

# Theorie van Concurrency

najaar 2011

<http://www.liacs.nl/home/rvvliet/tvc/>

vierde college: 20 september 2011

5. Equivalences and Normal Forms

5.1 Equivalence

5.2 Reduction

**tweede werkcollege: 22 september 2011**

afroonden opgaven bij 4. EN Systems

beginnen met opgaven bij 5. Equivalences and Normal Forms

**Definition 3.** Two nets

$N = (P, T, F)$  and  $N' = (P', T', F')$   
are *isomorphic*, denoted by  $N \equiv N'$ ,

if there exist two bijections

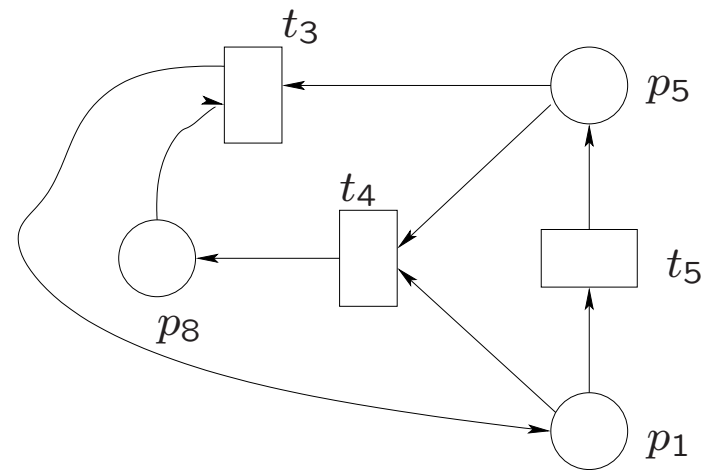
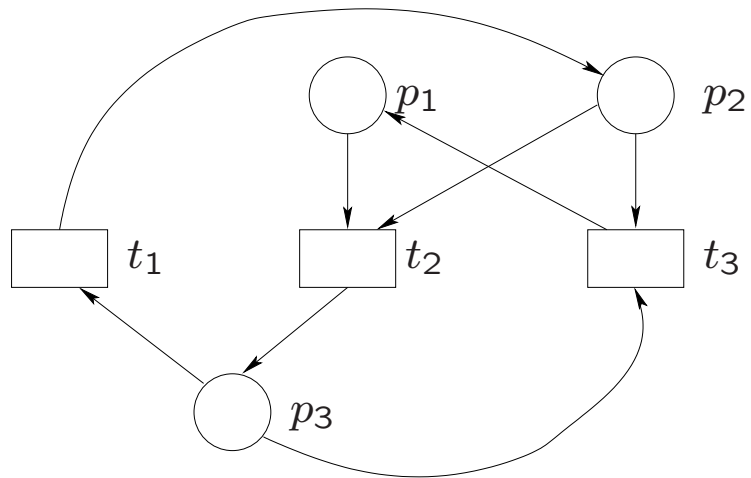
$\alpha : P \rightarrow P'$  and  $\beta : T \rightarrow T'$ ,

such that for every  $p \in P$  and  $t \in T$ ,

$(p, t) \in F$  iff  $(\alpha(p), \beta(t)) \in F'$

and

$(t, p) \in F$  iff  $(\beta(t), \alpha(p)) \in F'$ .



A net  $N$  **Fig. 8** and a net  $N''$  **Fig. 10**, isomorphic.

**Definition 27.** Two EN systems

$$M = (P, T, F, C_{in}) \text{ and } M' = (P', T', F', C'_{in})$$

are *isomorphic*, denoted by  $M \equiv M'$ ,

if there exist two bijections

$$\alpha : P \rightarrow P' \text{ and } \beta : T \rightarrow T'$$

such that  $\text{und}(M) \equiv_{\beta}^{\alpha} \text{und}(M')$  and  $\alpha(C_{in}) = C'_{in}$ .

**Definition 28.** Let  $M = (P, T, F, C_{in})$  and  $M' = (P', T', F', C'_{in})$  be two EN systems.

Then  $M$  and  $M'$  are *configuration equivalent*,

denoted by  $M \approx M'$ ,

if there exist two bijections

$$\alpha : \mathbb{C}_M \rightarrow \mathbb{C}_{M'} \text{ and } \beta : \mathbf{use}_M(T) \rightarrow \mathbf{use}_{M'}(T')$$

