

Modely konkurentných systémov

Formálne metódy tvorby softvéru

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Temporálne vlastnosti budeme vyjadrovať pomocou uzavrených formúl, t.j. formúl, ktoré nemajú voľné premenné.

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Nepriamo: využijeme $\|\Phi\|^{\mathcal{P}}$ t.j. množinu všetkých procesov z \mathcal{P} , ktoré spĺňajú Φ .

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$$v : Z \mapsto v(Z), \quad v(Z) \subseteq \mathcal{P}$$

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v' to isté zobrazenie ako v s výnimkou, že $v'(Z) = \mathcal{E}$

Pripomenutie:

$$\| [K] \| (X) = \{ P \in \mathcal{P} \mid \text{ak } P \xrightarrow{y} P' \text{ a } y \in K \text{ tak } P' \in X \}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} \|\!|Z\|\!|_v &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} v(Z) \\ \|\!|\Phi \wedge \Psi\|\!|_v &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \|\!|\Phi\|\!|_v \cap \|\!|\Psi\|\!|_v \\ \|\!|\Phi \vee \Psi\|\!|_v &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \|\!|\Phi\|\!|_v \cup \|\!|\Psi\|\!|_v \\ \|\!|[K]\Phi\|\!|_v &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \|\!|[K]\|\!| \|\!|\Phi\|\!|_v \\ \|\!|\langle K \rangle \Phi\|\!|_v &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \|\!|\langle K \rangle\|\!| \|\!|\Phi\|\!|_v \\ \|\!|\nu Z.\Phi\|\!|_v &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \bigcup \{\mathcal{E} \subseteq \mathcal{P} \mid \mathcal{E} \subseteq \|\!|\Phi\|\!|_{v[\mathcal{E}/Z]}\} \\ \|\!|\mu Z.\Phi\|\!|_v &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \bigcap \{\mathcal{E} \subseteq \mathcal{P} \mid \|\!|\Phi\|\!|_{v[\mathcal{E}/Z]} \subseteq \mathcal{E}\} \end{aligned}$$

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t.j.

$$f(X) = \|\Phi\|_{v[X/Z]}$$

je monotónna funkcia.

Theorem

$$\|\sigma Z.\Phi\|_v = \|\Phi[\sigma Z.\Phi/Z]\|_v = \|\Phi\|_{v[\|\sigma Z.\Phi\|_v/Z]}$$

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Ľahko sa ukáže, že:

$$\|\mu Z.(\langle tick \rangle Z \vee [tick]ff)\|_{v_0} = \{tick.Nil, Nil\}$$

Ak je Φ uzavretá, tak

$$\|\Phi\|_v = \|\Phi\|_{v'}$$

pre každé v, v' .

$$\langle\langle \rangle\rangle \Phi \stackrel{def}{=} \mu Z.(\Phi \vee \langle \tau \rangle Z)$$

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Theorem

Ak $P \models \Phi$ potom existuje P' také, že P' má konečný počet stavov a $P' \models \Phi$.

Nech \mathcal{P} je množina a nech $g : 2^{\mathcal{P}} \rightarrow 2^{\mathcal{P}}$ je monotónne zobrazenie vzhľadom na \subseteq . Potom

- g má najmenší pevný bod vzhľadom na \subseteq daný

$$\bigcap \{ \mathcal{E} \subseteq \mathcal{P} \mid g(\mathcal{E}) \subseteq \mathcal{E} \}$$

- g má najväčší pevný bod vzhľadom na \subseteq daný

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$\nu^0 g \supseteq \nu^1 g \supseteq \nu^2 g \supseteq \nu^3 g \supseteq \dots \supseteq \nu^i g \dots$

Ak existuje i také, že $\nu^i g = \nu^{i+1} g$ tak je to post pevný bod, t.j. najväčšie \mathcal{E} také, že $\mathcal{E} \subseteq g(\mathcal{E})$.

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Aj je konečné a obsahuje najviac n procesov, tak takáto iterácia musí skončiť po najviac n krokoch.

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$$\text{ak } g(\mu^0 g) \supset \mu^0 g \text{ tak } \mu^1 g = g(\mu^0 g)$$

Najmenší pevný bod

$$\bigcap \{ \mathcal{E} \subseteq \mathcal{P} \mid g(\mathcal{E}) \subseteq \mathcal{E} \}$$

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Vo všeobecnosti:

$$\mu^0 g \subseteq \mu^1 g \subseteq \dots \subseteq \mu^i g \subseteq \dots$$

Príklad:

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$$\mathcal{P} = \{Cl, tick.Nil, Nil\}$$

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Theorem

Nech \mathcal{P} je množina a nech $g : 2^{\mathcal{P}} \rightarrow 2^{\mathcal{P}}$ je monotónne zobrazenie vzhľadom na \subseteq . Potom

$$\mu g = \bigcup_{\alpha \in \Lambda} \mu^{\alpha} g$$

a

$$\nu g = \bigcap_{\alpha \in \Lambda} \nu^{\alpha} g$$

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Platí:

$$\|\bigwedge_{i \in I} \Phi\|_v = \bigcap_{i \in I} \|\Phi\|_v \text{ a } \|\bigvee_{i \in I} \Phi\|_v = \bigcup_{i \in I} \|\Phi\|_v$$

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Nech $g(X) = \|\Phi\|_{v[X/Z]}$.

Potom pro všechny ordinály platí:

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$P \models \nu Z \Phi$ iff $\forall \alpha, P \models \nu Z^\alpha \Phi$

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Navyše kvantifikáciu α môžeme ohraničiť veľkosťou $\mathcal{P}(P)$.

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t.j.

$P \models \nu Z. \langle tick \rangle Z$ ak P tiká večne.

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⋮

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⋮

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t.j. P má vlastnosť $\nu Z.\Psi$ ak $[[\downarrow]]\Phi$.