

Lezione 19 MSC

Bisimulation equivalence come punto fisso

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Bisimulazione come punto fisso

- Riformuliamo \sim come massimo punto fisso di una opportuna funzione F che trasforma relazioni binarie R su stati
- Useremo l'algoritmo per calcolare massimi punti fissi come algoritmo per determinare la relazione \sim .
- Osservazione: $2^{Q \times Q}$, ovvero l'insieme di tutte le relazioni binarie su Q , è un reticolo completo (finito se Q è finito), con $\text{Top} = Q \times Q$.

Funzionale F : Trasformatore di relazioni binarie

Definition 2.25. Given an lts $TS = (Q, A, \rightarrow)$, functional $F : \mathcal{P}(Q \times Q) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(Q \times Q)$ (i.e., a transformer of binary relations over Q) is defined as follows. If $R \subseteq Q \times Q$, then $(q_1, q_2) \in F(R)$ if and only if for all $\mu \in A$

- $\forall q'_1$ such that $q_1 \xrightarrow{\mu} q'_1$, $\exists q'_2$ such that $q_2 \xrightarrow{\mu} q'_2$ and $(q'_1, q'_2) \in R$
- $\forall q'_2$ such that $q_2 \xrightarrow{\mu} q'_2$, $\exists q'_1$ such that $q_1 \xrightarrow{\mu} q'_1$ and $(q'_1, q'_2) \in R$.

Proposition 2.10. For any lts $TS = (Q, A, \rightarrow)$, we have that:

1. Functional F is monotone, i.e., if $R_1 \subseteq R_2$ then $F(R_1) \subseteq F(R_2)$.
2. Relation $R \subseteq Q \times Q$ is a bisimulation if and only if $R \subseteq F(R)$.

Proof. The proof of (1) derives immediately from the definition of F : if $(q_1, q_2) \in F(R_1)$ then for all $\mu \in A$

- $\forall q'_1$ such that $q_1 \xrightarrow{\mu} q'_1$, $\exists q'_2$ such that $q_2 \xrightarrow{\mu} q'_2$ and $(q'_1, q'_2) \in R_1$*
- $\forall q'_2$ such that $q_2 \xrightarrow{\mu} q'_2$, $\exists q'_1$ such that $q_1 \xrightarrow{\mu} q'_1$ and $(q'_1, q'_2) \in R_1$.*

Since $R_1 \subseteq R_2$, the above implies that for all $\mu \in A$

- $\forall q'_1$ such that $q_1 \xrightarrow{\mu} q'_1$, $\exists q'_2$ such that $q_2 \xrightarrow{\mu} q'_2$ and $(q'_1, q'_2) \in R_2$*
- $\forall q'_2$ such that $q_2 \xrightarrow{\mu} q'_2$, $\exists q'_1$ such that $q_1 \xrightarrow{\mu} q'_1$ and $(q'_1, q'_2) \in R_2$*

which means that $(q_1, q_2) \in F(R_2)$.

The proof of (2) is also immediate: if R is a bisimulation, then if $(q_1, q_2) \in R$ then for all $\mu \in A$

- $\forall q'_1$ such that $q_1 \xrightarrow{\mu} q'_1$, $\exists q'_2$ such that $q_2 \xrightarrow{\mu} q'_2$ and $(q'_1, q'_2) \in R$*
- $\forall q'_2$ such that $q_2 \xrightarrow{\mu} q'_2$, $\exists q'_1$ such that $q_1 \xrightarrow{\mu} q'_1$ and $(q'_1, q'_2) \in R$.*

and, by using the reverse implication, this means that $(q_1, q_2) \in F(R)$, i.e., $R \subseteq F(R)$. Similarly, if $R \subseteq F(R)$, then the condition holding for $F(R)$ holds also for all the elements of R , hence R is a bisimulation. \square

~ è il massimo punto fisso di F

- Poiché F è monotona, il teorema del punto fisso di Knaster-Tarski assicura che il massimo punto fisso per F sia

$$Z_{\max} = \bigcup \{R \mid R \subseteq F(R)\}$$

- Ma cos'è Z_{\max} ?