such that

(1)  $\alpha(C_{in}) = C'_{in}$  and

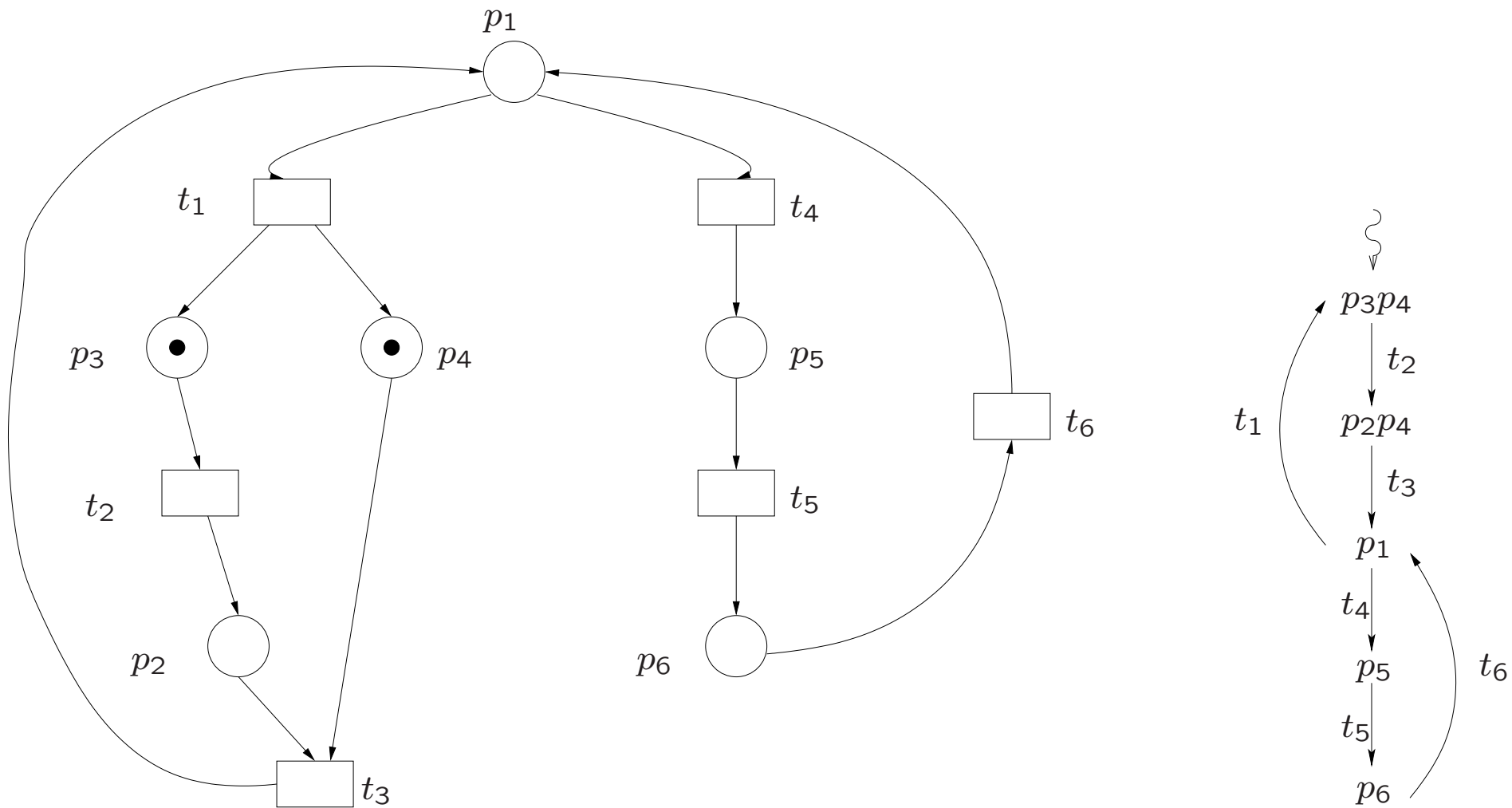
(2) for all  $C, D \in \mathbb{C}_M$  and  $t \in \mathbf{use}_M(T)$ ,  $C[t]_M D$  iff  $\alpha(C)[\beta(t)]_{M'} \alpha(D)$ .

