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Algorithm 1 Matrix-based Deadlock-resolving Verification Algorithm
Input: Expanded Vertex Simplification R_i of RDLT R, Contraction Path Al-
gorithm, Find Escape Contraction Path Algorithm
Output: Boolean; True, otherwise False
Matrices: Adjacency Matrix RV_adj, Constraint matrix RV_C
 1: P \leftarrow ContractionPathGenerationAlgorithm(R_i)
    Deadlock Identification: Vertices not in P, but are adjacent to P, and
 2: dV \leftarrow \emptyset
                                                             ▷ Initialize deadlock set
 3: unreachable\_vertices \leftarrow V_i/P
 4: for all vertex x \in unreachable\_vertices do
        Let l be the index of vertex x in V_i
 6:
        constraints\_stack \leftarrow \emptyset
        constraints\_counter \leftarrow 0
 7:
        for all row k in RV_C do
 8:
 9:
            c \leftarrow RV_C[k][l]
           if c \neq \emptyset \land c \notin \{\epsilon\} \cup constraints\_stack then
10:
               constraints\_stack \leftarrow constraints\_stack \cup \{c\}
11:
12:
               constraint\_counter \leftarrow constraint\_counter + 1
            end if
13:
14:
        end for
        if constraints\_counter \ge 2 then
15:
16:
            dV \leftarrow x_l \cup dV
        end if
17:
18: end for
    Enumeration of Parents of Deadlocks: Reachable Parents of Identified
    Deadlocks
19: for all vertex x \in dV do
        parents(x) \leftarrow \emptyset
20:
        Let l be the index of vertex x in V_i
21:
22:
        for all row k in RV_{adj} do
23:
           if RV_{adj}[k][l] = 1 \land x_k \in P then
                                                    ▶ The parent vertex needs to be
    reachable, hence included in the contraction path
               parent(x) \leftarrow x_k \cup parent(x)
24:
            end if
25:
26:
        end for
        for all parent vertex w \in parent(x) do
27:
            escapePathExists \leftarrow findEscapePath(w, f', P, RV)
28:
            if escapePathExists = false then
29:
               return False
30:
            end if
31:
32:
        end for
33: end for
34: return True
```

Algorithm 2 Matrix-based Contraction Path Generation

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Given RDLT R; Pre-processing Steps:
Input: Expanded vertex simplification R_i of RDLT R
Output: Contraction Path P
Matrices: RV_{\text{adj}}^t and RV_{\text{C}}^t
  1: Initialize C-Attribute Matrix RV_{\rm C}^0 of R_i
  2: Let s' \in V_i be the source and f' \in V_i be the sink
 3: Let x = s'
  4: Initialize P = \{x\}
  5: Let t = 1
 6: while \exists y \in V_i \mid RV_{\mathrm{adj}}^{t-1}(x,y) \geq 1 do
7: \mathcal{Y} \leftarrow \{y \in V_i \mid RV_{\mathrm{adj}}^{t-1}(x,y) \geq 1\}
           Select any y \in \mathcal{Y}

Let LHS = RV_C^{t-1}(x,y) \cup \{\epsilon\}

\mathcal{U} \leftarrow \{u \in V_i \mid u \neq x \land (RV_{\mathrm{adj}}^{t-1}(u,y) \ge 1)\}
10:
           Let RHS = \bigcup_{u \in \mathcal{U}} RV_C^{t-1}(u, y)
if LHS \supseteq RHS then
11:
12:
                 Update RV_C^{t-1}(u,y) = \epsilon, \forall (u,y) \in E_i, u \neq x
13:
                 for all u \in \mathcal{U} do RV_C^{t-1}(u, y) = \epsilon
14:
15:
                 end for
16:
                 Let z = x \wedge y
17:
                 Let z = xy = \text{Matrix Addition of rows (columns)} \ x \text{ and } y \text{ in } RV_{\text{adi}}^{t-1}
19:
                 for all w \in V_i do
                      RowMerge_Adj: RV_{\text{adj}}^t(z,w) = RV_{\text{adj}}^{t-1}(x,w) + RV_{\text{adj}}^{t-1}(y,w) ColMerge_Adj: RV_{\text{adj}}^{t}(w,z) = RV_{\text{adj}}^{t-1}(w,x) + RV_{\text{adj}}^{t-1}(w,y)
20:
21:
                 end for
22:
                 Let z = xy = Element-wise Set Union of rows (columns) x and y in
23:
                 for all w \in V_i do
24:
                      RowMerge_C: RV_C^t(z,w) = RV_C^{t-1}(x,w) \cup RV_C^{t-1}(y,w)
ColMerge_C: RV_C^t(w,z) = RV_C^{t-1}(w,x) \cup RV_C^{t-1}(w,y)
25:
26:
27:
                 V_i = (V_i \setminus \{x, y\}) \cup \{z\}
28:
                Create RV_{\mathrm{adj}}^t as an m \times m matrix where m = n - t and as the
      submatrix of RV_{\text{adj}}^{t-1} with rows and columns indexed by updated vertex set
                 Create RV_C^t as an m \times m matrix where m = n - t and as the submatrix
30:
      of RV_C^{t-1} with rows and columns indexed by updated vertex set V_i of R_i
                 Let x = z
31:
                 Let P = P \cup \{y\}
32:
                 Let t = t + 1
33:
           end if
34:
35: end while
36: return P
```

Algorithm 3 Matrix-Based Finding Escape Contraction Path Algorithm

rithmGiven: RDLT R_i ; Preprocessing Input: Parent Vertex w, Sink f', Contraction Path P, Adjacency Matrix of R_i ${f Output}$: Boolean, True, otherwise False1: Initialize $Visited[0...n-1] \leftarrow false$ \triangleright for each vertex in V_i 2: Initialize $Q \leftarrow \text{empty queue}$ 3: Q.queue(w) $4:\ Visited[w] \leftarrow true$ 5: while $Q \neq \emptyset$ do $current \leftarrow Q.dequeue()$ 6: Let k be the index of current vertex in V_i 7: if current = f' then 8: 9: return True for all vertex x in P do 10: Let l be the index of x in V_i 11: if $RV_{adj}[k][l] = 1 \wedge Visted[l] = false$ then 12: 13: Q.enqueue(x)14: $Visited[l] \leftarrow true$ end if 15: end for 16: 17: end if

18: end while19: return False