
  ↦ n < x,
     m := -1.
case2(n,m)
  ↦ match(n,0),
     m := 0.
case2(n,m)
  ↦ nonmatch(n,0),
     match(n,1),
     m := 1.
case2(n,m)
  ↦ nonmatch(n,0),
     nonmatch(n,1),
     match(n,x),
     y := x - 1,
     fibonacci(y,z),
     v := x - 2,
     fibonacci(v,w),
     m := z + w.
```

## Example: Size Abstraction

```
fibonacci_list(xs,ys)
  ↦ case0(xs,ys).
case0(xs,ys)
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     match(xs,Cons(n,zs)),
     fibonacci(n,x),
     fibonacci_list(zs,ws),
     ys := Cons(x,ws)
fibonacci(n,m)
  ↦ x := 0,
     case1(x,n,m).
case1(x,n,m)
  ↦ n ≥ x,
     case2(n,m).
```

```
case1(x,n,m)
  ↦ n < x,
     m := -1.
```

```
fibonacci_list(XSI,XSL,YSI,YSL)
  ↦ case0(XSI,XSL,YSI,YSL).
```

```
case2(n,m)
  ↦ nonmatch(n,0),
     match(n,1),
     m := 1.
```

```
case2(n,m)
  ↦ nonmatch(n,0),
     nonmatch(n,1),
     match(n,x),
     y := x - 1,
     fibonacci(y,z),
     v := x - 2,
     fibonacci(v,w),
     m := z + w.
```

## Example: Size Abstraction

$\text{fibonacci\_list}(XS_I, XS_L, YS_I, YS_L)$   
 $\mapsto \text{case}_0(XS_I, XS_L, YS_I, YS_L).$

$\text{case}_0(xs, ys)$   
 $\mapsto \text{match}(xs, \text{Nil}),$   
 $ys := \text{Nil}.$

$\text{case}_0(xs, ys)$   
 $\mapsto \text{nonmatch}(xs, \text{Nil}),$   
 $\text{match}(xs, \text{Cons}(n, zs))$   
 $\text{fibonacci}(n, x),$   
 $\text{fibonacci\_list}(zs, ws),$   
 $ys := \text{Cons}(x, ws)$

$\text{fibonacci}(n, m)$   
 $\mapsto x := 0,$   
 $\text{case}_1(x, n, m).$

$\text{case}_1(x, n, m)$   
 $\mapsto n \geq x,$   
 $\text{case}_2(n, m).$

$\text{case}_1(x, n, m)$   
 $\mapsto n < x,$   
 $m := -1.$

$\text{case}_0(XS_I, XS_L, YS_I, YS_L)$   
 $\mapsto \{XS_L = 1\},$

$\text{case}_2(n, m)$   
 $\mapsto \text{nonmatch}(n, 0),$   
 $\text{match}(n, 1),$   
 $m := 1.$

$\text{case}_2(n, m)$   
 $\mapsto \text{nonmatch}(n, 0),$   
 $\text{nonmatch}(n, 1),$   
 $\text{match}(n, x),$   
 $y := x - 1,$   
 $\text{fibonacci}(y, z),$   
 $v := x - 2,$   
 $\text{fibonacci}(v, w),$   
 $m := z + w.$

## Example: Size Abstraction

```
fibonacci_list( $XS_I, XS_L, YS_I, YS_L$ )  
   $\mapsto$  case0( $XS_I, XS_L, YS_I, YS_L$ ).  
case0( $XS_I, XS_L, YS_I, YS_L$ )  
   $\mapsto$  { $XS_L = 1$ },  
         $ys := Nil$ .  
case0( $xs, ys$ )  
   $\mapsto$  nonmatch( $xs, Nil$ ),  
        match( $xs, Cons(n, zs)$ )  
        fibonacci( $n, x$ ),  
        fibonacci_list( $zs, ws$ ),  
         $ys := Cons(x, ws)$ )  
fibonacci( $n, m$ )  
   $\mapsto$   $x := 0$ ,  
        case1( $x, n, m$ ).  
case1( $x, n, m$ )  
   $\mapsto$   $n \geq x$ ,  
        case2( $n, m$ ).
```

```
case1( $x, n, m$ )  
   $\mapsto$   $n < x$ ,  
         $m := -1$ .  
case2( $n, m$ )  
   $\mapsto$   $m := 0$ .  
case2( $n, m$ )  
   $\mapsto$  nonmatch( $n, 0$ ),  
        match( $n, 1$ ),  
         $m := 1$ .  
case2( $n, m$ )  
   $\mapsto$  nonmatch( $n, 0$ ),  
        nonmatch( $n, 1$ ),  
        match( $n, x$ ),  
         $y := x - 1$ ,  
        fibonacci( $y, z$ ),  
         $v := x - 2$ ,  
        fibonacci( $v, w$ ),  
         $m := z + w$ .
```

## Example: Size Abstraction

$\text{fibonacci\_list}(XS_I, XS_L, YS_I, YS_L)$   
 $\mapsto \text{case}_0(XS_I, XS_L, YS_I, YS_L).$

$\text{case}_0(XS_I, XS_L, YS_I, YS_L)$

$\mapsto \{XS_L = 1\},$   
 $\{YS_L = 1\}.$

$\text{case}_0(xs, ys)$

$\mapsto \text{nonmatch}(xs, \text{Nil}),$   
 $\text{match}(xs, \text{Cons}(n, zs))$   
 $\text{fibonacci}(n, x),$   
 $\text{fibonacci\_list}(zs, ws),$   
 $ys := \text{Cons}(x, ws)$

$\text{fibonacci}(n, m)$

$\mapsto x := 0,$   
 $\text{case}_1(x, n, m).$

$\text{case}_1(x, n, m)$

$\mapsto n \geq x,$   
 $\text{case}_2(n, m).$

$\text{case}_1(x, n, m)$

$\mapsto n < x,$   
 $m := -1.$

$\text{case}_0(XS_I, XS_L, YS_I, YS_L)$

$\mapsto \text{true},$

$\text{case}_2(n, m)$

$\mapsto \text{nonmatch}(n, 0),$   
 $\text{match}(n, 1),$   
 $m := 1.$

$\text{case}_2(n, m)$

$\mapsto \text{nonmatch}(n, 0),$   
 $\text{nonmatch}(n, 1),$   
 $\text{match}(n, x),$   
 $y := x - 1,$   
 $\text{fibonacci}(y, z),$   
 $v := x - 2,$   
 $\text{fibonacci}(v, w),$   
 $m := z + w.$



## Example: Size Abstraction

$\text{fibonacci\_list}(XS_I, XS_L, YS_I, YS_L)$   
 $\mapsto \text{case}_0(XS_I, XS_L, YS_I, YS_L).$

$\text{case}_0(XS_I, XS_L, YS_I, YS_L)$

$\mapsto \{XS_L = 1\},$   
 $\{YS_L = 1\}.$

$\text{case}_0(XS_I, XS_L, YS_I, YS_L)$

$\mapsto \text{match}(xs, \text{Cons}(n, zs))$   
 $\text{fibonacci}(n, x),$   
 $\text{fibonacci\_list}(zs, ws),$   
 $ys := \text{Cons}(x, ws)$

$\text{fibonacci}(n, m)$

$\mapsto x := 0,$   
 $\text{case}_1(x, n, m).$

$\text{case}_1(x, n, m)$

$\mapsto n \geq x,$   
 $\text{case}_2(n, m).$

$\text{case}_1(x, n, m)$

$\mapsto n < x,$   
 $m := -1.$

$\{XS_I \geq N_I, XS_I \geq ZS_I,$   
 $XS_L = ZS_L + 1, ZS_L \geq 1\},$

$\text{case}_2(n, m)$

$\mapsto \text{nonmatch}(n, 0),$   
 $\text{match}(n, 1),$   
 $m := 1.$

$\text{case}_2(n, m)$

$\mapsto \text{nonmatch}(n, 0),$   
 $\text{nonmatch}(n, 1),$   
 $\text{match}(n, x),$   
 $y := x - 1,$   
 $\text{fibonacci}(y, z),$   
 $v := x - 2,$   
 $\text{fibonacci}(v, w),$   
 $m := z + w.$

## Example: Size Abstraction

```
fibonacci_list( $XS_I, XS_L, YS_I, YS_L$ )  
   $\mapsto$  case0( $XS_I, XS_L, YS_I, YS_L$ ).  
case0( $XS_I, XS_L, YS_I, YS_L$ )  
   $\mapsto$  { $XS_L = 1$ },  
       { $YS_L = 1$ }.  
case0( $XS_I, XS_L, YS_I, YS_L$ )  
   $\mapsto$  { $XS_I \geq N_I, XS_I \geq ZS_I,$   
        $XS_L = ZS_L + 1, ZS_L \geq 1$ },  
       fibonacci( $n, x$ ),  
       fibonacci_list( $zs, ws$ ),  
        $ys := \text{Cons}(x, ws)$ )  
fibonacci( $n, m$ )  
   $\mapsto$   $x := 0,$   
       case1( $x, n, m$ ).  
case1( $x, n, m$ )  
   $\mapsto$   $n \geq x,$   
       case2( $n, m$ ).
```

```
case1( $x, n, m$ )  
   $\mapsto$   $n < x,$   
        $m := -1.$   
case2( $n, m$ )  
   $m := 0.$   
case2( $n, m$ )  
   $\mapsto$  nonmatch( $n, 0$ ),  
       match( $n, 1$ ),  
        $m := 1.$   
case2( $n, m$ )  
   $\mapsto$  nonmatch( $n, 0$ ),  
       nonmatch( $n, 1$ ),  
       match( $n, x$ ),  
        $y := x - 1,$   
       fibonacci( $y, z$ ),  
        $v := x - 2,$   
       fibonacci( $v, w$ ),  
        $m := z + w.$ 
```

## Example: Size Abstraction

