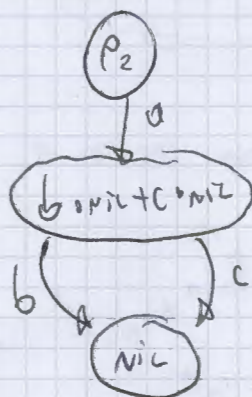
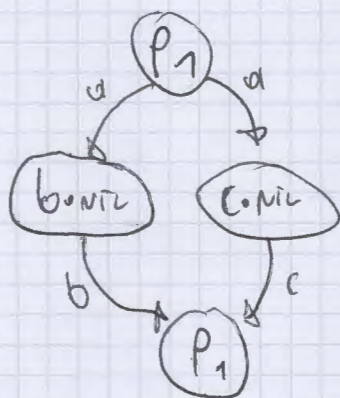


Esercizio Bisimulazione

$$P_1 = a.b \cdot \text{nil} + a.c \cdot \text{nil}$$

$$P_2 = a \cdot (b \cdot \text{nil} + c \cdot \text{nil})$$



$P_1 \stackrel{a}{\sim} P_2$ Assumo che
 → sono equivalenti per le mosse?
 ↓
 Sì

$$P_1 \stackrel{a \text{ bis}}{\sim} P_2$$

nel secondo processo posso fare sia b che c dopo a,
 nel primo no
 quindi non sono bisimili

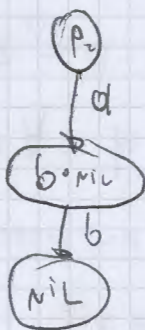
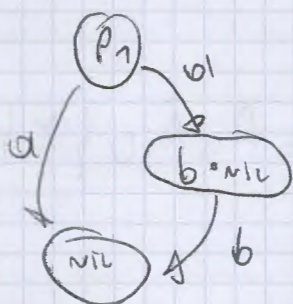
$(P_1 \mid \bar{a}.b \cdot \text{nil}) \xrightarrow{a,b,c}$
 $(P_2 \mid \bar{a}.b \cdot \text{nil}) \xrightarrow{a,b,c}$
 ↓
 Assumi che
 voglio
 fare
 in parallelo
 (a.ā) $\xrightarrow{a} (c \cdot \text{nil} \mid \bar{b} \cdot \text{nil})$
 può simulare
 con una mossa
 2 a, ma come?
 $\xrightarrow{a} ((b \cdot \text{nil} + c \cdot \text{nil}) \mid \bar{b} \cdot \text{nil})$
 $\xrightarrow{b} (b \cdot b)$
 $(\text{nil} \mid \text{nil})$

MC-14

Es.

$$P_1 = a \cdot \text{nil} + b \cdot \text{nil}$$

$$P_2 = a \cdot b \cdot \text{nil}$$



$$P_1 \sim^T P_2 \quad \text{si}$$

$$P_1 \not\sim^{bis} P_2 \quad \text{no}$$

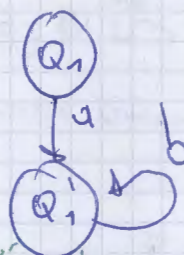
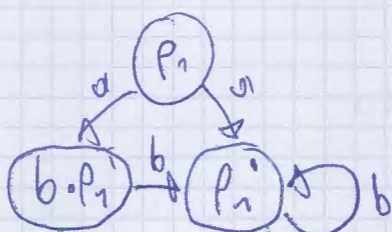
Es.

$$P_1 = a \cdot b \cdot P_1' + a P_1'$$

$$P_1' = b \cdot P_1'$$

$$Q_1 = a \cdot Q_1'$$

$$Q_1' = b \cdot Q_1'$$



$$P_1 \sim^+ Q_1 \quad \text{si}$$

$$P_1 \not\sim^{bis} Q_1 \quad \text{si}$$

Es.

$$P_1 = a \cdot \epsilon \cdot b \cdot \text{nil}$$

$$P_2 = a \cdot b \cdot \text{nil}$$

$$\sim^T$$

NO NON SONO EQUIVALENTI RISPETTO ALLE MACCHINE A STATI FINITI BISIMILI

LA **stimolazione forte** è una convergenza rispetto agli CCS

se $p, q \in \text{Proc}_{\text{CCS}}$ $\wedge p \sim^{BIS} q$ allora

$$- \alpha \cdot p \sim^{BIS} \alpha \cdot q \quad \forall \alpha \in Act = A \cup \bar{A} \cup \{\tau\}$$

