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-	D t o ns -----	11
-1	orp s s o t n u s -----	1
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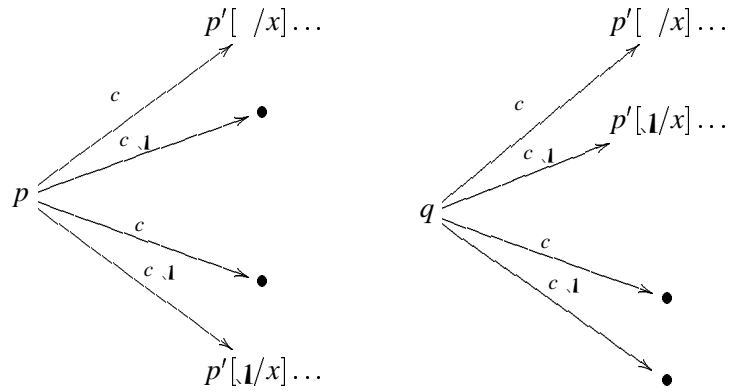
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strongly connected components of a graph. The algorithm is based on the concept of a strongly connected component. A strongly connected component is a maximal subgraph in which every node is reachable from every other node. The algorithm works by repeatedly finding strongly connected components and removing them from the graph until no more remain. The time complexity of this algorithm is $O(V + E)$, where V is the number of vertices and E is the number of edges.

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It is not surprising that transitions starting from p and q are not on the same level of the process tree. This is because the transitions from p and q are not on the same level of the process tree. It is no surprise that p and q are not on the same level of the process tree.

s / us su qu st on p n sur t t r ont d no v r u s u s n t pr ss v t
o t t pr ss ons row - r ort s or p r t n s u r t on s o s or
r p s n [4] nt r t r sur t t v n r n u s o t

st tt tt wor spr tr wt r sp tto t o nst t nst tv r
tons r tv to t - rou outt t ssw wro son us t t soun n ss or
p t n ss w t outt *relative*

the conditions under which the process is uniquely determined by its initial condition

$$X \Leftrightarrow E$$

in two processes p and q such that p is a martingale with respect to $E[p/X]$ and q is a martingale with respect to $E[q/X]$. Then p and q must be equal almost surely. This property is not obvious for the processes p and q unless we assume that X is a Brownian motion. It is shown in [4] that this property is not true for a general martingale. In fact, we can construct a process X such that $X \Leftrightarrow E$ but X is not a Brownian motion.

$$\frac{\vdash p = E[p/X]}{\vdash p = X}$$

where $X \Leftrightarrow E$ is a sufficient condition for the process to be a martingale. A su

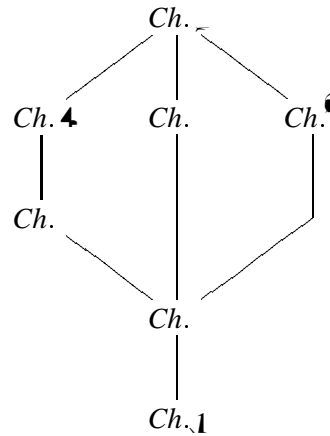


Figure 1.1. Chapter connections

ntu tv n r s t o n o t un qu po nt n u t o n ru w s r v r ro H n
 n s s n n s propos ru n us to t t r str t o n o n p r t r s - s o w
 r r t v o p t n s s w t r s p t t o s t r o n s u r t o n o r u r r u r p r o s s s - E
 t n n t s w o r u r t r w o o n t o r t r s o s r v t o n o n r u n n s o v r t t
 t r r t o w s u t o n r l 4 n s t r u s t o s t r t r o n t m e t o n s - A
 s u s s o n o n t r t o n s p t w n p r t r s t o n n p r m o p o s t o n o r v u
 p s s n e n u s s v n n w o n u t p t r w t n p r q u v e n p r o o -

n t t s s w t s o r t p t r s t t n o u r o n u s o n s n v n u s o r u t u r r
 s r -

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Art ou w r v w t s n t o n s o t r n s t o n s t s s u r t o n n v u p s s n
 CC r r t w t p u r p r o s s e u r w o u s t n t v n t n r n t s t s s -
 r r t r r t o t t t o o s l 4 1 or o o n t r o u t o n t o t s u t - I s s u s r t n
 t o v u p s s n s n t s r p e n n u r n n o p r o r p r n w t s u n u s s
 r q u r - p r o p r t o r s t o r r μ e u s p r s n t n C p t r s s o n t o r
 μ e u s u t o o n n r t t 1 1 n q u n t n w

Given two transition systems $D = (Var, \Sigma_V, I, Pr)$ and $D' = (Var', \Sigma_{V'}, I', Pr')$ with

$$\frac{n \xrightarrow{b, \tau} n'}{[n, \delta] \xrightarrow{\tau} [n', \delta]} \quad \delta \models b$$

$$\frac{n \xrightarrow{b, c, e} n'}{[n, \delta] \xrightarrow{c, v} [n', \delta]} \quad \delta \models b, v = [[e]]\delta$$

$$\frac{n \xrightarrow{b, c, x} n'}{[n, \delta] \xrightarrow{c, v} [n', \delta[v/x]]} \quad \delta$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
\frac{}{\tau.p \xrightarrow{\tau} p} \qquad \frac{}{c e.p \xrightarrow{c[e]} p} \qquad \frac{\forall v \in Val}{c x.t \xrightarrow{c v} t[v/x]} \\
\\
\frac{p \xrightarrow{\alpha} p'}{b \rightarrow p \xrightarrow{\alpha} p}
\end{array}$$

▶ TO SS S p

show $p \approx q$ must not be partitions of p or q into transitions, but of p and q into sets of transitions. For $p \approx q$ to hold, we need to show that for every partition $p = p' \cup p''$ and $q = q' \cup q''$, if $p' \approx q'$ and $p'' \approx q''$, then $p \approx q$. This is done by showing that the relation \approx is a congruence, i.e., it is preserved by the operations of the theory. This is done by showing that \approx is a bisimulation, i.e., it is preserved by the operations of the theory.

$$t \approx u \text{ iff } p \approx q \text{ and } u \approx v \text{ for all } \delta \models b.$$

Proposition 14.1. Let $p \approx q$ if and only if $t \approx u$ for all $\delta \models b$.

Proof. [4.1]

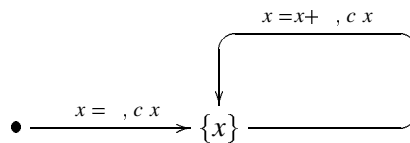
As shown in the previous section, the relation \approx is a congruence. For the proof of Proposition 14.1, we need to show that \approx is a bisimulation. This is done by showing that \approx is preserved by the operations of the theory. This is done by showing that \approx is a bisimulation, i.e., it is preserved by the operations of the theory.

$$X \Leftarrow \lambda x. c x. X(x)$$

Figure 14.1: A sequence of states $X()$ connected by transitions c . The sequence is $X() \xrightarrow{c} X() \xrightarrow{c} X() \xrightarrow{c} \dots$.

$$X() \xrightarrow{c} X() \xrightarrow{c} X() \xrightarrow{c} \dots$$

An infinite sequence of states $X()$ connected by transitions c . This sequence is used to illustrate the concept of a bisimulation. The sequence is $X() \xrightarrow{c} X() \xrightarrow{c} X() \xrightarrow{c} \dots$.



For the proof of Proposition 14.1, we need to show that \approx is a bisimulation. This is done by showing that \approx is preserved by the operations of the theory. This is done by showing that \approx is a bisimulation, i.e., it is preserved by the operations of the theory.

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$$\frac{m \xrightarrow{b, \theta, \alpha} n}{(m, \sigma) \xrightarrow{b\sigma, \alpha\theta\sigma} (n, \theta\sigma)}$$

shows us to ...
An important ...
CC ... *finite* ...
In Chapter ...