```
fibonacci_list( $XS_I, XS_L, YS_I, YS_L$ )  
   $\mapsto$  case0( $XS_I, XS_L, YS_I, YS_L$ ).  
case0( $XS_I, XS_L, YS_I, YS_L$ )  
   $\mapsto$  { $XS_L = 1$ },  
        { $YS_L = 1$ }.  
case0( $XS_I, XS_L, YS_I, YS_L$ )  
   $\mapsto$  { $XS_I \geq N_I, XS_I \geq ZS_I,$   
         $XS_L = ZS_L + 1, ZS_L \geq 1$ },  
        fibonacci( $N_I, X_I$ ),  
        fibonacci_list( $zs, ws$ ),  
         $ys := \text{Cons}(x, ws)$ )  
fibonacci( $n, m$ )  
   $\mapsto$   $x := 0,$   
        case1( $x, n, m$ ).  
case1( $x, n, m$ )  
   $\mapsto$   $n \geq x,$   
        case2( $n, m$ ).
```

```
case1( $x, n, m$ )
```

```
   $\mapsto$   $n < x,$   
         $m := -1.$ 
```

```
case2( $n, m$ )
```

```
  fibonacci_list( $ZS_I, ZS_L, WS_I, WS_L$ ),
```

```
   $m := 0.$ 
```

```
case2( $n, m$ )
```

```
   $\mapsto$  nonmatch( $n, 0$ ),  
        match( $n, 1$ ),  
         $m := 1.$ 
```

```
case2( $n, m$ )
```

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   $\mapsto$  nonmatch( $n, 0$ ),  
        nonmatch( $n, 1$ ),  
        match( $n, x$ ),  
         $y := x - 1,$   
        fibonacci( $y, z$ ),  
         $v := x - 2,$   
        fibonacci( $v, w$ ),  
         $m := z + w.$ 
```

## Example: Size Abstraction

$\text{fibonacci\_list}(XS_I, XS_L, YS_I, YS_L)$   
 $\mapsto \text{case}_0(XS_I, XS_L, YS_I, YS_L).$

$\text{case}_0(XS_I, XS_L, YS_I, YS_L)$

$\mapsto \{XS_L = 1\},$   
 $\{YS_L = 1\}.$

$\text{case}_0(XS_I, XS_L, YS_I, YS_L)$

$\mapsto \{XS_I \geq N_I, XS_I \geq ZS_I,$   
 $XS_L = ZS_L + 1, ZS_L \geq 1\},$   
 $\text{fibonacci}(N_I, X_I),$   
 $\text{fibonacci\_list}(ZS_I, ZS_L, WS_I, WS_L),$   
 $ys := \text{Cons}(x, ws)$

$\text{fibonacci}(n, m)$

$\mapsto x := 0,$   
 $\text{case}_1(x, n, m).$

$\text{case}_1(x, n, m)$

$\mapsto n \geq x,$   
 $\text{case}_2(n, m).$

$\text{case}_1(x, n, m)$

$\mapsto n < x,$   
 $m := -1.$

$\{YS_I \geq X_I, YS_I \geq WS_I,$   
 $YS_L = WS_L + 1, WS_L \geq 1\},$

$\text{case}_2(n, m)$

$\mapsto \text{nonmatch}(n, 0),$   
 $\text{match}(n, 1),$   
 $m := 1.$

$\text{case}_2(n, m)$

$\mapsto \text{nonmatch}(n, 0),$   
 $\text{nonmatch}(n, 1),$   
 $\text{match}(n, x),$   
 $y := x - 1,$   
 $\text{fibonacci}(y, z),$   
 $v := x - 2,$   
 $\text{fibonacci}(v, w),$   
 $m := z + w.$

## Example: Size Abstraction

$\text{fibonacci\_list}(XS_I, XS_L, YS_I, YS_L)$   
 $\mapsto \text{case}_0(XS_I, XS_L, YS_I, YS_L).$

$\text{case}_0(XS_I, XS_L, YS_I, YS_L)$

$\mapsto \{XS_L = 1\},$   
 $\{YS_L = 1\}.$

$\text{case}_0(XS_I, XS_L, YS_I, YS_L)$

$\mapsto \{XS_I \geq N_I, XS_I \geq ZS_I,$   
 $XS_L = ZS_L + 1, ZS_L \geq 1\},$   
 $\text{fibonacci}(N_I, X_I),$   
 $\text{fibonacci\_list}(ZS_I, ZS_L, WS_I, WS_L),$   
 $\{YS_I \geq X_I, YS_I \geq WS_I,$   
 $YS_L = WS_L + 1, WS_L \geq 1\},$

$\text{fibonacci}(n, m)$

$\mapsto x := 0,$   
 $\text{case}_1(x, n, m).$

$\text{case}_1(x, n, m)$

$\mapsto n \geq x,$   
 $\text{case}_2(n, m).$

$\text{case}_1(x, n, m)$

$\mapsto n < x,$   
 $m := -1.$

$\text{fibonacci}(N_I, M_I)$

$\mapsto \{X_I = 0\},$

$\text{case}_2(n, m)$

$\mapsto \text{nonmatch}(n, 0),$   
 $\text{match}(n, 1),$   
 $m := 1.$

$\text{case}_2(n, m)$

$\mapsto \text{nonmatch}(n, 0),$   
 $\text{nonmatch}(n, 1),$   
 $\text{match}(n, x),$   
 $y := x - 1,$   
 $\text{fibonacci}(y, z),$   
 $v := x - 2,$   
 $\text{fibonacci}(v, w),$   
 $m := z + w.$

## Example: Size Abstraction

$\text{fibonacci\_list}(XS_I, XS_L, YS_I, YS_L)$   
 $\mapsto \text{case}_0(XS_I, XS_L, YS_I, YS_L).$

$\text{case}_0(XS_I, XS_L, YS_I, YS_L)$

$\mapsto \{XS_L = 1\},$   
 $\{YS_L = 1\}.$

$\text{case}_0(XS_I, XS_L, YS_I, YS_L)$

$\mapsto \{XS_I \geq N_I, XS_I \geq ZS_I,$   
 $XS_L = ZS_L + 1, ZS_L \geq 1\},$   
 $\text{fibonacci}(N_I, X_I),$   
 $\text{fibonacci\_list}(ZS_I, ZS_L, WS_I, WS_L),$   
 $\{YS_I \geq X_I, YS_I \geq WS_I,$   
 $YS_L = WS_L + 1, WS_L \geq 1\},$

$\text{fibonacci}(N_I, M_I)$

$\mapsto \{X_I = 0\},$   
 $\text{case}_1(x, n, m).$

$\text{case}_1(x, n, m)$

$\mapsto n \geq x,$   
 $\text{case}_2(n, m).$

$\text{case}_1(x, n, m)$

$\mapsto n < x,$   
 $m := -1.$

$\text{case}_2(n, m)$

$\text{case}_1(X_I, N_I, M_I).$

$m := 0.$

$\text{case}_2(n, m)$

$\mapsto \text{nonmatch}(n, 0),$   
 $\text{match}(n, 1),$   
 $m := 1.$

$\text{case}_2(n, m)$

$\mapsto \text{nonmatch}(n, 0),$   
 $\text{nonmatch}(n, 1),$   
 $\text{match}(n, x),$   
 $y := x - 1,$   
 $\text{fibonacci}(y, z),$   
 $v := x - 2,$   
 $\text{fibonacci}(v, w),$   
 $m := z + w.$

## Example: Size Abstraction

fibonacci\_list( $XS_I, XS_L, YS_I, YS_L$ )  
 $\mapsto$  case<sub>0</sub>( $XS_I, XS_L, YS_I, YS_L$ ).

case<sub>0</sub>( $XS_I, XS_L, YS_I, YS_L$ )

$\mapsto$  { $XS_L = 1$ },  
      { $YS_L = 1$ }.

case<sub>0</sub>( $XS_I, XS_L, YS_I, YS_L$ )

$\mapsto$  { $XS_I \geq N_I, XS_I \geq ZS_I,$   
       $XS_L = ZS_L + 1, ZS_L \geq 1$ },  
      fibonacci( $N_I, X_I$ ),  
      fibonacci\_list( $ZS_I, ZS_L, WS_I, WS_L$ ),  
      { $YS_I \geq X_I, YS_I \geq WS_I,$   
       $YS_L = WS_L + 1, WS_L \geq 1$ }.

fibonacci( $N_I, M_I$ )

$\mapsto$  { $X_I = 0$ },  
      case<sub>1</sub>( $X_I, N_I, M_I$ ).

case<sub>1</sub>( $x, n, m$ )

$\mapsto$   $n \geq x$ ,  
      case<sub>2</sub>( $n, m$ ).

case<sub>1</sub>( $x, n, m$ )

$\mapsto$   $n < x$ ,  
       $m := -1$ .

case<sub>1</sub>( $X_I, N_I, M_I$ )

$\mapsto$  { $N_I \geq X_I$ }.

case<sub>2</sub>( $n, m$ )

$\mapsto$  nonmatch( $n, 0$ ),  
      match( $n, 1$ ),  
       $m := 1$ .

case<sub>2</sub>( $n, m$ )

$\mapsto$  nonmatch( $n, 0$ ),  
      nonmatch( $n, 1$ ),  
      match( $n, x$ ),  
       $y := x - 1$ ,  
      fibonacci( $y, z$ ),  
       $v := x - 2$ ,  
      fibonacci( $v, w$ ),  
       $m := z + w$ .

