in 22; [fork 11]; X

```
Type Deallotion
                                                     T-Const
                                                   99A+ (1:0) ! tre (! bre (!) c-(): bret
                                                           T-Cost beautiful brack beautiful () chief t-APP

- Cost beautiful () book + (book + (b
                                              w: (0. and | - close (sand () w): () + ABS.

** W: (0. and | - 1 - () -> close (sand () w): ()-> ()
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     *R:10.end?+2:?().end?
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    T-APP t-(onst t-Const T-VAR

-t-APP + rueive?().end = () x rud * t-APP+Wait: end; ell n:end + n:end

-t-ABS n:?().end!+ rueive n:() ix bax(): n balait a:() t-)
                                                                                        W: (() . 1. 1 + fork ( 1 -: () > cb ( (and () w)): ()
W: !(). w)! -(\ _: () . x) fork ( \ _: () -> elos (sad () w)): ().
w. 10 - end + () = : (1. (1 = : () x) fork (1 = : () > elos (sind () w))): () = 0 p. ? () . end? + bt (x, n) = neive in Weit a: ()
                                                                                                                                             W:((1). end!), n.(? (). end?) +(\lambda_{-1}(). (\lambda_{-1}().x) fork (\lambda_{-1}() -> elose (send () w))) fil(x, n)= main in =
                                                                                                                                                                                             W:(10. and!), a:(?(), ad) - lit(x, a) = Meive a in Write; tak(x::() s, else (sod () w)) x:()
                                                                                                      T-NEW
                                                         -mew ! wit end: (10: ed) x(10: ed) . (10: ed), 0; (20. ed) + 22; (look v1); x: () -
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          T-XELIM
                                                                              + bt (w, n) = mely () . end! in 22; (fork v1); x:()
```

Reduttion Dirivation Steps

Les a (vxy) < let (w, n) = mew !unit. end! in ez; (fook v1); x R-NeW

Let (w, n) = (x, y) in ex; (fork v1); x -> det (x, y) = neive y in wait y; fork(1:() > ebs (and () x)); x < let (w, n) = (x, y) in ex; (fork v1); x> -> < ex; (fork v1); x> (vxy) < let(w, n) = (x, y) in ex; (fork v1); x -> (vxy) < ex; (fork v1); x>

<(\lambda:\lambda

 $\frac{\{\lambda_{-}:(),(\lambda_{-}:(),\times)_{22})() \rightarrow (\lambda_{-}:(),\times)_{22}}{\langle(\lambda_{-}:(),(\lambda_{-}:(),\times)_{22})() \rightarrow \langle(\lambda_{-}:(),\times)_{22}\rangle} R^{-}HREAD} {\langle(\lambda_{-}:(),(\lambda_{-}:(),\times)_{22})() \rightarrow \langle(\lambda_{-}:(),\times)_{22}\rangle | \langle v_{1}() \rangle} R^{-}PAR} {\langle(\lambda_{-}:(),(\lambda_{-}:(),\times)_{22})() \rightarrow \langle(\lambda_{-}:(),\times)_{22}\rangle | \langle v_{1}() \rangle} R^{-}RES}$

Repeating the lost derivations, we have that:
(VXX)<(1-:(1).x)=2>1<V1(1)>->(VXX)<X>1<V1(1)>

We can comelule that, since the process exis can new end up in a "Wait x" on "ebse y" format.

With this, we can conclude that R-Close will never apply and we don't have to reduce any further to show this.