C p p

on B on o C / o
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turn to t wor o ro st n s st s or our rst onstr t on o t s or t
n qu - r n u w ons r s CB v u p ss n pro ss r u s w r o un t on
tw n nts s t t ro st n o v u s- r n u s s r n st to
v u p ss n CC ut s ut w s n ron s t on op r

Disr	Input	Output
$_ \xrightarrow{w} _$		
$\frac{w \notin S}{x \in S t \xrightarrow{w} x \in S t}$	$\frac{v \in S}{x \in S t \xrightarrow{v} t[v/x]}$	
$e p \xrightarrow{w} e p$		$\frac{[[e]] = w}{e p \xrightarrow{w} p}$
$\frac{\forall i \in I \cdot p_i \xrightarrow{w} p_i}{\sum_I p_i \xrightarrow{w} \sum_I p_i}$	$\frac{\exists i \in I \cdot p_i \xrightarrow{v} p'}{\sum_I p_i \xrightarrow{v} p'}$	$\exists i \in _$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \text{E} \quad \frac{}{p = p} \quad \frac{p = q}{q = p} \quad \frac{p = q \quad q = r}{p = r} \\
 \text{AXI} \quad \frac{p = q \in A \text{ obs}}{p = q} \\
 \text{C} \quad \text{G} \quad \frac{p_1 = q_1 \quad p = q}{p_1 + p = q_1 + q} \\
 \alpha \text{C} \quad \frac{}{x t = y t[y/x]} \quad y \notin \text{fv}(t) \\
 \text{I} \quad \frac{\sum_{i \in I} \tau t_i[v/x] = \sum_{j \in J} \tau u_j[v/x] \quad \text{or } v r \quad v \in \text{Val}}{\sum_{i \in I} x t_i = \sum_{j \in J} x u_j} \\
 \frac{p = q, [[e]] = [[e']]}{e p = e' q} \\
 \text{B} \quad \frac{[[b]] =}{b \gg p = p} \quad \frac{[[b]] = \cdot}{b \gg p = \cdot}
 \end{array}$$

Figure 3.2. Inference rules

we prove propositions for to not prove not
 upon the point of view - strong or weak

$$v p + x v p \approx_n v p$$

or we prove that processes so x o s not ur r n v p n t r or not
 that our ot t n v p - In q s n pro ss w n s r, i.e. $q \longrightarrow t n$

$$q + x q \approx_n q$$

us q n s r n v r - s n turn ns t t

$$w (q + x q) \approx_n w q.$$

$x \dot{=} x \cup \text{ro} \dot{=} t \quad \text{pot} \quad s \dot{=} t = u$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \text{E} \quad \frac{}{\triangleright t = t} \quad \frac{b \triangleright t = u}{b \triangleright u = t} \quad \frac{b \triangleright t = u \quad b \triangleright u = v}{b \triangleright t = v} \\
 \text{AXI} \quad \frac{t = u \in \mathcal{A} \quad \text{obs}}{\triangleright t = u} \\
 \text{C} \quad \frac{b \triangleright t_1 = u_1 \quad b \triangleright t = u}{b \triangleright t_1 + t = u_1 + u} \quad \text{G}
 \end{array}$$

14.1-
 s n t o proo s st or op n t i s w now s ow t t t o s \mathcal{A} ron wt
 r r s t on o o s cl-*Noisy* to op n t i s prov soun n o p t o
 t s t on or stron no s on ru n ov r \mathcal{SA} n r r s t on o cl-*Noisy* s

$$\boxed{\text{Noisy } e(t + x t) = e t \quad x \notin fv(t)}$$

w r t s t i o t o i

$$\sum_{i \in I} b_i \gg e_i t_i.$$

ot t t n ros nst nt t on o su t i s r s v r tr ns tt v u s n t n not
 r v n nput- \mathcal{A} row n s t us o not t on t us nus $\mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{X}}$ to r r to t o s \mathcal{A}
 ron wt t n r r s o *Noisy* - so wr t $\mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{X}} \vdash b \triangleright t = u$ to nt t $b \triangleright t = u$ n
 r v nt proo s st o F ur - ro t o s n $\mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{X}}$

(Axiom *Noisy is sound*) For all δ , if $x \notin fv(t)$ then $(e(t + x t))\delta \simeq_n (e t)\delta$.

oo- Cons r n r tr r ros nst nt t on o *Noisy* w $(p + x p) \simeq_n w p$ n p s t
 o p - It s su nt to s ow t t $p + x p$ n p t I t nt t r r t on ov r nts-
 s ow t t $I' = I \cup \{(p + x p, p)\}$ s

As in [4], we use Proposition 3.1 to prove that two processes are strongly bisimilar if and only if they are weakly bisimilar.

$$R \stackrel{def}{=} \{(t, u) \mid \exists b \cdot \delta \models b \text{ and } (t, u) \in S^b\}$$

where S^b is the set of pairs (t, u) such that $\delta \models b$ and $(t, u) \in \mathcal{R}$.

$$S_{\mathcal{R}}^b \stackrel{def}{=} \{(t, u) \mid \delta \models b \text{ and } (t, u) \in \mathcal{R}\}$$

The following proposition shows that the two notions of bisimulation coincide. The proof is straightforward. For a detailed proof, see [4].

At present, we are not able to prove the converse of Proposition 3.1. The reason is that the proof of Proposition 3.1 uses the fact that the two processes are weakly bisimilar. However, we are not able to prove that two processes are weakly bisimilar if and only if they are strongly bisimilar.

First, we show that the following is true:

$$\sum_{i \in I} b_i \gg e_i t_i + \sum_{i \in I} \text{not}$$

is in CAE notation -- we write for K

$$\vdash c_K \triangleright t = \sum_K c_K \gg (\sum_{k \in K} \alpha_k.t_k).$$

using notation $\bigvee c_K = _$ CAE version

$$\vdash \triangleright t = \sum_K c_K \gg (\sum_{k \in K} \alpha_k.t_k).$$

It is straightforward to show that this is a sound result of the strong bisimulation theory. As shown in the previous section, the result follows from the following proposition. It is not too difficult to prove that

$$\tau \triangleright \sum_{i \in I} c_i \gg \tau t_i = \sum_{j \in J} d_j \gg \tau u_j$$

where $x \notin \text{fv}(b, c_i, d_j)$ and τ is a permutation of the variables. Given a state $t \equiv \sum_{i \in I} b_i \gg \alpha_i.t_i$ we note that in view of the above result we can write the input of t as $\tau \triangleright \sum_{i \in I} b_i \gg \alpha_i.t_i$. For a state $_$ we now have to show that $t \equiv \tau \triangleright \sum_{i \in I} b_i \gg \alpha_i.t_i$ implies $b \models \bigvee_I$

for σ or not. CC then splits to two states on run \approx_c .
 Reason: since σ is not a transition, p and q are both on run \approx_c .
 $p \approx q$

Suppose that $u + x \xrightarrow{d_j, e} u_j$ and $u \xrightarrow{d_j, x} u'$. By assumption d_j is not a d_j transition, so $u \xrightarrow{d_j, x} u'$ is a d_j transition. Thus, $u \xrightarrow{d_j, x} u'$ is a d_j transition.

Consider the case where $u \xrightarrow{d_j, x} u'$ is a d_j transition. Then, $u \xrightarrow{d_j, x} u'$ is a d_j transition.

Consider the case where $u \xrightarrow{d_j, x} u'$ is a d_j transition. Then, $u \xrightarrow{d_j, x} u'$ is a d_j transition.

reason that since \emptyset

$$\boxed{\text{Empty } x \in \emptyset \text{ } X = _ \neg}$$

now $t \in I(q) - I(p)$ $p \xrightarrow{v} p'$ $v \in I(q) - I(p)$ $q \xrightarrow{v} q'$ $v \in I(q)$ $v \notin I(p)$ so $p \xrightarrow{v} p'$ $p \sim q$ $p \sim q'$ $p \sim q'$

$\text{ort us } p, r, v \in S_l^j \text{ n s } \text{ow t s } n \text{ n rr } - \text{ now t } t, v \in S_l \text{ n}$
 $t_j[v/x] \text{ n } u_l[v/x] - \text{ For onv n n } \text{rt } p, q \text{ not } t_j[v/x]$

is no sense to write $I(s, t)$ since s and t are processes, not states. The notation $I(s, t)$ is used to denote the set of states s and t are related to by the relation I .

ot r wor s $b \wedge b' \models \neg b'_j$ or j -G v n t s w n pp^s n u t on to o t n $I(t\delta) = I(t_1\delta) =$
 $I(b \wedge b', t_1)$ -But t s s t s r n^s pt -H n $I(t\delta) = I(b, t) = \emptyset$ -
 o w^s ust ons r t s w r K s non pt -B un on^s t w^s ust v t t b $\models b'$ -
 s or^s ows us b_k n K s o t or $b' \wedge b'_k$ or so^s b'_k - In t s s b^s ust
 t_1 un on^s n n u t on v s