## Example: Size Abstraction

```
fibonacci_list( $XS_I, XS_L, YS_I, YS_L$ )  
   $\mapsto$  case0( $XS_I, XS_L, YS_I, YS_L$ ).  
case0( $XS_I, XS_L, YS_I, YS_L$ )  
   $\mapsto$  { $XS_L = 1$ },  
        { $YS_L = 1$ }.  
case0( $XS_I, XS_L, YS_I, YS_L$ )  
   $\mapsto$  { $XS_I \geq N_I, XS_I \geq ZS_I,$   
         $XS_L = ZS_L + 1, ZS_L \geq 1$ },  
        fibonacci( $N_I, X_I$ ),  
        fibonacci_list( $ZS_I, ZS_L, WS_I, WS_L$ ),  
        { $YS_I \geq X_I, YS_I \geq WS_I,$   
         $YS_L = WS_L + 1, WS_L \geq 1$ }},  
fibonacci( $N_I, M_I$ )  
   $\mapsto$  { $X_I = 0$ },  
        case1( $X_I, N_I, M_I$ ).  
case1( $X_I, N_I, M_I$ )  
   $\mapsto$  { $N_I \geq X_I$ },  
        case2( $n, m$ ).
```

```
case1( $x, n, m$ )  
   $\mapsto$   $n < x,$   
         $m := -1.$   
case2( $n, m$ )  
   $m := 0.$   
case2( $n, m$ )  
   $\mapsto$  nonmatch( $n, 0$ ),  
        match( $n, 1$ ),  
         $m := 1.$   
case2( $n, m$ )  
   $\mapsto$  nonmatch( $n, 0$ ),  
        nonmatch( $n, 1$ ),  
        match( $n, x$ ),  
         $y := x - 1,$   
        fibonacci( $y, z$ ),  
         $v := x - 2,$   
        fibonacci( $v, w$ ),  
         $m := z + w.$ 
```



## Example: Size Abstraction

fibonacci\_list( $XS_I, XS_L, YS_I, YS_L$ )  
 $\mapsto$  case<sub>0</sub>( $XS_I, XS_L, YS_I, YS_L$ ).

case<sub>0</sub>( $XS_I, XS_L, YS_I, YS_L$ )

case<sub>1</sub>( $X_I, N_I, M_I$ )

$\mapsto$  { $X_I \geq N_I + 1$ },

cas

$\mapsto$  { $XS_I \geq N_I, XS_I \geq ZS_I,$   
 $XS_L = ZS_L + 1, ZS_L \geq 1$ },  
fibonacci( $N_I, X_I$ ),  
fibonacci\_list( $ZS_I, ZS_L, WS_I, WS_L$ ),  
{ $YS_I \geq X_I, YS_I \geq WS_I,$   
 $YS_L = WS_L + 1, WS_L \geq 1$ },

fibonacci( $N_I, M_I$ )

$\mapsto$  { $X_I = 0$ },  
case<sub>1</sub>( $X_I, N_I, M_I$ ).

case<sub>1</sub>( $X_I, N_I, M_I$ )

$\mapsto$  { $N_I \geq X_I$ },  
case<sub>2</sub>( $N_I, M_I$ ).

case<sub>1</sub>( $x, n, m$ )

$\mapsto$   $n < x,$   
 $m := -1.$

case<sub>2</sub>( $n, m$ )

$\mapsto$  match( $n, 0$ ),  
 $m := 0.$

case<sub>2</sub>( $n, m$ )

$\mapsto$  nonmatch( $n, 0$ ),  
match( $n, 1$ ),  
 $m := 1.$

case<sub>2</sub>( $n, m$ )

$\mapsto$  nonmatch( $n, 0$ ),  
nonmatch( $n, 1$ ),  
match( $n, x$ ),  
 $y := x - 1,$   
fibonacci( $y, z$ ),  
 $v := x - 2,$   
fibonacci( $v, w$ ),  
 $m := z + w.$

## Example: Size Abstraction

fibonacci\_list( $XS_I, XS_L, YS_I, YS_L$ )  
 $\mapsto$  case<sub>0</sub>( $XS_I, XS_L, YS_I, YS_L$ ).

case<sub>0</sub>( $XS_I, XS_L, YS_I, YS_L$ )

$\mapsto$  { $XS_I = 1$ },

{ $M_I = -1$ }.

case<sub>0</sub>( $XS_I, XS_L, YS_I, YS_L$ )

$\mapsto$  { $XS_I \geq N_I, XS_I \geq ZS_I,$   
 $XS_L = ZS_L + 1, ZS_L \geq 1$ },

fibonacci( $N_I, X_I$ ),

fibonacci\_list( $ZS_I, ZS_L, WS_I, WS_L$ ),

{ $YS_I \geq X_I, YS_I \geq WS_I,$

$YS_L = WS_L + 1, WS_L \geq 1$ },

fibonacci( $N_I, M_I$ )

$\mapsto$  { $X_I = 0$ },

case<sub>1</sub>( $X_I, N_I, M_I$ ).

case<sub>1</sub>( $X_I, N_I, M_I$ )

$\mapsto$  { $N_I \geq X_I$ },

case<sub>2</sub>( $N_I, M_I$ ).

case<sub>1</sub>( $X_I, N_I, M_I$ )

$\mapsto$  { $X_I \geq N_I + 1$ },

$m := -1$ .

case<sub>2</sub>( $n, m$ )

$\mapsto$  match( $n, 0$ ),

$m := 0$ .

case<sub>2</sub>( $n, m$ )

$\mapsto$  nonmatch( $n, 0$ ),

match( $n, 1$ ),

$m := 1$ .

case<sub>2</sub>( $n, m$ )

$\mapsto$  nonmatch( $n, 0$ ),

nonmatch( $n, 1$ ),

match( $n, x$ ),

$y := x - 1$ ,

fibonacci( $y, z$ ),

$v := x - 2$ ,

fibonacci( $v, w$ ),

$m := z + w$ .

## Example: Size Abstraction

fibonacci\_list( $XS_I, XS_L, YS_I, YS_L$ )  
 $\mapsto$  case<sub>0</sub>( $XS_I, XS_L, YS_I, YS_L$ ).

case<sub>0</sub>( $XS_I, XS_L, YS_I, YS_L$ )

case<sub>2</sub>( $N_I, M_I$ )

$\mapsto$  { $N_I = 0$ },

cas

$\mapsto$  { $XS_I \geq N_I, XS_I \geq ZS_I,$   
 $XS_L = ZS_L + 1, ZS_L \geq 1$ },  
fibonacci( $N_I, X_I$ ),  
fibonacci\_list( $ZS_I, ZS_L, WS_I, WS_L$ ),  
{ $YS_I \geq X_I, YS_I \geq WS_I,$   
 $YS_L = WS_L + 1, WS_L \geq 1$ },

fibonacci( $N_I, M_I$ )

$\mapsto$  { $X_I = 0$ },  
case<sub>1</sub>( $X_I, N_I, M_I$ ).

case<sub>1</sub>( $X_I, N_I, M_I$ )

$\mapsto$  { $N_I \geq X_I$ },  
case<sub>2</sub>( $N_I, M_I$ ).

case<sub>1</sub>( $X_I, N_I, M_I$ )

$\mapsto$  { $X_I \geq N_I + 1$ },  
{ $M_I = -1$ }.

case<sub>2</sub>( $n, m$ )

$\mapsto$  match( $n, 0$ ),  
 $m := 0$ .

case<sub>2</sub>( $n, m$ )

$\mapsto$  nonmatch( $n, 0$ ),  
match( $n, 1$ ),  
 $m := 1$ .

case<sub>2</sub>( $n, m$ )

$\mapsto$  nonmatch( $n, 0$ ),  
nonmatch( $n, 1$ ),  
match( $n, x$ ),  
 $y := x - 1$ ,  
fibonacci( $y, z$ ),  
 $v := x - 2$ ,  
fibonacci( $v, w$ ),  
 $m := z + w$ .

## Example: Size Abstraction

fibonacci\_list( $XS_I, XS_L, YS_I, YS_L$ )  
 $\mapsto$  case<sub>0</sub>( $XS_I, XS_L, YS_I, YS_L$ ).

case<sub>0</sub>( $XS_I, XS_L, YS_I, YS_L$ )

$\mapsto$  { $XS_I = 1$ },

{ $M_I = 0$ }.

case<sub>0</sub>( $XS_I, XS_L, YS_I, YS_L$ )

$\mapsto$  { $XS_I \geq N_I, XS_I \geq ZS_I,$   
 $XS_L = ZS_L + 1, ZS_L \geq 1$ },

fibonacci( $N_I, X_I$ ),

fibonacci\_list( $ZS_I, ZS_L, WS_I, WS_L$ ),

{ $YS_I \geq X_I, YS_I \geq WS_I$ ,

$YS_L = WS_L + 1, WS_L \geq 1$ },

fibonacci( $N_I, M_I$ )

$\mapsto$  { $X_I = 0$ },

case<sub>1</sub>( $X_I, N_I, M_I$ ).

case<sub>1</sub>( $X_I, N_I, M_I$ )

$\mapsto$  { $N_I \geq X_I$ },

case<sub>2</sub>( $N_I, M_I$ ).

case<sub>1</sub>( $X_I, N_I, M_I$ )

$\mapsto$  { $X_I \geq N_I + 1$ },  
{ $M_I = -1$ }.

case<sub>2</sub>( $N_I, M_I$ )

$\mapsto$  { $N_I = 0$ },  
 $m := 0$ .

case<sub>2</sub>( $n, m$ )

$\mapsto$  nonmatch( $n, 0$ ),  
match( $n, 1$ ),  
 $m := 1$ .

case<sub>2</sub>( $n, m$ )

$\mapsto$  nonmatch( $n, 0$ ),  
nonmatch( $n, 1$ ),  
match( $n, x$ ),  
 $y := x - 1$ ,  
fibonacci( $y, z$ ),  
 $v := x - 2$ ,  
fibonacci( $v, w$ ),  
 $m := z + w$ .

