



W - /

ont nts o C pt rs n 4 r t r surt o on or tv rs r wt sup rv sor  
tt w H mn ss - r n r v rs ons o t s two pt rs v n pu rs s uss



# Con n

<u>n</u> / <u>o</u> / <u>on</u>	
<u>1-1</u> <u>u</u> p s s n    r o    s t -----	0
<u>1-</u> <u>o</u> r            n -----	1
<u>1-</u> n qu    p o n t n u t o n -----	1
<u>1-4</u> <u>u</u> r v w o t t s s -----	1
<u>1-4-1</u> <u>r</u> r q u s t s -----	1
<u>o</u> / <u>p</u> / <u>n</u> <u>o</u> / <u>B</u> <u>on</u>	
<u>1</u> r n s t o n s s t s -----	11
-    D t o n s -----	11
<u>1</u> o r p s s o t n u s -----	1
-    E p s o t o n s -----	1
-    o r o u t t n v r o n t s -----	1
-    o r r p s -----	1
<u>1</u> o r p s s o s o r r p s -----	14
-    o r r p s t o t r n s t o n s s t s -----	1
-    o r r p s o v r -----	1
<u>4</u> <u>u</u> p s s n C C -----	1
-    B s u r t o n -----	1
<u>1</u> o r s u r t o n -----	1
-    o r r p s w t s s n t -----	4

n q ▲ po n n / on  
 -1 A str t ons n FI ----- 1  
 -1-1 proo s st ----- 1 4  
 - oun n ss n o p t n ss or stron s ur t on ----- 1  
 - w s ----- 11  
 -4 Co p t n ss or o s rv t on on ru n ----- 11  
 - r s ----- 1  
 - twor so r ur r pro ss s ----- 1  
 -1 r tr s vs np r tr s r t ons ----- 1  
 - E p r ----- 1 1  
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 -1 u r ----- 1 4

# O

-1 C p t r p n n s -----	.1
-1 D n n t o n r t o n u n t o r -----	.1
- E r r o r p r t o n s n t s o r v r u p s s n C C -----	.1
- o r o p r t o n s n t s o C C -----	.1
-4 t o p r t o n s n t s o r v r u p s s n C C -----	.1
-1 o p r t o n s n t s o r o s n t s -----	
- I n r n u s -----	
- I n r n u s -----	
-4 A s t r o p r t o n s n t s -----	
- t t m s t r o p r t o n s n t s -----	.4
- E p n s o n r w s o r C B p r o s -----	.4
-1 G r o r t o -----	
- I n t r p r t t o n o r o -----	
- o r o n r u s -----	
-4 F o n t r u s -----	
- I n t r p r t t o n o r s t o r r p o n t o -----	
- s t o n s t r u t o n -----	.8
- n r t p r s r w r t n r o n -----	
- o r n t r p r t t o n s o o u s -----	
- t o n s t r u t o n o r s o s n t s -----	
-1 D n t o n o u n t o n <i>DApps</i> o v r o n u s -----	.8
-11 F o w r o r p r o s s -----	
-1 o r r p o r -----	
-1 I n r n u s o r n t C C -----	.1
- w n r n u s o r o n s t n t s n s t r t o n s -----	.1
- E p n s o n r w s o r p r o s n r s t r t o n -----	.1
-4 p n t t o n o <i>Spec</i> -----	.1.1

C p

n o on

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Con un ton n on urr n r t two un nt on pts w r us to o n n  
un rst n o p n s st s- A r r s st n r s s o n t o n o n  
p r t s n us utono ous nts o outt r us n ss n p n nt n sort nts  
t n on urr nt o not o s st s w In p r t u r t to ptur t un  
v our o t s st v w orst v o to pt t t s sp to s st s  
n o m w n r t on or o un ton- s st s t n t o on urr n  
t or or pro ss us t t s v n r s to r r o o wor ov r t st w s-  
rst t or o on urr n t ons r to t t or o r n t s l l-  
s o s ros s n r s t o n o u t n w t ons or v nts p r o n  
on urr nt ut w t w s so ow s n t r o t n t o p p r o w s n p p r t on  
o t stru tur o r s st s n p r t u r t o s o p o n n t s n r t n to o n  
w o r - s ons r t o n s w r to r o n n r t r s n t w o t stu o  
pro ss s- n n n p n nt t or so pro ss s w r v o p r o u n t o  
o un t n n t s p r o n t o n v s t o n s l l- t r u p r s n t  
n l r t r u t s o t n s v r s r n t o p r o s s s l l- l 44 l or p r -  
s r u s p r o v s n t t s r p t o n s o o un t n n t s n n t s o p r e  
o s o t s n u s o un t o n s o m s o n s n r o n s t o n s o t t t  
t t t u r t t r n s t t r o n n t t o n o t r s s t r t w - s s p r t  
v r s t r t o n o r t o r t p u r p o s s u t o r n s p t o n s o n w s s t o r t n r t n  
un n t s p t s o o un t o n - F o r p o n w s t o s r p r o t o s w r  
t u s s s r n s n t w n n t s n u t u r v o u r p n s u p o n t o n t n t  
o s u s s s - n u s w n o r p o r t t s o r 4 4-1 1 - 4 1 - u 1 4 - 1