I

Disjunctive	Input	Output
$\frac{}{x \in S \ t \xrightarrow{Val} x \in S \ t}$		
$\frac{x \in S \ t \xrightarrow{Val \setminus S} x \in S \ t}{x \in S \ t \xrightarrow{x \in S} t}$		
$e \ t \xrightarrow{Val} e \ t$		$e \ t \xrightarrow{e} t$
$\frac{t \xrightarrow{b,S} t \quad u \xrightarrow{b',S'} u}{t + u \xrightarrow{b' \wedge b, S \cap S'} t + u}$	$\frac{t \xrightarrow{b, x \in S} t'}{t + u \xrightarrow{b, x \in S} t'}$	$\frac{t \xrightarrow{b, e} t'}{t + u \xrightarrow{b, e} t'}$
$b' \gg t \xrightarrow{\neg b', Val} b' \gg t$		
$\frac{t \xrightarrow{b,S} t}{b' \gg t \xrightarrow{b,S} b' \gg t}$	$\frac{t \xrightarrow{b, x \in S} t'}{b' \gg t \xrightarrow{b' \wedge b, x \in S} t'}$	$\frac{t \xrightarrow{b, e} t'}{b' \gg t \xrightarrow{b' \wedge b, e} t'}$

Figure 3.5. Transition structural properties

transitions on sets of values - transitions on sets of values or sets of values with operations
 various transitions - various transitions on sets of values or sets of values with operations
 transition input $\xrightarrow{b,S}$ with sets of values or sets of values with operations
 how to present not on **pattern no system basic subset** with sets of values or sets of values with operations
 transition $\xrightarrow{b, x \in S} t'$ so sets of values or sets of values with operations $b \wedge x \in S$
 transition $\xrightarrow{b,S}$ with sets of values or sets of values with operations

$t \stackrel{b, x \in S}{\rightarrow} t'$ tr sts vr r z su t $z \notin \text{fv}(b, t, u)$ n $b \wedge b_1 \wedge z \in \text{Sprt on}$
 B su t t or $b' \in B$ t r sts $u \stackrel{b, y \in S'}{\rightarrow} u'$ su t $t b' \models b$, $b' \models z \in S'$ n
 $t'[z/x]$ $\stackrel{b'}{\text{pn}}$ $u'[z/y]$

A ns tr on t ons on u

4- $S \neq \emptyset, S' \neq \emptyset$

B or $\vdash_{\text{tr}} \text{sts } t', u' \text{ su } t \text{ } t t_i \text{ } \frac{b''}{pn} t' \text{ } n \text{ } u_j \text{ } \frac{b''}{pn} u' \text{ } n \text{ } d(t') < d(t)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{rt n } S_K &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \bigcap_{k \in K} (\text{Val} - S_k) \text{ r t} \\
 \text{Exp}(t \mid u) &= \sum_{i \in I, j \in J} (c_i \wedge d_j \wedge e_i \in S_j) \gg e_i (t_i \mid u_j[e_i/x]) \\
 &+ \sum_{i \in I, j \in J} (c_i \wedge d_j \wedge e_j \in S_i) \gg e_j (t_i[e_j/x] \mid u_j) \\
 &+ \sum_{i \in I, K \text{ } J} (c_i \wedge \bigwedge_{k \in K} \neg d_k \wedge e_i \in S_{J-K}) \gg e_i (t_i \mid u) \\
 &+ \sum_{j \in J, K \text{ } I} (\bigwedge_{k \in K} \neg c_k \wedge d_j \wedge e_j \in S_{I-K}) \gg e_j (t \mid u_j) \\
 &+ \sum_{i \in I, j \in J} (c_i \wedge d_j) \gg x \in S_i \cap S_j (t_i \mid u_j) \\
 &+ \sum_{i \in I, K \text{ } J} (c_i \wedge \bigwedge_{k \in K} \neg d_k) \gg x \in (S_i \cap S_{J-K}) (t_i \mid u) \\
 &+ \sum_{j \in J, K \text{ } I} (\bigwedge_{k \in K} \neg c_k \wedge d_j) \gg x \in (S_j \cap S_{I-K}) (t \mid u_j).
 \end{aligned}$$

Figure 3.6. Expressions for CB pr

The following properties are proved for the operators on states.
 $\langle \cdot \rangle_{(f,g,\Lambda)}$ is a congruence on states.
 $\langle e \ t \rangle_{(f,g,\Lambda)} = f(e\Lambda) \langle t \rangle_{(f,g,\Lambda)}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \langle \cdot \rangle_{(f,g,\Lambda)} &= \cdot \\
 \langle e \ t \rangle_{(f,g,\Lambda)} &= f(e\Lambda) \langle t \rangle_{(f,g,\Lambda)} \\
 \langle x \in S \ t \rangle_{(f,g,\Lambda)} &= x \in g^{-1}(S) \langle t \rangle_{(f,g,\Lambda[g/x])} \\
 \langle b \gg t \rangle_{(f,g,\Lambda)} &= b\Lambda \gg \langle t \rangle_{(f,g,\Lambda)} \\
 \langle \sum_{i \in I} t_i \rangle_{(f,g,\Lambda)} &= \sum_{i \in I} \langle t_i \rangle_{(f,g,\Lambda)} \\
 \langle t_{(f',g')} \rangle_{(f,g,\Lambda)} &= \langle t \rangle_{(f,f',g',g,\Lambda)}
 \end{aligned}$$

The following properties are proved for the operators on states.
 $\langle \cdot \rangle_{(f,g,\Lambda)}$ is a congruence on states.
 $\langle t_{(f',g')} \rangle_{(f,g,\Lambda)} = \langle t \rangle_{(f,f',g',g,\Lambda)}$

$$\text{If } \Lambda(x) = \text{Id} \text{ then } \langle t \rangle_{(f,g,\Lambda[h/x])} \delta[v/x] \equiv \langle t \rangle_{(f,g,\Lambda)} \delta[h(v)/x].$$

The following properties are proved for the operators on states.
 $\langle t \rangle_{(f,g,\Lambda[h/x])} \delta[v/x] \equiv f(e\Lambda[h/x]) \delta[v/x] \langle t \rangle$

$$\langle t \rangle_{(f,g,\Lambda[h/x])} \delta[v/x] \equiv f(e\Lambda[h/x]) \delta[v/x] \langle t \rangle$$

- $p \downarrow v \text{ t } n \ q \xRightarrow{\varepsilon} q' \text{ or so. } q' \text{ su } t \text{ t } q' \downarrow v$
- $q \downarrow v \text{ t } n \ p \xRightarrow{\varepsilon} p' \text{ or so. } p'$

$$\alpha.(X + \tau.Y) + \alpha.Y =_{ccs} \alpha.(X + \tau.Y) + \alpha.Y$$

$$X + \tau.X =_{ccs} \tau.X + X$$

Unfortunately, the following versions of T_1 in T_2 for CBS are not sound – even if s is not a process, that is, s is not a process. For T_2 , $p + \tau p = \tau p$ would run into a problem. For T_2 , τp is not a process, but $p + \tau p$ is.

$$p \xrightarrow{w} p' \quad p \xrightarrow{w} p'$$

$$v \in I(p) \quad p \xrightarrow{v} p' \quad p \xrightarrow{v} p' \xrightarrow{\varepsilon} p'$$

$$v \in I(p) \quad p \xrightarrow{\tau v} p' \quad p \xrightarrow{v} p'$$

... on ... $v \in I(p)$... source ... must not ... τ ...

$\mathcal{A}_{p\tau} \vdash_{cl} p = p + w q$. For any standard form $p \in SP\mathcal{A}$, $p \xrightarrow{w} q$ implies $\mathcal{A}_{p\tau} \vdash_{cl} p = p + w q$.

... $p \xrightarrow{w} q$... $\mathcal{A}_{p\tau} \vdash_{cl} p = p + w q$... $p \xrightarrow{w} p' \xrightarrow{\tau} q$...

Now we show that $\mathcal{A}_{p\tau} \vdash_{cl} p = p + \tau p'$. *Drvt on* — so now we show that we can prove $\mathcal{A}_{p\tau} \vdash_{cl} p' = p' + x \in S q'$ or so. *stS n so t i q' su t tv ∈ S n q' s q'[v/x]—*
Co n n t s v s

$$\mathcal{A}_{p\tau} \vdash_{cl} p = p + \tau (p' + x \in S q').$$

Now *o Tau3* would prove $S \subseteq I(p)$ but we cannot ensure that. How can we use this?