## Example: Size Abstraction

fibonacci\_list( $XS_I, XS_L, YS_I, YS_L$ )  
 $\mapsto$  case<sub>0</sub>( $XS_I, XS_L, YS_I, YS_L$ ).

case<sub>0</sub>( $XS_I, XS_L, YS_I, YS_L$ )

case<sub>2</sub>( $N_I, M_I$ )

$\mapsto$  true,

cas

$\mapsto$  { $XS_I \geq N_I, XS_I \geq ZS_I,$   
 $XS_L = ZS_L + 1, ZS_L \geq 1$ },  
fibonacci( $N_I, X_I$ ),  
fibonacci\_list( $ZS_I, ZS_L, WS_I, WS_L$ ),  
{ $YS_I \geq X_I, YS_I \geq WS_I,$   
 $YS_L = WS_L + 1, WS_L \geq 1$ },

fibonacci( $N_I, M_I$ )

$\mapsto$  { $X_I = 0$ },  
case<sub>1</sub>( $X_I, N_I, M_I$ ).

case<sub>1</sub>( $X_I, N_I, M_I$ )

$\mapsto$  { $N_I \geq X_I$ },  
case<sub>2</sub>( $N_I, M_I$ ).

case<sub>1</sub>( $X_I, N_I, M_I$ )

$\mapsto$  { $X_I \geq N_I + 1$ },  
{ $M_I = -1$ }.

case<sub>2</sub>( $N_I, M_I$ )

$\mapsto$  { $N_I = 0$ },  
{ $M_I = 0$ }.

case<sub>2</sub>( $n, m$ )

$\mapsto$  nonmatch( $n, 0$ ),  
match( $n, 1$ ),  
 $m := 1$ .

case<sub>2</sub>( $n, m$ )

$\mapsto$  nonmatch( $n, 0$ ),  
nonmatch( $n, 1$ ),  
match( $n, x$ ),  
 $y := x - 1$ ,  
fibonacci( $y, z$ ),  
 $v := x - 2$ ,  
fibonacci( $v, w$ ),  
 $m := z + w$ .

## Example: Size Abstraction

$\text{fibonacci\_list}(X_S, X_L, Y_S, Y_L)$   
 $\mapsto \text{case}_0(X_S, X_L, Y_S, Y_L).$

$\text{case}_0(X_S, X_L, Y_S, Y_L)$

$\mapsto \{X_S = 1\},$

$\{N_I = 1\},$

$\text{case}_0(X_S, X_L, Y_S, Y_L)$

$\mapsto \{X_S \geq N_I, X_S \geq Z_S,$   
 $X_L = Z_L + 1, Z_L \geq 1\},$

$\text{fibonacci}(N_I, X_I),$

$\text{fibonacci\_list}(Z_S, Z_L, W_S, W_L),$

$\{Y_S \geq X_I, Y_S \geq W_S,$

$Y_L = W_L + 1, W_L \geq 1\},$

$\text{fibonacci}(N_I, M_I)$

$\mapsto \{X_I = 0\},$

$\text{case}_1(X_I, N_I, M_I).$

$\text{case}_1(X_I, N_I, M_I)$

$\mapsto \{N_I \geq X_I\},$

$\text{case}_2(N_I, M_I).$

$\text{case}_1(X_I, N_I, M_I)$

$\mapsto \{X_I \geq N_I + 1\},$   
 $\{M_I = -1\}.$

$\text{case}_2(N_I, M_I)$

$\mapsto \{N_I = 0\},$   
 $\{M_I = 0\}.$

$\text{case}_2(N_I, M_I)$

$\text{match}(n, 1),$

$m := 1.$

$\text{case}_2(n, m)$

$\mapsto \text{nonmatch}(n, 0),$

$\text{nonmatch}(n, 1),$

$\text{match}(n, x),$

$y := x - 1,$

$\text{fibonacci}(y, z),$

$v := x - 2,$

$\text{fibonacci}(v, w),$

$m := z + w.$

## Example: Size Abstraction

fibonacci\_list( $XS_I, XS_L, YS_I, YS_L$ )  
 $\mapsto$  case<sub>0</sub>( $XS_I, XS_L, YS_I, YS_L$ ).

case<sub>0</sub>( $XS_I, XS_L, YS_I, YS_L$ )

$\mapsto$  { $XS_I = 1$ },

{ $M_I = 1$ }.

case<sub>0</sub>( $XS_I, XS_L, YS_I, YS_L$ )

$\mapsto$  { $XS_I \geq N_I, XS_I \geq ZS_I,$   
 $XS_L = ZS_L + 1, ZS_L \geq 1$ },

fibonacci( $N_I, X_I$ ),

fibonacci\_list( $ZS_I, ZS_L, WS_I, WS_L$ ),

{ $YS_I \geq X_I, YS_I \geq WS_I$ ,

$YS_L = WS_L + 1, WS_L \geq 1$ },

fibonacci( $N_I, M_I$ )

$\mapsto$  { $X_I = 0$ },

case<sub>1</sub>( $X_I, N_I, M_I$ ).

case<sub>1</sub>( $X_I, N_I, M_I$ )

$\mapsto$  { $N_I \geq X_I$ },

case<sub>2</sub>( $N_I, M_I$ ).

case<sub>1</sub>( $X_I, N_I, M_I$ )

$\mapsto$  { $X_I \geq N_I + 1$ },  
{ $M_I = -1$ }.

case<sub>2</sub>( $N_I, M_I$ )

$\mapsto$  { $N_I = 0$ },  
{ $M_I = 0$ }.

case<sub>2</sub>( $N_I, M_I$ )

{ $N_I = 1$ },

$m := 1$ .

case<sub>2</sub>( $n, m$ )

$\mapsto$  nonmatch( $n, 0$ ),

nonmatch( $n, 1$ ),

match( $n, x$ ),

$y := x - 1$ ,

fibonacci( $y, z$ ),

$v := x - 2$ ,

fibonacci( $v, w$ ),

$m := z + w$ .

## Example: Size Abstraction

$\text{fibonacci\_list}(X_S, X_L, Y_S, Y_L)$   
 $\mapsto \text{case}_0(X_S, X_L, Y_S, Y_L).$

$\text{case}_0(X_S, X_S, Y_S, Y_S)$

$\text{case}_2(N_I, M_I)$

$\mapsto \text{true},$   
 $\text{true},$

$\text{cas}$

$\mapsto \{X_S \geq N_I, X_S \geq Z_S,$   
 $X_S = Z_S + 1, Z_S \geq 1\},$   
 $\text{fibonacci}(N_I, X_I),$   
 $\text{fibonacci\_list}(Z_S, Z_S, W_S, W_S),$   
 $\{Y_S \geq X_I, Y_S \geq W_S,$   
 $Y_S = W_S + 1, W_S \geq 1\},$

$\text{fibonacci}(N_I, M_I)$

$\mapsto \{X_I = 0\},$   
 $\text{case}_1(X_I, N_I, M_I).$

$\text{case}_1(X_I, N_I, M_I)$

$\mapsto \{N_I \geq X_I\},$   
 $\text{case}_2(N_I, M_I).$

$\text{case}_1(X_I, N_I, M_I)$

$\mapsto \{X_I \geq N_I + 1\},$   
 $\{M_I = -1\}.$

$\text{case}_2(N_I, M_I)$

$\mapsto \{N_I = 0\},$   
 $\{M_I = 0\}.$

$\text{case}_2(N_I, M_I)$

$\{N_I = 1\},$   
 $\{M_I = 1\}.$

$\text{case}_2(n, m)$

$\mapsto \text{nonmatch}(n, 0),$   
 $\text{nonmatch}(n, 1),$   
 $\text{match}(n, x),$   
 $y := x - 1,$   
 $\text{fibonacci}(y, z),$   
 $v := x - 2,$   
 $\text{fibonacci}(v, w),$   
 $m := z + w.$



## Example: Size Abstraction

$\text{fibonacci\_list}(X_S, X_L, Y_S, Y_L)$   
 $\mapsto \text{case}_0(X_S, X_L, Y_S, Y_L).$

$\text{case}_0(X_S, X_L, Y_S, Y_L)$

$\mapsto \{X_S = 1\},$

$\{N_I = X_I\},$

$\text{case}_0(X_S, X_L, Y_S, Y_L)$

$\mapsto \{X_S \geq N_I, X_S \geq Z_S,$   
 $X_L = Z_L + 1, Z_L \geq 1\},$

$\text{fibonacci}(N_I, X_I),$

$\text{fibonacci\_list}(Z_S, Z_L, W_S, W_L),$

$\{Y_S \geq X_I, Y_S \geq W_S,$

$Y_L = W_L + 1, W_L \geq 1\},$

$\text{fibonacci}(N_I, M_I)$

$\mapsto \{X_I = 0\},$

$\text{case}_1(X_I, N_I, M_I).$

$\text{case}_1(X_I, N_I, M_I)$

$\mapsto \{N_I \geq X_I\},$

$\text{case}_2(N_I, M_I).$

$\text{case}_1(X_I, N_I, M_I)$

$\mapsto \{X_I \geq N_I + 1\},$   
 $\{M_I = -1\}.$

$\text{case}_2(N_I, M_I)$

$\mapsto \{N_I = 0\},$   
 $\{M_I = 0\}.$

$\text{case}_2(N_I, M_I)$

$\{N_I = 1\},$   
 $\{M_I = 1\}.$

$\text{case}_2(N_I, M_I)$

$\mapsto \text{match}(n, x),$

$y := x - 1,$

$\text{fibonacci}(y, z),$

$v := x - 2,$

$\text{fibonacci}(v, w),$

$m := z + w.$

## Example: Size Abstraction

$\text{fibonacci\_list}(X_S, X_L, Y_S, Y_L)$   
 $\mapsto \text{case}_0(X_S, X_L, Y_S, Y_L).$

