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1.

1.1

Let $(s_1, s_2) \in R_1 \cup R_2$ and let (s_1, a, t_1) be a transition, then the following holds

case $(s_1, s_2) \in R_1$:

since R_1 is a bisimulation there exists a transition (s_2, a, t_2) such that $(t_1, t_2) \in R_1$ and hence $(t_1, t_2) \in R_1 \cup R_2$

case $(s_1, s_2) \in R_1$:

analogously

1.2

Let R be a bisimulation then R and R^{-1} are simulations and hence R^{-1} and $(R^{-1})^{-1} = R$ are also simulations which implies that R^{-1} is a bisimulation.

Let R be a bisimulation, let $(s_1, s_n) \in R^*$ with $(s_i, s_{i+1}) \in R$ for $i = 1 \dots n-1$ and let (s_1, a, t_1) be a transition. Then since R is a bisimulation there is a transition (s_2, a, t_2) with $(t_1, t_2) \in R$ and continuing like that there must be transitions (s_i, a, t_i) with $(t_{i-1}, t_i) \in R$ for $i = 2 \dots n$. Hence one has a transition transitions (s_n, a, t_n) and $(t_1, t_n) \in R^*$.

1.3

$$R := \{ (A(x,y), B(x,y)), (?y.A(x,y), ?y.B(x,y)) \}$$

1.4

$$\tau.B(a,b) \mid (v \ x) \ A(x,a) = \tau.B(a,b) \mid (v \ x) \ !x.?a.A(x,a) = \tau.B(a,b)$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} (v\ y\ z)\ (!y.0\ |\ \tau.A(a,b)) = & (v\ y)\ (!y.0\ |\ \tau.A(a,b)) \\ = & ((v\ y)\ !y.0\ |\ \tau.A(a,b)) \\ = & (0\ |\ \tau.A(a,b)) \\ = & \tau.A(a,b) \end{array}$$

and $\tau.A(a,b)$ and $\tau.B(a,b)$ are bisimular since A(a,b) and B(a,b) are bisimular because of 1.3.

2.1

$$C() = ?inc.(C() \mid !dec)$$

the number of appearances of dec on the right will be equal to the counted number

3.1

Only Center and initial state change.

$$Center (t_1, \dots, t_n, s_1, \dots, s_n, g_1, \dots, g_n, a_1, \dots, a_n) =$$

$$g_1(t_2, s_2).a_2.Center(t_2, \dots, t_n, t_1, s_2, \dots, s_n, s_1, g_2, \dots, g_n, g_1, a_2, \dots, a_n, a_1)$$
and initial state
$$Car(talk_1, switch_1) \mid$$

 $Base(talk_1, switch_1, alert_1, give_1), \dots, Base(talk_n, switch_n, alert_n, give_n) \mid Center(talk_1, \dots, talk_n, switch_1, \dots, switch_n, give_1, \dots, give_n, alert_1, \dots, alert_n)$