Poiché R è una bisimulazione sse $R \subseteq F(R)$, allora:

$$Z_{\max} = \bigcup \{R \mid R \text{ è una bisimulazione}\}$$

Ovvero $Z_{\max} = \sim$

Algoritmo per calcolare \sim

- Se Q è finito, allora $2^{Q \times Q}$ è un reticolo completo finito e possiamo applicare l'algoritmo per calcolare il massimo punto fisso di F :

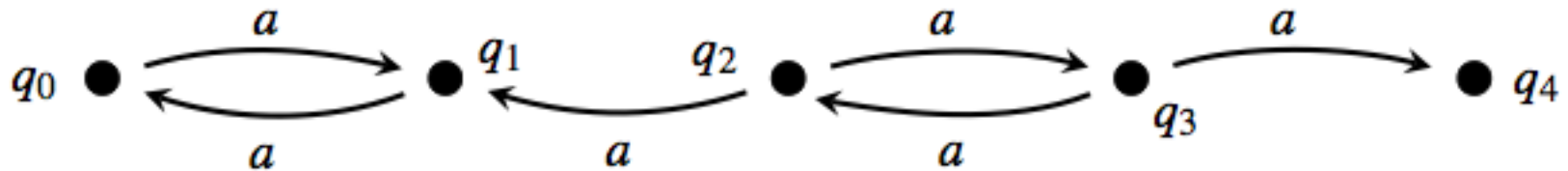
$X := Q \times Q; Y := F(X);$

$\text{While } X \neq Y \text{ do } \{ X := Y; Y := F(Y) \}$

$\text{Return } X$

- Sappiamo che l'algoritmo termina sempre se Q è finito.
- Analogie con l'algoritmo con tabella a scala, visto a LP, per minimizzazione di automi deterministici.

Esempio



$$Q = \{q_0, q_1, q_2, q_3, q_4\}$$

$$F^0(Q \times Q) = Q \times Q$$

$$F^1(Q \times Q) = \{(q_0, q_1), (q_0, q_2), (q_0, q_3), (q_1, q_2), (q_1, q_3), (q_2, q_3)\} + \text{simmetriche} + \text{riflessive}$$

$$F^2(Q \times Q) = \{(q_0, q_1), (q_0, q_2), (q_1, q_2)\} + \text{sim} + \text{rifl}$$

$$F^3(Q \times Q) = \{(q_0, q_1)\} + \text{sim} + \text{rifl} = F^4(Q \times Q)$$

Minimizzazione

Dato $TS = (Q, A \rightarrow)$ e calcolata \sim con l'algoritmo iterativo, possiamo costruire un LTS minimo $TS' = (Q', A, \rightarrow')$ dove:

$$Q' = \{[q]_{\sim} \mid q \in Q\} \text{ e } [q]_{\sim} = \{q' \in Q \mid q' \sim q\}$$
$$\rightarrow' = \{([q]_{\sim}, a, [q']_{\sim}) \mid (q, a, q') \in \rightarrow\}$$

LTS **minimo** rispetto a \sim va a fondere gli stati equivalenti; nell'esempio precedente fonde gli stati q_0 e q_1

Observe that in the definition of the minimum lts TS_{\sim} , any state $[q]_{\sim}$ is an equivalence class of states of TS : for all $q, q' \in Q$, $q \sim q'$ if and only if $[q]_{\sim} = [q']_{\sim}$. Moreover, if $([q]_{\sim}, \mu, [q']_{\sim})$ is a transition in TS_{\sim} , then for all $q_1 \in Q$ such that $q \sim q_1$, there exists a $q_2 \in Q$ such that $q_1 \xrightarrow{\mu} q_2$ and $q' \sim q_2$, and so $([q_1]_{\sim}, \mu, [q_2]_{\sim}) = ([q]_{\sim}, \mu, [q']_{\sim})$. In other words, the definition of TS_{\sim} is independent of the choice of the representative state q for its equivalence class $[q]_{\sim}$.