$\text{case}_0(X_S, X_L, Y_S, Y_L)$

$\mapsto \{X_S = 1\},$

$\{Y_S = X_S - 1\},$

$\text{case}_0(X_S, X_L, Y_S, Y_L)$

$\mapsto \{X_S \geq N_S, X_S \geq Z_S,$   
 $X_S = Z_S + 1, Z_S \geq 1\},$

$\text{fibonacci}(N_S, X_S),$

$\text{fibonacci\_list}(Z_S, Z_L, W_S, W_L),$

$\{Y_S \geq X_S, Y_S \geq W_S,$

$Y_S = W_S + 1, W_S \geq 1\},$

$\text{fibonacci}(N_S, M_S)$

$\mapsto \{X_S = 0\},$

$\text{case}_1(X_S, N_S, M_S).$

$\text{case}_1(X_S, N_S, M_S)$

$\mapsto \{N_S \geq X_S\},$

$\text{case}_2(N_S, M_S).$

$\text{case}_1(X_S, N_S, M_S)$

$\mapsto \{X_S \geq N_S + 1\},$   
 $\{M_S = -1\}.$

$\text{case}_2(N_S, M_S)$

$\mapsto \{N_S = 0\},$   
 $\{M_S = 0\}.$

$\text{case}_2(N_S, M_S)$

$\{N_S = 1\},$   
 $\{M_S = 1\}.$

$\text{case}_2(N_S, M_S)$

$\mapsto \{N_S = X_S\},$   
 $y := x - 1,$

$\text{fibonacci}(y, z),$

$v := x - 2,$

$\text{fibonacci}(v, w),$

$m := z + w.$

## Example: Size Abstraction

$\text{fibonacci\_list}(X_S, X_L, Y_S, Y_L)$   
 $\mapsto \text{case}_0(X_S, X_L, Y_S, Y_L).$

$\text{case}_0(X_S, X_L, Y_S, Y_L)$

$\mapsto \{X_S = 1\},$

$\text{fibonacci}(Y, Z),$

$\text{case}_0(X_S, X_L, Y_S, Y_L)$

$\mapsto \{X_S \geq N, X_S \geq Z_S,$   
 $X_S = Z_S + 1, Z_S \geq 1\},$

$\text{fibonacci}(N, X),$

$\text{fibonacci\_list}(Z_S, Z_L, W_S, W_L),$

$\{Y_S \geq X, Y_S \geq W_S,$

$Y_S = W_S + 1, W_S \geq 1\},$

$\text{fibonacci}(N, M)$

$\mapsto \{X = 0\},$

$\text{case}_1(X, N, M).$

$\text{case}_1(X, N, M)$

$\mapsto \{N \geq X\},$

$\text{case}_2(N, M).$

$\text{case}_1(X, N, M)$

$\mapsto \{X \geq N + 1\},$   
 $\{M = -1\}.$

$\text{case}_2(N, M)$

$\mapsto \{N = 0\},$   
 $\{M = 0\}.$

$\text{case}_2(N, M)$

$\{N = 1\},$   
 $\{M = 1\}.$

$\text{case}_2(N, M)$

$\mapsto \{N = X\},$   
 $\{Y = X - 1\},$

$\text{fibonacci}(y, z),$

$v := x - 2,$

$\text{fibonacci}(v, w),$

$m := z + w.$

## Example: Size Abstraction

$\text{fibonacci\_list}(X_S, X_L, Y_S, Y_L)$   
 $\mapsto \text{case}_0(X_S, X_L, Y_S, Y_L).$

$\text{case}_0(X_S, X_L, Y_S, Y_L)$

$\mapsto \{X_S = 1\},$

$\{V_I = X_I - 2\},$

$\text{case}_0(X_S, X_L, Y_S, Y_L)$

$\mapsto \{X_S \geq N_I, X_S \geq Z_S,$   
 $X_L = Z_L + 1, Z_L \geq 1\},$

$\text{fibonacci}(N_I, X_I),$

$\text{fibonacci\_list}(Z_S, Z_L, W_S, W_L),$

$\{Y_S \geq X_I, Y_S \geq W_S,$

$Y_L = W_L + 1, W_L \geq 1\},$

$\text{fibonacci}(N_I, M_I)$

$\mapsto \{X_I = 0\},$

$\text{case}_1(X_I, N_I, M_I).$

$\text{case}_1(X_I, N_I, M_I)$

$\mapsto \{N_I \geq X_I\},$

$\text{case}_2(N_I, M_I).$

$\text{case}_1(X_I, N_I, M_I)$

$\mapsto \{X_I \geq N_I + 1\},$   
 $\{M_I = -1\}.$

$\text{case}_2(N_I, M_I)$

$\mapsto \{N_I = 0\},$   
 $\{M_I = 0\}.$

$\text{case}_2(N_I, M_I)$

$\{N_I = 1\},$   
 $\{M_I = 1\}.$

$\text{case}_2(N_I, M_I)$

$\mapsto \{N_I = X_I\},$   
 $\{Y_I = X_I - 1\},$   
 $\text{fibonacci}(Y_I, Z_I),$   
 $v := x - 2,$   
 $\text{fibonacci}(v, w),$   
 $m := z + w.$

## Example: Size Abstraction

$\text{fibonacci\_list}(X_S, X_L, Y_S, Y_L)$   
 $\mapsto \text{case}_0(X_S, X_L, Y_S, Y_L).$

$\text{case}_0(X_S, X_L, Y_S, Y_L)$

$\mapsto \{X_S = 1\},$

$\text{fibonacci}(V, W),$

$\text{case}_0(X_S, X_L, Y_S, Y_L)$

$\mapsto \{X_S \geq N, X_S \geq Z_S,$   
 $X_L = Z_L + 1, Z_L \geq 1\},$

$\text{fibonacci}(N, X),$

$\text{fibonacci\_list}(Z_S, Z_L, W_S, W_L),$

$\{Y_S \geq X, Y_S \geq W_S,$

$Y_L = W_L + 1, W_L \geq 1\},$

$\text{fibonacci}(N, M)$

$\mapsto \{X = 0\},$

$\text{case}_1(X, N, M).$

$\text{case}_1(X, N, M)$

$\mapsto \{N \geq X\},$

$\text{case}_2(N, M).$

$\text{case}_1(X, N, M)$

$\mapsto \{X \geq N + 1\},$   
 $\{M = -1\}.$

$\text{case}_2(N, M)$

$\mapsto \{N = 0\},$   
 $\{M = 0\}.$

$\text{case}_2(N, M)$

$\{N = 1\},$   
 $\{M = 1\}.$

$\text{case}_2(N, M)$

$\mapsto \{N = X\},$   
 $\{Y = X - 1\},$   
 $\text{fibonacci}(Y, Z),$   
 $\{V = X - 2\},$   
 $\text{fibonacci}(v, w),$   
 $m := z + w.$

## Example: Size Abstraction

$\text{fibonacci\_list}(X_S, X_L, Y_S, Y_L)$   
 $\mapsto \text{case}_0(X_S, X_L, Y_S, Y_L).$

$\text{case}_0(X_S, X_L, Y_S, Y_L)$

$\mapsto \{X_S = 1\},$

$\{M_I = Z_I + W_I\},$

$\text{case}_0(X_S, X_L, Y_S, Y_L)$

$\mapsto \{X_S \geq N_I, X_S \geq Z_S,$   
 $X_S = Z_S + 1, Z_S \geq 1\},$

$\text{fibonacci}(N_I, X_I),$

$\text{fibonacci\_list}(Z_S, Z_L, W_S, W_L),$

$\{Y_S \geq X_I, Y_S \geq W_S,$

$Y_S = W_S + 1, W_S \geq 1\},$

$\text{fibonacci}(N_I, M_I)$

$\mapsto \{X_I = 0\},$

$\text{case}_1(X_I, N_I, M_I).$

$\text{case}_1(X_I, N_I, M_I)$

$\mapsto \{N_I \geq X_I\},$

$\text{case}_2(N_I, M_I).$

$\text{case}_1(X_I, N_I, M_I)$

$\mapsto \{X_I \geq N_I + 1\},$   
 $\{M_I = -1\}.$

$\text{case}_2(N_I, M_I)$

$\mapsto \{N_I = 0\},$   
 $\{M_I = 0\}.$

$\text{case}_2(N_I, M_I)$

$\{N_I = 1\},$   
 $\{M_I = 1\}.$

$\text{case}_2(N_I, M_I)$

$\mapsto \{N_I = X_I\},$

$\{Y_I = X_I - 1\},$

$\text{fibonacci}(Y_I, Z_I),$

$\{V_I = X_I - 2\},$

$\text{fibonacci}(V_I, W_I),$

$m := z + w.$

## Example: Size Abstraction

$\text{fibonacci\_list}(X_S, X_L, Y_S, Y_L)$   
 $\mapsto \text{case}_0(X_S, X_L, Y_S, Y_L).$

$\text{case}_0(X_S, X_L, Y_S, Y_L)$

$\mapsto \{X_L = 1\},$

$\{Y_L = 1\}.$

$\text{case}_0(X_S, X_L, Y_S, Y_L)$

$\mapsto \{X_S \geq N, X_S \geq Z_S,$   
 $X_L = Z_L + 1, Z_L \geq 1\},$

$\text{fibonacci}(N, X),$

$\text{fibonacci\_list}(Z_S, Z_L, W_S, W_L),$

$\{Y_S \geq X, Y_S \geq W_S,$

$Y_L = W_L + 1, W_L \geq 1\},$

$\text{fibonacci}(N, M)$

$\mapsto \{X = 0\},$

$\text{case}_1(X, N, M).$

$\text{case}_1(X, N, M)$

$\mapsto \{N \geq X\},$

$\text{case}_2(N, M).$

$\text{case}_1(X, N, M)$

$\mapsto \{X \geq N + 1\},$

$\{M = -1\}.$

$\text{case}_2(N, M)$

$\mapsto \{N = 0\},$

$\{M = 0\}.$

$\text{case}_2(N, M)$

$\{N = 1\},$

$\{M = 1\}.$

$\text{case}_2(N, M)$

$\mapsto \{N = X\},$

$\{Y = X - 1\},$

$\text{fibonacci}(Y, Z),$

$\{V = X - 2\},$

$\text{fibonacci}(V, W),$

$\{M = Z + W\}.$

## Example: Complexity

$$\|t\|_{\sigma} = \begin{cases} t & \sigma = \text{Int and } t \text{ is an integer} \\ \text{length}(t) & \sigma = \text{String and } t \text{ is a string} \\ 1 + \sum_{i=1}^n \|t_i\|_{\sigma} & \text{if } t = \text{Co}(t_1, \dots, t_n) \text{ and } \text{typet} = \sigma \\ \max_{i=1}^n \|t_i\|_{\sigma} & \text{if } t = \text{Co}(t_1, \dots, t_n) \text{ and } \text{typet} \neq \sigma \end{cases}$$

### Example: Fibonacci List

2	3	1	3	4	1	5	2	5	4
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

### Complexity (Upper Bound): Fibonacci List

$$O(|\text{List}\langle \text{Int} \rangle| \times 2^{|\text{Int}|})$$



# Outline

- 1 Leading Example
- 2 Size Abstraction using Typed-Norms
- 3 Inference of Typed-Norms**
- 4 Experiments
- 5 Conclusions

# Inference of Typed-Norms

- **Automated resource analysis** needs to infer how the sizes of data are modified along program's execution.
- **Norms** define how the size of term are computed (*list-length*, *tree-depth*, *term-size*, ...).
- **Type-norms** allow defining norms based on type information.
- The choice of the right norm is crucial to obtain a proof for **termination** and get accurate upper and lower **bounds**.
- Allowing **multiple norms** simultaneously give us more chances to success, but the efficiency of the analysis can be degraded considerably.

