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--	or out t nv ron ts -----	1
-	or r p s -----	1
-1	orp s s o s or r p s -----	14
--	or r p s to tr ns t on s st s -----	1
--	or r p s ov r l -----	1
-4	u p ss n CC -----	1-
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1.1.100	Example	

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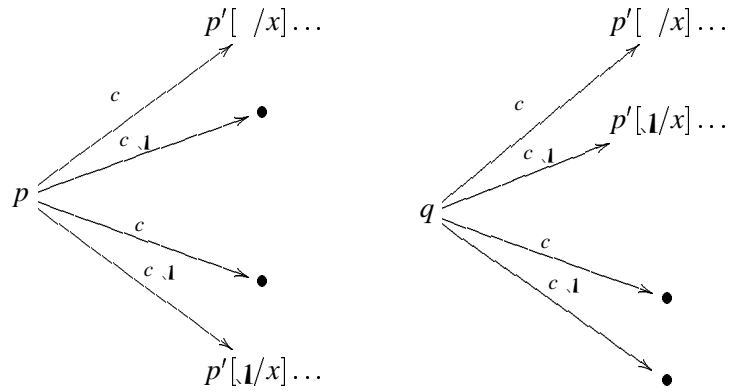
Con un ton n on urr n r t two un nt on pts w r us to o n n
un rst n o p n s st s- A r r s st n r s s o n t o n o n
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t n on urr nt o not o s st s w In p r t u r t to ptur t un
v our o t s st v w orst v o to pt t t s sp to s st s
n o m w n r t on or o 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
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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
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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 nt 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 - 1 - u 1 4 - 1

strongly connected components of a directed 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 iteratively identifying and removing strongly connected components from the graph until no more remain.

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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. In fact, the transition from p to $p'[/math> / $x]$... is an early transition, while the transition from q to $p'[/math> / $x]$... is a late transition. This is because the transition from p to $p'[/math> / $x]$... is a transition that can occur before any other transition, while the transition from q to $p'[/math> / $x]$... is a transition that can only occur after the transition from p to $p'[/math> / $x]$... has occurred.$$$$$

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 o n 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*

Let \mathcal{P} and \mathcal{Q} be two propositional formulas. We say that \mathcal{P} is equivalent to \mathcal{Q} if and only if $\mathcal{P} \leftrightarrow \mathcal{Q}$ is a tautology.

$$\mathcal{P} \Leftrightarrow \mathcal{Q}$$

Two propositional formulas \mathcal{P} and \mathcal{Q} are said to be equivalent if and only if $\mathcal{P} \leftrightarrow \mathcal{Q}$ is a tautology. In other words, \mathcal{P} and \mathcal{Q} are equivalent if and only if they have the same truth value for every assignment of truth values to the propositional variables. It is shown in [1] that this is equivalent to saying that \mathcal{P} and \mathcal{Q} have the same truth table.

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

where $\mathcal{P} \Leftrightarrow \mathcal{Q}$ is a tautology. This is a soundness theorem. As a

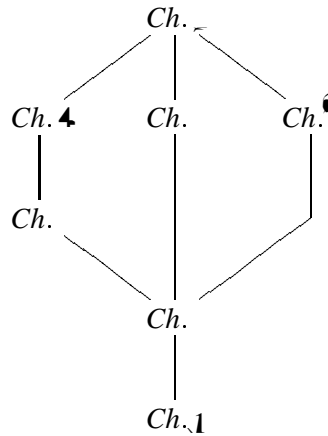


Figure 1.1. Chapter connections

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 -

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

85

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 $D' = (Var', \Sigma_{V'}, I', Pr')$ the following conditions must hold:

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

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

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

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

▶ TO SS S P

show $p \sim q$ must not partition nodes or transitions of p and q into sets S and T such that S is a Σ -subalgebra of \mathcal{A} and T is a Σ -subalgebra of \mathcal{A} . In fact, S and T are Σ -subalgebras of \mathcal{A} if and only if S and T are Σ -subalgebras of \mathcal{A} . In fact, S and T are Σ -subalgebras of \mathcal{A} if and only if S and T are Σ -subalgebras of \mathcal{A} .