↓
convergenza rispetto al preordine

$$- p + c \sim^{BIS} q + c$$

$$c + p \sim^{BIS} c + q \quad \forall c \in \text{Proc}_{\text{CCS}}$$

$$- p|r \sim^{BIS} q|r$$

$$r|p \sim^{BIS} r|q$$

$\forall f: Act \rightarrow Act$ funzione di **abstrazione**

$$- p[f] \sim^{BIS} q[f]$$

↓
convergenza rispetto alla **abstrazione**

$$p|_L \sim^{BIS} q|_L \quad L \subseteq A$$

↓
convergenza rispetto alla **restrizione**

CCO

$$p + q \sim^{BIS} q + p$$

↓
+ commutativo

$$p|q \sim^{BIS} q|p$$

↓
commutativo

$$(p+q)+r \sim^{BIS} p+(q+r)$$

$$p + m\tau \sim^{BIS} p$$

$$p|m\tau \sim^{BIS} p$$

ma lo è rispetto alla **composizione**

RELAZIONE DI TRANSIZIONE DEBOLLE

$$\Rightarrow \subseteq \text{Proc}_{ccs} \times A_{CT} \times \text{Proc}_{ccs}$$

$$A_{CT} = A \cup \bar{A} \cup \tau$$

$$\phi \xRightarrow{\alpha} p' \quad \text{poiché } \alpha \in A \cup \bar{A} \cup \{\tau\}$$

\downarrow
 p esegue α
 e diventa p'

$$\text{se } \alpha = \tau \quad \phi \xrightarrow{\tau} p' \quad \downarrow \text{Semplifica di } \tau$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} p = p' \\ \phi \xrightarrow{\tau} p_1 \xrightarrow{\tau} \dots \xrightarrow{\tau} p' \end{array} \right.$$

$$\alpha \in A \cup \bar{A} \quad \phi \xrightarrow{\tau} \phi \xrightarrow{\alpha} \phi' \xrightarrow{\tau} p' \quad \downarrow \text{Esegue } \alpha \text{ una volta, semplificando al possibile i } \tau$$

$$\phi \xRightarrow{w} p' \quad \forall w \in A_{CT}^*$$

SSF vale

$$1) \quad w = \varepsilon \quad \vee \quad w = \tau^* \quad \downarrow \text{Semplifica di } \tau$$

$$\phi \xrightarrow{\tau^*} p'$$

$$2) \quad w = a_1 \dots a_n \quad a_i \in A \cup \bar{A} \quad i \geq 1$$

$$\text{se } p \xrightarrow{a_1} p_1 \xrightarrow{a_2} p_2 \dots \xrightarrow{a_n} p'$$

$$\begin{array}{c} a_i \bar{b} \\ p \xrightarrow{\tau^*} p \xrightarrow{a_1} p_1 \xrightarrow{\tau^*} p_1 \xrightarrow{a_2} p_2 \xrightarrow{\tau^*} p_2 \dots \xrightarrow{a_n} p' \end{array}$$

EQUIVALENZA DEBOLTA RISPETTO ALL TRACE

$$Trace \Rightarrow (p) = \{ w \in (A \cup \bar{A})^* \mid p \xRightarrow{w} \}$$

$$p \approx^t q \text{ sse } Trace \Rightarrow (p) = Trace \Rightarrow (q)$$

$$a.b.a \approx^t a.\tau.b.a$$

\downarrow
tau

BISIMULAZIONE DEBOLTA

R rel di bisimulazione debole

$$\text{sse } p R q \quad \forall a \in A \cup \bar{A} \cup \{\tau\}$$

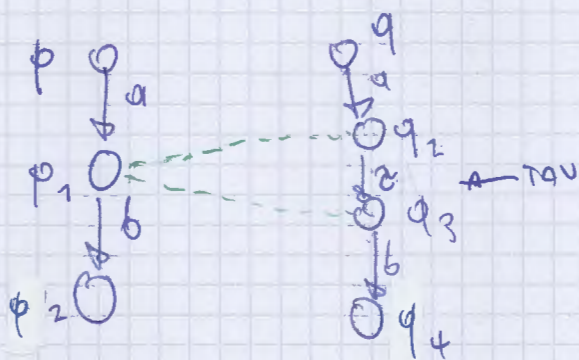
$$\bullet \text{ se } p \xrightarrow{a} q' \text{ allora } \exists q'_1 : q \xRightarrow{a} q'_1 \wedge p'_1 R q'_1$$

$$\bullet \text{ se } q \xrightarrow{a} p' \text{ allora } \exists p'_1 : p \xRightarrow{a} p'_1 \wedge p'_1 R q'$$