# Inference of Typed-Norms

- Allowing **multiple norms** simultaneously give us more chances to success, but the efficiency of the analysis can be degraded considerably.
  - **Goal:** develop an analysis that eliminates useless abstractions:
    - Remove variables that do not affect the cost.
    - Remove useless (typed) size information.

# Inference of Typed-Norms: Algorithm

- **Initialization.** This step starts by setting `typed_norms(x)` to  $\emptyset$  for each variable `x` in the program. Then, it identifies the set of cost-significant guards, and uses each such guard to modify related `typed_norms(x)` as follows:
  - If the guard is `match(x, t)`, variable `x` has a type `T`, and `T` is a recursive type, then `T` is added to `typed_norms(x)`.
  - If the guard is of the form `e1 op e2`, and variable `x` appears in `e1` or `e2`, then `Int` is added to `typed_norms(x)`.

# Inference of Typed-Norms: Algorithm

$\text{fibonacci\_list}(x_{s_0}, y_{s_0})$

$\mapsto \text{case}_0(x_{s_0}, y_{s_0}).$

$\text{case}_0(x_{s_0}, y_{s_0})$

$\mapsto \text{match}(x_{\{l\}}, \text{Nil}),$

$y_{s_0} := \text{Nil}.$

$\text{case}_0(x_{s_0}, y_{s_0})$

$\mapsto \text{nonmatch}(x_{s_0}, \text{Nil}),$

$\text{match}(x_{\{l\}}, \text{Cons}(n_0, z_{s_0})),$

$\text{fibonacci}(n_0, x_0),$

$\text{fibonacci\_list}(z_{s_0}, w_{s_0}),$

$y_{s_0} := \text{Cons}(x_0, w_{s_0}).$

$\text{fibonacci}(n_0, m_0)$

$\mapsto x_0 := 0,$

$\text{case}_1(x_0, n_0, m_0).$

$\text{case}_1(x_0, n_0, m_0)$

$\mapsto n_{\{l\}} \geq x_{\{l\}},$

$\text{case}_2(n_0, m_0).$

$\text{case}_1(x_0, n_0, m_0)$

$\mapsto n_{\{l\}} < x_{\{l\}},$

$m_0 := -1.$

$\text{case}_2(n_0, m_0)$

$\mapsto \text{match}(n_{\{l\}}, 0),$

$m_0 := 0.$

$\text{case}_2(n_0, m_0)$

$\mapsto \text{nonmatch}(n_0, 0),$

$\text{match}(n_{\{l\}}, 1),$

$m_0 := 1.$

$\text{case}_2(n_0, m_0)$

$\mapsto \text{nonmatch}(n_0, 0),$

$\text{nonmatch}(n_0, 1),$

$\text{match}(n_{\{l\}}, x_0),$

$y := x_0 - 1,$

$\text{fibonacci}(y_0, z_0),$

$v_0 := x_0 - 2,$

$\text{fibonacci}(v_0, w_0),$

$m := z_0 + w_0.$

# Inference of Typed-Norms: Algorithm

- **Propagation.** The initial information computed in the first step must be propagated backwards to other variables in the program:
  - For `match(x,t)` and `nonmatch(x,t)`, if  $y$  in `vars(t)`, and  $T$  in `typed_norms(y)`, then we add  $T$  to `typed_norms(x)`.
  - For `x := t`, if  $T$  in `typed_norms(x)` we add  $T$  to `typed_norms(y)` for each variable  $y$  in `vars(t)` as far as `type(y) ≤ T`.
  - Built-in functions propagate norms to its arguments.
  - All other instructions do not modify any information.

# Inference of Typed-Norms: Algorithm

fibonacci\_list( $x_{\emptyset}, y_{\emptyset}$ )

$\mapsto$  case<sub>0</sub>( $x_{\emptyset}, y_{\emptyset}$ ).

case<sub>0</sub>( $x_{\emptyset}, y_{\emptyset}$ )

$\mapsto$  match( $x_{\{L\}}, \text{Nil}$ ),

$y_{\emptyset} := \text{Nil}$ .

case<sub>0</sub>( $x_{\emptyset}, y_{\emptyset}$ )

$\mapsto$  nonmatch( $x_{\emptyset}, \text{Nil}$ ),

match( $x_{\{L\}}, \text{Cons}(n_{\emptyset}, z_{\emptyset})$ ),

fibonacci( $n_{\emptyset}, x_{\emptyset}$ ),

fibonacci\_list( $z_{\emptyset}, w_{\emptyset}$ ),

$y_{\emptyset} := \text{Cons}(x_{\emptyset}, w_{\emptyset})$ .

fibonacci( $n_{\emptyset}, m_{\emptyset}$ )

$\mapsto$   $x_{\emptyset} := 0$ ,

case<sub>1</sub>( $x_{\emptyset}, n_{\emptyset}, m_{\emptyset}$ ).

case<sub>1</sub>( $x_{\emptyset}, n_{\emptyset}, m_{\emptyset}$ )

$\mapsto$   $n_{\{I\}} \geq x_{\{I\}}$ ,

case<sub>2</sub>( $n_{\emptyset}, m_{\emptyset}$ ).

case<sub>1</sub>( $x_{\emptyset}, n_{\emptyset}, m_{\emptyset}$ )

$\mapsto$   $n_{\{I\}} < x_{\{I\}}$ ,

$m_{\emptyset} := -1$ .

case<sub>2</sub>( $n_{\emptyset}, m_{\emptyset}$ )

$\mapsto$  match( $n_{\{I\}}, 0$ ),

$m_{\emptyset} := 0$ .

case<sub>2</sub>( $n_{\emptyset}, m_{\emptyset}$ )

$\mapsto$  nonmatch( $n_{\emptyset}, 0$ ),

match( $n_{\{I\}}, 1$ ),

$m_{\emptyset} := 1$ .

case<sub>2</sub>( $n_{\emptyset}, m_{\emptyset}$ )

$\mapsto$  nonmatch( $n_{\emptyset}, 0$ ),

nonmatch( $n_{\emptyset}, 1$ ),

match( $n_{\{I\}}, x_{\emptyset}$ ),

$y_{\emptyset} := x_{\emptyset} - 1$ ,

fibonacci( $y_{\emptyset}, z_{\emptyset}$ ),

$v_{\emptyset} := x_{\emptyset} - 2$ ,

fibonacci( $v_{\emptyset}, w_{\emptyset}$ ),

$m_{\emptyset} := z_{\emptyset} + w_{\emptyset}$ .

# Inference of Typed-Norms: Algorithm

$\text{fibonacci\_list}(x_{s_0}, y_{s_0})$

$\mapsto \text{case}_0(x_{s_0}, y_{s_0}).$

$\text{case}_0(x_{s_{\{L\}}}, y_{s_0})$

$\mapsto \text{match}(x_{s_{\{L\}}}, \text{Nil}),$   
 $y_{s_0} := \text{Nil}.$

$\text{case}_0(x_{s_{\{L\}}}, y_{s_0})$

$\mapsto \text{nonmatch}(x_{s_{\{L\}}}, \text{Nil}),$   
 $\text{match}(x_{s_{\{L\}}}, \text{Cons}(n_0, z_{s_0})),$   
 $\text{fibonacci}(n_0, x_0),$   
 $\text{fibonacci\_list}(z_{s_0}, w_{s_0}),$   
 $y_{s_0} := \text{Cons}(x_0, w_{s_0}).$

$\text{fibonacci}(n_0, m_0)$

$\mapsto x_0 := 0,$   
 $\text{case}_1(x_0, n_0, m_0).$

$\text{case}_1(x_{\{I\}}, n_{\{I\}}, m_0)$

$\mapsto n_{\{I\}} \geq x_{\{I\}},$   
 $\text{case}_2(n_{\{I\}}, m_0).$

$\text{case}_1(x_{\{I\}}, n_{\{I\}}, m_0)$

$\mapsto n_{\{I\}} < x_{\{I\}},$   
 $m_0 := -1.$

$\text{case}_2(n_{\{I\}}, m_0)$

$\mapsto \text{match}(n_{\{I\}}, 0),$   
 $m_0 := 0.$

$\text{case}_2(n_{\{I\}}, m_0)$

$\mapsto \text{nonmatch}(n_{\{I\}}, 0),$   
 $\text{match}(n_{\{I\}}, 1),$   
 $m_0 := 1.$

$\text{case}_2(n_{\{I\}}, m_0)$

$\mapsto \text{nonmatch}(n_{\{I\}}, 0),$   
 $\text{nonmatch}(n_{\{I\}}, 1),$   
 $\text{match}(n_{\{I\}}, x_0),$   
 $y_0 := x_0 - 1,$   
 $\text{fibonacci}(y_0, z_0),$   
 $v_0 := x_0 - 2,$   
 $\text{fibonacci}(v_0, w_0),$   
 $m_0 := z_0 + w_0.$