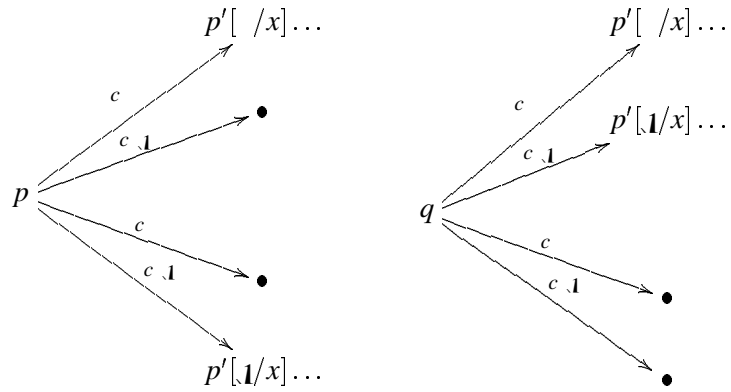


strongly connected components of a directed graph. In [1] Burch et al. show that the problem of finding strongly connected components of a directed graph is in P. A similar result is shown in [2].

Another important problem is the problem of finding the strongly connected components of a directed graph. In [3] Tarjan shows that this problem can be solved in linear time. In [4] Kosaraju shows that this problem can also be solved in linear time. In [5] Gabow shows that this problem can be solved in linear time.

In [6] Kosaraju and Park show that the problem of finding the strongly connected components of a directed graph is in P. In [7] Kosaraju and Park show that the problem of finding the strongly connected components of a directed graph is in P. In [8] Kosaraju and Park show that the problem of finding the strongly connected components of a directed graph is in P.

Another important problem is the problem of finding the strongly connected components of a directed graph. In [9] Kosaraju and Park show that the problem of finding the strongly connected components of a directed graph is in P. In [10] Kosaraju and Park show that the problem of finding the strongly connected components of a directed graph is in P. In [11] Kosaraju and Park show that the problem of finding the strongly connected components of a directed graph is in P.



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 tvr  
tons r tv to t - rou outt t ssw wro son us t t soun n ss or  
p t n ss wt outt *relative*



the first two are for the first two parts of the proof. The first part is to show that  $X \Leftarrow E$  implies  $X \Leftarrow E$ .

$$X \Leftarrow E$$

In two parts. First, we show that if  $X \Leftarrow E$  then  $X \Leftarrow E$ . This is done by showing that  $X \Leftarrow E$  implies  $X \Leftarrow E$ . The second part is to show that  $X \Leftarrow E$  implies  $X \Leftarrow E$ . This is done by showing that  $X \Leftarrow E$  implies  $X \Leftarrow E$ .

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

where  $X \Leftarrow E$  is a statement that is true in all models. This is shown by showing that  $X \Leftarrow E$  is true in all models.



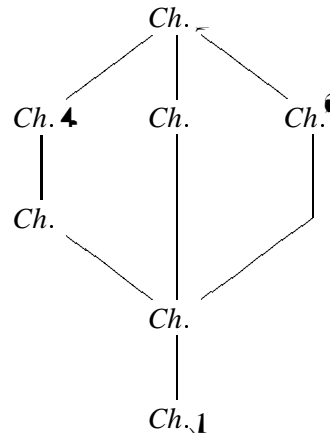


Figure 1.1. Chapter connections

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

88

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 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 n n u 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 u s p r s n t n C p t r s s o n t o r  
 μ 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  $D' = (Var', \Sigma_{V'}, I', Pr')$  it is easy to see that the following conditions are necessary for  $D \sim D'$  to hold. We show that they are also sufficient.

$A \sim A'$  iff there exists a bijection  $\alpha: Var \rightarrow Var'$  such that  $\alpha \circ I = I'$  and for every  $f \in \Sigma_V$  there exists  $f' \in \Sigma_{V'}$  such that  $\alpha \circ Pr(f) = Pr'(f')$ .





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

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

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



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









▶ TO SS S P



o s ow p q w ... t n p r t t o n s n ... o v s o r ... o t t r n s t o n s r o ...  
ot p n q- s r t ... t s o r t t r n s t o n p  $\xrightarrow{c, x}$  p'- t w r q u r s p r t t o n  
s u t t o r ... o o r n b n t s p r t t o n w n o w t t b u r n t s c x t r n s t o n r o q  
to n o w s t r s t b r r t to p'- p r t t o n w r q u r t n s {even(x), odd(x)}-I  
w t even(x) w s t t q  $\xrightarrow{c, x}$  q'' w t p' even(x) q'' n o r odd(x) w u s q  $\xrightarrow{c, x}$  q' w t  
p' odd(x) q'- o u r t r p r t t o n n s r q u r n w n o t t t o u n v r r x o u r s n  
t p r t t o n n t s n n r r t r t n t s u r t o n-  
p r v o u s s u s t t t s o r s u r t o n o u t t o p r s r v o n r t o n- s  
o u n t s n t t

$$t u p r s t \delta u \delta \text{ or } m \delta.$$

r t o n s p t w n o n r t n s o r s u r t o n s n t u t t r-  
o p o n t b u i f a n d o n l y i f t \delta u \delta f o r a l l \delta | = b.

