

COMP 3616/6361

12/10/2023

if  $b$  then  $c_1$  else  $c_2$

$(b \rightarrow c_1 \rightarrow \text{nil})$

$\neg (b \rightarrow c_2 \rightarrow \text{nil})$

(while  $b$  do  $c$ );  $d$

$W() \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} b \rightarrow c \rightarrow W()$

$\neg b \rightarrow \text{nil}$

$$\frac{b \rightarrow \text{true}}{(b \rightarrow p) \xrightarrow{\tau} p}$$

$$\underbrace{(x > 3) \rightarrow (x!x) \rightarrow \text{nil}}_p$$

$$p \xrightarrow{x!x} \text{nil}$$

(assuming  $x > 3$   
evaluates to true)

using the above rule

$$p \xrightarrow{\tau} (x!x \rightarrow \text{nil}) \xrightarrow{x!x} \text{nil}$$

$(x > 3) \rightarrow (x < 2) \rightarrow \alpha!x \rightarrow \text{nil}$

<sup>+</sup>  
 $(x > 2) \rightarrow \alpha!x \rightarrow \text{nil}$

$\alpha!x \rightarrow \text{nil}$   
(under CCS)

The alternative rule introduces  
deadlock

$$P(x, y) \stackrel{\text{alg}}{=} \begin{aligned} &x > y \rightarrow \alpha!x \rightarrow \text{nil} \\ &+ x \leq y \rightarrow \alpha!y \rightarrow \text{nil} \end{aligned}$$

$$\rightarrow \dots \rightarrow P(3, 7+2)$$

$$\frac{(\alpha! \exists \rightarrow \text{nil} + P) \parallel r \rightarrow \text{nil} \xrightarrow{\alpha!} ?}{\quad} \quad \alpha? x \xrightarrow{\alpha?} \text{nil}$$

$$\frac{(\alpha! \exists \rightarrow \text{nil} + P) \parallel r \rightarrow \text{nil} \parallel \alpha? x \rightarrow \text{nil} \xrightarrow{\alpha?} \dots}{\quad}$$

$$\left( \left( (\alpha! \exists \rightarrow \text{nil} + P) \parallel r \rightarrow \text{nil} \right) \parallel \alpha? x \rightarrow \text{nil} \right) \xrightarrow{\alpha?} \dots$$

$$p_0 + p_1 \triangleq \sum_{i \in \{0,1\}} p_i$$

$$\text{nil} \triangleq \sum_{i \in \emptyset} p_i$$