

# Models of Computation

Written Exam on September 4, 2013

## Exercise 1 (6)

Let us extend **IMP** with a new syntactic category *Prog* for *programs* defined by the clause

$$p ::= \mathbf{prog} \ c.$$

Define an operational and a denotational semantics with

$$\langle p, n \rangle \rightarrow m \quad \text{e} \quad \mathcal{P} : Prog \rightarrow N \rightarrow N_{\perp}.$$

Finally extend to the new construct the proofs of equivalence between operational and denotational semantics. (Hint: Consider two special locations **input** and **output**, where to write the initial datum  $n$  and where to read the result  $m$  respectively. Initially, every location different from **input** will contain 0. Thus the initial memory will be  $\sigma_0[n/\mathbf{input}]$ , with  $\forall x. \sigma_0(x) = 0$ .)

## Exercise 2 (6)

Let

$$\mathcal{P} = \{(X, Y) \mid X, Y \subseteq \omega \wedge X \cap Y = \emptyset\} \quad \text{with} \quad (X, Y) \sqsubseteq (X', Y') \text{ iff } X \subseteq X' \wedge Y' \subseteq Y$$

Prove that: (i)  $(\mathcal{P}, \sqsubseteq)$  is a partial ordering; (ii)  $(\mathcal{P}, \sqsubseteq)$  is complete.

## Exercise 3 (8)

Consider HOFL with the following additional inference rule:

$$\frac{t_1 \rightarrow 0}{t_1 * t_2 \rightarrow 0}$$

and prove that determinism still holds:  $t \rightarrow c_1, t \rightarrow c_2 \Rightarrow c_1 = c_2$ . On the contrary, prove with a counterexample that the property  $t \rightarrow c \Rightarrow \llbracket t \rrbracket = \llbracket c \rrbracket$  does not hold. Thus modify the denotational semantics to make the above property true and prove it. Finally add also the rule

$$\frac{t_2 \rightarrow 0}{\bar{t}_1 * t_2 \rightarrow 0}$$

and repeat the same steps: find another counterexample and fix the denotational semantics accordingly, if possible.

## Exercise 4 (5)

Prove that CCS strong bisimilarity is a congruence for restriction and sum, namely

$$p \simeq q \Rightarrow p \setminus \alpha \simeq q \setminus \alpha \quad p_1 \simeq q_1 \quad p_2 \simeq q_2 \Rightarrow p_1 + p_2 \simeq q_1 + q_2.$$

## Exercise 5 (5)

Consider the PEPA program  $B$  with

$$A = (\alpha, \lambda).B + (\alpha, \lambda).C \quad B = (\alpha, \lambda).A + (\alpha, \lambda).C \quad C = (\alpha, \lambda).B$$

and derive the corresponding finite state CTMC. What is the probability distribution of staying in  $B$ ? If  $\lambda = 0.1 \text{ sec}^{-1}$ , what is the probability that the system be still in  $B$  after 10 seconds? Are there bisimilar states?

Correzione della Prova Scritta del 4 settembre 2013ES. 1Semantica Operazionale

$$\frac{\langle c, \sigma_0[n/\text{input}] \rangle \rightarrow \sigma}{\langle \text{prog } c, n \rangle \rightarrow \sigma(\text{output})} \quad \text{dove } \forall x. \sigma_0(x) = 0$$

Semantica Denotazionale

$$\mathcal{P}[\text{prog } c] n = \left( \lambda \sigma. \sigma(\text{output}) \right)^* \mathcal{E}[c] \sigma_0[n/\text{input}]$$

$$\mathcal{P}(\langle p, n \rangle \rightarrow m) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathcal{P}[p] n \stackrel{?}{=} m$$

$$\mathcal{P}(\langle \text{prog } c, n \rangle \rightarrow \sigma(\text{output})) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathcal{P}[\text{prog } c] n \stackrel{?}{=} \sigma(\text{output})$$

$$\mathcal{P}[\text{prog } c] n = \left( \lambda \sigma. \sigma(\text{output}) \right)^* \mathcal{E}[c] \sigma_0[n/\text{input}]$$

ma per l'equivalenza sui comandi, abbiamo

$$\mathcal{P}(\langle c, \sigma_0[n/\text{input}] \rangle \rightarrow \sigma) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathcal{E}[c] \sigma_0[n/\text{input}] = \sigma$$

quindi si può sostituire ed eliminare la \*:

$$\mathcal{P}[\text{prog } c] n = \left( \lambda \sigma. \sigma(\text{output}) \right) \sigma \stackrel{?}{=} \sigma(\text{output}) \quad \text{CVD.}$$