$$t \cup u \text{ is a } \Sigma\text{-subalgebra of } \mathcal{A} \text{ if and only if } t \text{ and } u \text{ are } \Sigma\text{-subalgebras of } \mathcal{A}.$$

Proposition 14.1. Let t and u be Σ -subalgebras of \mathcal{A} . Then $t \cup u$ is a Σ -subalgebra of \mathcal{A} if and only if $t \cap u$ is a Σ -subalgebra of \mathcal{A} .

Proof. [4]

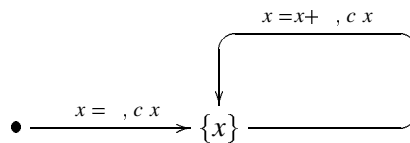
As shown in the previous section, the set of Σ -subalgebras of \mathcal{A} is a complete lattice. For any set S of Σ -subalgebras of \mathcal{A} , the set $\bigcap S$ is a Σ -subalgebra of \mathcal{A} . For any set S of Σ -subalgebras of \mathcal{A} , the set $\bigcup S$ is a Σ -subalgebra of \mathcal{A} if and only if S is a chain.

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

Let X be a Σ -subalgebra of \mathcal{A} . Then X is a fixed point of the operator $\lambda x. c x. X(x)$. The least fixed point of $\lambda x. c x. X(x)$ is the set of all elements x such that $x \in X(x)$.

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

An element x is in the least fixed point of $\lambda x. c x. X(x)$ if and only if $x \in X(x)$. The least fixed point of $\lambda x. c x. X(x)$ is the set of all elements x such that $x \in X(x)$. The least fixed point of $\lambda x. c x. X(x)$ is the set of all elements x such that $x \in X(x)$.



Let m and n be Σ -subalgebras of \mathcal{A} . Then $m \xrightarrow{b, \theta, \alpha} n$ if and only if $m \xrightarrow{b, \theta, \alpha} n$. The relation $\xrightarrow{b, \theta, \alpha}$ is a bisimulation relation.

Let m and n be Σ -subalgebras of \mathcal{A} . Then $m \xrightarrow{b, \theta, \alpha} n$ if and only if $m \xrightarrow{b, \theta, \alpha} n$. The relation $\xrightarrow{b, \theta, \alpha}$ is a bisimulation relation.

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

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

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

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

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

Figure 3.2. Inference rules

we prove propositions for to not prove that our proposition is not proven upon the point of view - sense or property

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

or in proposition of the process so x is not our process or not that our proposition is $v p$ - In q is a process with n s r, i.e. $q \rightarrow^n t$

$$q + x q \approx_n q$$

using the same view - sense turns into

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

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

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

14.1-
 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 4.1 to prove that two formulas are equivalent on

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

is not a simulation. We now define \mathcal{R} as follows:

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

It is not difficult to see that \mathcal{R} is a simulation. The proof is straightforward. For the first part, we require the power to simulate the other side. [4]

At present, we require a proof of the other direction. The proof is straightforward. For the first part, we require the power to simulate the other side. [4]

First, we show that \mathcal{R} is a simulation.

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

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.

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

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 in normal form, we can write t as $\sum_{i \in I} b_i \gg \alpha_i.t_i$. For a state n , we now have $n \equiv \sum_{i \in I} b_i \gg \alpha_i.t_i$. It is not the case that n is a sum of transitions.

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 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^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

Der	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 rules

transitions on variables – transitions on resources or on world
 variables – transitions on resources or on world
 transition on $b, x \in S$ now or later
 transition on b, S or b', S' or $b' \wedge b, S \cap S'$
 transition on $b' \gg t$ or $b' \wedge b, x \in S$ or $b' \wedge b, e$
 transition on $b' \gg t$ or $b' \wedge b, x \in S$ or $b' \wedge b, e$

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

Ans \square tr on t ons on u

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

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

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

Figure 3.6. Expressions for CB pr

The following properties are proved for the operations on states.