- Suppose that states p and q are weakly bisimilar, i.e. $p \approx q$. In this case, we show that for any state x ,

$$I(p+x) = I(p) \cup I(x)$$
 and for any state x ,

$$I(p+x) = I(p) \cup (I(x) \setminus I(p))$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 I(p+x) &= I(p) \cup I(x) \\
 &= I(p) \cup (I(x) \setminus I(p))
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash U = \emptyset \\ \text{H r w} \quad \forall p = q + x \in V \quad q + \tau q \end{array}$$

... s s s p r t t r o n t t o n r u s s o u n w t r s p t t o t

$t \xrightarrow{b,e} t'$ r sts $h \wedge b$ partition B n or $b' \in B$ r sts $u \xrightarrow{b,e'} u'$ su $t \equiv b, b' \equiv e = e'$ n $t' \approx b' u'$

$t \xrightarrow{b,x \in S} t'$ r sts $v r \rightarrow z$ su $t \rightarrow z \notin \text{fv}(b, T, U)$ n $b \wedge$

5 B

$\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{V}})$ on \mathcal{V}

Assume $t \xrightarrow{b', \tau} t'$ so suppose

$$t \xrightarrow{b, \tau} u \xrightarrow{b, S'} u \xrightarrow{b, \varepsilon} t'$$

where $b' = b_1 \wedge b_2 \wedge \dots \wedge b_n$ so that $u \equiv \sum_I b_i \gg x \in S_i \cup_i$ and

$$b = \bigwedge_{j \in J} \neg b_j \quad \text{and} \quad S' = \bigcap_{j \in I \setminus J} (Val \setminus S_j)$$

or so. Since $J \subseteq I$, let $B_u = \{b \wedge b_K \mid K \subseteq I\}$. u is a union of $b \wedge b_K$ for $K \subseteq I$. For $j \in K \cap J$, $b \wedge b_K \models b_j$ and $b \wedge b_K \models \neg b_j$ for $j \in I \setminus J$. Thus $b \wedge b_K \models b_j$ for $j \in K \cap J$ and $b \wedge b_K \models \neg b_j$ for $j \in I \setminus J$.

Our next step is to prove

$$\mathcal{A}_{P\tau} \vdash b \wedge b_K \triangleright \tau u = \tau (u + x \in S \cup)$$

Since P is P -Noisy or AB, $b \wedge b_K = \perp$ to u or $b \wedge b_K \models u$. In the first case, $S \cap I(b \wedge b_K, u) = \emptyset$ and $b \wedge b_K \neq \perp$.

Suppose $b \wedge b_K \neq \perp$. Suppose $v \in S \cap I(b \wedge b_K, u)$. Since $v \in S$, $v \in S_j$ for some $j \in K$. But $v \in S \subseteq S'$ implies $v \in S' = \bigcap_{j \in I \setminus J} (Val \setminus S_j)$ so $v \notin S_j$ for $j \in I \setminus J$. Therefore $j \in J$.

or $b_u \in B_u$

... result us n *P-Noisy* n *Tau1* - Assu... t n t t *S* s not... pt - nnot
 pp... n u t on... t... us t o n t p t s o t t... s s not r s - How v r
 t D o... position or... v s t... s t'' n u'' su t t d(t'') < d(t') d(u'') < d(u')
 t'' ≈^{b''} t' n u'' ≈^{b''} u' - t outross o n r r t w s s u... t t d(t') ≤ d(u') - B n u t o n t
 o r r o w s t t $\mathcal{A}_{P\tau} \vdash b'' \triangleright \tau t' = \tau t''$ w n $\mathcal{A}_{P\tau} \vdash b'' \triangleright z \in S t' = z \in S t''$ - I... - It s r r
 t t

$$t' + x \in S t'' = b'' u' + x \in S' u' + \tau u'$$

n n u t o n s pp... r r n

$$\mathcal{A}_{P\tau} \vdash b'' \triangleright t' + x \in S t'' = u' + x \in S' u' + \tau u'.$$

s n t p r v o u s r s u t w n s u s t t u t t' or t'' n pp... A... *P-Noisy* to t

$$\mathcal{A}_{P\tau} \vdash b'' \triangleright \tau t' = \tau (u' + x \in S' u' + \tau u').$$

t r s u t o r r o w s s n t s w r *S* s... pt - App... t o n o C A E n I... p o t n w...
 now

$$\mathcal{A}_{P\tau} \vdash b_u \triangleright \tau t' + \tau u' = \tau u'.$$

s n s s o u r... p r t n s s p r o o - r s u t n r t t o o p w t n t C B
 u s n t o n s o t o n... t t s... w s t p r o o s s t... s o r s t r o n n o s
 o n r u n - s p r o v s C B w t p o w r u r q u t o n r t o r o o s r v t o n o n r u n -
 ... t t t o n r u n w o n s r w s r v r o... r s... u t o n s u s n n r
 s... n t s o r C B... w s... t o v n r t t r t s... n t s n t r - r o r w n
 t s C p t r w t s o... o... n t s... o u t r t s... u t o n s n C B -

A... n... CB

o n s r w t t r t s... n t s o r C B... t n r u t t t o n o t... o o
 o... p u t t o n r s n s n t s p r... r... r... C p t r t t... o v t o r t s... n t s
 n v o r... r n u p r p t o n $c x.t \xrightarrow{c.v} t[v/x]$ n t o t w o p r t s F r s t w o n s r t... o v

$$c x.t \xrightarrow{c} (x)t$$

t o s t r t o n t t s... u n t o n r o... Val

s' transitions to values in order to respond to the values of the environment. The environment is a process that provides the values of the variables of the process. The environment is a process that provides the values of the variables of the process. The environment is a process that provides the values of the variables of the process.

$$p \xrightarrow{\{1\}} (x \in \{1, \dots\})t,$$

where q is a process that does not provide the values of the variables of the process. For the first condition, we must show that q does not provide the values of the variables of the process. For the second condition, we must show that q does not provide the values of the variables of the process.

C p o o C n o n o

so, $\text{on } \text{opr} \text{trston-I w } \text{nt spr} \text{trzw wour} \text{vt on ur}$

$$\forall X. (a\ x)(x = z +) \wedge X(x/z).$$

nt n nst nt t t s po nt.šp r trto v n

with B so that μ is a normal form of B . For F we have $F \equiv \mu$ and $F \equiv \mu$ is a normal form of F . For A we have $A \equiv \nu X.(a x)(x = z \text{ mod } \dots) \wedge X.(z \oplus \dots)$

$$A \equiv \nu X.(a x)(x = z \text{ mod } \dots) \wedge X.(z \oplus \dots)$$

$w \vdash A'' \text{ s.t. } (z = \mathbf{1}, t) \text{ so n.t. s.t. } n \text{ w.p.p. u.s.t.}$
 $o \text{ n } z = \mathbf{1} \text{ t.t. } z = \mathbf{1} \text{ (} z = [z \oplus \mathbf{1}/z] \text{) s.t. u.t.}$
 $z = \vdash t \ A''$

$$\begin{aligned}
 F &= B \mid F \vee F \mid F \wedge F \mid \langle \tau \rangle F \mid [\tau]F \mid \langle c \ x \rangle F \mid [c \ x]F \mid \langle c \ \rangle G \mid [c \]G \mid A.(e/x) \\
 G &= \exists x.F \mid \forall x.F \\
 A &= X \mid \nu X[\mathcal{A}]F \mid \mu X[\mathcal{A}]F
 \end{aligned}$$

Figure 5.1. Grammar for τ

The grammar defines the syntax of processes F , guards G , and actions A . The operators $\langle c \ x \rangle$ and $[c \ x]$ are used for sending and receiving values. The operators $\exists x$ and $\forall x$ are used for existential and universal quantification over variables. The operators νX and μX are used for recursive definitions. The operator $A.(e/x)$ is used for prefixing. The operator τ is used for internal actions.

$$fv(A.(e/x)) = fv(e) \cup (fv(A) \setminus \{x\})$$

where $fv(e)$ is the set of free variables in e and $fv(A)$ is the set of free variables in A .

$$fv(\nu X[\mathcal{A}]F) = fv(\mu X[\mathcal{A}]F) = fv(\mathcal{A}) \cup fv(F) \quad \text{and} \quad fv(X) = \emptyset.$$

The operators νX and μX are used for recursive definitions. The operator νX is used for recursive definitions with a fixed point. The operator μX is used for recursive definitions with a least fixed point. The operator νX is used for recursive definitions with a greatest fixed point. The operator μX is used for recursive definitions with a least fixed point.