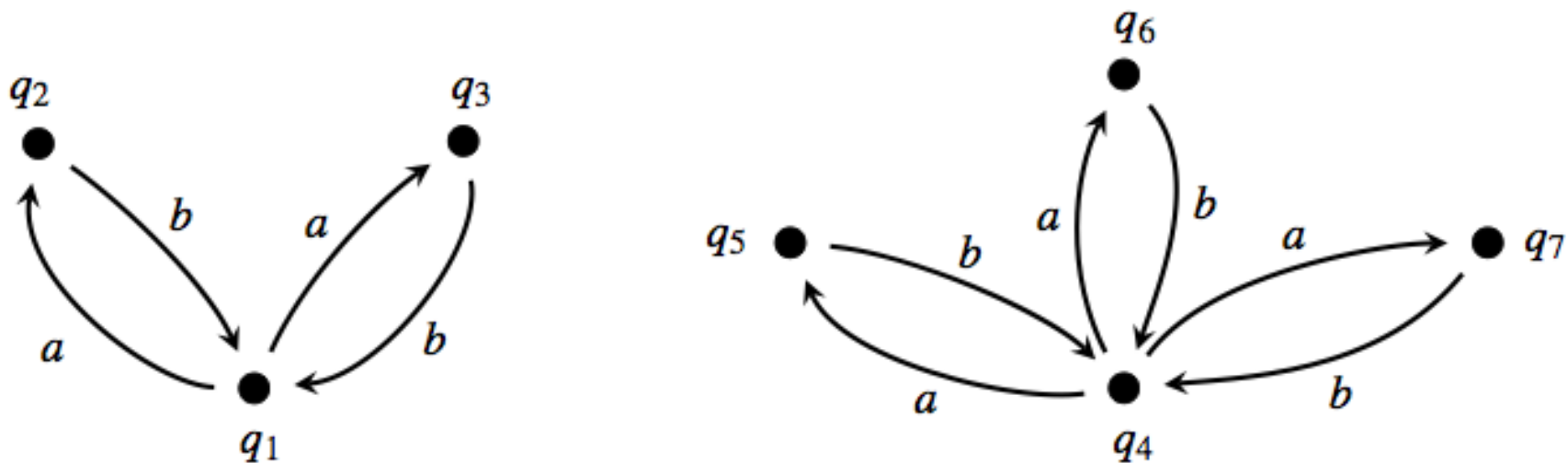
Proposition 2.12. *Given an lts $TS = (Q, A, \rightarrow)$ and its associated minimum lts $TS_{\sim} = (Q_{\sim}, A, \rightarrow_{\sim})$, as defined in Definition 2.27, the following hold:*

- *$q \sim [q]_{\sim}$ for all $q \in Q$ and $[q]_{\sim} \in Q_{\sim}$, i.e., TS_{\sim} is a correct realization of TS ;*
- *for all $[q]_{\sim}, [q']_{\sim} \in Q_{\sim}$ we have that if $[q]_{\sim} \sim [q']_{\sim}$ then $[q]_{\sim} = [q']_{\sim}$, i.e., TS_{\sim} is the minimum (up to isomorphism).*

Proof. For the proof of the first item, consider relation $R \subseteq Q \times Q_{\sim}$ defined as follows: $R = \{(q, [q]_{\sim}) \mid q \in Q\}$. It is easy to see that R is a bisimulation.

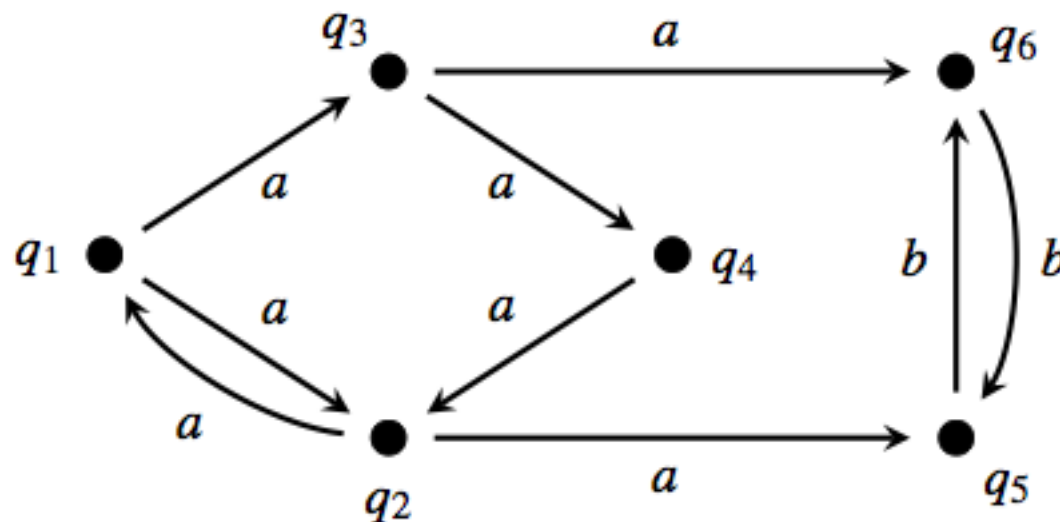
For the proof of second item, we have that $q \sim [q]_{\sim}$ as well as $q' \sim [q']_{\sim}$ by the previous item. Therefore, if $[q]_{\sim} \sim [q']_{\sim}$, then by transitivity we also have that $q \sim q'$ and so, by construction of TS_{\sim} , we have that $[q]_{\sim} = [q']_{\sim}$. \square

Esercizio (1)



Provate a calcolare \sim con l'algoritmo.
Troverete che esistono solo due classi di equivalenza $\{q_1, q_4\}$ e $\{q_2, q_3, q_5, q_6, q_7\}$ e quindi l'its minimo ha solo due stati.