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

The following properties are proved for the operations on states.

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

The following properties are proved for the operations on states.

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

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

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

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

In order to show that the above equations are not sound in CCS, we consider the following process:

$$p = \tau.p + \tau.p$$
 For CCS, $p + \tau.p = \tau.p$ would not hold, since $\tau.p \neq \tau.p + \tau.p$.

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

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

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

... on ... $v \in I(p)$... source ... p ... p' ... 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 it will be
 prov $\mathcal{A}_{p\tau} \vdash_{cl} p' = p' + x \in S q'$ or so. *s t S n so t i q' su t t v \in S n q'_v 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 pp *s S \subseteq I(p)* ut w nnot nsur t s—How v r us n
 t

- 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 ,

$$I(p+x) = I(p) \cup (I(x) \setminus I(p))$$
 (the first part is not true).

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

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

... 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 $t \not\equiv z \notin \text{fv}(b, T, U)$ 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 $b' = b_1 \wedge b_2 \wedge \dots$ so that $t u \equiv \sum_I b_i \gg x \in S_i u_i$ 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 on b partitioned into S and S' . For $j \in K \cap J$, $b \wedge b_K \models b_j$ and $b \wedge b_K \models b$ and $\neg b_j$. For $j \in I \setminus J$, $b \wedge b_K \models \neg b_j$ and $b \wedge b_K \models \neg b_j$. For $j \in K \cap J = \emptyset$.

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 -Noisy or AB. If $b \wedge b_K = \perp$ to u or $b \wedge b_K$ is in S or S' then $S \cap I(b \wedge b_K, u) = \emptyset$ and $\tau u = \tau (u + x \in S u)$.

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

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... p o s t i o n... or... v s t... s t'' n u'' s u t t d(t'') < d(t') d(u'') < d(u')
 t'' ≈^{b''} t' n u'' ≈^{b''} 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 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... 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... t o n o C A E n I... p o t n w n
 n o w

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

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 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... 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 r 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 provides the input to the process. The process then produces output values in response to the input values. The process is then ready to receive further input values.

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

where t is a process that can be proved to be equivalent to s . For strong bisimulation, it is not enough to show that t is equivalent to s in the context of the environment. We must also show that t is equivalent to s in the context of the environment.

C p o o C n o n o

so, on the other hand, it is not possible to have a process that is not in the set of states that are reached from the initial state.

$$\forall X. (a(x) \rightarrow (x = z + 1) \wedge X(x/z)).$$

It is not possible to have a process that is not in the set of states that are reached from the initial state.

w r B s s o o o n o n t o n o n t v r r s t s t n o o s o r p n F s
 o r u o r s t o r r μ r u s w t r t v r r s -
 u s t r t o w w n r r s t p r o o s s t r t w t t o r o w n p r - C o n s r
 t p o n t o r u

$$A \equiv \nu X. (a x)(x = z \text{ mod }) \wedge X. (z \oplus _1/$$

with A'' s.t. $(z = \mathbf{1}, t) \models A'$ iff $(z = [z \oplus \mathbf{1}/z], t) \models A''$

$$\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, respectively. 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 an action A to a process e , where x is a variable in A that is substituted by e in the process e .

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

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 of processes, and the operator μX is used for recursive definitions of guards. The operator νX is used for recursive definitions of processes, and the operator μX is used for recursive definitions of guards. The operator νX is used for recursive definitions of processes, and the operator μX is used for recursive definitions of guards.