[4]

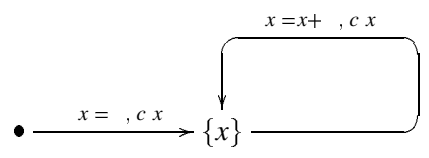
o / p n n  
A s o r t o n o s o r r p s s t t t o u t r o o t o m n n n t r n  
n p r o s s s n t r r s t n v u p s s n p r o s s s w r n t u t v n t n  
s t r u t u r u t r o m n n t s o r r p s- F o r p r t p r o s s X ( ) o r

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

r p t r o u t p u t s q u n o v n n u r s o n c- s t r u t u r o t s p r o s s s v r s p r  
t r s s n r s t a t e r o w t r s c o u t p u t t r n s t o n- t u t r n s t o n r p w  
r s o p p n s t o t s o r r p o r t s p r o s s o o s r

$$X( ) \xrightarrow{c} X( ) \xrightarrow{c} X(4) \xrightarrow{c} \dots$$

A n n n t r p s n u s t o o r r r t v r s p r s t r u t u r -  
n p p r o t o r t n t s s t u t o n w s p r s n t n p n n t n n n o w s  
r w s r s o s r r s o u t o n p r s r n l u s n r n t o n r s t o  
s o r r p s- n n o w s s o u t o n n v o v n t r o u n p r t s s n n t s o r s u  
s t t u t o n s n t o t r s o t r p s- u s r u r v o u r s s u s t p r X ( ) n  
s r t r t r n s t o n s o n w t s u s t t u t o n t o s r o w t t p r t o t p r o s s  
s t t r n s t o n- s o r r p w t s s n n t o r X ( ) n o w r o o s r



o r n r m s o r r p w t s s n n t s s o r r p w o s s r n o w  
r m w t t r p r ( b , \theta , \alpha ) w r b \in B o o l E x p \alpha \in A c t n \theta s n s s n n t x = e-  
w r t m  $\xrightarrow{b, \theta, \alpha}$  n t o n o t r s o t r p n s t t f v ( b , e ) \subseteq f v ( m ) f v ( \alpha ) \subseteq x n f v ( n ) \subseteq  
x \cup b v ( \alpha )-

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

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

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

C p p

on B on o C / o  
B o / n

---

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 us 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 r to  
v u p ss n CC ut s ut w s n ron s t on op r





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









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

Figure 3.2. Inference rules

we prove propositions relative to provability of our propositions not upon the previous ones or previous

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

or we prove that processes so close to our provability or not that our previous ones in  $q$  sense process  $n$  s r, i.e.  $q \longrightarrow t$  n

$$q + x q \approx_n q$$

using the previous ones in turn

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

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



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

14] -  
 s n t o proo s st or op n t i s w now s ow t t t o s A ron w t  
 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 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 trns tt v u s n t n not  
 r v n nput-A row n s t us o not t on t us nus A<sub>χ</sub> to r r to t o s A  
 ron w t t n r r s o Noisy- r so wr t A<sub>χ</sub> + b ▷ t = u to nt t b ▷ t = u n  
 r v nt proo s st o F ur - ro t o s n A<sub>χ</sub>-

(Axiom Noisy is sound) For all  $\delta$ , 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  
 on 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 equivalent if and only if they are related by the relation  $R$ .

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

Since  $S^b$  is a bisimulation, we have  $R \subseteq \mathcal{R}$  and  $R$  is a bisimulation.

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

Since  $S^b$  is a bisimulation, it follows that  $S_{\mathcal{R}}^b$  is also a bisimulation. This is not a trivial property to prove, but it is essential for the proof of Proposition 3.1. Es-

pecially, the proof of Proposition 3.1 requires us to prove that  $S_{\mathcal{R}}^b$  is a bisimulation. This is not a trivial property to prove, but it is essential for the proof of Proposition 3.1. Es-

pecially, the proof of Proposition 3.1 requires us to prove that  $S_{\mathcal{R}}^b$  is a bisimulation. This is not a trivial property to prove, but it is essential for the proof of Proposition 3.1.

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

is in CAE notation -- w notation or  $K$

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

using notation  $\bigvee c_K = \_$  CAE vs

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

It is not the point that  $t$  is a sum of transitions. As a proof, it is not the case that  $t$  is a sum of transitions. For the proof, it is not the case that  $t$  is a sum of transitions.

$$\vdash \triangleright t \gg \frac{b \triangleright \sum_{i \in I} c_i \gg \tau t_i = \sum_{j \in J} d_j \gg \tau u_j}{b \triangleright \sum_{i \in I} c_i \gg x t_i = \sum_{j \in J} d_j \gg x u_j}$$

where  $x \notin \text{fv}(b, c_i, d_j)$  is a fresh variable. Given a state  $t \equiv \sum_{i \in I} b_i \gg \alpha_i.t_i$  with  $t_i$  not containing  $x$ , we can write  $t$  as  $\sum_{i \in I} b_i \gg \alpha_i.t_i$ . For a state  $w$  with  $w$  not containing  $x$ , we have  $w \equiv \sum_{i \in I} b_i \gg \alpha_i.t_i$ .

t or  $\tau$  or nt CC t h sw t r sp t to w s  $\tau$  ur t on on ru n  $\approx_c$  L 4 p  $\tau$  1  $\tau$   
 r  $\tau$  s on s  $\tau$  r r r t ons p tw n w s  $\tau$  ur t on  $\approx$  n s  $\tau$  ur t on on ru n  $\approx_c$   
 $p \approx q$

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 t x ∈ I(q) − I(p) p  $\xrightarrow{v}$  p w n v r v ∈ I(q) − I(p) − o w r q u r t r o  
 q − q  $\xrightarrow{v}$  q' s v ∈ I(q) n v ∉ I(p) so p  $\xrightarrow{v}$  p − B us p n q w t n now t t p n 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 bisimulation relation  $I$ .