(2)

$$P(p) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathcal{P}[\![p]\!]_{n=m} \Rightarrow \langle p, n \rangle \rightarrow m$$

$$I(\text{prog } c) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathcal{P}[\![\text{prog } c]\!]_{n=m} \stackrel{?}{\Rightarrow} \langle p, n \rangle \rightarrow m$$

Assumiamo la premessa

$$(\lambda \sigma. \sigma'(\text{output}))^* \mathcal{E}[c] \sigma_0[n/\text{input}] = m$$

$$\text{Essendo } m \neq \perp_H, \text{ anche } \mathcal{E}[c] \sigma_0[n/\text{input}] = \sigma$$

con  $\langle c, \sigma_0[n/\text{input}] \rangle \rightarrow \sigma$  per le proprietà dei comandi.

inoltre eliminando la \* abbiamo

$$(\lambda \sigma. \sigma'(\text{output})) \sigma = m \quad \text{quindi } m = \sigma'(\text{output})$$

Quindi possiamo applicare la seguente operazione

$$\langle \text{prog } c, n \rangle \rightarrow \sigma'(\text{output}) = m \quad \text{C.V.D.}$$

② a) i) riflessività

$$(X, Y) \subseteq (X, Y) \Leftrightarrow \overset{?}{X \subseteq X} \wedge \overset{?}{Y \subseteq Y} \quad \text{OK.}$$

ii) antisimmetria

$$(X, Y) \subseteq (X', Y') \wedge (X', Y') \subseteq (X, Y) \stackrel{?}{\Rightarrow} X = X' \wedge Y = Y'$$

$$X \subseteq X' \wedge Y' \subseteq Y \wedge X' \subseteq X \wedge Y \subseteq Y' \stackrel{?}{\Rightarrow} X = X' \wedge Y = Y' \quad \text{OK.}$$

iii) transitività

$$(X, Y) \subseteq (X', Y') \subseteq (X'', Y'') \stackrel{?}{\Rightarrow} (X, Y) \subseteq (X'', Y'')$$

$$X \subseteq X' \subseteq X'' \wedge Y'' \subseteq Y' \subseteq Y \stackrel{?}{\Rightarrow} X \subseteq X'' \wedge Y'' \subseteq Y \quad \text{OK}$$

b)  $\bigcup_{i \in I} (X_i, Y_i)$  esiste?

Dimostriamo che  $(\bigcup_{i \in I} X_i, \bigcap_{i \in I} Y_i)$

i) è un mappante: ovvio che  $(\bigcup_{i \in I} X_i, \bigcap_{i \in I} Y_i) \subseteq (X_i, Y_i) \forall i$ .

Bisogna però dimostrare che

$$\left( \bigcup_{i \in I} X_i \right) \cap \left( \bigcap_{i \in I} Y_i \right) = \emptyset$$

Per assurdo:

Se  $n \in \bigcup_{i \in I} X_i$ . Allora  $\exists i. n \in X_i$ .

Se  $n \in \bigcap_{i \in I} Y_i$ . Allora  $\forall j. n \in Y_j$ .

(4)

Quindi  $X_i \cap Y_i \neq \emptyset$  assurdo. OK

ii) È il minimo maggiorante  $\bar{Y}$ . Per assurdo.

$$\text{Se } (\bar{X}, \bar{Y}) \neq \left( \bigcup_{i \in I} X_i, \bigcap_{i \in I} Y_i \right)$$

allora  $\bar{X} \not\subseteq \bigcup_{i \in I} X_i$   $\forall i, \bar{X} \in X_i$  oppure

$\bar{Y} \not\supseteq \bigcap_{i \in I} Y_i$   $\forall i, \bar{Y} \supseteq Y_i$  assurdo.

Esercizio 3

Per induzione sulle regole

$$P(t \rightarrow c_1) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} t \rightarrow c_2 \Rightarrow c_1 = c_2$$

Ci sono due regole per  $t_1 * t_2$ :

$$\frac{t_1 \rightarrow n_1 \quad t_2 \rightarrow n_2}{t_1 * t_2 \rightarrow n_1 n_2}$$

Dobbiamo dimostrare

$$P(t_1 * t_2 \rightarrow n_1 n_2) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} t_1 * t_2 \rightarrow m \Rightarrow n_1 n_2 = m$$

Assumiamo  $t_1 * t_2 \rightarrow m$ . Se procediamo per passi orientati con le stesse regole abbiamo

$$t_1 * t_2 \rightarrow m \leftarrow \frac{t_1 \rightarrow n_1 \quad t_2 \rightarrow n_2}{m = n_1 n_2}$$

con l'ipotesi induttiva  $t_1 \rightarrow n_1$  e  $t_1 \rightarrow n_1' \Rightarrow n_1 = n_1'$   
 $t_2 \rightarrow n_2$  e  $t_2 \rightarrow n_2' \Rightarrow n_2 = n_2'$   $\Rightarrow m = n_1 n_2$   
 QED

Potremmo anche usare la terza regola:

$$t_1 * t_2 \rightarrow m \leftarrow \frac{t_1 \rightarrow 0}{m=0}$$

Ma se  $t_1 \rightarrow 0$  allora  $n_1 = 0$  per l'ip. induttiva.