# Inference of Typed-Norms: Algorithm

$\text{fibonacci\_list}(xs_{\{L\}}, ys_{\emptyset})$

$\mapsto \text{case}_0(xs_{\{L\}}, ys_{\emptyset}).$

$\text{case}_0(xs_{\{L\}}, ys_{\emptyset})$

$\mapsto \text{match}(xs_{\{L\}}, \text{Nil}),$   
 $ys_{\emptyset} := \text{Nil}.$

$\text{case}_0(xs_{\{L\}}, ys_{\emptyset})$

$\mapsto \text{nonmatch}(xs_{\{L\}}, \text{Nil}),$   
 $\text{match}(xs_{\{L\}}, \text{Cons}(n_{\emptyset}, zs_{\emptyset})),$   
 $\text{fibonacci}(n_{\emptyset}, x_{\emptyset}),$   
 $\text{fibonacci\_list}(zs_{\emptyset}, ws_{\emptyset}),$   
 $ys_{\emptyset} := \text{Cons}(x_{\emptyset}, ws_{\emptyset}).$

$\text{fibonacci}(n_{\{I\}}, m_{\emptyset})$

$\mapsto x_{\{I\}} := 0,$   
 $\text{case}_1(x_{\{I\}}, n_{\{I\}}, m_{\emptyset}).$

$\text{case}_1(x_{\{I\}}, n_{\{I\}}, m_{\emptyset})$

$\mapsto n_{\{I\}} \geq x_{\{I\}},$   
 $\text{case}_2(n_{\{I\}}, m_{\emptyset}).$

$\text{case}_1(x_{\{I\}}, n_{\{I\}}, m_{\emptyset})$

$\mapsto n_{\{I\}} < x_{\{I\}},$   
 $m_{\emptyset} := -1.$

$\text{case}_2(n_{\{I\}}, m_{\emptyset})$

$\mapsto \text{match}(n_{\{I\}}, 0),$   
 $m_{\emptyset} := 0.$

$\text{case}_2(n_{\{I\}}, m_{\emptyset})$

$\mapsto \text{nonmatch}(n_{\{I\}}, 0),$   
 $\text{match}(n_{\{I\}}, 1),$   
 $m_{\emptyset} := 1.$

$\text{case}_2(n_{\{I\}}, m_{\emptyset})$

$\mapsto \text{nonmatch}(n_{\{I\}}, 0),$   
 $\text{nonmatch}(n_{\{I\}}, 1),$   
 $\text{match}(n_{\{I\}}, x_{\emptyset}),$   
 $y_{\emptyset} := x_{\emptyset} - 1,$   
 $\text{fibonacci}(y_{\emptyset}, z_{\emptyset}),$   
 $v_{\emptyset} := x_{\emptyset} - 2,$   
 $\text{fibonacci}(v_{\emptyset}, w_{\emptyset}),$   
 $m_{\emptyset} := z_{\emptyset} + w_{\emptyset}.$

# Inference of Typed-Norms: Algorithm

$\text{fibonacci\_list}(xs_{\{L\}}, ys_{\emptyset})$

$\mapsto \text{case}_0(xs_{\{L\}}, ys_{\emptyset}).$

$\text{case}_0(xs_{\{L\}}, ys_{\emptyset})$

$\mapsto \text{match}(xs_{\{L\}}, \text{Nil}),$   
 $ys_{\emptyset} := \text{Nil}.$

$\text{case}_0(xs_{\{L\}}, ys_{\emptyset})$

$\mapsto \text{nonmatch}(xs_{\{L\}}, \text{Nil}),$   
 $\text{match}(xs_{\{L\}}, \text{Cons}(n_{\{I\}}, zs_{\{L\}})),$   
 $\text{fibonacci}(n_{\{I\}}, x_{\emptyset}),$   
 $\text{fibonacci\_list}(zs_{\{L\}}, ws_{\emptyset}),$   
 $ys_{\emptyset} := \text{Cons}(x_{\emptyset}, ws_{\emptyset}).$

$\text{fibonacci}(n_{\{I\}}, m_{\emptyset})$

$\mapsto x_{\{I\}} := 0,$   
 $\text{case}_1(x_{\{I\}}, n_{\{I\}}, m_{\emptyset}).$

$\text{case}_1(x_{\{I\}}, n_{\{I\}}, m_{\emptyset})$

$\mapsto n_{\{I\}} \geq x_{\{I\}},$   
 $\text{case}_2(n_{\{I\}}, m_{\emptyset}).$

$\text{case}_1(x_{\{I\}}, n_{\{I\}}, m_{\emptyset})$

$\mapsto n_{\{I\}} < x_{\{I\}},$   
 $m_{\emptyset} := -1.$

$\text{case}_2(n_{\{I\}}, m_{\emptyset})$

$\mapsto \text{match}(n_{\{I\}}, 0),$   
 $m_{\emptyset} := 0.$

$\text{case}_2(n_{\{I\}}, m_{\emptyset})$

$\mapsto \text{nonmatch}(n_{\{I\}}, 0),$   
 $\text{match}(n_{\{I\}}, 1),$   
 $m_{\emptyset} := 1.$

$\text{case}_2(n_{\{I\}}, m_{\emptyset})$

$\mapsto \text{nonmatch}(n_{\{I\}}, 0),$   
 $\text{nonmatch}(n_{\{I\}}, 1),$   
 $\text{match}(n_{\{I\}}, x_{\emptyset}),$   
 $y_{\{I\}} := x_{\emptyset} - 1,$   
 $\text{fibonacci}(y_{\{I\}}, z_{\emptyset}),$   
 $v_{\{I\}} := x_{\emptyset} - 2,$   
 $\text{fibonacci}(v_{\{I\}}, w_{\emptyset}),$   
 $m_{\emptyset} := z_{\emptyset} + w_{\emptyset}.$

# Inference of Typed-Norms: Algorithm

$\text{fibonacci\_list}(xs_{\{L\}}, ys_{\emptyset})$

$\mapsto \text{case}_0(xs_{\{L\}}, ys_{\emptyset}).$

$\text{case}_0(xs_{\{I,L\}}, ys_{\emptyset})$

$\mapsto \text{match}(xs_{\{I,L\}}, \text{Nil}),$   
 $ys_{\emptyset} := \text{Nil}.$

$\text{case}_0(xs_{\{I,L\}}, ys_{\emptyset})$

$\mapsto \text{nonmatch}(xs_{\{I,L\}}, \text{Nil}),$   
 $\text{match}(xs_{\{I,L\}}, \text{Cons}(n_{\{I\}}, zs_{\{L\}})),$   
 $\text{fibonacci}(n_{\{I\}}, x_{\emptyset}),$   
 $\text{fibonacci\_list}(zs_{\{L\}}, ws_{\emptyset}),$   
 $ys_{\emptyset} := \text{Cons}(x_{\emptyset}, ws_{\emptyset}).$

$\text{fibonacci}(n_{\{I\}}, m_{\emptyset})$

$\mapsto x_{\{I\}} := 0,$   
 $\text{case}_1(x_{\{I\}}, n_{\{I\}}, m_{\emptyset}).$

$\text{case}_1(x_{\{I\}}, n_{\{I\}}, m_{\emptyset})$

$\mapsto n_{\{I\}} \geq x_{\{I\}},$   
 $\text{case}_2(n_{\{I\}}, m_{\emptyset}).$

$\text{case}_1(x_{\{I\}}, n_{\{I\}}, m_{\emptyset})$

$\mapsto n_{\{I\}} < x_{\{I\}},$   
 $m_{\emptyset} := -1.$

$\text{case}_2(n_{\{I\}}, m_{\emptyset})$

$\mapsto \text{match}(n_{\{I\}}, 0),$   
 $m_{\emptyset} := 0.$

$\text{case}_2(n_{\{I\}}, m_{\emptyset})$

$\mapsto \text{nonmatch}(n_{\{I\}}, 0),$   
 $\text{match}(n_{\{I\}}, 1),$   
 $m_{\emptyset} := 1.$

$\text{case}_2(n_{\{I\}}, m_{\emptyset})$

$\mapsto \text{nonmatch}(n_{\{I\}}, 0),$   
 $\text{nonmatch}(n_{\{I\}}, 1),$   
 $\text{match}(n_{\{I\}}, x_{\{I\}}),$   
 $y_{\{I\}} := x_{\{I\}} - 1,$   
 $\text{fibonacci}(y_{\{I\}}, z_{\emptyset}),$   
 $v_{\{I\}} := x_{\{I\}} - 2,$   
 $\text{fibonacci}(v_{\{I\}}, w_{\emptyset}),$   
 $m_{\emptyset} := z_{\emptyset} + w_{\emptyset}.$

# Inference of Typed-Norms: Algorithm

$\text{fibonacci\_list}(xs_{\{I,L\}}, ys_{\emptyset})$

$\mapsto \text{case}_0(xs_{\{I,L\}}, ys_{\emptyset})$ .