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

I

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

Figure 3.5. Transition structural properties

transitions on sets of variables – transitions on sets of variables or on words of variables – transitions on sets of variables or on words of variables. Now, for the weak transition relation, we have the following properties:

**Pattern bisimulation** *pattern bisimulation* is a relation  $\sim$  on terms of CBS such that  $t \sim t'$  if and only if  $t \xrightarrow{b, S} t''$  implies  $t' \xrightarrow{b, S} t''$  for some  $t''$ . This is a congruence relation.

**Strong bisimulation** *strong bisimulation* is a relation  $\approx$  on terms of CBS such that  $t \approx t'$  if and only if  $t \xrightarrow{b, S} t''$  implies  $t' \xrightarrow{b, S} t''$  and  $t' \xrightarrow{b, S} t''$  implies  $t \xrightarrow{b, S} t''$  for some  $t''$ . This is a congruence relation.

**Weak bisimulation** *weak bisimulation* is a relation  $\approx^w$  on terms of CBS such that  $t \approx^w t'$  if and only if  $t \xrightarrow{b, S} t''$  implies  $t' \xrightarrow{b, S} t''$  and  $t' \xrightarrow{b, S} t''$  implies  $t \xrightarrow{b, S} t''$  for some  $t''$ . This is a congruence relation.

$t \xrightarrow{b, x \in S} t'$  if  $t \text{ r } \text{sts } v \text{ r } \text{ r } z \text{ su } t \text{ t } z \notin \text{fv}(b, t, u) \text{ n } b \wedge b_1 \wedge z \in \text{S p r t o n}$   
 $B \text{ su } t \text{ t o r } b' \in B \text{ t } \text{ r } \text{ sts } u \xrightarrow{b, y \in S'} u' \text{ su } t \text{ t } b' \models b, b' \models z \in S' \text{ n}$   
 $t'[z/x] \xrightarrow{b'} u'[z/y]$

A n s ~~W~~ 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 lemma provides a reduction property for the
 operators of the calculus. It states that if two terms are
 bisimilar, then their evaluations are also bisimilar. The
 proof is by induction on the structure of the terms.

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

The following lemma provides a reduction property for the
 operators of the calculus. It states that if two terms are
 bisimilar, then their evaluations are also bisimilar. The
 proof is by induction on the structure of the terms.

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

The following lemma provides a reduction property for the
 operators of the calculus. It states that if two terms are
 bisimilar, then their evaluations are also bisimilar. The
 proof is by induction on the structure of the terms.

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





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







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

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

In order to show that the above equations hold in  $T_1$  and  $T_2$  for CBS, we need to show that the following equations hold in  $T_1$  and  $T_2$ . For  $T_1$ ,  $p + \tau p = \tau p + p$  and  $\tau p + p = p + \tau p$ . For  $T_2$ ,  $p + \tau p = \tau p + p$  and  $\tau p + p = p + \tau p$ .

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

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

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

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

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  $p \xrightarrow{\tau} p'$  and  $q \xrightarrow{\tau} q'$  with  $p \not\approx q'$ . In this case, we show that  $p \not\approx q$ .  
 First note that

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



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

... 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



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

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

$\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{V}})$  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  $b' = b_1 \wedge b_2 \wedge \dots$  so that  $t \equiv \sum_I b_i \gg x \in S_i u$

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

or so. Since  $J \subseteq I$ , let  $B_u = \{b \wedge b_K \mid K \subseteq I\}$ . Then  $u$  satisfies  $b \wedge b_K$  iff  $b \wedge b_K \models b$  and  $b \wedge b_K \models \neg b_j$  for  $j \in K \cap J$ . But  $b \wedge b_K \models \neg b_j$  iff  $b_j \in S_j$  and  $b_j \in S_j$  iff  $b_j \in S_j$  and  $b_j \in S_j$ .

Our next step is to prove

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

proceed by induction on  $P$ . For  $P = \text{Noisy}$  or  $\text{AB}$ , we have  $b \wedge b_K = \perp$  to  $u$  or  $b \wedge b_K \models \neg b_j$  for some  $j \in K \cap J$  so  $S \cap I(b \wedge b_K, u) = \emptyset$  and  $\tau u = \perp$ .