**Theorem 29.** Let  $M$  and  $M'$  be two EN systems.

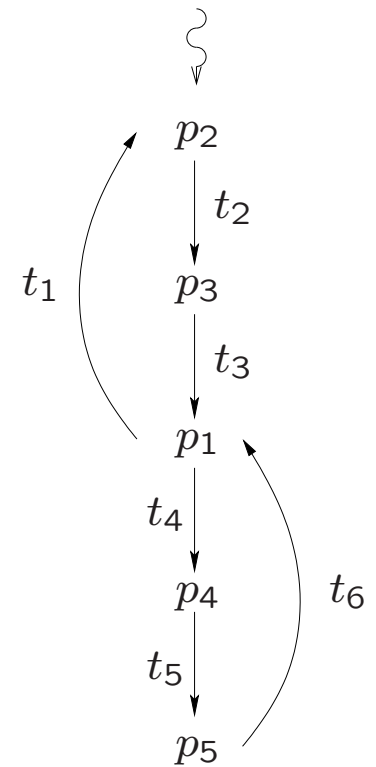
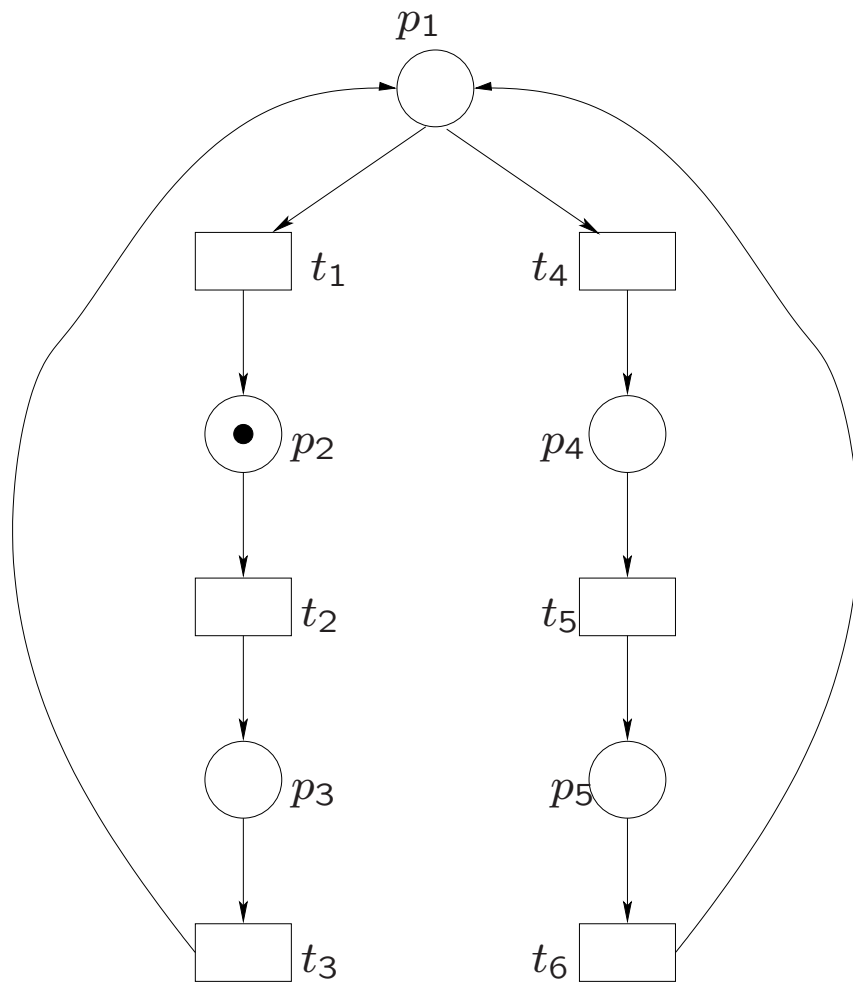
Then  $M \approx M'$  iff

$\text{SCG}(M) \equiv \text{SCG}(M')$  iff

$\text{CG}(M) \equiv \text{CG}(M')$ .

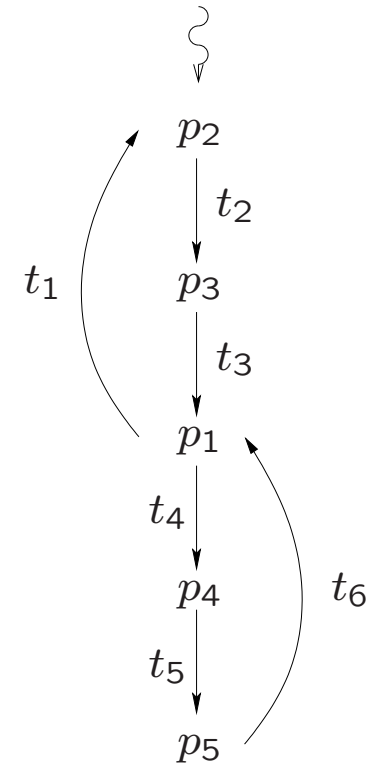
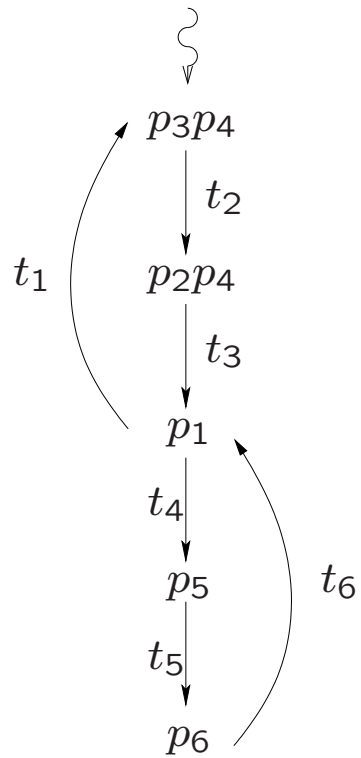


