

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 3 & 2 \\ 3 & 3 & 4 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 & 2 \\ + & 3 & 4 & 4 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R = [3 \ 6 \ 5 \ 7]$$

a.) Find V

$$V = R - A \text{ (sum of columns)}$$

$$[0 \ 2 \ 1 \ 3] //$$

b.) Safe State?

b1.) Find Q

$$Q = C - A$$

$$Q = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 2 \\ 3 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

b2.) Use V to Satisfy Processes w/ Q

$$\begin{array}{l} P_1 \\ P_2 \\ P_3 \\ P_4 \end{array} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 2 \\ 3 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \leq \begin{array}{l} 0 \ 2 \ 1 \ 3 \ \checkmark \text{ All True} \\ 1 \ 2 \ 2 \ 3 \ X \text{ False} \\ 1 \ 2 \ 2 \ 3 \ X \text{ False} \\ 1 \ 2 \ 2 \ 3 \ \checkmark \text{ True} \end{array}$$

Reiterate to try to turn F's to T's

$$\begin{array}{l} P_2 \\ P_3 \end{array} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 2 \\ 3 & 0 & 3 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \leq \begin{array}{l} 2 \ 2 \ 4 \ 5 \ \checkmark \\ 3 \ 3 \ 4 \ 6 \ \checkmark \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{New } V = [3 \ 3 \ 4 \ 6] + [0 \ 3 \ 1 \ 1] \\ = [3 \ 6 \ 5 \ 7] \end{array}$$

$$\text{New } V = \text{Old } V + A_R$$

Updated V for P<sub>2</sub>

$$[0 \ 2 \ 1 \ 3] + [1 \ 0 \ 1 \ 0] = [1 \ 2 \ 2 \ 3]$$

Drag V Down

New V =

$$[1 \ 2 \ 2 \ 3] + [1 \ 0 \ 2 \ 2] = [2 \ 2 \ 4 \ 5]$$

$$\text{Final } V = [3 \ 6 \ 5 \ 7] \rightarrow \text{New } V = [2 \ 2 \ 4 \ 5] + [1 \ 1 \ 0 \ 1] = [3 \ 3 \ 4 \ 6]$$

Example 2:

$$V = R - A$$

$$Q = C - A$$

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 4 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$V = [0 \ 1 \ 0]$$

① Calculate R Vector

$$V = R - A \rightarrow R = V + A \text{ (sum of col)}$$

$$R = [0 \ 1 \ 0] + [4 \ 4 \ 6] = [4 \ 5 \ 6]$$

② V After Running Banker's Algo

$$Q = C - A$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Run Algorithm:

$$\begin{array}{l} P_1 \\ P_2 \\ P_3 \\ P_4 \end{array} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \leq \begin{array}{l} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \begin{array}{l} F \\ F \\ F \\ T \end{array} \rightarrow \text{New } V$$

Re-Run

$$[0 \ 1 \ 0] + [1 \ 0 \ 1] = [1 \ 1 \ 1]$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 P_1 \\
 P_2 \\
 P_3
 \end{array}
 \begin{bmatrix}
 1 & 1 & 0 \\
 3 & 0 & 0 \\
 1 & 2 & 0
 \end{bmatrix}
 \leq
 \begin{array}{l}
 1 & 1 & 1 \\
 3 & 1 & 3 \\
 3 & 4 & 5
 \end{array}
 \begin{array}{l}
 T \\
 T \\
 T
 \end{array}
 \rightarrow \text{New } V$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & [1 \ 1 \ 1] + [2 \ 0 \ 2] \\
 & = [3 \ 1 \ 3] \\
 & \rightarrow \text{New } V \\
 & [3 \ 1 \ 3] + [0 \ 3 \ 2] \\
 & = [3 \ 4 \ 5] \\
 & \rightarrow \text{New } V \\
 & [3 \ 4 \ 5] + [1 \ 1 \ 1] \\
 & = [4 \ 5 \ 6]
 \end{aligned}$$

Final  $V = [4 \ 5 \ 6]$  //

③ Safe State?

Yes, no deadlocks //