$\text{case}_0(xs_{\{I,L\}}, ys_{\emptyset})$

$\mapsto \text{match}(xs_{\{I,L\}}, \text{Nil}),$   
 $ys_{\emptyset} := \text{Nil}.$

$\text{case}_0(xs_{\{I,L\}}, ys_{\emptyset})$

$\mapsto \text{nonmatch}(xs_{\{I,L\}}, \text{Nil}),$   
 $\text{match}(xs_{\{I,L\}}, \text{Cons}(n_{\{I\}}, zs_{\{L\}})),$   
 $\text{fibonacci}(n_{\{I\}}, x_{\emptyset}),$   
 $\text{fibonacci\_list}(zs_{\{L\}}, ws_{\emptyset}),$   
 $ys_{\emptyset} := \text{Cons}(x_{\emptyset}, ws_{\emptyset}).$

$\text{fibonacci}(n_{\{I\}}, m_{\emptyset})$

$\mapsto x_{\{I\}} := 0,$   
 $\text{case}_1(x_{\{I\}}, n_{\{I\}}, m_{\emptyset}).$

$\text{case}_1(x_{\{I\}}, n_{\{I\}}, m_{\emptyset})$

$\mapsto n_{\{I\}} \geq x_{\{I\}},$   
 $\text{case}_2(n_{\{I\}}, m_{\emptyset}).$

$\text{case}_1(x_{\{I\}}, n_{\{I\}}, m_{\emptyset})$

$\mapsto n_{\{I\}} < x_{\{I\}},$   
 $m_{\emptyset} := -1.$

$\text{case}_2(n_{\{I\}}, m_{\emptyset})$

$\mapsto \text{match}(n_{\{I\}}, 0),$   
 $m_{\emptyset} := 0.$

$\text{case}_2(n_{\{I\}}, m_{\emptyset})$

$\mapsto \text{nonmatch}(n_{\{I\}}, 0),$   
 $\text{match}(n_{\{I\}}, 1),$   
 $m_{\emptyset} := 1.$

$\text{case}_2(n_{\{I\}}, m_{\emptyset})$

$\mapsto \text{nonmatch}(n_{\{I\}}, 0),$   
 $\text{nonmatch}(n_{\{I\}}, 1),$   
 $\text{match}(n_{\{I\}}, x_{\{I\}}),$   
 $y_{\{I\}} := x_{\{I\}} - 1,$   
 $\text{fibonacci}(y_{\{I\}}, z_{\emptyset}),$   
 $v_{\{I\}} := x_{\{I\}} - 2,$   
 $\text{fibonacci}(v_{\{I\}}, w_{\emptyset}),$   
 $m_{\emptyset} := z_{\emptyset} + w_{\emptyset}.$

# Inference of Typed-Norms: Algorithm

$\text{fibonacci\_list}(xs_{\{I,L\}}, ys_{\emptyset})$

$\mapsto \text{case}_0(xs_{\{I,L\}}, ys_{\emptyset})$ .

$\text{case}_0(xs_{\{I,L\}}, ys_{\emptyset})$

$\mapsto \text{match}(xs_{\{I,L\}}, \text{Nil}),$   
 $ys_{\emptyset} := \text{Nil}.$

$\text{case}_0(xs_{\{I,L\}}, ys_{\emptyset})$

$\mapsto \text{nonmatch}(xs_{\{I,L\}}, \text{Nil}),$   
 $\text{match}(xs_{\{I,L\}}, \text{Cons}(n_{\{I\}}, zs_{\{I,L\}})),$   
 $\text{fibonacci}(n_{\{I\}}, x_{\emptyset}),$   
 $\text{fibonacci\_list}(zs_{\{I,L\}}, ws_{\emptyset}),$   
 $ys_{\emptyset} := \text{Cons}(x_{\emptyset}, ws_{\emptyset}).$

$\text{fibonacci}(n_{\{I\}}, m_{\emptyset})$

$\mapsto x_{\{I\}} := 0,$   
 $\text{case}_1(x_{\{I\}}, n_{\{I\}}, m_{\emptyset}).$

$\text{case}_1(x_{\{I\}}, n_{\{I\}}, m_{\emptyset})$

$\mapsto n_{\{I\}} \geq x_{\{I\}},$   
 $\text{case}_2(n_{\{I\}}, m_{\emptyset}).$

$\text{case}_1(x_{\{I\}}, n_{\{I\}}, m_{\emptyset})$

$\mapsto n_{\{I\}} < x_{\{I\}},$   
 $m_{\emptyset} := -1.$

$\text{case}_2(n_{\{I\}}, m_{\emptyset})$

$\mapsto \text{match}(n_{\{I\}}, 0),$   
 $m_{\emptyset} := 0.$

$\text{case}_2(n_{\{I\}}, m_{\emptyset})$

$\mapsto \text{nonmatch}(n_{\{I\}}, 0),$   
 $\text{match}(n_{\{I\}}, 1),$   
 $m_{\emptyset} := 1.$

$\text{case}_2(n_{\{I\}}, m_{\emptyset})$

$\mapsto \text{nonmatch}(n_{\{I\}}, 0),$   
 $\text{nonmatch}(n_{\{I\}}, 1),$   
 $\text{match}(n_{\{I\}}, x_{\{I\}}),$   
 $y_{\{I\}} := x_{\{I\}} - 1,$   
 $\text{fibonacci}(y_{\{I\}}, z_{\emptyset}),$   
 $v_{\{I\}} := x_{\{I\}} - 2,$   
 $\text{fibonacci}(v_{\{I\}}, w_{\emptyset}),$   
 $m_{\emptyset} := z_{\emptyset} + w_{\emptyset}.$

# Inference of Typed-Norms: Algorithm

$\text{fibonacci\_list}(xs_{\{I,L\}}, ys_{\emptyset})$

$\mapsto \text{case}_0(xs_{\{I,L\}}, ys_{\emptyset})$ .

$\text{case}_0(xs_{\{I,L\}}, ys_{\emptyset})$

$\mapsto \text{match}(xs_{\{I,L\}}, \text{Nil}),$   
 $ys_{\emptyset} := \text{Nil}.$

$\text{case}_0(xs_{\{I,L\}}, ys_{\emptyset})$

$\mapsto \text{nonmatch}(xs_{\{I,L\}}, \text{Nil}),$   
 $\text{match}(xs_{\{I,L\}}, \text{Cons}(n_{\{I\}}, zs_{\{I,L\}})),$   
 $\text{fibonacci}(n_{\{I\}}, x_{\emptyset}),$   
 $\text{fibonacci\_list}(zs_{\{I,L\}}, ws_{\emptyset}),$   
 $ys_{\emptyset} := \text{Cons}(x_{\emptyset}, ws_{\emptyset}).$

$\text{fibonacci}(n_{\{I\}}, m_{\emptyset})$

$\mapsto x_{\{I\}} := 0,$   
 $\text{case}_1(x_{\{I\}}, n_{\{I\}}, m_{\emptyset}).$

$\text{case}_1(x_{\{I\}}, n_{\{I\}}, m_{\emptyset})$

$\mapsto n_{\{I\}} \geq x_{\{I\}},$   
 $\text{case}_2(n_{\{I\}}, m_{\emptyset}).$

$\text{case}_1(x_{\{I\}}, n_{\{I\}}, m_{\emptyset})$

$\mapsto n_{\{I\}} < x_{\{I\}},$   
 $m_{\emptyset} := -1.$

$\text{case}_2(n_{\{I\}}, m_{\emptyset})$

$\mapsto \text{match}(n_{\{I\}}, 0),$   
 $m_{\emptyset} := 0.$

$\text{case}_2(n_{\{I\}}, m_{\emptyset})$

$\mapsto \text{nonmatch}(n_{\{I\}}, 0),$   
 $\text{match}(n_{\{I\}}, 1),$   
 $m_{\emptyset} := 1.$

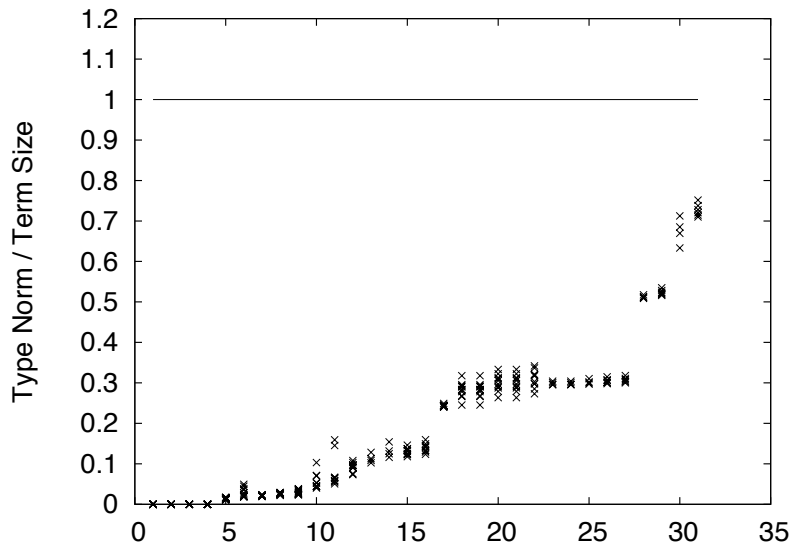
$\text{case}_2(n_{\{I\}}, m_{\emptyset})$

$\mapsto \text{nonmatch}(n_{\{I\}}, 0),$   
 $\text{nonmatch}(n_{\{I\}}, 1),$   
 $\text{match}(n_{\{I\}}, x_{\{I\}}),$   
 $y_{\{I\}} := x_{\{I\}} - 1,$   
 $\text{fibonacci}(y_{\{I\}}, z_{\emptyset}),$   
 $v_{\{I\}} := x_{\{I\}} - 2,$   
 $\text{fibonacci}(v_{\{I\}}, w_{\emptyset}),$   
 $m_{\emptyset} := z_{\emptyset} + w_{\emptyset}.$

# Outline

- 1 Leading Example
- 2 Size Abstraction using Typed-Norms
- 3 Inference of Typed-Norms
- 4 Experiments**
- 5 Conclusions

# Experiments





# Experiments

The experiments have been performed on an Intel Core 2 Duo at 2.4GHz with 8GB of RAM, running OS X 10.9.

**Table:** Run-Time statistics (in ms.) on 61 functions: (1) using term-size; (2) using all type-norms; and (3) using only significant typed-norms. Total is  $T_{sa} + T_{ac} + T_{ub}$ .

Configuration	$T_{sa}$	Av. $T_{sa}$	$T_{ac}$	Av. $T_{ac}$	$T_{ub}$	Av. $T_{ub}$	Total
(1)	0	0	120	2	3911	65	4031
(2)	1633	27	631	11	14230	234	16494
(3)	2161	36	255	5	4488	74	6904

# Outline

- 1 Leading Example
- 2 Size Abstraction using Typed-Norms
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# Conclusions

- We have presented a novel **transformational approach to resource analysis with typed-norms**.
- This transformation has the advantage that its formalization can be done by only adapting the first phase of cost analysis in which the program is transformed into an **intermediate abstract program**.
- We also outlined an algorithm for the **inference** of typed-norms which can detect **automatically** which norms are useful to later infer the resource consumption.