**Fig. 29 / 31.** An EN system  $M$  and its configuration graph.



**Fig. 30 / 32.** An EN system  $M'$  and its configuration graph.





**Fig. 31 / 32.** The configuration graph of  $M$  of Fig. 29 and the configuration graph of  $M'$  of Fig. 30.

**Definition 28.** Let  $M = (P, T, F, C_{in})$  and  $M' = (P', T', F', C'_{in})$  be two EN systems.

Then  $M$  and  $M'$  are *configuration equivalent*,

denoted by  $M \approx M'$ ,

if there exist two bijections

$$\alpha : \mathbb{C}_M \rightarrow \mathbb{C}_{M'} \text{ and } \beta : \mathbf{use}_M(T) \rightarrow \mathbf{use}_{M'}(T')$$

such that

(1)  $\alpha(C_{in}) = C'_{in}$  and

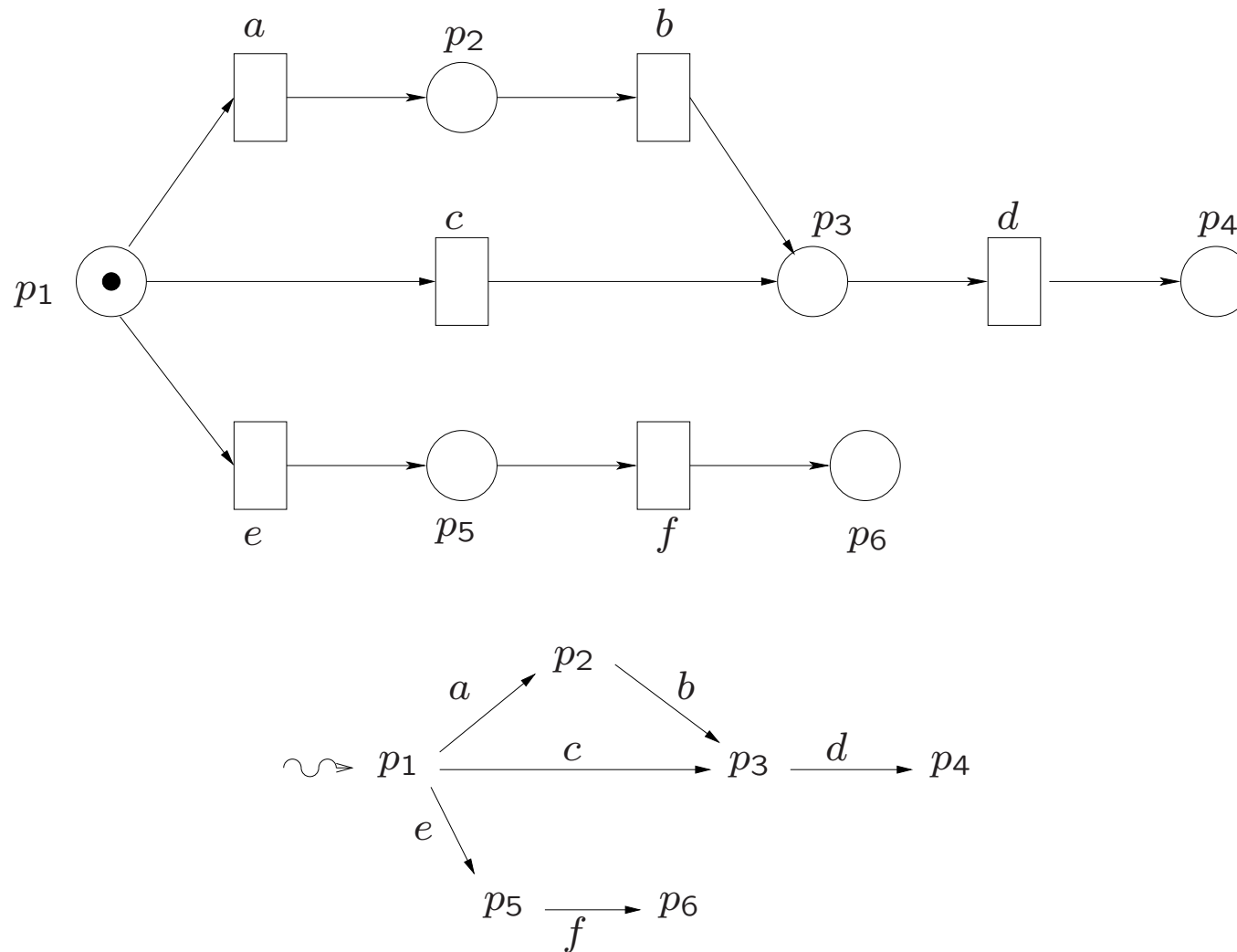
(2) for all  $C, D \in \mathbb{C}_M$  and  $t \in \mathbf{use}_M(T)$ ,  $C[t]_M D$  iff  $\alpha(C)[\beta(t)]_{M'} \alpha(D)$ .