on propos n [4] w r t s s own to r t r st or r t s u r t on qu v r n -
s t t t p o n t s p r o v n o t r s t n u s n p o w r o v r p r o s s s -

Proposition 4.11 *$t \models_b u$ if and only if for all recursion closed formulae F with empty tag sets,*

$$t \models_b F \text{ iff } u \models_b F$$

Proof. Suppose $\delta \models_b$ n r t p, q not $[t, \delta]$ n $[u, \delta]$ r s p t v r - if r t on s p r o v n
[4] u s n t o r u s u t o s t n u s n o n s r p r o s s s - s o w t o n v r s -
u p p o s $p \models_b u$ n t o s o w $p \in \llbracket F \rrbracket \rho \delta$ $q \in \llbracket F \rrbracket \rho \delta$ u r s r s n t s s
o p o n t o r u s - n n o t r w t p o n t s r t u t t s s u n t o s o w t t t
r s u t o r s o r t r o r n r u n w n n s - I t s w r n o w n t t $\llbracket \mu X.F \rrbracket \rho \delta = \bigcup_{\alpha} \llbracket \mu^{\alpha} X.F \rrbracket \rho \delta$ [4]
w r t μ o r u s n n o t t w t n o r n r n t r p r t s

$$\begin{aligned} \llbracket \mu X.F \rrbracket \rho \delta &= \emptyset \\ \llbracket \mu^{\alpha+1} X.F \rrbracket \rho \delta &= \llbracket F[\mu^{\alpha} X.F/X] \rrbracket \rho \delta \\ \llbracket \mu^{\gamma} X.F \rrbracket \rho \delta &= \bigcup_{\alpha < \gamma} \llbracket \mu^{\alpha} X.F \rrbracket \rho \delta \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 Id \quad \frac{}{B \vdash t \ B} \\
 Cons \quad \frac{B_{\downarrow} \vdash t \ F}{B \vdash t \ F} \quad (B \models B_{\downarrow}) \\
 \alpha \quad \frac{B \vdash t' \ F'}{B \vdash t \ F} \quad (t' \equiv t, F' \equiv F) \\
 \vee_L \quad \frac{B \vdash t \ F_{\downarrow}}{B \vdash t \ F_{\downarrow} \vee F} \\
 \langle \tau \rangle \quad \frac{B \vdash t' \ F}{B \wedge b \vdash t \ \langle \tau \rangle F} \quad t \xrightarrow{b, \tau} t' \\
 [\tau] \quad \frac{B \wedge b_{\downarrow} \vdash t_{\downarrow} \ F, \dots, B \wedge b_n \vdash t_n \ F}{B \vdash t \ [\tau] F} \\
 \quad \text{w r } \{(b_{\downarrow}, t_{\downarrow}), \dots, (b_n, t_n)\} = \{(b, t') \mid t \xrightarrow{b, \tau} t'\} \\
 \langle c \rangle \quad \frac{B \vdash t' \ F[e/x]}{B \wedge b \vdash t \ \langle c \rangle F} \quad t \xrightarrow{b, c \ e} t' \\
 [c] \quad \frac{B \wedge b_{\downarrow} \vdash t_{\downarrow} \ F[e_{\downarrow}/x], \dots, B \wedge b_n \vdash t_n \ F[e_n/x]}{B \vdash t \ [c \ x] F} \\
 \quad \text{w r } \{(b_{\downarrow}, t_{\downarrow}, e_{\downarrow}), \dots, (b_n, t_n, e_n)\} = \{(b, t', e) \mid t \xrightarrow{b, c \ e} t'\} \\
 \langle c \rangle \quad \frac{B \vdash (y)t' \ G}{B \wedge b \vdash t \ \langle c \rangle G} \quad (t \xrightarrow{b, c} (y)t') \\
 [c] \quad B \wedge b_{\downarrow} \vdash (y_{\downarrow})t_{\downarrow} \ F, \dots, B
 \end{array}$$

u st $B \vdash t \ A.(z/z)$

\leftarrow $t \text{Val}$ t n tur rs n tt r p \mathcal{G} v two n s t_1, t w t n $t_1 \xrightarrow{ax} t -$
 str t on $\mu X[0]E$ w r F s $(\langle a y \rangle)$

$$\begin{aligned}ts \text{ } \mathbf{t}B &= B \\ts \text{ } \mathbf{t}F_1 \wedge F &= ts \text{ } \mathbf{t}F_1 \wedge ts \text{ } \mathbf{t}F \\ts \text{ } \mathbf{t}F_1 \vee\end{aligned}$$

st- sα onv rs onp s two ro s n t s onstru t on rst

Proposition 5.1 (Completeness) For all formulae F with empty tag sets, finite G , $fv(B) \subseteq fv(t)$,

$$t \models_B F \text{ implies } B \vdash t \text{ F.}$$

The proof of this proposition is based on the following lemma, which is proved by induction on the structure of the formula F . The lemma states that if a process t satisfies a formula F under a valuation ν , then t is provable from B under the same valuation. The proof of the lemma is by induction on the structure of F . The base case is when F is a propositional formula. The inductive step is when F is a modal formula. The proof of the inductive step is by induction on the structure of the process t . The proof of the lemma is by induction on the structure of F . The base case is when F is a propositional formula. The inductive step is when F is a modal formula. The proof of the inductive step is by induction on the structure of the process t .

$$B \wedge (z = e)$$

where B is the set of formulas that are true in t under ν . For notational convenience, we write B as a set of formulas. The proof of the lemma is by induction on the structure of F . The base case is when F is a propositional formula. The inductive step is when F is a modal formula. The proof of the inductive step is by induction on the structure of the process t .

$$\begin{aligned}
 \llbracket B' \rrbracket_{s, \rho} \widehat{B\hat{\epsilon}} &= \begin{cases} \mathcal{G} & \text{if } B\hat{\epsilon} \models B' \\ \emptyset & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \\
 \llbracket F \wedge F' \rrbracket_{s, \rho} \widehat{B\hat{\epsilon}} &= \llbracket F \rrbracket_{s, \rho} \widehat{B\hat{\epsilon}} \cap \llbracket F' \rrbracket_{s, \rho} \widehat{B\hat{\epsilon}} \\
 \llbracket F \vee F' \rrbracket_{s, \rho} \widehat{B\hat{\epsilon}} &= \bigcup \{ \llbracket F \rrbracket_{s, \rho} \widehat{B\hat{\epsilon}} \cap \llbracket F' \rrbracket_{s, \rho} \widehat{B\hat{\epsilon}} \mid B\hat{\epsilon} \models B_1 \vee B_2 \} \\
 \llbracket \langle \tau \rangle F \rrbracket_{s, \rho} \widehat{B\hat{\epsilon}} &= \left\{ t \mid \exists \{c_i\}_I. B\hat{\epsilon} \models \bigvee_I c_i, \forall i. \exists t \xrightarrow{b_i, \tau} t'_i \text{ w t } c_i \models b_i \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \text{ n } t'_i \in \llbracket F \rrbracket_{s, \rho} \widehat{B \wedge c_i} \widehat{\epsilon} \right\} \\
 \llbracket [\tau] F \rrbracket_{s, \rho} \widehat{B\hat{\epsilon}} &= \left\{ t \mid \forall t \xrightarrow{b, \tau} t' \text{ p r } s t' \in \llbracket F \rrbracket_{s, \rho} \widehat{B \wedge b'} \widehat{\epsilon} \right\} \\
 \llbracket \langle c \ x \rangle F \rrbracket_{s, \rho} \widehat{B\hat{\epsilon}} &= \left\{ t \mid \exists \{c_i\}_I. B\hat{\epsilon} \models \bigvee_I c_i, \forall i. \exists t \xrightarrow{b_i, c \ e_i} t'_i \text{ w t } c_i \models b_i \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \text{ n } t'_i \in \llbracket F[e_i/x] \rrbracket_{s, \rho} \widehat{B \wedge c_i} \widehat{\epsilon} \right\} \\
 \llbracket [c \ x] F \rrbracket_{s, \rho} \widehat{B\hat{\epsilon}} &= \left\{ t \mid \forall t \xrightarrow{b', c \ e} t' \text{ p r } s t' \in \llbracket F[e/x] \rrbracket_{s, \rho} \widehat{B \wedge b'} \widehat{\epsilon} \right\} \\
 \llbracket \langle c \ \rangle G \rrbracket_{s, \rho} \widehat{B\hat{\epsilon}} &= \left\{ t \mid \exists \{c_i\}_I. B\hat{\epsilon} \models \bigvee_I \right.
 \end{aligned}$$