Quindi ancora  $n_1 n_2 = m$ .

Con la seconda regola  $\frac{t_1 \rightarrow 0}{t_1 * t_2 \rightarrow 0}$  assumiamo  $t_1 * t_2 \rightarrow 0$ .  
 Con la 2<sup>a</sup> regola è banale.

$$\text{Con la 1<sup>a</sup> regola } t_1 * t_2 \rightarrow 0 \leftarrow \frac{t_1 \rightarrow n_1 \quad t_2 \rightarrow n_2}{n_1 n_2 = 0}$$

Ande qui  $0 = 0$ .

il controesempio è

$$0 * \text{rec } \pi. \pi \rightarrow n \leftarrow 0 \rightarrow 0 \leftarrow \square$$

$n=0$

$$\text{con } \llbracket 0 * \text{rec } \pi. \pi \rrbracket \rho = \llbracket 0 \rrbracket *_{\perp} \llbracket \perp_{N_1} \rrbracket = \llbracket \perp_{N_1} \rrbracket$$

la nuova semantica è:

$$\llbracket t_1 * t_2 \rrbracket \rho = \text{Card}(\llbracket t_1 \rrbracket \rho, \llbracket t_1 \rrbracket \rho *_{\perp} \llbracket t_2 \rrbracket \rho)$$

la prova è sulle regole:

$$\frac{t_1 \rightarrow 0}{t_1 * t_2 \rightarrow 0} \quad t_1 \rightarrow 0 \text{ per ip. induttiva } \llbracket t_1 \rrbracket \rho = \llbracket 0 \rrbracket$$

$$\rho(t_1 * t_2 \rightarrow 0) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \llbracket t_1 * t_2 \rrbracket \rho = \llbracket 0 \rrbracket$$

$$\llbracket t_1 * t_2 \rrbracket \rho = \text{Card}(\llbracket t_1 \rrbracket \rho, \llbracket t_1 \rrbracket \rho *_{\perp} \llbracket t_2 \rrbracket \rho) = \llbracket 0 \rrbracket \quad \text{CVD}$$

va dimostrata anche l'altra regola!

$$\frac{t_1 \rightarrow n_1 \quad t_2 \rightarrow n_2}{t_1 * t_2 \rightarrow n_1 n_2}$$

$$\rho(t_1 * t_2 \rightarrow n_1 n_2) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \llbracket t_1 * t_2 \rrbracket \rho = \llbracket n_1 n_2 \rrbracket$$

$$\text{Card}(\llbracket t_1 \rrbracket \rho, \llbracket t_1 \rrbracket \rho *_{\perp} \llbracket t_2 \rrbracket \rho)$$

Caso  $\llbracket t_1 \rrbracket \rho = \llbracket 0 \rrbracket$ . Anche  $\llbracket n_1 \rrbracket \rho = \llbracket 0 \rrbracket \quad n_1 = 0$

$$\text{Card}(\llbracket 0 \rrbracket, \llbracket 0 \rrbracket, n) = \llbracket 0 \rrbracket = \llbracket n_1 n_2 \rrbracket$$

Caso  $\llbracket t_1 \rrbracket \rho = \llbracket n_1 \rrbracket \neq \llbracket 0 \rrbracket$

$$\text{Card}(\llbracket n_1 \rrbracket, \llbracket 0 \rrbracket, \llbracket t_1 \rrbracket \rho *_{\perp} \llbracket t_2 \rrbracket \rho) = \llbracket t_1 \rrbracket \rho *_{\perp} \llbracket t_2 \rrbracket \rho = \llbracket n_1 n_2 \rrbracket \text{ per ip. induttiva.}$$

con l'appiungta delle regole

$$\frac{t_2 \rightarrow 0}{t_1 * t_2 \rightarrow 0}$$

c'è un altro controesempio

$$\text{rec } \pi, \pi \neq 0 \rightarrow n \leftarrow 0 \rightarrow 0 \leftarrow \square$$

$$\text{mentre } \llbracket \text{rec } \pi, \pi \neq 0 \rrbracket_P = \text{Cond}(\perp, L^0, m) = \perp$$