**Lemma 30.** Let  $M = (P, T, F, C_{in})$  and  $M' = (P', T', F', C'_{in})$  be two EN systems.

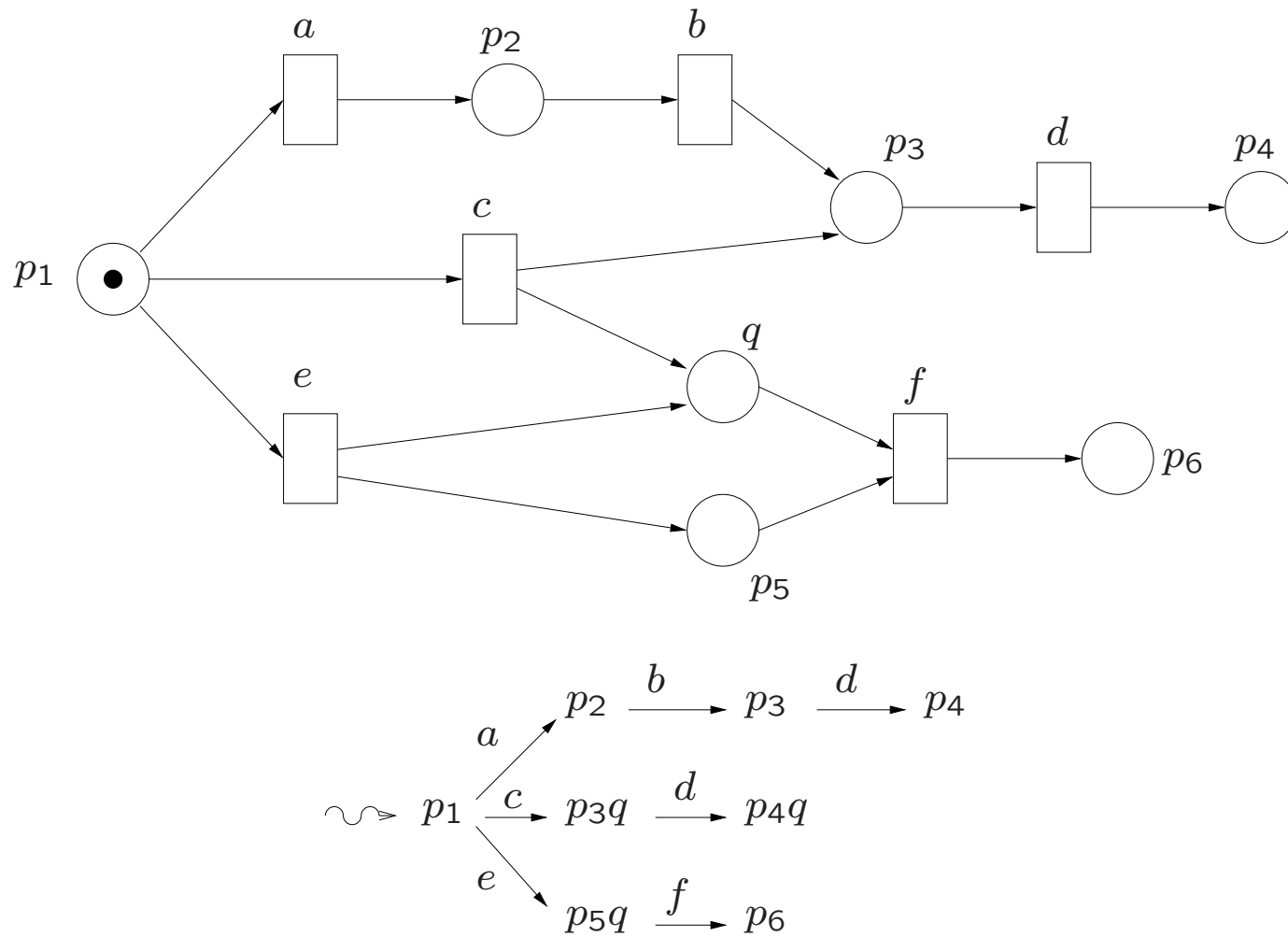
If  $\alpha$  is an **injective** function,  $\alpha : \mathbb{C}_M \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(P')$ ,  
and  $\beta$  is a bijective function,  $\beta : \mathbf{use}_M(T) \rightarrow T'$ , such that

- (1)  $\alpha(C_{in}) = C'_{in}$  and
- (2) for all  $C, D \in \mathbb{C}_M$  and  $t \in \mathbf{use}_M(T)$ ,  
 $C[t]_M D$  implies  $\alpha(C)[\beta(t)]_{M'} \alpha(D)$ , and  
 **$\beta(t) \mathbf{con}_{M'} \alpha(C)$  implies  $t \mathbf{con}_M C$ ,**