Esercizio (2)



- Minimizzare questo lts, attraverso il calcolo di \sim con l'algoritmo iterativo.

Minimo Its rispetto a trace equiv.?

- Dato $TS=(Q, A, \rightarrow, q_0)$, possiamo ottenere il minimo **deterministico** attraverso questi passi:
 - Trasforma TS in deterministico dTS, con la costruzione per sottoinsiemi
 - Calcola \sim sopra dTS (ricorda che \sim e trace equivalence coincidono su Its deterministici)
 - Minimizza dTS rispetto a \sim per ottenere il minimo Its deterministico per TS.
- Tuttavia è possibile che esistano Its nondeterministici equivalenti più piccoli.
- Esercizio: calcola il minimo Its deterministico equivalente a tracce a quello del lucido precedente, assumendo q_1 come stato iniziale.

In generale ... (anche se Q è infinito)

Definition 2.26. Given an lts $TS = (Q, A, \rightarrow)$, for each natural $i \in \mathbb{N}$, define the relations \sim_i over Q as follows:

- $\sim_0 = Q \times Q$.
- $q_1 \sim_{i+1} q_2$ if and only if for all $\mu \in A$
 - $\forall q'_1$ such that $q_1 \xrightarrow{\mu} q'_1$, $\exists q'_2$ such that $q_2 \xrightarrow{\mu} q'_2$ and $q'_1 \sim_i q'_2$
 - $\forall q'_2$ such that $q_2 \xrightarrow{\mu} q'_2$, $\exists q'_1$ such that $q_1 \xrightarrow{\mu} q'_1$ and $q'_1 \sim_i q'_2$.

We denote with \sim_ω the relation $\bigcap_{i \in \mathbb{N}} \sim_i$. □

Proposition 2.11. *Prove that, for each $i \in \mathbb{N}$:*

1. *the relation \sim_i is an equivalence relation,*
2. $\sim_{i+1} \subseteq \sim_i$,
3. $\sim_i = F^i(Q \times Q)$

Moreover, \sim_ω is an equivalence relation.

.... ovvero

catena, possibilmente infinita, con \sim_ω come limite

$$\sim_0 = F^0(Q \times Q) \supseteq \sim_1 = F^1(Q \times Q) \supseteq \dots \supseteq \sim_i = F^i(Q \times Q) \supseteq \dots \supseteq \sim_\omega$$

Ma che relazione c'è con \sim ?

Teorema:

Se $TS = (Q, A, \rightarrow)$ è **image-finite**, allora $\sim_\omega = \sim$

Dimostrazione

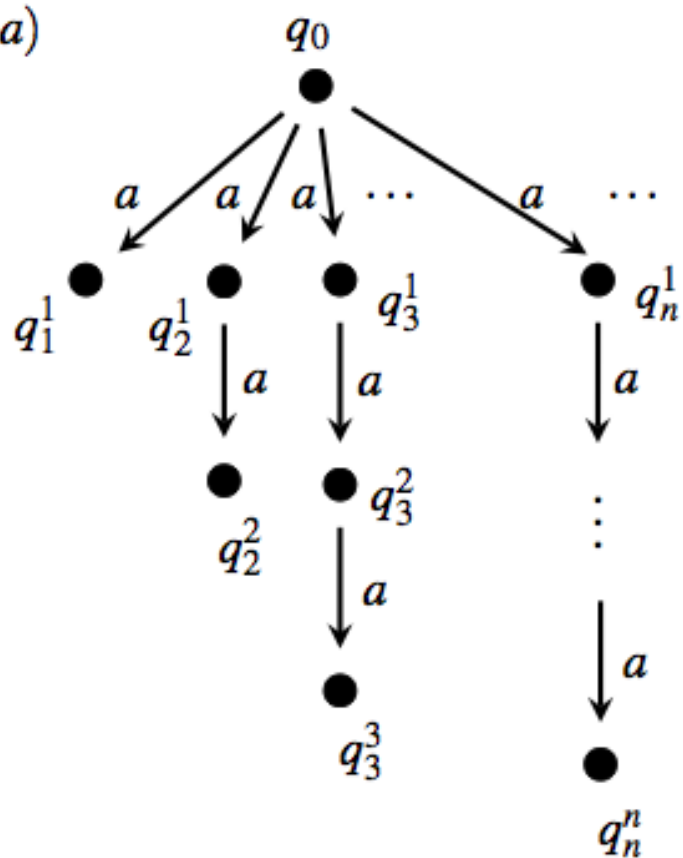
Theorem 2.2. *If the lts $TS = (Q, A, \rightarrow)$ is image-finite, then $\sim = \sim_\omega$.*

Proof. We prove first that $\sim \subseteq \sim_i$ for all i by induction on i . Indeed, $\sim \subseteq \sim_0$ (the universal relation); moreover, assuming $\sim \subseteq \sim_i$, by monotonicity of F and the fact that \sim is a fixed-point for F , we get $\sim = F(\sim) \subseteq F(\sim_i) = \sim_{i+1}$. Hence, $\sim \subseteq \sim_\omega$.