Non è modo di dare una semantica denotazionale corrispondente. Servirebbe un prodotto

non stretto:

$x_1 \backslash x_2$	$\perp$	$0$	$m \neq 0$
$\perp$	$\perp$	$0$	$\perp$
$0$	$0$	$0$	$0$
$n \neq 0$	$\perp$	$0$	$nm$

$$x_1 \otimes x_2$$

che è possibile essendo continuo (monotono) ma non è esprimibile con le funzioni vttb per  $\lambda\text{OTPL}$ . Se si introduce, allora

$$\llbracket t_1 * t_2 \rrbracket_P = \llbracket t_1 \rrbracket_P \otimes \llbracket t_2 \rrbracket_P.$$



## Esercizio 4

$$(i) \quad p \approx q \stackrel{?}{\Rightarrow} p|X \approx q|X$$

Se  $p \approx q$  esiste  $R$  bisimulazione (cioè  $R = \phi(R)$ )

con  $p R q$ . Sia  $R' = \{(p|X, q|X) \mid p R q\}$

Dimostriamo che  $R'$  è una bisimulazione,

evidentemente con  $p|X R' q|X$ .

Infatti se  $p R q$  allora  $p \xrightarrow{\mu} p''$  implica  $q \xrightarrow{\mu} q''$  con  $p'' R q''$   
e viceversa.

quindi se  $p|X R' q|X$  allora  $p|X \xrightarrow{\mu} p''|X$  implica  $q|X \xrightarrow{\mu} q''|X$   
con  $p''|X R' q''|X$ .

Questo è possibile essendo le mosse di  $p|X$  le stesse  
di  $p$ , meno quelle etichettate  $X$  o  $\bar{X}$ .

$$(ii) \quad p_1 \approx q_1 \quad p_2 \approx q_2 \stackrel{?}{\Rightarrow} p_1 + p_2 \approx q_1 + q_2$$

Sia  $R_1$  una bisimulazione con  $p_1 R_1 q_1$  e  $R_2$  con  $p_2 R_2 q_2$

Sia ora  $R = R_1 \cup R_2 \cup \{p_1 + p_2 \approx q_1 + q_2\}$

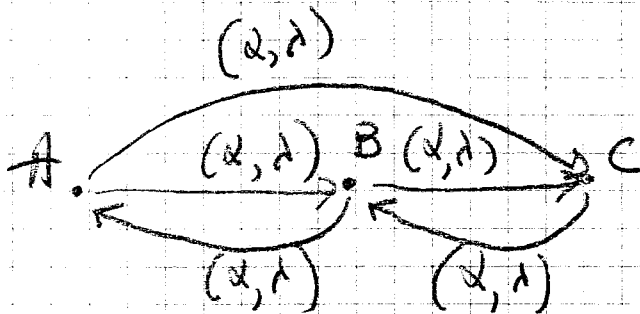
evidentemente con  $p_1 + p_2 R q_1 + q_2$

$R$  è una bisimulazione, in quanto se  $p_1 \xrightarrow{\mu} p_1'$  allora

$q_1 \xrightarrow{\mu} q_1'$  e  $p_1 R_1 q_1$ . Ma allora se  $p_1 + p_2 \xrightarrow{\mu} p_1'$  abbiamo

$q_1 \xrightarrow{\mu} q_1'$  e  $p_1' R_1 q_1'$ . Similmente se  $p_1 + p_2 \xrightarrow{\mu} p_2'$

Exercise 5



$$\text{Prob} \{ X_t = B \mid X_0 = B \} = e^{-\lambda_a t}$$
 $\lambda_a$  apparent rate

$$\lambda = 0.1 \quad t = 10 \quad \lambda_a = 2\lambda = 0.2$$

$$\text{Prob} = e^{-2} = 0,3387$$

$$R_0 = \{ \{A, B, C\} \}$$

$$\gamma_A \times \{A, B, C\} = 2\lambda$$

$$\gamma_B \times \{A, B, C\} = 2\lambda$$

$$\gamma_C \times \{A, B, C\} = \lambda$$

$$R_1 = \{ \{A, B\}, \{C\} \}$$

$$\gamma_A \times \{A, B\} = \lambda$$

$$\gamma_B \times \{A, B\} = \lambda$$

$$\gamma_A \times \{C\} = \lambda$$

$$\gamma_B \times \{C\} = \lambda$$

$$R_2 = \{ \{A, B\}, \{C\} \} = R_1 = \text{fix}$$