

# la Bisimulazione debole $\approx^{Bis}$ è una congruenza ?

## TEOREMA

Se  $p, q \in P_{CCS}$  :  $p \approx^{Bis} q$ , allora

- $\alpha.p \approx^{Bis} \alpha.q \quad \forall \alpha \in \mathcal{A}_{CCS} = A \cup \bar{A} \cup \tau$
- $p|r \approx^{Bis} q|r \wedge r|p \approx^{Bis} r|q \quad \forall r \in P_{CCS}$
- $p[f] \approx^{Bis} q[f] \quad \forall f$  funzione di rietichettatura
- $p_{\setminus L} \approx^{Bis} q_{\setminus L} \quad \forall L \subseteq A$
- e rispetto all'operatore  $+$  (scelta) ?

$$\tau.a.Nil \approx^{Bis} a.Nil \quad \textbf{ma} \quad \tau.a.Nil + b.Nil \not\approx^{Bis} a.Nil + b.Nil$$

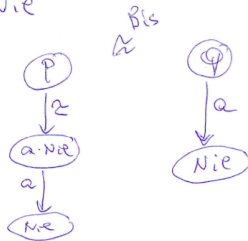
la Bisimulazione debole **non** è una congruenza per il CCS

la Bisimulazione debole  $\approx^{Bis}$  è una congruenza ?

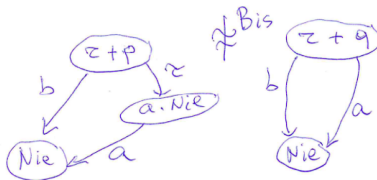
$$r = b.Nie$$

$$p = r.a.Nie \quad \approx^{Bis} \quad q = a.Nie$$

$$r + p \quad \not\approx^{Bis} \quad r + q$$



$\Rightarrow \approx^{Bis}$  NON è una  
CONGRUENZA  
rispetto a  $+$ , ricorsione



La Bisimulazione debole è una *congruenza* rispetto agli operatori del CCS **diversi** da **+** e **ricorsione**

# Congruenza $\approx^C$

$$\approx^C \subseteq \approx^{Bis} \subseteq P_{CCS} \times P_{CCS}$$

per CCS puro, senza ricorsione, agenti finiti

insieme finito di Assiomi Ax :

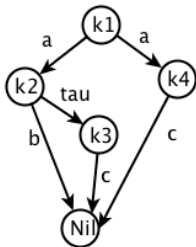
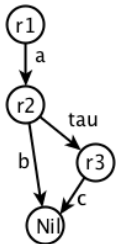
- Ax corretto (  $Ax \vdash p = q \Rightarrow p \approx^C q$  )
- Ax completo (  $p \approx^C q \Rightarrow Ax \vdash p = q$  )

Si definisce quindi, tramite assiomi, **la più grande** relazione di congruenza  $\approx^C$  (per il CCS puro e senza ricorsione, con agenti finiti) che è contenuta nella relazione di Bisimulazione  $\approx^{Bis}$  (  $\approx^C \subseteq \approx^{Bis}$  ).

# Congruenza $\approx^C$ tramite assiomi

- 1)  $p + (q + r) \approx^C (p + q) + r$  e  $p|(q|r) \approx^C (p|q)|r$
- 2)  $p + q \approx^C q + p$  e  $p|q \approx^C q|p$
- 3)  $p + p \approx^C p$  (ma  $p|p \not\approx^C p$ )
- 4)  $p + Nil \approx^C p$  e  $p|Nil \approx^C p$
- 5)  $p + \tau.p \approx^C \tau.p$
- 6)  $\mu.\tau.p \approx^C \mu.p$
- 7)  $\mu.(p + \tau.q) \approx^C \mu.(p + \tau.q) + \mu.q$

(es:  $r_1 = a.(b.Nil + \tau.c.Nil)$ ;  $k_1 = a.(b.Nil + \tau.c.Nil) + a.c.Nil$ )  
 $r_1 \approx^C k_1$



## Congruenza $\approx^C$ tramite assiomi

Se  $p$  e  $q$  sono delle somme:  $p = \sum_i \alpha_i . p_i$  e  $q = \sum_j \beta_j . q_j$   $\alpha, \beta \in Act$

- 8)  $p \mid q \approx^C \sum_i \alpha_i . (p_i \mid q) + \sum_j \beta_j . (p \mid q_j) + \sum_{\alpha_i = \overline{\beta_j} \tau} . (p_i \mid q_j)$