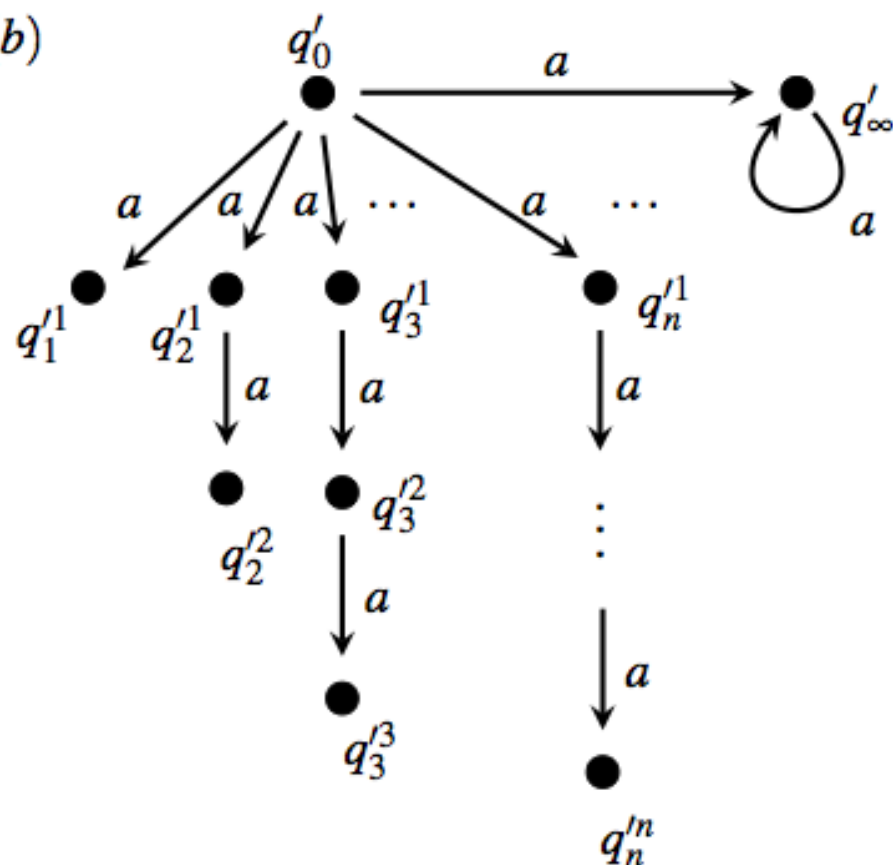
Now we prove that $\sim_\omega \subseteq \sim$, by proving that relation $R = \{(q_1, q_2) \mid q_1 \sim_\omega q_2\}$ is a bisimulation. Assume $(q_1, q_2) \in R$, hence $q_1 \sim_i q_2$ for all $i \in \mathbb{N}$. If $q_1 \xrightarrow{\mu} q'_1$, then for all i , there exists q_{2_i} such that $q_2 \xrightarrow{\mu} q_{2_i}$ with $q'_1 \sim_i q_{2_i}$. Since the lts is image-finite, the set $K = \{q_{2_k} \mid q_2 \xrightarrow{\mu} q_{2_k} \wedge q'_1 \sim_k q_{2_k} \wedge k \in \mathbb{N}\}$ is finite; hence, there is at least one $q_{2_n} \in K$ such that $q'_1 \sim_i q_{2_n}$ for infinitely many i . But since if $q \sim_i q'$ then $q \sim_j q'$ for any $j < i$, then we can conclude that $q'_1 \sim_i q_{2_n}$ for all i , hence $q'_1 \sim_\omega q_{2_n}$ and so $(q'_1, q_{2_n}) \in R$. The symmetric case when q_2 moves first is analogous, hence omitted. So $R = \sim_\omega$ is a bisimulation, hence $\sim_\omega \subseteq \sim$. \square

Perché serve image-finite?

(a)



(b)



$q_0 \sim_\omega q'_0$ ma invece q_0 non è bisimile a q'_0 perché da q_0 non parte nessuna computazione infinita.