

# 关于 Maple Algebra 的这一路

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2022 年 7 月 15 日

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## Equivalence of Program

### Reactive Systems

**Definition 1.1.** A labelled transition system (LTS) is a tuple  $(S, \Lambda, \rightarrow)$  where  $S$  is set of states,  $\Lambda$  is set of labels, and  $\rightarrow$  is relation of labelled transitions (i.e., a subset of  $S \times \Lambda \times S$ ). A  $(p, \alpha, q) \in \rightarrow$  is written as  $p \xrightarrow{\alpha} q$ .

**Annotation 1.2.** TODO: categorical semantics:  $F$ -coalgebra

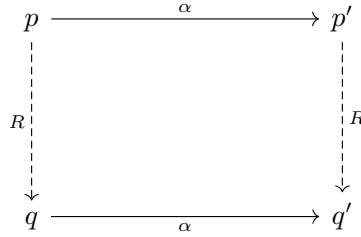
**Definition 1.3.** [1] Let  $T = (S, \Lambda, \rightarrow)$  be a labelled transition system. The set of traces  $Tr(s)$ , for  $s \in S$  is the minimal set satisfying

- $\varepsilon \in Tr(s)$ .
- $\alpha \sigma \in Tr(s)$  if  $\{ s' \in S \mid s \xrightarrow{\alpha} s' \text{ and } \sigma \in Tr(s') \}$ .

**Definition 1.4.** Two states  $p, q$  are trace equivalent iff  $Tr(p) = Tr(q)$ .

**Definition 1.5.** (Simulation) Given two labelled transition system  $(S_1, \Lambda, \rightarrow_1)$  and  $(S_2, \Lambda, \rightarrow_2)$ , relation  $R \subseteq S_1 \times S_2$  is a simulation iff, for all  $(p, q) \in R$  and  $\alpha \in \Lambda$  satisfies

for any  $p \xrightarrow{\alpha}_1 p'$ , then there exists  $q'$  such that  $q \xrightarrow{\alpha}_2 q'$  and  $(p', q') \in R$



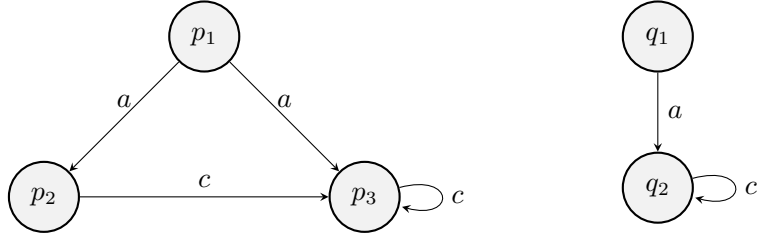
**Definition 1.6.** We say  $q$  simulates  $p$  if there exists a simulation  $R$  includes  $(p, q)$  (i.e.,  $(p, q) \in R$ ), written  $p < q$ .

**Definition 1.7.** (Bisimulation) Given two labelled transition system  $(S_1, \Lambda, \rightarrow_1)$  and  $(S_2, \Lambda, \rightarrow_2)$ , relation  $R \subseteq S_1 \times S_2$  is a bisimulation iff both  $R$  and its converse  $\bar{R}$  are simulations, for all  $(p, q) \in R$  and  $\alpha \in \Lambda$  satisfies