C s F po nt ppro t ons- s ow t s F s $\mu^\alpha X.F'$ -
 uppos $t \models_{B\hat{\varepsilon}} \mu^\alpha X.\theta F' - I \alpha$ s t n $H(\theta F)$ or s tr v $\alpha - I \alpha$ s r t or n t n
 $H(\mu^\beta X.F')$ or s or $\beta < \alpha$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \varepsilon \triangleright ts \mathbf{t}B &= B[\varepsilon(z)/z] \\
 \varepsilon \triangleright ts \mathbf{t}F_1 \wedge F &= \varepsilon \triangleright ts \mathbf{t}F_1 \wedge \varepsilon \triangleright ts \mathbf{t}F \\
 \varepsilon \triangleright ts \mathbf{t}F_1 \vee F &= \varepsilon \triangleright ts \mathbf{t}F_1 \vee \varepsilon \triangleright ts \mathbf{t}F \\
 \varepsilon \triangleright ts \mathbf{t}\langle \tau \rangle F &= \bigvee_{t \xrightarrow{b', \tau} t'} b' \wedge \varepsilon \triangleright t's \mathbf{t}F \\
 \varepsilon \triangleright ts \mathbf{t}[\tau]F &= \bigwedge_{t \xrightarrow{b', \tau} t'} b' \rightarrow \varepsilon \triangleright t's \mathbf{t}F \\
 \varepsilon \triangleright ts \mathbf{t}\langle c \ x \rangle F &= \bigvee_{t \xrightarrow{b', c, e} t'} b' \wedge \varepsilon \triangleright t's \mathbf{t}F[e/x] \\
 \varepsilon \triangleright ts \mathbf{t}[c \ x]F &= \bigwedge_{t \xrightarrow{b', c, e} t'} b' \rightarrow \varepsilon \triangleright t's \mathbf{t}F[e/x] \\
 \varepsilon \triangleright ts \mathbf{t}\langle c \ \rangle G &= \bigvee_{t \xrightarrow{b', c} (x)t'} b' \wedge \varepsilon \triangleright (x)t's \mathbf{t}G \\
 \varepsilon \triangleright ts \mathbf{t}[c \]G &= \bigwedge_{t \xrightarrow{b', c} (x)t'} b' \rightarrow \varepsilon \triangleright (x)t's \mathbf{t}G \\
 \varepsilon \triangleright (y)ts \mathbf{t}\forall x.F &= \forall w. (\varepsilon \triangleright t[w/y]s \mathbf{t}F[w/x]) \quad w = \text{new}((y)t, \varepsilon, \forall x.F) \\
 \varepsilon \triangleright (y)ts \mathbf{t}\exists x.F &= \exists w. (\varepsilon \triangleright t[w/y]s \mathbf{t}F[w/x]) \quad w = \text{new}((y)t, \varepsilon, \exists x.F) \\
 \varepsilon \triangleright ts \mathbf{t}A.(e/z) &= [\varepsilon(e)/z] \triangleright ts \mathbf{t}A \\
 \varepsilon \triangleright ts \mathbf{t}\nu X[\mathcal{A}]F &= \begin{cases} [B] & \exists (B\hat{\varepsilon}', t) \in \mathcal{A} \text{ w t } B\hat{\varepsilon}' \models \hat{\varepsilon} \\ \nu X_{t\hat{\varepsilon}}. (\varepsilon \triangleright ts \mathbf{t}F[\nu X[\mathcal{A}^+]F/X]) & \text{ot rws} \end{cases} \\
 \varepsilon \triangleright ts \mathbf{t}\mu X[\mathcal{A}]F &= \begin{cases} \tilde{} & \exists (B\hat{\varepsilon}', t) \in \mathcal{A} \text{ w t } B\hat{\varepsilon}' \models \hat{\varepsilon} \\ (\varepsilon \triangleright ts \mathbf{t}F[\mu X[\mathcal{A}^{+\mu}]F/X]) & \text{ot rws} \end{cases}
 \end{aligned}$$

w r $\mathcal{A}^+ = \mathcal{A} \cup ((\varepsilon \triangleright ts \mathbf{t}\nu X[\mathcal{A}]F)\hat{\varepsilon}, t)$ n $\mathcal{A}^{+\mu} = \mathcal{A} \cup ((\varepsilon \triangleright ts \mathbf{t}\mu X[\mathcal{A}]F)\hat{\varepsilon}, t)$ –

Figure 5.9. t onstru t on or s or s nt s

$$\begin{aligned} DApps(B) &= DApps(X) &= 0 \\ DApps(F_1 \wedge F) &= DApps(F_1 \vee \end{aligned}$$

soundness of the proof in the following proposition.

$$X \Leftarrow \alpha.X \quad \text{and} \quad Y \Leftarrow \alpha.Y + \alpha.X.$$

We prove by induction on the structure of X and Y that for any α -reduct Y and X that satisfy the equations above, Y is a fixpoint of α . For $X = Y$, the result follows immediately. For $X = \alpha.X$, we construct $\mathcal{R} = \{(X, Y), (X, X)\}$ as a relation satisfying the conditions of the induction hypothesis.

Furthermore, we prove by induction on $\{X_i \Leftarrow p_i\}_I$ that the previous result holds simultaneously for all $i \in I$.

$$\vdash q_i = p_i[q/X]$$

For the first part, we prove by induction on $\{p_i\}_I$ that $q_i = X_i$. The purpose of this part is to show that the unique fixpoint of α is the least fixpoint. For the second part, we prove by induction on $\{p_i\}_I$ that $q_i = p_i[q/X]$. The purpose of this part is to show that the unique fixpoint of α is the least fixpoint.

with $f_i \equiv \lambda x_i. u_i$ and $\{X_i \Leftarrow \lambda x_i. t_i\}$ is a set of equations. We prove that the following is a fixpoint of f :

$$Y \Leftarrow \lambda x. c \mid x \mid . c \ z. Y(z)$$

where D is a domain, f is a function on D , and X is a subset of D . We show that X is the least fixpoint of f .

$$\frac{}{\vdash_D \triangleright X = f} \quad X \Leftarrow f \in D$$

Let f be a function on D . We show that X is the least fixpoint of f . For any subset Y of D such that $Y \subseteq f(Y)$, we have $X \subseteq Y$. This is shown by induction on the construction of X . For the base case, X is the least fixpoint, so $X \subseteq Y$. For the inductive step, suppose $X \subseteq Y$ and $f(X) \subseteq Y$. Then $X \subseteq f(X) \subseteq Y$, so $X \subseteq Y$.

$$\vdash_D b \triangleright t = u$$

where t and u are terms in \mathcal{T}_D and b is a variable in D .

$$\text{E} \quad \frac{}{\vdash_D \triangleright t = t} \quad \frac{\vdash_D b \triangleright t = u}{\vdash_D b \triangleright u = t} \quad \frac{\vdash_D b \triangleright t = u \quad \vdash_D b \triangleright u = v}{\vdash_D b \triangleright t = v}$$

$$\text{AXI} \quad \frac{t = u \in \text{Axioms}}{\vdash_D \triangleright t = u}$$

$$\text{C} \quad \frac{\vdash_D b \triangleright t_1 = u_1 \quad \vdash_D b \triangleright t = u}{\vdash_D b \triangleright t_1 + t = u_1 + u}$$

$$\alpha \text{C} \quad \frac{}{\vdash_D \triangleright c \ x.t = c \ y.t[y/x]} \quad y \notin \text{fv}(t)$$

$$\text{I} \quad \frac{\vdash_D b \triangleright t = u}{\vdash_D b \triangleright c \ x.t = c \ x.u} \quad x \notin \text{fv}(b)$$

$$\text{C} \quad \frac{b \models e = e' \quad \vdash_D b \triangleright t = u}{\vdash_D b \triangleright c \ e.t = c \ e'.u}$$

$$\text{A} \quad \frac{\vdash_D b \triangleright t = u}{\vdash_D b \triangleright \tau.t = \tau.u}$$

$$\text{G} \quad \frac{\vdash_D b \wedge b' \triangleright t = u \quad \vdash_D b \wedge \neg b' \triangleright \mathbf{n} = u}{\vdash_D b \triangleright b' \rightarrow t = u}$$

$$\text{C} \quad \frac{\vdash_D b' \triangleright t = u}{\vdash_D b \triangleright t = u} \quad b \models b'$$