(teorema di espansione di R. Milner) (si veda prossima slide con esempio)

- 9)  $p[f] \approx^C \sum_i f(\alpha_i) . (p_i[f]) \quad \forall f \text{ funzione di etichettatura}$

- 10)  $p \setminus L \approx^C \sum_{\alpha_i, \overline{\alpha_i} \notin L} \alpha_i . (p_i \setminus L) \quad \forall L \subseteq A$

## Congruenza $\approx^C$ tramite assiomi

Se  $p$  e  $q$  sono delle somme:  $p = \sum_i \alpha_i . p_i$  e  $q = \sum_j \beta_j . q_j$ ,  $\alpha, \beta \in Act$

- 8)  $p \mid q \approx^C \sum_i \alpha_i . (p_i \mid q) + \sum_j \beta_j . (p \mid q_j) + \sum_{\alpha_i = \beta_j} \tau . (p_i \mid q_j)$   
(teorema di espansione di R. Milner)

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \frac{p_1 \xrightarrow{\alpha} p_1'}{\quad}, \quad \frac{p_2 \xrightarrow{\alpha} p_2'}{\quad} \\
 p_1 \mid p_2 \xrightarrow{\alpha} p_1' \mid p_2 \quad p_1 \mid p_2 \xrightarrow{\alpha} p_1 \mid p_2' \\
 \hline
 p_1 \xrightarrow{\alpha} p_1' \wedge p_2 \xrightarrow{\bar{\alpha}} p_2' \\
 \hline
 p_1 \mid p_2 \xrightarrow{\tau} p_1' \mid p_2'
 \end{array}$$

(qui si assume che le azioni siano atomiche)

## Congruenza $\approx^C$ tramite assiomi

Se  $p$  e  $q$  sono delle somme:  $p = \sum_i \alpha_i.p_i$  e  $q = \sum_j \beta_j.q_j$ ,  $\alpha, \beta \in Act$

- 8)  $p \mid q \approx^C \sum_i \alpha_i.(p_i \mid q) + \sum_j \beta_j.(p \mid q_j) + \sum_{\alpha_i = \bar{\beta}_j} \tau.(p_i \mid q_j)$   
(teorema di espansione di R. Milner)

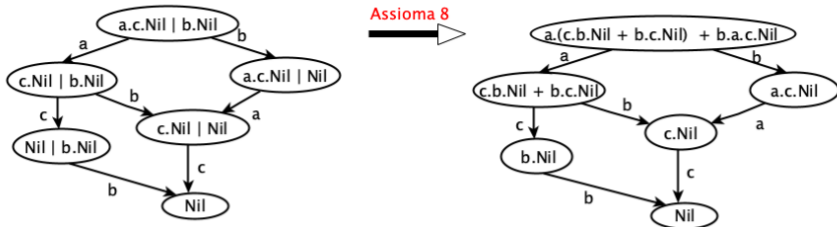
Es.:  $a.c.Nil \mid b.Nil \approx^C$

$$a.(c.Nil \mid b.Nil) + b.(a.c.Nil \mid Nil) \approx^C$$

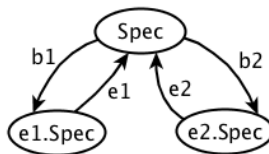
$$a.(c.(Nil \mid b.Nil) + b.(c.Nil \mid Nil)) + b.(a.(c.Nil \mid Nil)) \approx^C$$

$$a.(c.b.(Nil \mid Nil) + b.c.(Nil \mid Nil)) + b.(a.c.(Nil \mid Nil)) \approx^C$$