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 $\delta \models_b$ in ρ that p, q not $[t, \delta]$ in $[u, \delta]$ resp. $t \not\models_b u$ - 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 -

Suppose $p \models_b u$ - then to show $p \in \llbracket F \rrbracket \rho \delta$ $q \in \llbracket F \rrbracket \rho \delta$ - we s r s n t s s o p o n t o f 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 $\llbracket \mu X.F \rrbracket \rho \delta = \bigcup_{\alpha} \llbracket \mu^{\alpha} X.F \rrbracket \rho \delta$ [4] w r t μ o f u - n n o t t w t n o r n r r n t r p r t s

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

$$\begin{array}{l}
 Id \quad \frac{}{B \vdash t \ B} \\
 Cons \quad \frac{B_1 \vdash t \ F}{B \vdash t \ F} \quad (B \models B_1) \\
 \alpha \quad \frac{B \vdash t' \ F'}{B \vdash t \ F} \quad (t' \equiv t, F' \equiv F) \\
 \vee_L \quad \frac{B \vdash t \ F_1}{B \vdash t \ F_1 \vee F} \\
 \langle \tau \rangle \quad \frac{B \vdash t' \ F}{B \wedge b \vdash t \ \langle \tau \rangle F} \quad t \xrightarrow{b, \tau} t' \\
 [\tau] \quad \frac{B \wedge b_1 \vdash t_1 \ F, \dots, B \wedge b_n \vdash t_n \ F}{B \vdash t \ [\tau] F} \\
 \quad \text{w r } \{(b_1, t_1), \dots, (b_n, t_n)\} = \{(b, t') \mid t \xrightarrow{b, \tau} t'\} \\
 \langle c \rangle \quad \frac{B \vdash t' \ F[e/x]}{B \wedge b \vdash t \ \langle c \rangle F} \quad t \xrightarrow{b, c \ e} t' \\
 [c] \quad \frac{B \wedge b_1 \vdash t_1 \ F[e_1/x], \dots, B \wedge b_n \vdash t_n \ F[e_n/x]}{B \vdash t \ [c \ x] F} \\
 \quad \text{w r } \{(b_1, t_1, e_1), \dots, (b_n, t_n, e_n)\} = \{(b, t', e) \mid t \xrightarrow{b, c \ e} t'\} \\
 \langle c \rangle \quad \frac{B \vdash (y)t' \ G}{B \wedge b \vdash t \ \langle c \rangle G} \quad (t \xrightarrow{b, c} (y)t') \\
 [c] \quad B \wedge b_1 \vdash (y_1)t_1 \ F, \dots, B
 \end{array}$$

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 nt s onstru t on rst

$(t, F_1 \wedge F) \rightsquigarrow (t, F_1)$	and	$(t, F_1 \wedge F) \rightsquigarrow (t, F)$
$(t, F_1 \vee F) \rightsquigarrow (t, F_1)$	and	$(t, F_1 \vee F) \rightsquigarrow (t, F)$
$(t, \langle \tau \rangle F) \rightsquigarrow (t', F)$	or	$t \xrightarrow{b, \tau} t'$
$(t, [\tau] F) \rightsquigarrow (t', F)$	or	$t \xrightarrow{b, \tau} t'$
$(t, \langle c x \rangle F) \rightsquigarrow (t', F[e/x])$	or	$t \xrightarrow{b, c e} t'$
$(t, [c x] F) \rightsquigarrow (t', F[e/x])$	or	$t \xrightarrow{b, c e} t'$
$(t, \langle c \rangle G) \rightsquigarrow ((x)t', G)$	or	$t \xrightarrow{b, c x} t'$
$(t, [c] G) \rightsquigarrow ((x)t', G)$	or	$t \xrightarrow{b, c x} t'$
$((x)t, \forall y.F) \rightsquigarrow (t[w/x], F[w/y])$	where	$w = \text{new}(fv((x)t, \forall y.F))$
$((x)t, \exists y.F) \rightsquigarrow (t[w/x], F[w/y])$	where	$w = \text{new}(fv((x)t, \exists y.F))$
$(t, A.(e/z)) \rightsquigarrow (t, A)$		
$(t, \nu X[\mathcal{A}]F) \rightsquigarrow (t, F[\nu X[\mathcal{A}^+]F/X])$		$t \notin \mathcal{A}$

