

Mechanizing Undecidable Properties of Rewriting Systems using the Rocq Prover

Lecture 4: Turing Machine Halting Reduces to String Rewriting

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ISR 2026 – 15th International School on Rewriting

2026-07-13

Course Roadmap

- ① Formalizing string rewriting (SR) in Rocq
- ② Synthetic computability
- ③ Undecidability of Turing machine halting
- ④ **Turing machine halting $\preceq$ SR**
 - ▶ Encode a TM run as a rewriting derivation
 - ▶ Build the reduction $\text{SBTM_HALT} \preceq \text{SR}$
 - ▶ Both directions: every step simulated, and *nothing else* can happen
 - ▶ Conclude: undecidable SR

Encoding Configurations as Strings

From Tape to String: The Symbols

We work over `nat` (the SR alphabet). Reserve a handful of symbols:

Notation `"["` := 0. *(* left end marker *)*

Notation `"]"` := 1. *(* right end marker *)*

Definition `encode_symbol (a: bool) := if a then 2 else 3.`

Definition `encode_state (q: state M) := 4 + proj1_sig (Fin.to_nat q).`

- 0, 1: end markers `[...]` delimiting the used tape
- 2, 3: tape symbols `true/false`
- 4, 5, ...: one symbol per state, kept disjoint from the rest

A fresh symbol for every syntactic role: the countably infinite `nat` alphabet pays off.

From Tape to String: The Configuration

```
Definition encode_config (q : state M) (t : tape) : SR.string nat :=  
  match t with  
  | (ls, a, rs) =>  
    [:: rev (map encode_symbol ls)  
      ++ [encode_symbol a] ++ [encode_state q]  
      ++ map encode_symbol rs ++ []]  
end.
```

$$\llbracket \underbrace{\overline{l_k} \cdots \overline{l_1}}_{\text{rev } ls} \quad \overline{a} \quad \mathbf{q} \quad \underbrace{\overline{r_1} \cdots \overline{r_m}}_{rs} \rrbracket$$

- the state symbol $\mathbf{q}$ sits *immediately right* of the head symbol $\overline{a}$
- ls is reversed: tape positions read left-to-right in the string
- only finitely many cells appear; markers fence in the rest

Worked Encoding

Machine in state q (say `encode_state q = 4`), tape $\dots t \underline{f} t \dots$
with head on the false, left part `[true]`, right part `[true]`:

$$(ls, a, rs) = ([true], false, [true])$$

encodes to

$$\llbracket \overbrace{2}^{\text{true}} \overbrace{3}^{\text{false}} \overbrace{4}^q \overbrace{2}^{\text{true}} \rrbracket = [0; 2; 3; 4; 2; 1]$$

- head symbol 3 (the false), state 4 right after it
- `rev (map _ [true]) = [2]` on the left, `map _ [true] = [2]` on the right

The Rule Construction

One Transition, A Handful of Rules

`encode_rule (q, a)` inspects `trans' M (q, a)` and emits local rewrite rules:

```
Definition encode_rule '(q, a) :=  
  match trans' M (q, a) with  
  | Some (q', a', go_left) => [  
    ([; #a; enc q], [[; #false; enc q'; #a']]);  
    ([#true; #a; enc q], [#true; enc q'; #a']]);  
    ([#false; #a; enc q], [#false; enc q'; #a'])]  
  | Some (q', a', go_right) => [ (* analogous *) ... ]  
  | None => [ (* halting rules, see next slide *) ... ]  
end.
```

- `#a = encode_symbol a`, `enc q = encode_state q`
- the state symbol moves *left* past the neighbour: `[#b; #a; q] -> [#b; q'; a']`
- the marker case `[]` handles the blank conjured at the tape edge

The Move Cases in Detail

Move left, head over a , neighbour b to the left:

$$\dots \bar{b} \bar{a} \mathbf{q} \dots \rightarrow \dots \bar{b} \mathbf{q}' \bar{a}' \dots$$

The state symbol hops over a (now rewritten a') to land left of it.

At the left marker, b is a fresh blank: $[\llbracket; \#a; q]$ becomes $[\llbracket; \#false; q'; \#a']$.

Move right, analogous, using the right marker $\rrbracket$.