$$a.(c.b.Nil + b.c.Nil) + b.a.c.Nil$$

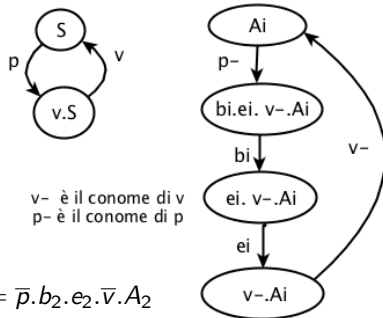


es.: mutua esclusione



$$Spec = b_1.e_1.Spec + b_2.e_2.Spec$$

$$Sys = (A_1 | S | A_2) \setminus \{p, v\}$$

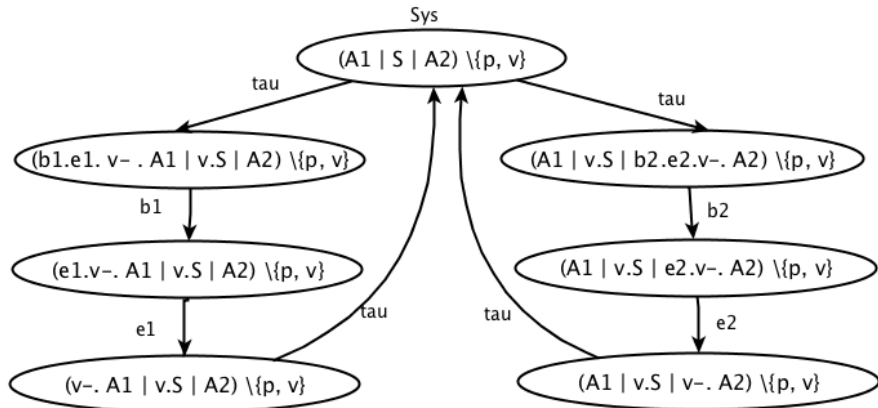


$$S = p.v.S \quad A_1 = \bar{p}.b_1.e_1.\bar{v}.A_1 \quad A_2 = \bar{p}.b_2.e_2.\bar{v}.A_2$$



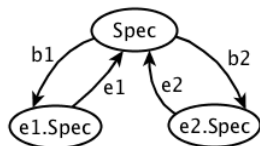
es.: Sys (mutua esclusione)

$$Sys = (A_1 | S | A_2) \setminus \{p, v\} \quad S = p.v.S \quad A_1 = \bar{p}.b_1.e_1.\bar{v}.A_1 \quad A_2 = \bar{p}.b_2.e_2.\bar{v}.A_2$$

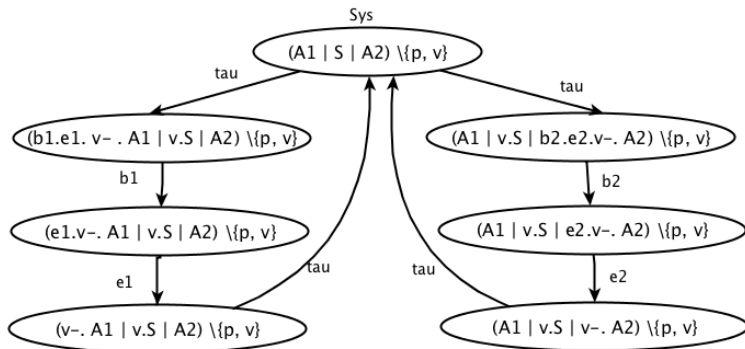


$v-$  è il conome di  $v$

es.