Suppose  $t \wedge b_K \neq \perp$  so suppose  $t \wedge b_K \models b$  and  $t \wedge b_K \models \neg b_j$  for  $j \in K \cap J$ . But  $v \in S \subseteq S'$  implies  $v \in S_j$  for  $j \in I \setminus J$  and  $v \in S_j$  implies  $v \in S_j$  for  $j \in I \setminus J$ . Thus  $v \in S \cap I(b \wedge b_K, u)$  and  $\tau (u + x \in S u) = \tau u$ .



or  $b_u \in B_u$

o t n t r s u t u s n *P-Noisy* n *Tau1* - Assu t n t t *S* s not pt - nnot  
 pp n u t o n t r u s t o n t p t s o t t i s s not r s - How v r  
 t D o p o s i t o n o r v s t i s t'' n u'' s u t t d(t'') < d(t') d(u'') < d(u')  
 t'' ≈<sup>b''</sup> t' n u'' ≈<sup>b''</sup> u' - t o u t r o s s 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 t 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 p p r 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' o r t'' n p p r A n o *P-Noisy* t o 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 r t o n o C A E n I p o t n w r  
 now r

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

s n s s o u r o p 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 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 -  
 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 - 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 / o C B

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 s n s n t s p r r r o 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 can be seen as a sequence of values. The process  $p$  is a sequence of values that can be seen as a sequence of values. The process  $p$  is a sequence of values that can be seen as a sequence of values.

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

where  $q$  is a process that can be seen as a sequence of values. The process  $q$  is a sequence of values that can be seen as a sequence of values. The process  $q$  is a sequence of values that can be seen as a sequence of values.

o p o n n o



so  $\exists$   $o$   $p$   $r$   $t$   $r$   $s$   $t$   $o$   $n$   $-$   $I$   $w$   $o$   $r$   $e$   $s$   $p$   $r$   $e$   $t$   $r$   $z$   $w$   $w$   $o$   $u$   $l$   $d$   $v$   $t$   $o$   $f$   $u$   $r$

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

$n$   $t$   $n$   $s$   $t$   $n$   $t$   $t$   $s$   $p$   $o$   $n$   $t$   $s$   $p$   $r$   $e$   $t$   $r$   $o$   $v$   $n$

where  $B$  is a formula over the variables of the process  $P$ . For a process  $P$  and a formula  $B$ , we define the satisfaction relation  $\models$  between processes and formulas as follows:

Illustration: For a process  $P$  and a formula  $B$ , we define the satisfaction relation  $\models$  between processes and formulas as follows:

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

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

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

Figure 5.1. Grammar for  $\text{fv}$

The function  $\text{fv}$  is defined for the grammar in Figure 5.1. It is the set of free variables of a process. The definition of  $\text{fv}$  is given by the following equations. The function  $\text{fv}$  is defined for the grammar in Figure 5.1. It is the set of free variables of a process. The definition of  $\text{fv}$  is given by the following equations. The function  $\text{fv}$  is defined for the grammar in Figure 5.1. It is the set of free variables of a process. The definition of  $\text{fv}$  is given by the following equations.

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

where  $\text{fv}(e)$  is defined as follows:

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

The function  $\text{fv}$  is defined for the grammar in Figure 5.1. It is the set of free variables of a process. The definition of  $\text{fv}$  is given by the following equations. The function  $\text{fv}$  is defined for the grammar in Figure 5.1. It is the set of free variables of a process. The definition of  $\text{fv}$  is given by the following equations. The function  $\text{fv}$  is defined for the grammar in Figure 5.1. It is the set of free variables of a process. The definition of  $\text{fv}$  is given by the following equations.



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 -

o p o n t t u i f a n d o n l y i f f o r a l l r e c u r s i o n c l o s e d f o r m u l a e F w i t h e m p t y t a g s e t s ,

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

o o u p p o s  $\delta \models_b$  n r t p, q n o t [t,  $\delta$ ] n [u,  $\delta$ ] r s p t v r - i f r t o n 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  $\in$  [[F]] $\rho\delta$  q  $\in$  [[F]] $\rho\delta$  - u r s r s n t s s  
o p o n t o r u - 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 [[ $\mu$ X.F]] $\rho\delta = \bigcup_{\alpha} [[\mu^{\alpha}X.F]]\rho\delta$  [1]  
w r t  $\mu$  o r u n n o t t w t n o r n r n t r p r t s

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



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



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

$\leftarrow$   $t \text{Val}$   $t$   $n$   $\text{tur}$   $\text{rs}$   $n$   $\text{tt}$   $r$   $p$   $\mathcal{G}$   $v$   $\text{two}$   $\text{no}$   $s$   $t_1, t$   $\text{wt}$   $n$   $t_1 \xrightarrow{ax} t -$   
 $\text{str}$   $\text{t}$   $\text{on}$   $\mu X[0]E$   $\text{w}$   $r$   $F$   $s$   $(\langle a y \rangle)$



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

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

Our next step is to show that if  $A_j$  decreases in process  $P$ , then  $F_n$  can be replaced by  $F_{n+1}$ .
   
 Let  $P \equiv A_j \mid F_n$  and  $P' \equiv A_j' \mid F_{n+1}$ . We want to show that  $P \sqsubseteq P'$ .
   
 Since  $A_j$  decreases, we have  $A_j \sqsubseteq A_j'$ . Also,  $F_n \sqsubseteq F_{n+1}$  because  $F_{n+1}$  is a refinement of  $F_n$ .
   