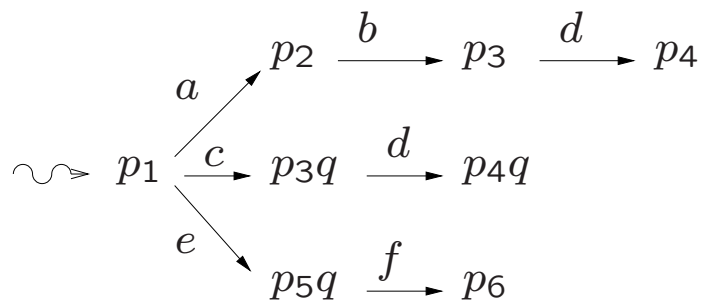
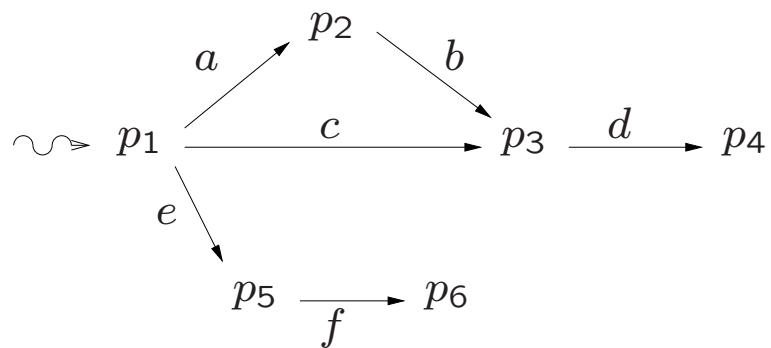
then  $M \approx_{\beta}^{\alpha} M'$ .



**Fig. 33 / 34.** An EN system  $M$  and its configuration graph.



**Fig. 35 / 36.**  $M'$ , weakly equivalent with  $M$  of Fig. 33.



**Fig. 34., Fig. 36.** The configuration graphs of  $M$  of Fig. 33 and of  $M'$  of Fig. 35.

**Definition 31.** Let  $M = (P, T, F, C_{in})$  and  $M' = (P', T', F', C'_{in})$  be two EN systems.

$M$  and  $M'$  are *weakly configuration equivalent*, denoted by  $M \approx_w M'$ ,

if there exists a relation  $\alpha \subseteq \mathbb{C}_M \times \mathbb{C}_{M'}$  and a bijection  $\beta : \mathbf{use}(T) \rightarrow \mathbf{use}(T')$ , such that

(1)  $(C_{in}, C'_{in}) \in \alpha$ ,

(2) for all  $C, D \in \mathbb{C}_M$ ,  $C' \in \mathbb{C}_{M'}$ , and  $t \in \mathbf{use}(T)$ :

if  $C[t]_M D$  and  $(C, C') \in \alpha$ , then

there is a  $D' \in \mathbb{C}_{M'}$  such that  $C'[\beta(t)]_{M'} D'$  and  $(D, D') \in \alpha$ , and

(3) for all  $C', D' \in \mathbb{C}_{M'}$ ,  $C \in \mathbb{C}_M$ , and  $t' \in \mathbf{use}(T')$ :

if  $C'[t']_{M'} D'$  and  $(C, C') \in \alpha$ , then

there is a  $D \in \mathbb{C}_M$  such that  $C[\beta^{-1}(t')]_M D$  and  $(D, D') \in \alpha$ .

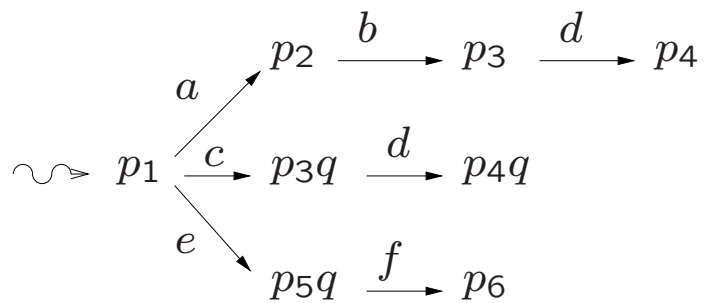
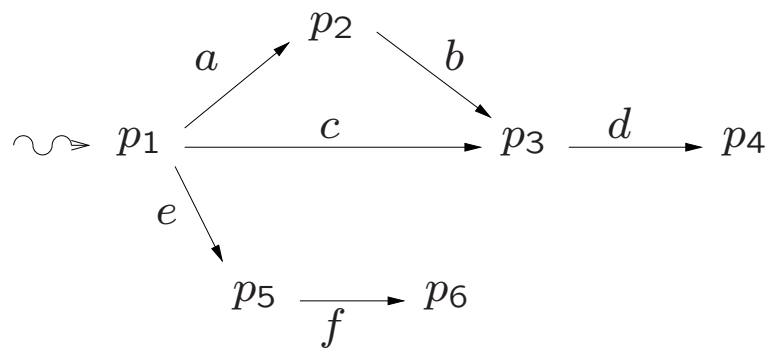
**Definition 32.** Let  $M$  and  $M'$  be two EN systems.