\downarrow
raggiungibile
tramite la
regola debole

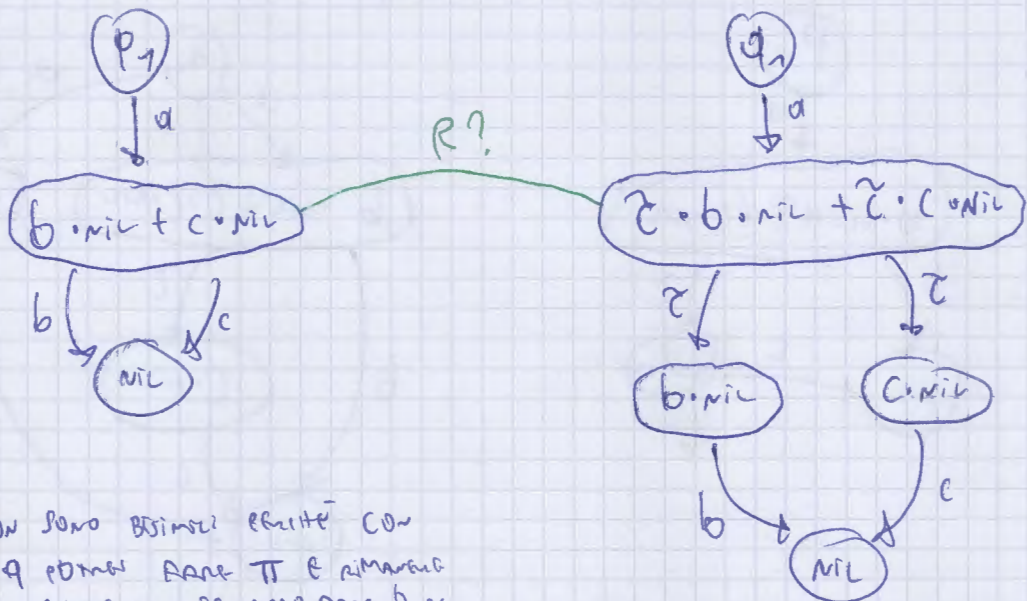
$$p \approx^{bis} q \text{ sse } \exists R \text{ relazione di bisimulazione debole: } p R q$$

$$\approx^{bis} = \bigcup \{ R \in Proc_{ces} \times Proc_{ces} \mid R \text{ bisimulazione debole} \}$$



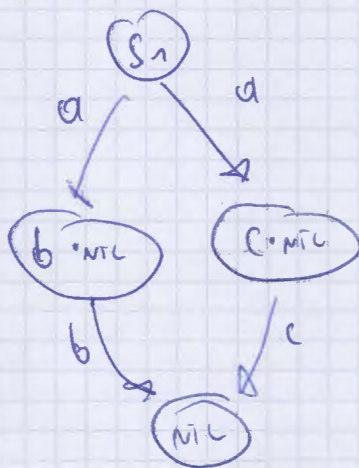
$$p_1 = a \cdot (b \cdot \text{nil} + c \cdot \text{nil})$$

$$q_1 = a(\tilde{c} \cdot b \cdot \text{nil} + \tilde{c} \cdot c \cdot \text{nil})$$



$$s_1 = a \cdot b \cdot \text{nil} + a \cdot c \cdot \text{nil}$$

$$q_1 \stackrel{bis}{\approx} s_1$$



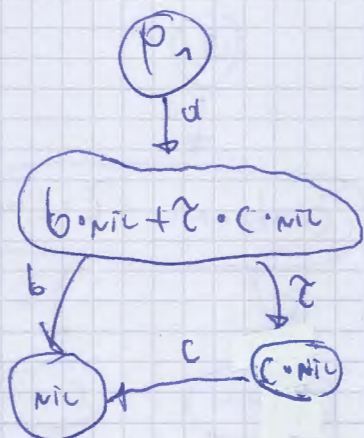
non sono simili, se faccio di s_1 s_1 rimando bloccato

$$p \stackrel{T}{\sim} q \Rightarrow p \stackrel{T}{\approx} q$$

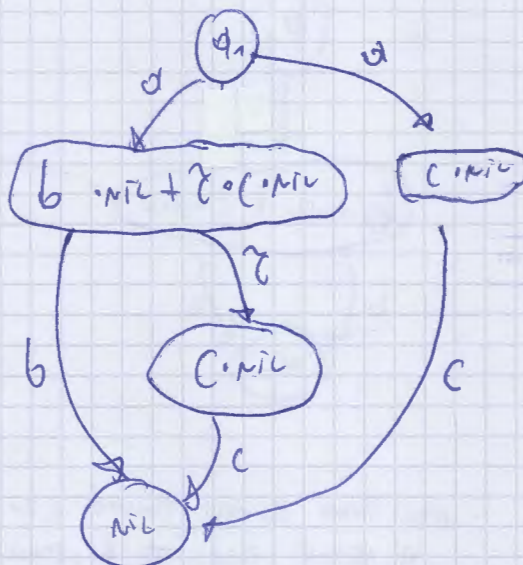
$$p \stackrel{bis}{\sim} q \Rightarrow p \stackrel{bis}{\approx} q$$

ma non è vero il contrario

$$p_1 = a \cdot (b \cdot \text{nil} + c \cdot \text{nil})$$



$$q_1 = a \cdot (b \cdot \text{nil} + c \cdot \text{nil}) + a \cdot \text{nil}$$



Non sono simili rispetto alla regola forte

Ma sono simili rispetto alla regola debole

??

$$p_1 \not\approx^{OS} q_1 \quad p_1 \approx^{OS} q_1 \quad p_1 \not\approx^T q_1 \quad q_1 \not\approx^T q_1$$