B06705048_OS_HW5

7.1

- (a)每個十字路口都被視為一種資源,每一排汽車都被視為一個過程。
- (1)Mutual exclution: 一次只有一排車可以使用該資源。
- (2)Hold and wait: 每排汽車都持有一個資源,正在等待下一個資源。
- (3)No preemption: 在整排車輛通過之前,不得釋放資源。
- (4)Circular wait: 圖中有四排車,L1、L2、L3、L4,L1 等待 L2,L2 等待 L3,L3 等待 L4,L4 等待 L1
- (b) break the second condition: a line of cars can't hold a cross and wait, it's that no car of a line can stay in the cross.

7.8

Proof:

Suppose N = Sum of all Need_i, A = Sum of all Allocation_i, M = Sum of all Max_i. Use contradiction to prove.

Assume this system is not deadlock free. If there exists a deadlock state, then A = m because there's only one kind of resource and resources can be requested and released only one at a time. From condition b, N + A = M < m + n. So we get N + m < m + n. So we get N < n. It shows that at least one process i that $Need_i = 0$. From condition a, Pi can release at least 1 resource. So there are n-1 processes sharing m resources now, condition a and b still hold. Go on the argument, no process will wait permenently, so there's no deadlock.

7.13

