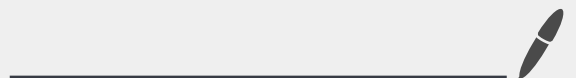


Teoria współczesności

2022/23

Wykład 14

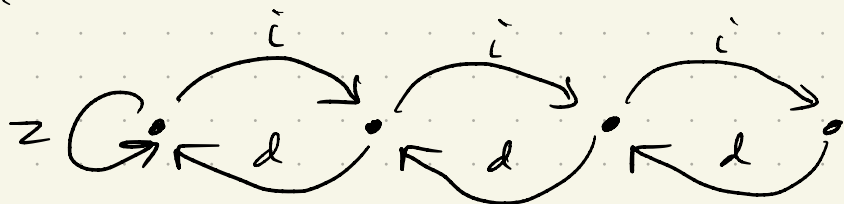


Undecidability

labelled 1

- CCS is Turing-complete
- bisimulation equivalence for PN

Counter in CCS:

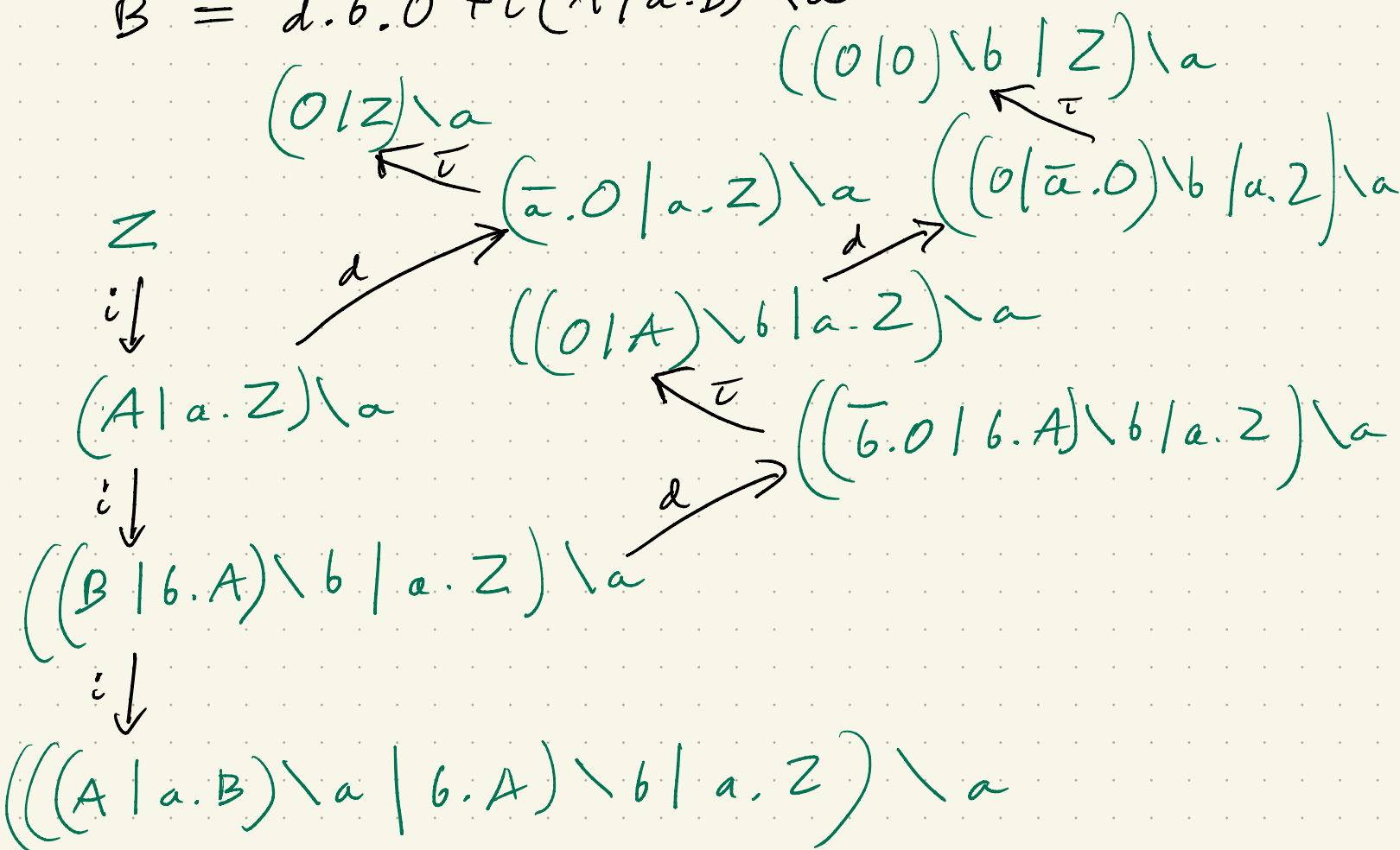


$$A \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} i(A|d.0)$$

$$Z \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} z.Z + i.(A|a.Z) \setminus a$$