The state symbol moves *right*, past the right neighbour.

The Halting Cases

When $\text{trans}' M (q, a) = \text{None}$ the configuration must rewrite to a fixed target.

```
| None => [  
  ([[]; #a; enc q; []], [[]; []]);           (* collapse *)  
  ([#true; #a; enc q], [#a; enc q]);          (* eat left *)  
  ([#false; #a; enc q], [#a; enc q]);  
  ([#a; enc q; #true], [#a; enc q]);          (* eat right *)  
  ([#a; enc q; #false], [#a; enc q])]
```

- “eat” rules delete neighbours one by one, shrinking the tape
- once head + state sit alone between markers, “collapse” fires
- the canonical halting witness is the string $[][] = [1; 0]$

Assembling the System

```
Definition srs : SR.SRS nat :=  
  flat_map encode_rule  
    (list_prod (all_fins (num_states M)) [true; false]).
```

- `all_fins n`: lists every state, `all_fins_spec` proves completeness
- `list_prod`: all (state, symbol) pairs, the whole transition table
- `flat_map encode_rule`: concatenate each pair's local rules

Correctness: Both Directions

Forward: Simulation

Every machine step is a single rewrite step; halting reaches the witness.

Lemma `simulation_step q t q' t' : step M (q, t) = Some (q', t') -> rew srs (encode_config q t) (encode_config q' t').`

Lemma `simulation_halt q t : step M (q, t) = None -> rewt srs (encode_config q t) []; [].`

Lemma `simulation q t k : steps M k (q, t) = None -> rewt srs (encode_config q t) []; [].`

- `simulation_step`: pick the right `In_srs` rule, frame with `rewB`
- `simulation_halt`: induct on the tape, “eat” neighbours, then “collapse”
- `simulation`: induct on `k` via `steps_plus`, chain with `rewS`

Backward: Inverse Simulation

The hard direction: the rewriting system can do *nothing but* simulate.

```
Lemma inverse_simulation_step q t x :  
  rew srs (encode_config q t) x ->  
  step M (q, t) = Some (q', t') -> x = encode_config q' t'.
```

```
Lemma inverse_simulation q t :  
  rewt srs (encode_config q t) []; [] ->  
  exists k, steps M k (q, t) = None.
```

Why could it fail?

A rule might fire at a *unwanted* position, or the string might decode to no configuration at all.

We must rule that out.

The Invariant: Exactly One State Symbol

`encode_config` places **exactly one** state symbol, right after the head.

Lemma `encode_config_eq_app q ls a rs u v a' q' :`
`encode_config q (ls, a, rs) = u ++ [#a'; enc q'] ++ v ->`
`q = q' /\ a = a' /\`
`u = [] :: rev (map encode_symbol ls) /\ v = map encode_symbol rs ++ [] .`

- if a `[#a'; enc q']` pattern appears, it *is* the head/state pair
- proof: no `encode_state` symbol hides among the encoded tape symbols (2/3) or markers, so the only match is the real one
- consequence: a rule's left-hand side, which always contains `enc q`, can match at *one* place only

This is what makes `inverse_simulation_step` deterministic: rewriting `encode_config q t` forces the genuine machine step.

Putting It Together

The reduction function: $M, (q, t) \mapsto (\text{srs } M, \text{encode_config } M \ q \ t, [1; 0])$.

Theorem reduction : SBTM_HALT $\preceq$ SR.SR.

Proof.

```
exists (fun '(existT _ M (q, t)) =>
      (srs M, encode_config M q t, [1; 0]))).
move=> [M [q t]] /=. split.
- by move=> [?] /simulation.      (* forward *)
- by apply: inverse_simulation.  (* backward *)
```

Qed.

Summary

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- configurations encoded as marked strings, state symbol pinpointing the head
- `encode_rule`: local rules per transition; “eat” + “collapse” on halt
- simulation (forward) + inverse simulation (backward, via the one-state-symbol invariant)
- $\text{SBTM_HALT} \preceq \text{SR}$
- undecidable SR

Exercise session (now):

- 1 run `encode_config` on small machines by hand
- 2 single-step `simulation_step` derivations
- 3 the eat/collapse halting derivation for a tiny halting machine