 To show  $P \sqsubseteq P'$ , we need to show that  $A_j \sqsubseteq A_j'$  and  $F_n \sqsubseteq F_{n+1}$ .
   
 The first part,  $A_j \sqsubseteq A_j'$ , follows from the fact that  $A_j$  decreases and  $A_j'$  is a refinement of  $A_j$ .
   
 For the second part,  $F_n \sqsubseteq F_{n+1}$ , we need to show that  $F_{n+1}$  is a refinement of  $F_n$ .
   
 Let  $F_n \equiv \nu X[\mathcal{A}]F$  and  $F_{n+1} \equiv \nu X[\mathcal{A}']F'$ . We need to show that  $F_n \sqsubseteq F_{n+1}$ .
   
 This follows from the fact that  $F_{n+1}$  is a refinement of  $F_n$  because  $F_{n+1}$  has more pointers than  $F_n$ .
   
 In summary, we have shown that  $P \sqsubseteq P'$ .





For finite  $G$  and pairs  $(t, F)$  generated from  $(t, F)$  with  $\eta$  as above:

$$\llbracket tsatF \rrbracket \eta \vdash t \ F.$$

For the proof in [4], it follows from our previous results on the semantics of  $\eta$  and the fact that  $\llbracket tsatF \rrbracket \eta$  is a set of states that are reachable from  $\llbracket tsatF \rrbracket \eta$  under the transition relation  $\rightarrow$ . In particular, if  $(t, F) \in G$ , then  $\llbracket tsatF \rrbracket \eta$  is a set of states that are reachable from  $\llbracket tsatF \rrbracket \eta$  under the transition relation  $\rightarrow$ . In particular, if  $(t, F) \in G$ , then  $\llbracket tsatF \rrbracket \eta$  is a set of states that are reachable from  $\llbracket tsatF \rrbracket \eta$  under the transition relation  $\rightarrow$ .

$$\llbracket ts \ tF[vX[\mathcal{A}']F/X] \rrbracket \eta \vdash t \ F[vX[\mathcal{A}']F/X]$$

where  $\mathcal{A}' = \mathcal{A} \cup (ts \ tvX[\mathcal{A}]F, t)$ . But  $\llbracket ts \ tF[vX[\mathcal{A}']F/X] \rrbracket \eta$  is a subset of  $\llbracket ts \ tvX[\mathcal{A}]F \rrbracket \eta$  so  $\llbracket ts \ tvX[\mathcal{A}]F \rrbracket \eta$  is a subset of  $\llbracket ts \ tF[vX[\mathcal{A}']F/X] \rrbracket \eta$ . In fact, one can show that  $\llbracket ts \ tvX[\mathcal{A}]F \rrbracket \eta$  is a subset of  $\llbracket ts \ tF[vX[\mathcal{A}']F/X] \rrbracket \eta$ .



**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  $\nu$ , 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. In this case, the result follows directly from the definition of the satisfaction relation. The inductive step is more involved and requires the use of the induction hypothesis. The key idea is to show that if  $t$  satisfies  $F$ , then  $t$  is provable from  $B$  under the same valuation. This is done by showing that  $t$  is provable from  $B$  under the same valuation for each of the subformulas of  $F$ . The proof of the lemma is complete when the inductive step is proved for all possible forms of  $F$ .

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

where  $B$  is the set of formulas that are provable from  $B$  under the same valuation. The proof of the lemma is complete when the inductive step is proved for all possible forms of  $F$ . The key idea is to show that if a process  $t$  satisfies a formula  $F$  under a valuation  $\nu$ , then  $t$  is provable from  $B$  under the same valuation. This is done by showing that  $t$  is provable from  $B$  under the same valuation for each of the subformulas of  $F$ . The proof of the lemma is complete when the inductive step is proved for all possible forms of  $F$ .

$$\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{B\hat{\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{B\hat{\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 \cdot \forall i. \exists t \xrightarrow{b_i, c_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{B\hat{\epsilon}} \right\} \\
 \llbracket [c \ x] F \rrbracket_{s, \rho} \widehat{B\hat{\epsilon}} &= \left\{ t \mid \forall t \xrightarrow{b', c_i} t' \text{ p r } s t' \in \llbracket F[e/x] \rrbracket_{s, \rho} \widehat{B \wedge b'} \widehat{B\hat{\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 c_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_{\substack{b' \wedge \varepsilon \triangleright t's \mathbf{t}F \\ t \xrightarrow{b', \tau} t'}} b' \\
 \varepsilon \triangleright ts \mathbf{t}[\tau]F &= \bigwedge_{\substack{b' \rightarrow \varepsilon \triangleright t's \mathbf{t}F \\ t \xrightarrow{b', \tau} t'}} b' \\
 \varepsilon \triangleright ts \mathbf{t}\langle c \ x \rangle F &= \bigvee_{\substack{b' \wedge \varepsilon \triangleright t's \mathbf{t}F[e/x] \\ t \xrightarrow{b', c, e} t'}} b' \\
 \varepsilon \triangleright ts \mathbf{t}[c \ x]F &= \bigwedge_{\substack{b' \rightarrow \varepsilon \triangleright t's \mathbf{t}F[e/x] \\ t \xrightarrow{b', c, e} t'}} b' \\
 \varepsilon \triangleright ts \mathbf{t}\langle c \ \rangle G &= \bigvee_{\substack{b' \wedge \varepsilon \triangleright (x)t's \mathbf{t}G \\ t \xrightarrow{b', c} (x)t'}} b' \\
 \varepsilon \triangleright ts \mathbf{t}[c \ ]G &= \bigwedge_{\substack{b' \rightarrow \varepsilon \triangleright (x)t's \mathbf{t}G \\ t \xrightarrow{b', c} (x)t'}} b' \\
 \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{\phantom{[B]}} & \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