$M$  and  $M'$  are *firing sequence equivalent*, denoted by  $M \approx_{fs} M'$ ,

if there exists a bijection  $\beta : \mathbf{use}(T_M) \rightarrow \mathbf{use}(T_{M'})$  such that

$$\beta(\mathbf{FS}(M)) = \mathbf{FS}(M').$$





**Fig. 34., Fig. 36.** The configuration graphs of  $M$  of Fig. 33 and of  $M'$  of Fig. 35.

**Theorem 33.** Two EN systems are firing sequence equivalent iff they are weakly configuration equivalent.

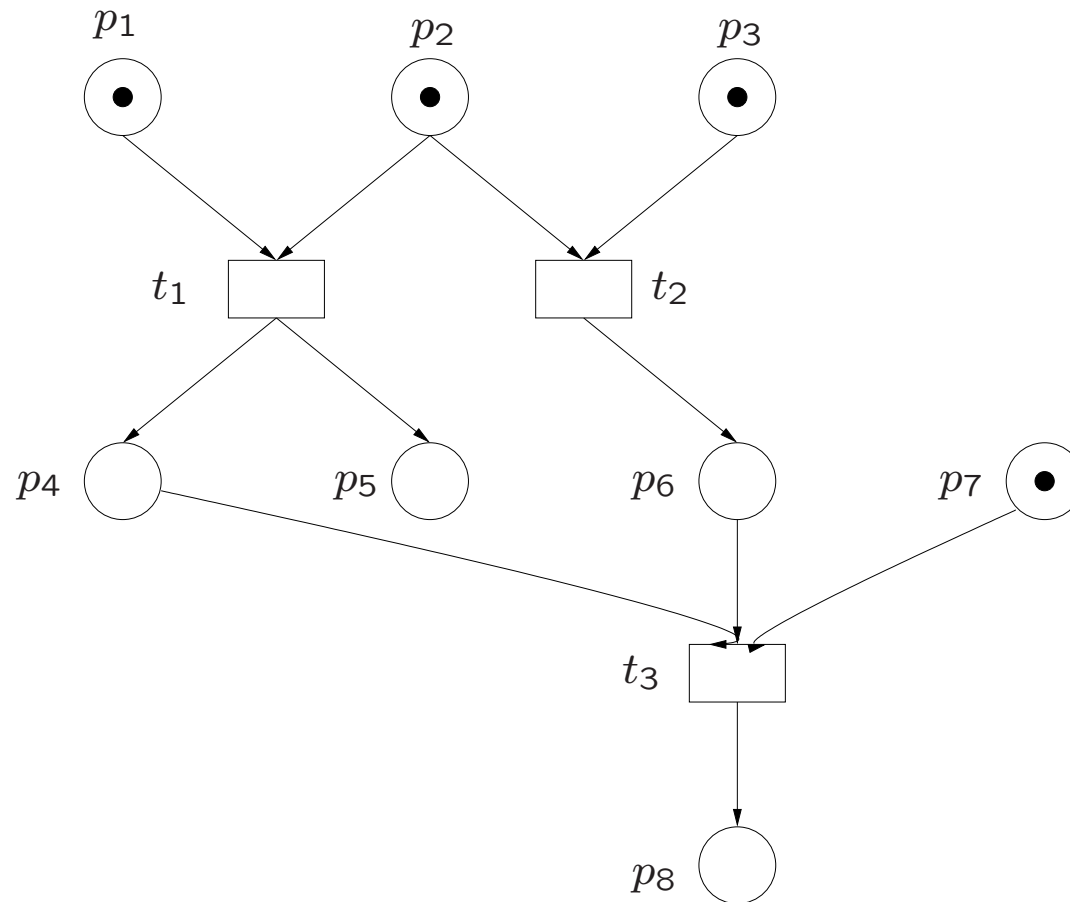
Opgave 5.2.