$$\text{CA} \quad \frac{\vdash_D b_1 \triangleright t = u \dots \vdash_D b_n \triangleright t = u}{\vdash_D \bigvee^t}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
\text{I} \quad \frac{\vdash_D b \triangleright t = u}{\vdash_{D \cup E} b \triangleright t = u} \\
\text{E} \quad \frac{\vdash_{D \cup E} b \triangleright t = u}{\vdash_D b \triangleright t = u} \quad t, u \in \mathcal{T}_D \\
\text{FIX} \quad \frac{}{\vdash_D \triangleright X = f} \quad X \Leftarrow f \in D \\
\text{FI} \quad \frac{\forall i \in I \quad \vdash_D \triangleright g_i = f_i[g/X]}{\vdash_{D \cup E} \triangleright g_i = X_i} \quad \text{w r } E = \{X_i \Leftarrow f_i\}_I \\
\text{sur} \quad \text{c r t o n} \\
\lambda \text{ I} \quad \frac{\vdash_D b \triangleright f(x) = g(x)}{\vdash_D b \triangleright f = g} \quad x \notin \text{fv}(b) \text{ n } x_i \neq x_j \text{ or } i \neq j \\
\lambda \text{ E} \quad \frac{\vdash_D b \triangleright f = g}{\vdash_D b \triangleright f(e) = g(e')} \quad b \models e = e' \\
\beta \quad \frac{}{\vdash_D \triangleright (\lambda x.t)(e) = t[e/x]} \quad x
\end{array}$$

Figure 6.2.

□ [4] □
onv rs o t s s t nt r st n propos t on o □ pr

Let $D_1 = \{X_i \Leftarrow f_i\}_I$ and $D = \{Y_j \Leftarrow g_j\}_J$ be standard declarations such that $X_i(e_1) \leq Y_i(e'_1)$. Then there exists a standard declaration $E = \{Z_{ij} \Leftarrow h_{ij}\}_{I \times J}$ such that

$$\mathcal{A} \vdash_{D_1 \cup E} b \triangleright X_i(e_1) = Z_{i1}(e_1, e'_1)$$

and

$$\mathcal{A} \vdash_{D \cup E} b \triangleright Y_i(e'_1)$$

Further, for the set of points P_{ik} and Q_{jl} we have $P_{ik} \times Q_{jl} \subseteq B_{ijkl}$. For any $b' \in B_{ijkl}$ we have

$$I^{b'} = \left\{ (p, q) \mid b' \models \alpha_{ikp} = \beta_{jlq} \wedge X_{f(ikp)}(e_{ikp}) \wedge Y_{g(jlq)}(e_{jlq}) \right\}.$$

Proposition 6.1. For any $b' \in B_{ijkl}$ the set $I^{b'}$ is a fixpoint of the operator \mathcal{F} on $\mathcal{P}(P_{ik} \times Q_{jl})$.

- $w \text{ n v r } p \xrightarrow{\alpha} p' \text{ } \alpha \neq c \text{ } t \text{ n } q \xrightarrow{\alpha} q' \text{ or so } q' \text{ s u } t \text{ t } (p', q') \in \mathcal{R}$

w t s \mathcal{R} tr on tons or q - wr t $p \approx_L q$ t r sts r t w s \mathcal{R} u r t on \mathcal{R} s u t t $(p, q) \in \mathcal{R}$ - w r o p t s u s r p t L u n t r w s u s t o r r s p o n n e a r l y q u v r n -

Lat obs rvat on con ru nc or v r u p s s n CC \Rightarrow s t r r t o n n $p = q$

- $w \text{ n v r } p \xrightarrow{c} (x)t \text{ t n } q \xrightarrow{c} (y)u \text{ or so } (y)u \text{ s u } t \text{ t or } v \in \text{Val} \text{ t r s } q' \text{ s u } t \text{ t } u[v/y] \xrightarrow{\varepsilon} q' \text{ n } t[v/x] \approx q'$
- $w \text{ n v r } p \xrightarrow{\alpha} p' \text{ } \alpha \neq c \text{ } t \text{ n } q \xrightarrow{\alpha} q' \text{ or so } q' \text{ s u } t \text{ t } p' \approx q'$

non w t t s \mathcal{R} on tons on q -

E t n s v u s o s \mathcal{R} or s \mathcal{R} n t s or v r u p s s n CC w r o u s o r t r \mathcal{R} n r o t s p t r- u s w n r t w s \mathcal{R} or s \mathcal{R} u r t o n s n r t s \mathcal{R} or on r u n or t s n u -

s \mathcal{R} or v r s o n o t w t r n s t o n r r t o n \Rightarrow s n s o r r o w s

- $t \xrightarrow{\varepsilon} t$
- $t \xrightarrow{b, \alpha} u \text{ } p \text{ } s t \xrightarrow{b, \alpha} u$
- $t \xrightarrow{b, \tau} \xrightarrow{b', \alpha} u \text{ } p \text{ } s t \xrightarrow{b \wedge b', \alpha} u$
- $t \xrightarrow{b, \tau} \xrightarrow{b', \tau} u \text{ } p \text{ } s t \xrightarrow{b \wedge b', \tau} u$
- $t \xrightarrow{b, c e} \xrightarrow{b', \tau} u \text{ } p \text{ } s t \xrightarrow{b \wedge b', c e} u$

uppos $\{S^b\}$ s o o r n n \mathcal{R} o r r t o n s - D n $WSB(\)$ to t \mathcal{R} o r r t o n s s u t t

$(t, u) \in WSB(\)^b$ w n v r t $\xrightarrow{b, \alpha} t'$ t r sts v r r z s u t t z \notin $fv(b, t, u)$ n $b \wedge b_{\perp}$ p r t t o n B s u or $b' \in B$ z \notin $fv(b')$ n t r sts $u \xrightarrow{b, \beta} u'$ s u t t $b' \models b$ n

- $\alpha \text{ s } \tau \text{ t n } \beta \equiv \tau \text{ n } (t', u') \in S^{b'}$
- $\alpha \text{ s } c \text{ e } t \text{ n } \beta \equiv c \text{ e }' \text{ w t } b' \models e = e' \text{ n } (t', u') \in S^{b'}$
- $\alpha \text{ s } c \text{ x } t \text{ n } \beta \equiv c \text{ y } \text{ or so } y \text{ n } t \text{ r } \text{ sts } b' \text{ p r t t o n } B' \text{ s u } t \text{ t or } b'' \in B' \text{ t r s } u'' \text{ s u } t \text{ t } u'[z/y] \xrightarrow{b', \varepsilon} u'' \text{ w t } b'' \models b' \text{ n } (t'[z/x], u'') \in S^{b''}$

$\{S^b\}$ at w a s y b o c b s u at on $S^b \subseteq WSB(\)^b$ or b n not t r r st su $\{\approx^b\}$ - n n w n o w u s t n t o n o \approx^b to $n =^b$ t r r st on r u n o n t n \approx^b

$t =^b u$ w n v r t $\xrightarrow{b, \alpha} t'$ t r sts v r r z s u t t z \notin $fv(b, t, u)$ n $b \wedge b_{\perp}$ p r t t o n B s u t t or $b' \in B$ z \notin $fv(b')$ n t r sts $u \xrightarrow{b, \beta} u'$

Suppose we have standard, saturated declarations

$$X_i \Leftarrow \lambda x_i. \sum_{k \in K_i} c_{ik} \rightarrow \sum_{p \in P_{ik}} \alpha_{ikp} \cdot X_{f(ikp)}(e_{ikp})$$

and

$$Y_j \Leftarrow \lambda y_j. \sum_{l \in L_j} d_{jl} \rightarrow \sum_{q \in Q_{jl}} \beta_{jlq} \cdot X_{g(jlq)}(e_{jlq}).$$

Also suppose that $X_i(x_i) \approx^{b \wedge c_{ik} \wedge d_{jl}} Y_j(y_j)$, then $t_{ik} \approx^{b \wedge c_{ik} \wedge d_{jl}} u_{jl}$ where

$$t_{ik} \equiv \sum_{P_{ik}} \alpha_{ikp} \cdot X_{f(ikp)}(e_{ikp})$$

and

$$u_{jl} \equiv \sum_{Q_{jl}} \beta_{jlq} \cdot Y_{g(jlq)}(e_{jlq}).$$

Moreover there exist disjoint $b \wedge c_{ik} \wedge d_{jl}$ -partitions B_{ijkl}^c, B_{ijkl}^c and B_{ijkl}^τ such that