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











in us n  $\mu$  un or n s n  $[\tau]$  ru s n  $[i]$  ru  $\rightarrow$  ow ot - n  $\rightarrow$  n r u to  
t s n r u  $\hat{e} \vdash t_4 F$



soundness of the proof in the following proposition.

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

We prove by induction on the structure of  $X$  and  $Y$  that for every  $\alpha$ -reduct  $Y$  and  $X$  of  $Y$  and  $X$  respectively,  $X \Leftarrow \alpha.X$  implies  $Y \Leftarrow \alpha.Y + \alpha.X$ . For  $X = Y$ , the result follows immediately. For  $X = \alpha.X$ , we construct  $\mathcal{R} = \{(X, Y), (X, X)\}$  as a bisimulation on the set of  $\alpha$ -reducts of  $X$  and  $Y$ .

First, we show that  $\mathcal{R}$  is a bisimulation. For this, we need to show that  $\mathcal{R} \subseteq \sim$  and that  $\mathcal{R}$  is closed under the  $\alpha$ -reduct operation.

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

Let  $\{q_i\}_I$  and  $\{p_i\}_I$  be  $\alpha$ -reducts of  $X$  and  $Y$  respectively, with  $q_1 = X$ . The purpose of this proof is to show that  $\{q_i\}_I$  and  $\{p_i\}_I$  are related by the bisimulation  $\sim$ . We proceed by induction on the structure of  $X$  and  $Y$ . For  $X = Y$ , the result follows immediately. For  $X = \alpha.X$ , we construct  $\mathcal{R} = \{(X, Y), (X, X)\}$  as a bisimulation on the set of  $\alpha$ -reducts of  $X$  and  $Y$ .

with  $f_i \equiv \lambda x_i. u_i$  in  $\{X_i \Leftarrow \lambda x_i. t_i\}$  is a  $\lambda$ -normal form. It is easy to see that  $f_i$  is a  $\lambda$ -normal form. The proof is straightforward.  $\square$

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

Let  $D$  be a domain. For any function  $f: D \rightarrow D$ , we define the least fixpoint of  $f$  as the least element  $x \in D$  such that  $x = f(x)$ .

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

Let  $D$  be a domain. For any function  $f: D \rightarrow D$ , we define the least fixpoint of  $f$  as the least element  $x \in D$  such that  $x = f(x)$ . How do we prove that the least fixpoint of  $f$  is the least element  $x \in D$  such that  $x = f(x)$ ? For any  $x \in D$ , suppose  $x = f(x)$ . Then  $x$  is a fixpoint of  $f$ . Since the least fixpoint is the least element  $y \in D$  such that  $y = f(y)$ , we have  $y \leq x$ .

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

Let  $t, u$  be terms in  $\mathcal{T}_D$ . Then  $\vdash_D b \triangleright t = u$  if and only if  $t$  and  $u$  are equivalent in  $D$ .

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

Figure 6.2.





□ **[4]**  $\square$   
onv rs o t s s t nt r st n propos t on o o p r

Let  $D_1 = \{X_i \Leftarrow f_i\}_I$  and  $D = \{Y_j \Leftarrow g_j\}_J$  be standard declarations such that  $X_i \Leftarrow f_i$  and  $Y_j \Leftarrow g_j$ . 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

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

Further, for the set of points  $\{p, q\}$  to be a fixpoint, it must satisfy the property that  $X_{f(i_k p)}(e_{i_k p}) = Y_{g(j_l q)}(e_{j_l q})$ . So we prove that  $\{p, q\}$  is a fixpoint of  $B_{ijkl}$  if and only if  $b' \in B_{ijkl}$  where

$$I^{b'} = \left\{ (p, q) \mid b' \models \alpha_{i_k p} = \beta_{j_l q} \text{ and } X_{f(i_k p)}(e_{i_k p}) = Y_{g(j_l q)}(e_{j_l q}) \right\}.$$

Proposition 6.1. For all  $b' \in B_{ijkl}$ , the set  $I^{b'}$  is a fixpoint of the operator  $B_{ijkl}$  on  $\mathcal{P}(P_{i_k} \times Q_{j_l})$ .

so in particular  $\mathcal{A} \vdash_{D \cup E} b' \triangleright \beta_{j_l q} \cdot Y_{g(j_l q)}(e_{j_l q}) = \alpha_{i_k p} \cdot Y_{g(j_l q)}(e_{j_l q})$ .

or  $\mathcal{A} \vdash_{D \cup E} b' \triangleright \beta_{j_l q} \cdot Y_{g(j_l q)}(e_{j_l q}) = \alpha_{i_k p} \cdot Y_{g(j_l q)}(e_{j_l q})$ .