$$A \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} d.\bar{a}.0 + i.(B|b.A) \setminus b$$

$$B \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} d.\bar{b}.0 + i.(A|a.B) \setminus a$$



Symulacja maszyny liczącej:

$i : c++ ; \text{ goto } j \quad S_i \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \overline{i_c} \cdot S_j$

$i : \text{ if } c==0 \text{ then}$
 $\text{ goto } j$
 else
 $c--$
 $\text{ goto } k$
 $S_i \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \overline{z_c} \cdot S_j + \overline{d_c} \cdot S_k$

$i : \text{ halt} \quad S_i \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} 0$

$M \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (S_1 \mid Z [z_c/z, i_c/i, d_c/d]$
 $\mid Z [z_d/z, d_d/d, i_d/i]) \setminus \{z_c, z_d,$
 $i_c, i_d,$
 $d_c, d_d\}$

Theorem : deadlock-freeness is undecidable
for CCS.

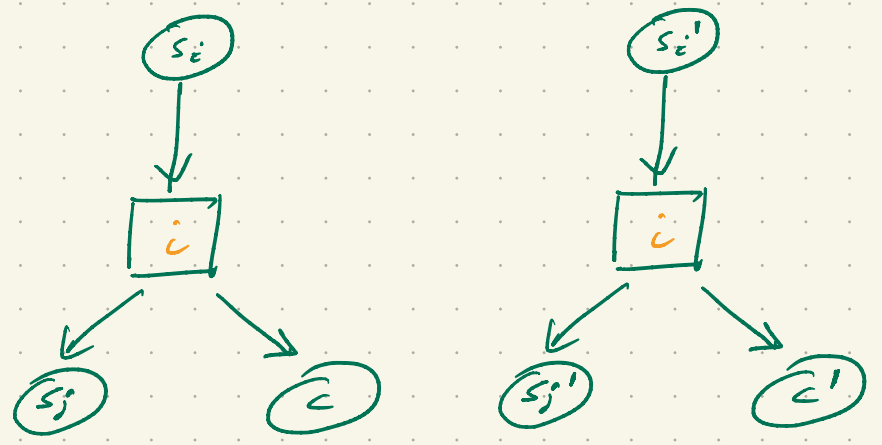
Question : what about \sim ?

Undecidability of \sim for labelled PN

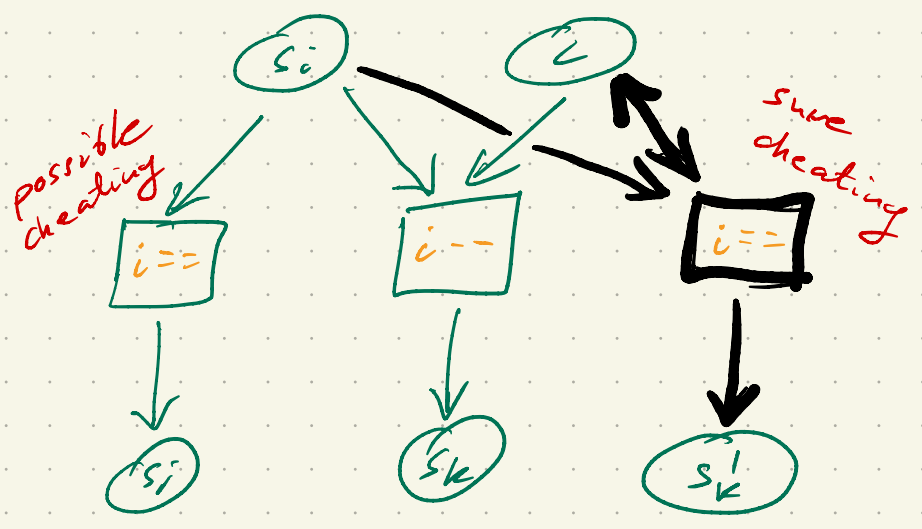
start :