where $\mathcal{A}^+ = \mathcal{A} \cup \{(t, \nu X[\mathcal{A}]F, t)\}$

Figure 5.7. Transition rules for the local model checker

Let F_i be a formula in the set of formulas \mathcal{F} . For each $i \in \mathbb{N}$, let η_i be a valuation of the variables in F_i . We define the sequence of valuations $\eta_0, \eta_1, \eta_2, \dots$ by $\eta_0 = \eta$ and $\eta_{i+1} = \eta_i \uparrow F_i$. The sequence η_i is called the *sequence of valuations* starting from η and following the sequence of formulas F_i . We say that η satisfies F_i if $\eta_i \models F_i$. We say that η satisfies F if $\eta \models F$. We say that η satisfies F eventually if there exists $i \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $\eta_i \models F$. We say that η satisfies F almost everywhere if for almost all $\omega \in \Omega$, $\eta(\omega) \models F$. We say that η satisfies F almost everywhere eventually if for almost all $\omega \in \Omega$, $\eta_i(\omega) \models F$ for some $i \in \mathbb{N}$.



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

$$[[tsatF]]\eta \vdash t \ F.$$

For the proof of [4] we use our own notation on our own terms. For the proof of [4] we use our own notation on our own terms. For the proof of [4] we use our own notation on our own terms.

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

where $\mathcal{A}' = \mathcal{A} \cup (ts \ tvX[\mathcal{A}]F, t)$. But $[[ts \ tF[vX[\mathcal{A}']F/X]]\eta$ is satisfied in η so $[[ts \ tvX[\mathcal{A}]F]\eta$ is satisfied in η . If F is satisfied in η , then $A(e/z)$ is satisfied in η .

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 t . The base case is when t is a process constant. The inductive step is when t is a process expression. The proof of the inductive step is by induction on the structure of t .

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

where B is the set of formulas that are true in t under ν . 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 t . The base case is when t is a process constant. The inductive step is when t is a process expression. The proof of the inductive step is by induction on the structure of 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_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} 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 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 = \mathit{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 = \mathit{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

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

us μ un σ n s n $[\tau]$ ru s n $[i]$ ru \rightarrow ow ot $-$ n \rightarrow n r u to
t s n σ u $\hat{\sigma}$ nt $\hat{\sigma}$ \vdash t F \downarrow

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 X and Y that $X \Leftarrow \alpha.X$ and $Y \Leftarrow \alpha.Y + \alpha.X$ are equivalent to $X \Leftarrow \alpha.X$ and $Y \Leftarrow \alpha.Y$. For $X \Leftarrow \alpha.X$ we have $X \Leftarrow \alpha.X$ by assumption. For $Y \Leftarrow \alpha.Y + \alpha.X$ we have $Y \Leftarrow \alpha.Y + \alpha.X$ by assumption. For $X \Leftarrow \alpha.X$ and $Y \Leftarrow \alpha.Y$ we have $X \Leftarrow \alpha.X$ and $Y \Leftarrow \alpha.Y + \alpha.X$ by assumption.

Further, we prove that $\{X_i \Leftarrow p_i\}_I$ is equivalent to $\{X_i \Leftarrow p_i\}_I$ simultaneously satisfied.

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

Let $\{q_i\}_I$ and $\{p_i\}_I$ be two families of formulas. From $q_i = p_i[q/X]$ we can derive $\{q_i\}_I \Leftarrow \{p_i\}_I$ by the following reasoning. For each $i \in I$, we have $q_i = p_i[q/X]$ by assumption. Therefore, $\{q_i\}_I \Leftarrow \{p_i\}_I$ is satisfied. Conversely, if $\{q_i\}_I \Leftarrow \{p_i\}_I$ is satisfied, then $\{q_i\}_I \Leftarrow \{p_i\}_I$ is satisfied. This completes the proof.

with $f_i \equiv \lambda x_i. u_i$ in $\{X_i \Leftarrow \lambda x_i. t_i\}$ is a λ -normal form. It is easy to see that f_i is a λ -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 follows:

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

Let D be a domain. For any function $f: D \rightarrow D$, we define the least fixpoint of f as follows: $\text{fix } f = \bigwedge \{x \in D \mid x = f(x)\}$. How can we prove that $\text{fix } f$ is the least fixpoint of f ? For this, suppose x is a fixpoint of f . Then $x = f(x)$. We want to show that $\text{fix } f \leq x$.