(Completeness) Let  $t$  and  $u$  be regular terms with identifiers in  $D$ , where  $D$  is a regular, guarded, declaration. Then

$$t \stackrel{b}{L} u \text{ implies } \mathcal{A} \vdash_D b \triangleright t = u.$$

first transform  $t$  and  $u$  into normal forms using the reduction rules of the lambda calculus.

$$\vdash_{D \cup D_1} \triangleright t = X_i(x) \text{ and } \vdash_{D \cup D} \triangleright u = Y_j(y)$$

where  $f_v(t) = x$  and  $f_v(u) = y$  or otherwise  $t$  and  $u$  are constants in  $D$ .

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

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 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  $\mathcal{WSB}(\ )$  to t  $\mathcal{R}$  o r r t o n s s u t t

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

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

$\{S^b\}$  at w a s y b o c b s u a t o n  $S^b \subseteq \mathcal{WSB}(\ )^b$  or  $b$  n not t r r s t s u  $\{ \approx^b \}$ - n n w n o w u s t n t o n o  $\approx^b$  to  $n =^b$  t r r s t o n 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  $\notin \text{fv}(b, t, u)$  n  $b \wedge b_{\perp}$  p r t t o n  $B$  s u t t or  $b' \in B$  z  $\notin \text{fv}(b')$  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  $B_{ijkl}^\tau$  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 oi o  $\alpha_{ikp}$  -

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

Let  $\{q_1, \dots, q_m\}$  be a set of formulas such that  $\beta_{jlq}$  is satisfied in  $\mathcal{M}$ .

$$E^c = \left\{ \bigwedge_{1 \leq i \leq m} b_i \mid b_i \in B_{q_i}^c, 1 \leq i \leq m \right\}.$$

The partition  $B_{ijkl}^c$  is defined as follows: For  $b \in D^c$  and  $b' \in E^c$ —

$$B_{ijkl}^c = \{b \wedge b' \mid b \in D^c, b' \in E^c\}.$$

It is straightforward to verify that  $B_{ijkl}^c$  is a partition of  $D^c \wedge E^c$ . For  $b' \in B_{ijkl}^c$ , we have  $b' = b \wedge b''$  for some  $b \in D^c$  and  $b'' \in E^c$ . If  $p \in P_{ik}$  and  $\alpha_{ikp} \equiv c$ , then  $b'' \models p$  and  $b \models p$  (since  $b \in D^c$ ), so  $b' \models p$ . If  $p \in P_{jl}$ , then  $b'' \models p$  (since  $b'' \in E^c$ ), and  $b \models p$  (since  $b \in D^c$ ), so  $b' \models p$ . If  $p \in P_{ij}$ , then  $b'' \models p$  (since  $b'' \in E^c$ ), and  $b \models p$  (since  $b \in D^c$ ), so  $b' \models p$ . If  $p \in P_{kl}$ , then  $b'' \models p$  (since  $b'' \in E^c$ ), and  $b \models p$  (since  $b \in D^c$ ), so  $b' \models p$ . Thus,  $B_{ijkl}^c$  is a partition of  $D^c \wedge E^c$ .

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  $\text{CAE}$  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 or s us  $p \in P_{ik}$  su t t  $\alpha_{ikp}$  s so  $\vdash$  c e pp rs n  $I_{b'}^c$  -  
 $\vdash$   $\vdash$  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

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



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

for our purposes, the transition function  $u$  is not a function—  
 the first two are not functions, the last is a transition function.



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

$$\begin{aligned} \cdot \setminus c &= \cdot \\ (X + Y) \setminus c &= X \setminus c + Y \setminus c \end{aligned}$$

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

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

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





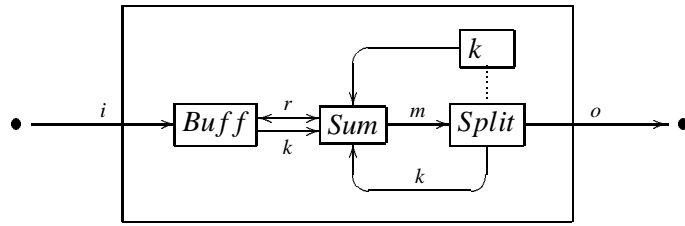


Figure 6.4.  $\text{pr}$  nt t on o *Spec*

$p \equiv X_i(e)$  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 tton o t un tons nt t s n tur - ur ppro rows or n o *precise*  
 nt rpr tton on- nt rpr tton o un tons s t n t str t on on v us- o t  
 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 o t n tso n r r str t on-For p, w w s to onstr t ro  
 r o o t 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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# In

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*c barb* r on ru n or CB 4  
s u r t on qu v r n  
*ss* see su st tut on s tur t  
on r t on qu v r n 1  
*T<sub>D</sub>* t n s ov r r r t on *D* 11  
*E* r s u r t on qu v r n  
*b* r s or s u r t on  
*E* r t s u r t on qu v r n  
*b* r t s or s u r t on  
*L*





w s<sup>u</sup> r t o n  
w s<sup>o</sup> r s<sup>u</sup> r t o n  
w tr ns t ons