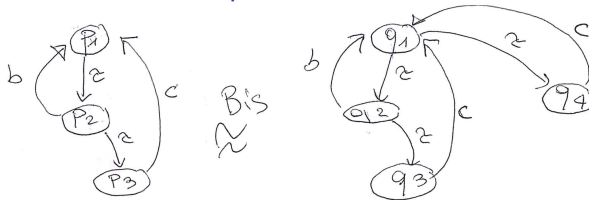
$Spec \ ? \approx^{Bis} Sys$



$v-$  è il conome di  $v$

$Spec \not\approx^{Bis} Sys$

# es. bisimulazione - processi ciclici



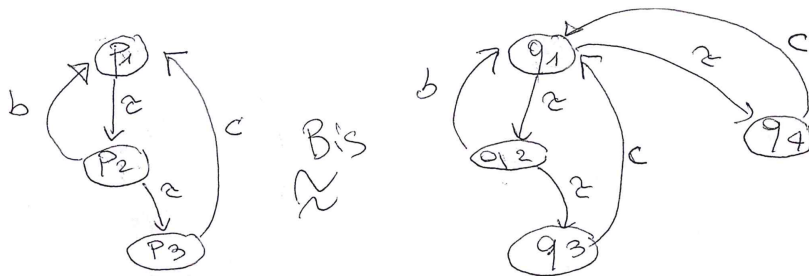
$$\begin{array}{lcl}
 (p_1, q_1) & A & \begin{cases} p_1 \xrightarrow{a} p_2 \\ q_1 \xrightarrow{a} q_2 \\ q_1 \xrightarrow{c} q_4 \end{cases} & D & \begin{cases} q_1 \xrightarrow{a} q_2 \\ p_1 \xrightarrow{a} p_2 \\ p_1 \xrightarrow{c} p_3 \end{cases} & \begin{matrix} z_a \\ z_b \end{matrix} & \begin{matrix} (p_2, q_2) \\ (p_3, q_4) \end{matrix}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{lcl}
 z_a (p_2, q_2) & A & \begin{cases} p_2 \xrightarrow{b} p_1 \\ p_2 \xrightarrow{c} p_3 \\ q_2 \xrightarrow{b} q_1 \\ q_2 \xrightarrow{c} q_3 \end{cases} & & \begin{cases} q_2 \xrightarrow{b} q_1 \\ q_2 \xrightarrow{c} q_3 \\ p_2 \xrightarrow{b} p_1 \\ p_2 \xrightarrow{c} p_3 \end{cases} & \begin{matrix} (p_1, q_1) \textcircled{1} \\ (p_3, q_3) \\ \textcircled{1} \end{matrix}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{lcl}
 z_b (p_3, q_4) & A & p_3 \xrightarrow{c} p_1 & \iff & D & q_4 \xrightarrow{c} q_1 & \textcircled{1}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{lcl}
 (p_3, q_3) & A & p_3 \xrightarrow{c} p_1 & D & q_3 \xrightarrow{c} q_1 & \textcircled{1}
 \end{array}$$

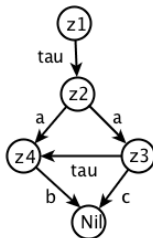
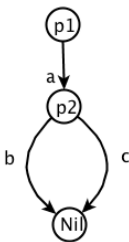
## es. bisimulazione - processi ciclici



i processi  $p_1$  e  $q_1$  sono Bisimili  $p_1 \approx^{Bis} q_1$ ,

con relazione di bisimulazione  $\mathcal{R} = \{(p_1, q_1); (p_2, q_2); (p_3, q_3); (p_3, q_4)\}$

Esempio  $p_1 = a.(b.Nil + c.Nil)$      $z_1 = \tau.(a.b.Nil + a.(\tau.b.Nil + c.Nil))$



$p_1 \not\approx^{Bis} z_1$

L'Attaccante ha infatti una **strategia vincente**: ad es.

- Attaccante:  $p_1 \rightarrow^a p_2$ ,

- Difensore: 2 possibilità:

•  $z_1 \Rightarrow^a z_3$  - configurazione  $(p_2, z_3)$ :

\* Attaccante  $z_3 \rightarrow^\tau z_4$

\* Difensore :  $p_2 \Rightarrow^\tau p_2$

- configurazione  $(p_2, z_4)$ :

\* Attaccante  $p_2 \rightarrow^c Nil$

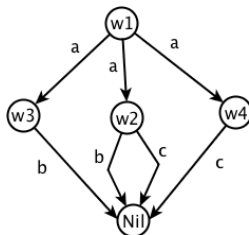
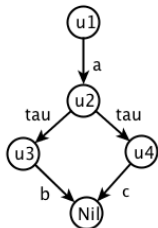
\* Difensore **perde**  $z_4 \not\Rightarrow^c$

•  $z_1 \Rightarrow^a z_4$  - configurazione  $(p_2, z_4)$ :

Difensore **perde**  $(p_2 \not\approx^{Bis} z_4)$  come prima.

Esempio

$$u_1 = a.(\tau.b.Nil + \tau.c.Nil) \quad w_1 = a.b.Nil + a.(b.Nil + c.Nil) + a.c.Nil$$



$$u_1 \not\approx^{Bis} w_1$$

L'Attaccante ha infatti una **strategia vincente**: ad es.

- Attaccante:  $w_1 \rightarrow^a w_2$ ,

- Difensore: 3 possibilità:

- $u_1 \Rightarrow^a u_2$  - configurazione  $(u_2, w_2)$ :

- \* Attaccante  $u_2 \rightarrow^\tau u_4$

- \* Difensore :  $w_2 \Rightarrow^\tau w_2$  - configurazione  $(u_4, w_2)$ :

- \* Attaccante  $w_2 \rightarrow^b Nil$

- \* Difensore **perde**  $u_4 \not\Rightarrow^b$

- $u_1 \Rightarrow^a u_3$  - configurazione  $(u_3, w_2)$ : Difensore **perde** ...

- $u_1 \Rightarrow^a u_4$  - configurazione  $(u_4, w_2)$ : Difensore **perde** come prima