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

We can prove this by induction on the structure of the terms t and u . For the base case, if t and u are constants, then the result follows from the definition of the least fixpoint. For the inductive case, we assume that the result holds for the subterms of t and u .

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Figure 6.2.

□ [4] □
onv rs o t s s t nt r st n propos t on o 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 $X_i(e_1) \leq Y_i(e'_1)$. 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 $\{p, q\}$ to be a fixpoint, it must satisfy the property that p and q are related by R . In other words, $\{p, q\} \in R$.

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

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 t ons 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 $CC_{\approx} \equiv$ s t r r t o n n $p = q$

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

n o n w t t s \mathcal{R} on t ons 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 \implies s n s o r r o w s

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

u p p o s $= \{S^b\}$ 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

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

$\mathcal{R} \{S^b\}$ at w a s y b o c b s u at on $S^b \subseteq \mathcal{WSB}(\)^b$ or b n not t \mathcal{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 s t 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 $\notin \text{fv}(b, t, u)$ 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}^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 $X_i(x_i) \xrightarrow{c_{ik}, c} e$

Let $\{q_1, \dots, q_m\}$ be a set of formulas such that β_{jlq} is a set of

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

Let B_{ijkl}^c be the set of formulas b such that $b \in D^c$ and $b \in E^c$. For

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

It is easy to see that B_{ijkl}^c is a set of formulas. For $b' \in B_{ijkl}^c$, $b' \in D^c$ and $b' \in E^c$. Let $p \in P_{ik}$ such that $\alpha_{ikp} \equiv c \in w$. Now $t p$ is a formula. If $b' \in B_{ijkl}^c$, then $t b' \models b_p$ or $b_p \in B_p^c$ and $t b' \models b_p$ or $b_p \in B_p^c$. For $b' \in B_{ijkl}^c$ and $p \in P_{ik}$, we have $t b' \models b_p$ or $b_p \in B_p^c$. Let $b'' \wedge b' \in B_{p,b_{ps}}^c$.

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 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 $E = \{Z_{ij} \Leftarrow h_{ij}\}_{I \times J}$

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

▸ st st p or s us $p \in P_{ik}$ su t t α_{ikp} s so $c e$ pp rs n $I_{b'}^c$ -
 ▸ ▸ 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 $\vdash b' \triangleright V_{ijkl}^c[f/Z] = t^c$ by construction

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

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

for our purposes, the transition function u is required to be continuous—
 this is not obvious, but it is a standard result. \square

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

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

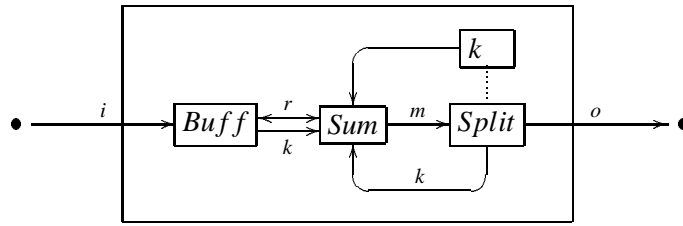


Figure 6.4. $\text{pr} \text{nt t on o Spec}$

$p \equiv X_i(e)$ 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 ts o on r t v u s n s n s str t v u s- r n n ppro r s n
 t nt rpr t t on o t un t on s nt t s n tur - ur ppro rows or n o *precise*
 nt rpr t t on on- nt rpr t t on o un t on s s t n n t str t on on v u s- o t
 str t n n f_A o un t on f o r t on, s n s

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

w r V n n str t v u s s to on r t v u s ro Val - us w r un r to
 r psc o t n ts o 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* on s r n t on r t v u s t t x
 t -Int x ou n v u, w w r pr s nt t s t 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

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

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