

Formalisation of Pattern 2

Quentin Nivon and Gwen Salaün

Univ. Grenoble Alpes, CNRS, Grenoble INP, Inria, LIG, F-38000 Grenoble France

Pattern 2 can be formally defined using the definition of abstract graphs.

Definition 1. (*Pattern 2*) Let $G=(S_N, S_E)$ be an abstract graph, T the task to move, $n_{new}=(\{T, \emptyset\})$ a new abstract node containing only T , n_f the first abstract node of G and n_l the last abstract node of G . The set of abstract graphs generated by applying Pattern 2 to G and T , written $gen_{P2}(G, T)$, is defined as $gen_{P2}(G, T) = \text{(i)} \cup \text{(ii)}$ where

$$\text{(i)} = \bigcup_{p=(n_i, \dots, n_n) \in \mathcal{P}_O^*(S_N)} (S_N \setminus p \cup \{(\{T\}, \{(p, \{n_i \rightarrow n_{i+1}, \dots, n_{n-1} \rightarrow n_n\})\})\}, S'_E) \text{ with}$$

$$S'_E = \begin{cases} \emptyset & \text{if } n_n = n_l \wedge n_i = n_f \\ S_E \setminus \{n_i \rightarrow n_{i+1}, \dots, n_n \rightarrow n_{n+1}\} \cup \{n_{new} \rightarrow n_{n+1}\} & \text{if } n_n \neq n_l \wedge n_i = n_f \\ S_E \setminus \{n_{i-1} \rightarrow n_i, \dots, n_{n-1} \rightarrow n_n\} \cup \{n_{i-1} \rightarrow n_{new}\} & \text{if } n_n = n_l \wedge n_i \neq n_f \\ S_E \setminus \{n_{i-1} \rightarrow n_i, \dots, n_n \rightarrow n_{n+1}\} \cup \{n_{i-1} \rightarrow n_{new}, n_{new} \rightarrow n_{n+1}\} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

represents the addition of T in parallel of any ordered set of nodes of G , with S'_E differentiating cases when the first node of the combination is the first node of the abstract graph and/or the last node of the combination is the last node of the abstract graph, and

$$\text{(ii)} = \bigcup_{n \in S_N} \bigcup_{g \in S_{G_n}} \bigcup_{g' \in gen_{P2}(g, T)} (S_N \setminus \{n\} \cup \{(S_{T_n}, S_{G_n} \setminus \{g\} \cup \{g'\})\}, S_E) \text{ is the}$$

result of the recursive call of this function on each abstract sub-graph of each node of G .