# Communication and Concurrency Lecture 8

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A binary relation B between processes is a bisimulation provided that, whenever (E, F) ∈ B and a ∈ A,

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• We write  $E \sim F$  if E and F are bisimilar

1. Behavioural equivalence should be an equivalence relation, reflexive, symmetric and transitive.

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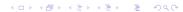
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We deal first with conditions 1-4

• Theorem : 
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- Theorem : if  $E \sim F$  and  $F \sim G$ , then  $E \sim G$ .

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- Theorem :  $E \sim E$
- Theorem: if  $E \sim F$  then  $F \sim E$ .
- ► Theorem : if E ~ F and F ~ G, then E ~ G. Proof: Since E ~ F, (E, F) ∈ B<sub>1</sub> for some bisimulation B<sub>1</sub>. Since F ~ G, (F, G) ∈ B<sub>2</sub> for some bisimulation B<sub>2</sub>. So (E, G) ∈ B<sub>1</sub> ∘ B<sub>2</sub>. We show that B<sub>1</sub> ∘ B<sub>2</sub> is a bisimulation.

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- Theorem : if  $E \sim F$  and  $F \sim G$ , then  $E \sim G$ . **Proof**: Since  $E \sim F$ ,  $(E, F) \in B_1$  for some bisimulation  $B_1$ . Since  $F \sim G$ ,  $(F, G) \in B_2$  for some bisimulation  $B_2$ . So  $(E, G) \in B_1 \circ B_2$ . We show that  $B_1 \circ B_2$  is a bisimulation. Let  $(H_1, H_2) \in B_1 \circ B_2$  and  $H_1 \xrightarrow{a} H'_1$ . We find  $H'_2$  such that  $H_2 \xrightarrow{a} H_2$  and  $(H_1, H_2) \in B_1 \circ B_2$ . Since  $(H_1, H_2) \in B_1 \circ B_2$ , there is H such that  $(H_1, H) \in B_1$  and  $(H, H_2) \in B_2$ . Since  $B_1$  is bisimulation, there is H' such that  $H \xrightarrow{a} H'$  and  $(H'_1, H') \in B_1$ . Since  $B_2$  is bisimulation, there is  $H'_2$  such that  $H_2 \xrightarrow{a} H_2'$  and  $(H', H_2') \in B_2$ . Since  $(H_1', H') \in B_1$  and  $(H', H'_2) \in B_2$ , we have  $(H'_1, H'_2) \in B_1 \circ B_2$ .

1.  $a.E \sim a.F$ 

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- 2.  $E + G \sim F + G$

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a.E ~ a.F
 E + G ~ F + G
 E | G ~ F | G

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1.  $a.E \sim a.F$ 2.  $E + G \sim F + G$ 3.  $E \mid G \sim F \mid G$ 4.  $E[f] \sim F[f]$ 

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1.  $a.E \sim a.F$ 2.  $E + G \sim F + G$ 3.  $E \mid G \sim F \mid G$ 4.  $E[f] \sim F[f]$ 5.  $E \setminus K \sim F \setminus K$ 

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$$E \xrightarrow{a} E'$$
 and  $G = G'$ . Because  $E \sim F$ , we know that  $F \xrightarrow{a} F'$  and  $E' \sim F'$  for some  $F'$ . Therefore  $F \mid G \xrightarrow{a} F' \mid G$ , and so  $((E' \mid G), (F' \mid G)) \in B$ .

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- ►  $E \xrightarrow{a} E'$  and G = G'. Because  $E \sim F$ , we know that  $F \xrightarrow{a} F'$  and  $E' \sim F'$  for some F'. Therefore  $F \mid G \xrightarrow{a} F' \mid G$ , and so  $((E' \mid G), (F' \mid G)) \in B$ . ►  $G \xrightarrow{a} C'$  and E' = F. So  $F \mid C \xrightarrow{a} F \mid C'$  and by definit
- $G \xrightarrow{a} G'$  and E' = E. So  $F \mid G \xrightarrow{a} F \mid G'$ , and by definition  $((E \mid G'), (F \mid G')) \in B$ .

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►  $a = \tau$  and  $E \xrightarrow{b} E'$  and  $G \xrightarrow{\overline{b}} G'$ .  $F \xrightarrow{b} F'$  for some F'such that  $E' \sim F'$ , so  $F \mid G \xrightarrow{\tau} F' \mid G'$ , and therefore  $((E' \mid G'), (F' \mid G')) \in B$ .

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Symmetrically for a transition  $F \mid G \xrightarrow{a} F' \mid G'$ .

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- ▶ Step: We consider only the case  $\Phi = [K]\Psi$ . By symmetry, it suffices to show that  $G \models [K]\Psi$  implies  $H \models [K]\Psi$ . Assume  $G \models [K]\Psi$ . For any G' such that  $G \xrightarrow{a} G'$  and  $a \in K$ , it follows that  $G' \models \Psi$ . Let  $H \xrightarrow{a} H'$  (with  $a \in K$ ). Since  $G \sim H$ , there is a G' such that  $G \xrightarrow{a} G'$  and  $G' \sim H'$ . By the induction hypothesis  $H' \models \Psi$ , and therefore  $H \models \Phi$ .

• *E* is immediately image-finite if, for each  $a \in A$ , the set  $\{F : E \xrightarrow{a} F\}$  is finite.

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- E is image-finite if all processes reachable from it are immediately image-finite.

▶ Theorem: If *E*, *F* image-finite and  $E \equiv_{HM} F$ , then  $E \sim F$ .

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- ▶ Because  $G \models \langle a \rangle$ tt and  $G \equiv_{HM} H$ ,  $H \models \langle a \rangle$ tt So  $\{H' : H \xrightarrow{a} H'\} = \{H_1, \dots, H_n\}$  is non-empty and finite by image-finiteness.

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 $G \models \langle a \rangle \Psi$  but  $H \not\models \langle a \rangle \Psi$  because each  $H_i$  fails to have  
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• Case  $H \xrightarrow{a} H'$  is symmetric.

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- ▶ if  $F \stackrel{a}{\Longrightarrow} F'$  then  $E \stackrel{a}{\Longrightarrow} E'$  for some E' such that  $(E', F') \in B$
- Two processes E and F are weak bisimulation equivalent (or weakly bisimilar) if there is a weak bisimulation relation B such that (E, F) ∈ B. We write E ≈ F if E and F are weakly bisimilar

Properties of weak bisimilarity

Weak bisimilarity is an equivalence relation

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## Properties of weak bisimilarity

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 Two observationally image finite processes are weakly bisimilar iff they satisfy the same properties of observational Hennessy-Milner logic.

#### Exercise

#### Which of the following are weakly bisimilar?

		Y/N
a. <i>τ</i> .b.0	a.b.0	
a.(b.0 + $\tau$ .c.0)	a.(b.0+c.0)	
a.(b.0 + $\tau$ .c.0)	$a.(b.0 + \tau.c.0) + a.c.0$	
a.0 + b.0 + $\tau$ .b.0	$a.0 + \tau.b.0$	
a.0 + b.0 + $\tau$ .b.0	a.0+b.0	
a.(b.0 + $\tau$ .b.0)	a.b.0	