$i : c++ ; goto j$



$i : \text{if } c==0 \text{ then}$
 $goto j$
 else
 $c--$
 $goto k$



$i : \text{halt}$

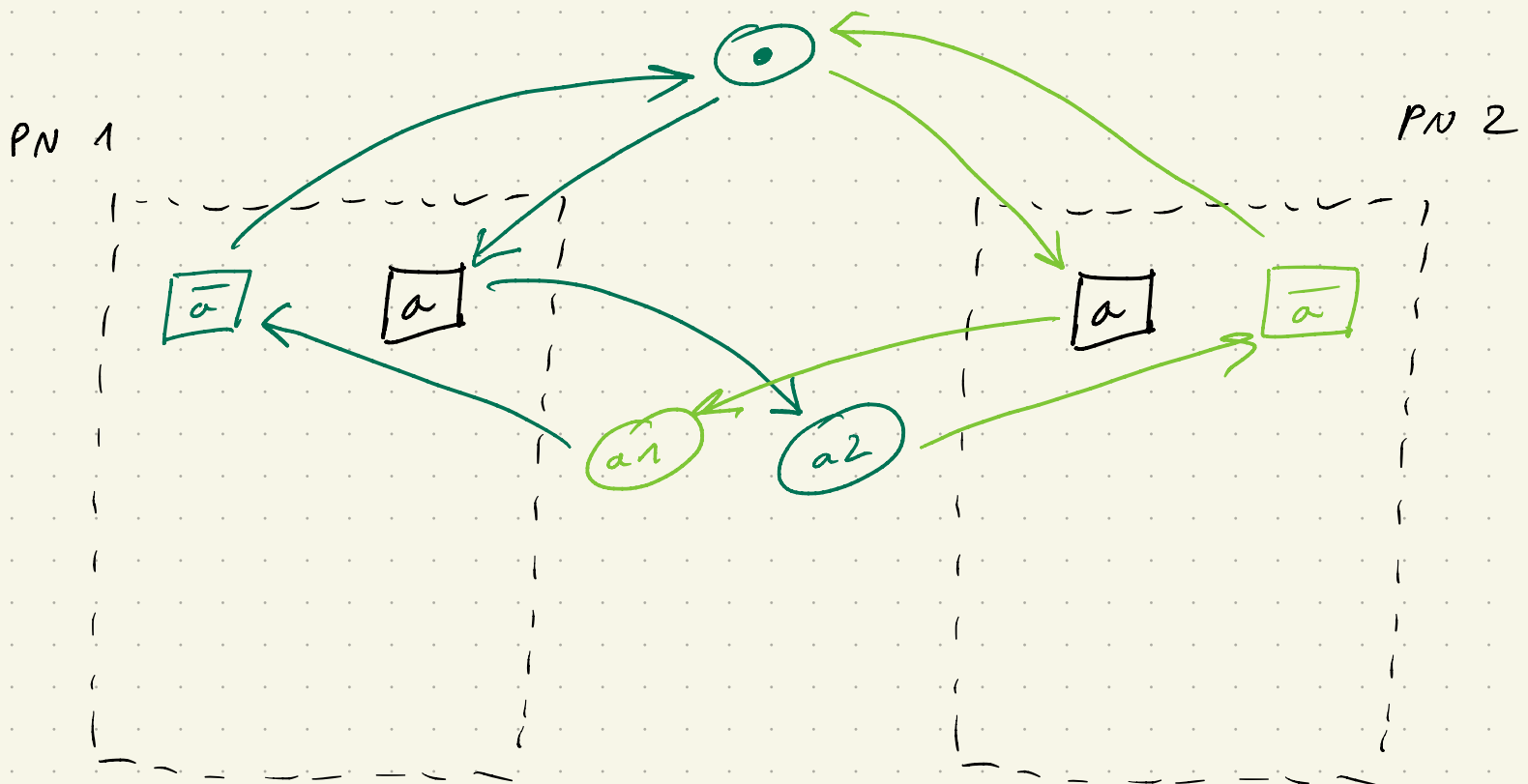


Claim : The counter machine does not halt iff loops
Duplicator wins.

Theorem : \sim is undecidable for PN.
Language equality also.

Decidability of \sim for unlabelled PN

↳ reduction to reachability



Claim: $PN 1 \sim PN 2$

5

iff

no bad configuration is reachable

a token on some place a_1 or a_2
but no \bar{a} transition enabled