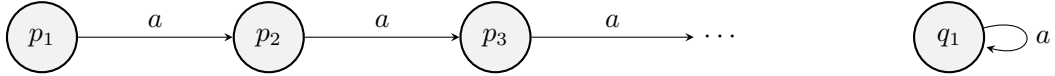
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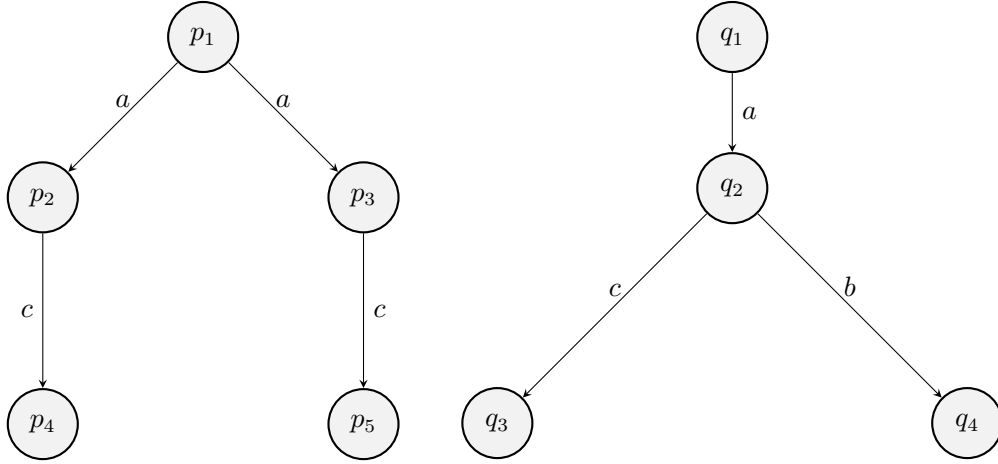
**Example 1.8.** 一些 bisimulation 的例子



关于上面两个 transition system 的 bisimulation 为  $R = \{(p_1, q_1), (p_2, q_2), (p_3, q_2)\}$ . 还有一个比较有点特别的例子



如果关于上图这样 bisimulation  $R$  存在, 那么  $(p_i, q_1) \in R$  for every  $i$ . 再看一个不是 bisimulation 的例子



这里不满足  $(p_3, q_2) \notin R$ .

**Definition 1.9.** (**Bisimilarity**) Given two states  $p$  and  $q$  in  $S$ ,  $p$  is bisimilar to  $q$ , written  $p \sim q$ , if and only if there is a bisimulation  $R$  such that  $(p, q) \in R$ .

**Lemma 1.10.** The bisimulation has some properties:

- The identity relation  $id$  is a bisimulation (with two same LTS).
- The empty relation  $\perp$  is a bisimulation.
- (**closed under union**) The  $\bigcup_{i \in I} R_i$  of a family of bisimulations  $(R_i)_{i \in I}$  is a bisimulation.

**Lemma 1.11.** [2] The bisimilarity relation  $\sim$  is equivalence relation (i.e., reflexivity, symmetry, transitivity).

证明. 其中 reflexivity, symmetry 是比较显然的. Transitivity 稍微麻烦一点, 我们用 relation composition 定义新的 relation  $R_3 = R_1; R_2$ , 此时有  $(p, q) \in R_3$ , 因此只要证明  $R_3$  is bisimulation 足够了. 取任意一个  $(p_1, q_1) \in R_3$ , 那么按照  $R_3$  的定义, 存在  $(p_1, r_1) \in R_1$  和  $(r_1, q_1) \in R_2$ . 由  $p_1 \sim r_1$  那么对于任意的  $p_1 \xrightarrow{\alpha} p'_1$ , 存在  $r_1 \xrightarrow{\alpha} r'_1$  满足  $(p'_1, r'_1) \in R_1$ . 再由  $r_1 \sim q_1$ , 存在  $q_1 \xrightarrow{\alpha} q'_1$  满足  $(r'_1, q'_1) \in R_2$ . 于是按照  $R_3$  的定义也有  $(p'_1, q'_1) \in R_3$ . 再由  $R_2$  is bisimulation, 从  $(r_1, q_1) \in R_2$  按照上述的思路往回证明即可, 最终  $R_3$  is bisimulation.  $\square$

**Annotation 1.12.** 对于 LTS 的一些想法:

- 如果你想用 transition system 来做 reasoning 可以考虑把它和 Kripke frame 联系起来, 同时要构造一些 modality 来设计方便做 reasoning 的 calculus.
- 对于两个特别的 states 来说, 我们应该如何找到这样 bisimulation 来满足  $(p, q) \in R$ ?
- 对于两个特别的 LTS 来说, 我们怎样以 bisimulation 思考它们是否 equivalent?

## 参考文献

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