- For each $b' \in B_{ijkl}^c$ and for each $p \in P_{ik}$ such that $\alpha_{ikp} \equiv c$, there exists a $q \in Q_{jl}$ such that $\beta_{jlq} \equiv c$ with $b' \models e = e'$ and $X_{f(ikp)}(e_{ikp}) \approx^{b'} Y_{g(jlq)}(e_{jlq})$.
- For each $b' \in B_{ijkl}^\tau$ and for each $p \in P_{ik}$ such that $\alpha_{ikp} \equiv \tau$, then either $X_{f(ikp)}(e_{ikp}) \approx^{b'} Y_j(y_j)$ or there exists a $q \in Q_{jl}$ such that $\beta_{jlq} \equiv \tau$ with $X_{f(ikp)}(e_{ikp}) \approx^{b'} Y_{g(jlq)}(e_{jlq})$.
- For each $b' \in B_{ijkl}^c$ and for each $p \in P_{ik}$ such that $\alpha_{ikp} \equiv c$, there exists a $q \in Q_{jl}$ such that $\beta_{jlq} \equiv c$ and there exists a disjoint b' -partition, $B'_{p,b'}$ such that for each $b'' \in B'_{p,b'}$, we have $X_{f(ikp)}(e_{ikp}) \approx^{b''} Y_{g(jlq)}(e_{jlq})$ or $Y_{g(jlq)}(e_{jlq}) \xrightarrow{d, \tau} Y_{j(b'')}(e(b''))$ for some $j(b'')$ and $e(b'')$ with $b'' \models d$ and $X_{f(ikp)}(e_{ikp}) \approx^{b''} Y_{j(b'')}(e(b''))$.

(Similar conditions for each $q \in Q_{jl}$ follow by symmetry).

so on rt tr sso t oif o α_{ikp} -

C α_{ikp} s c e- now t t $X_i(x_i) \approx^{b_{ijkl}} Y_j(y_j)$ n t t $X_i(x_i) \xrightarrow{c_{ik}, c} e$

It follows that

$$\vdash b_i \triangleright \sum_{i \in I} b_i \rightarrow \tau.u_i = \tau. \sum_{i \in I} b_i \rightarrow u_i$$

or $i \in I$ it follows that CAE is satisfied to the contrary

$$\begin{aligned} \vdash b_i \triangleright \sum_{j \in I} b_j \rightarrow \tau.u_j &= \sum_{j \in I} b_i \wedge b_j \rightarrow \tau.u_j \\ &= b_i \rightarrow \tau.u_i \\ &= \tau.b_i \rightarrow u_i \\ &= \tau. \sum_{j \in I} b_i \wedge b_j \rightarrow u_j \\ &= \tau. \sum_{j \in I} b_j \rightarrow u_j. \end{aligned}$$

■

Let $D_1 = \{X_i \Leftarrow g_i\}_I$ and $D = \{Y_j \Leftarrow g'_j\}_J$ be standard, saturated, strongly guarded declarations such that X_1 does not appear in any g_i and Y_1 does not appear in any g'_j . If $X_1(e_1) =^b Y_1(e'_1)$ then there exists a standard declaration $E = \{Z_{ij} \Leftarrow h_{ij}\}_{I \times J}$

$$I_{b'}^c = \{$$

\vdash st st p o s us $p \in P_{ik}$ su t t α_{ikp} s so c e pp rs n $I_{b'}^c$ -
 \vdash r w now oos n r tr r $b' \in B^c$

Thus T to obtain b'

$$\vdash b' \triangleright c \text{ w. } X_{f(ikp)}(e_{ikp}) = c \text{ w. } X_{f(ikp)}(e_{ikp}) + c \text{ w. } \sum_{b'' \in B_{q,b'}} b'' \rightarrow X_{i(b'')}(e(b''))$$

with $\vdash b' \triangleright t^c = t^c + V[f/Z]$ thus

$$\vdash b' \triangleright t^c = t^c + V[f/Z].$$

Therefore our result is

$$\begin{aligned} \vdash b' \triangleright V_{ijkl}^c[f/Z] &= V_{i,j}[f/Z] + V[f/Z] \\ &= t^c + V[f/Z] \\ &= t^c \end{aligned}$$

Finally we show $\vdash b' \triangleright t^\tau$ construction

$$\vdash b' \triangleright V_{ijkl}^\tau[f/Z] = t^\tau + \sum_{\substack{k \in K_i \\ l \in L_j}} \sum_{b' \in B_{ijkl}^\tau} \sum_{(\tau, q) \in I_{b'}^\tau} b' \rightarrow \tau.X_i$$

- $\alpha \text{ s } \tau \text{ t } \text{ n } \beta \equiv \tau \text{ n } t' \approx^{b'} u'$
- $\alpha \text{ s } c \text{ e } t \text{ n } \beta \equiv c \text{ e' w } t \text{ b' } \models e = e' \text{ n } t' \approx^{b'} u'$
- $\alpha \text{ s } c \text{ x } t \text{ n } \beta \equiv c \text{ y } \text{ or so } y \text{ n } t'[z/x] \approx^{b'} u'[z/y]$ —

for our purposes, the transition relation tr is not a function. However, the transition relation tr is a function on the set of states. This is the key to the proof of the unique fixpoint induction principle.

v t **o**s or r str t on

$$\begin{aligned}
 \cdot \setminus c &= \cdot \\
 (X + Y) \setminus c &= X \setminus c + Y \setminus c \\
 (b \rightarrow \alpha.X) \setminus c &= \begin{cases} \cdot \\ b \end{cases} \quad \alpha \text{ s c e o r c x}
 \end{aligned}$$

Given a contraction $D = \left\{ X_i \Leftarrow \lambda x_i. \sum_{k \in K_i} \alpha_{ik} \cdot X_{f(ik)}(e_{ik}) \right\}_I$ that is *regular* on $D \setminus c$ s

$$\left\{ Z_i \Leftarrow \lambda x_i. \sum_{\alpha_{ik} \neq c, c} \alpha_{ik} \cdot Z_{f(ik)}(e_{ik}) \right\}_I.$$

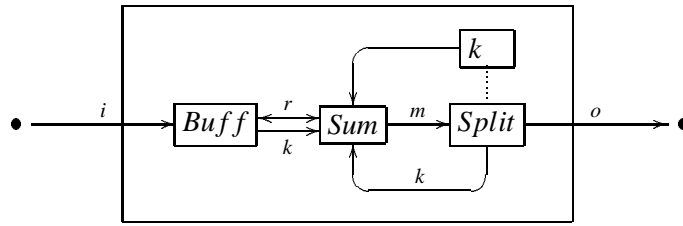


Figure 6.4. $\text{pr} \text{nt t on o Spec}$

$p \equiv X_i(e)$ n $q \equiv C'_i[e/x_i]$ - uppos t t $p \xrightarrow{\alpha} p'$ or so p' so t t $[[b_{ik}[e/x_i]]] =$ or
 so $k \in K_i$ w t $\alpha = \alpha_{ik}[e/x_i]$ n $p' \equiv X_{f(ik)}(e_{ik}[e/x_i])$ - now t t

$$q \xrightarrow{\tau} C''_i[e/x_i] \xrightarrow{\tau} C_i[e/x_i] \xrightarrow{\alpha} q'$$

w r $q' \equiv C'_{f(ik)}[e]$

С р , \

n s s r -

s ns, s to on rt v us n s n s str tv us- r n n ppro s n
 t nt rpr ttono t un tons nt t s n tur - ur ppro rows or n o *precise*
 nt rpr ttono nt rpr ttono un tons s t n t str t on on v us- ot
 str t n n f_A o un ton fo rt on, s n s

$$f_A(V) = \{f(v) \mid v \in V\}$$

w r V n n str tv us s sto on rt v us ro Val - us w r un r to
 r psc ot n tso n r r str t on-For p , w w s to onstr t ro
 r o ot pro ss $p(x)$ w r

$$p \Leftarrow \lambda y. c y. p(y+1)$$

t nt s or s nt s n u s *abstract values* ons r n t on rt v us t t x
 t -Int x ou n v us w w r pr snt t st Val - s on output
 ro $p(x)$

nt r.š o o nst nt t t r nt v r t r un o n - For
 p t pro ss

$$X \Leftarrow \lambda x.(X(x+1) + a x.),$$

w n nst nt t t s n n nt r n n s o r p -Gu r r urs ons r
 w s v nt r n n s o r p s so t s r t t X nnot r u to
 ur r t on- wo t ppro s spr n to

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B C D p r n t o C o p u t r n A r u s n v r s t 1 - p
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In

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