**Theorem 33.** Two EN systems are firing sequence equivalent iff they are weakly configuration equivalent.

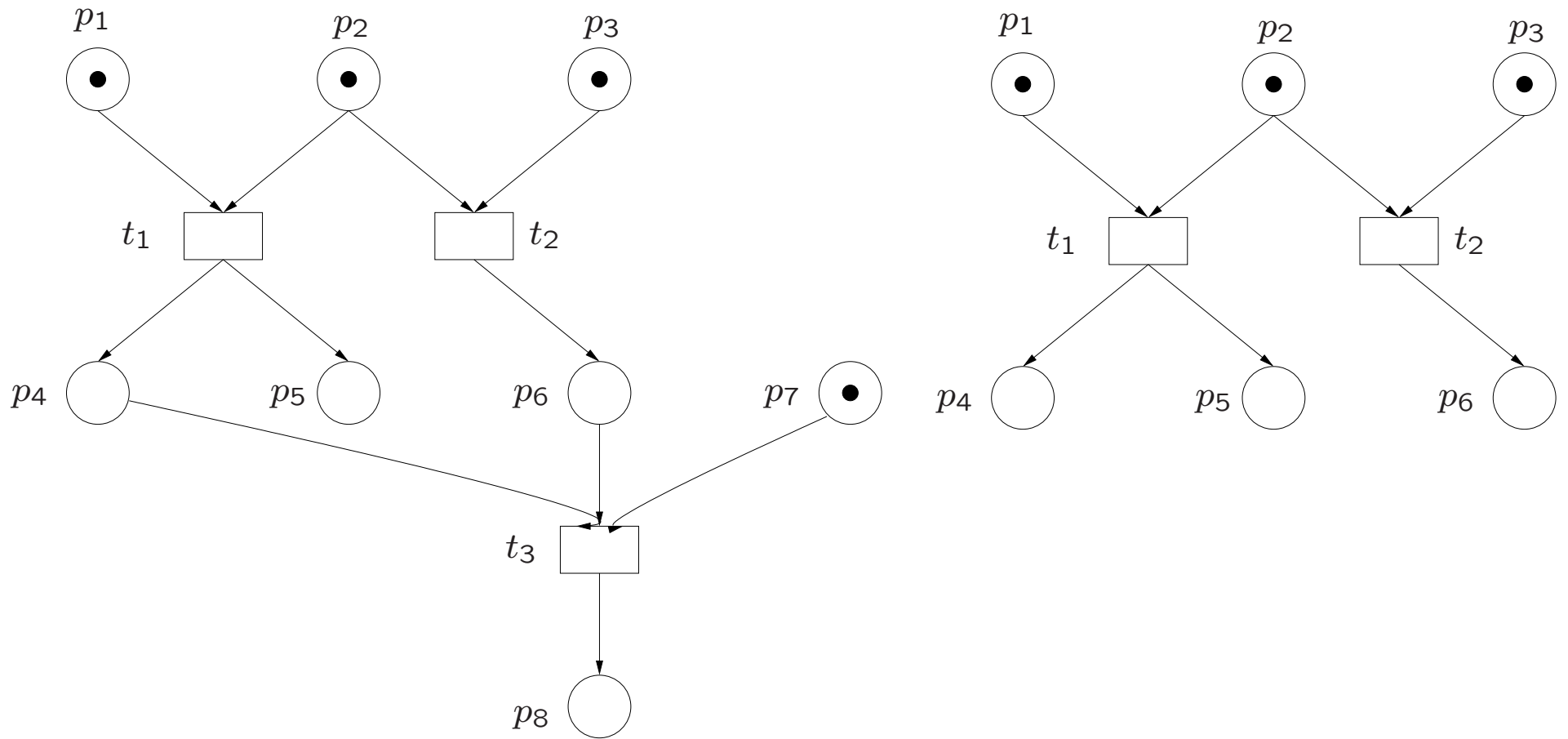
**Corollary 34** If two EN systems are configuration equivalent, then they are also firing sequence equivalent.

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
M \equiv M' & \implies & M \approx M' & \implies & M \approx_w M' & \iff & M \approx_{fs} M' \\
\text{isomorphic} & & \text{config.} & & \text{weakly config.} & & \text{firing seq.} \\
& & \text{equivalent} & & \text{equivalent} & & \text{equivalent}
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
\text{SCG}(M) \equiv \text{SCG}(M') \\
\text{CG}(M) \equiv \text{CG}(M')
\end{array}$$



**Fig. 37.** An EN system with useless transition  $t_3$  and useless places  $p_7$  and  $p_8$ .



**Fig. 37 / 38.** An EN system and a strongly reduced, configuration equivalent EN system.

**Definition 35** An EN system  $M$  is *reduced* if all transitions of  $M$  are useful.  $M$  is *strongly reduced* if  $M$  is reduced and has no isolated places.

**Theorem 36.** For every EN system  $M$   
there exists a reduced EN system  $M'$  such that  $M \approx M'$ .

This theorem can be strengthened as follows.

**Theorem 37.** For every EN system  $M$   
there exists a strongly reduced EN system  $M'$  such that  $M \approx M'$ .



**Definition 28.** Let  $M = (P, T, F, C_{in})$  and  $M' = (P', T', F', C'_{in})$  be two EN systems.

Then  $M$  and  $M'$  are *configuration equivalent*,

denoted by  $M \approx M'$ ,

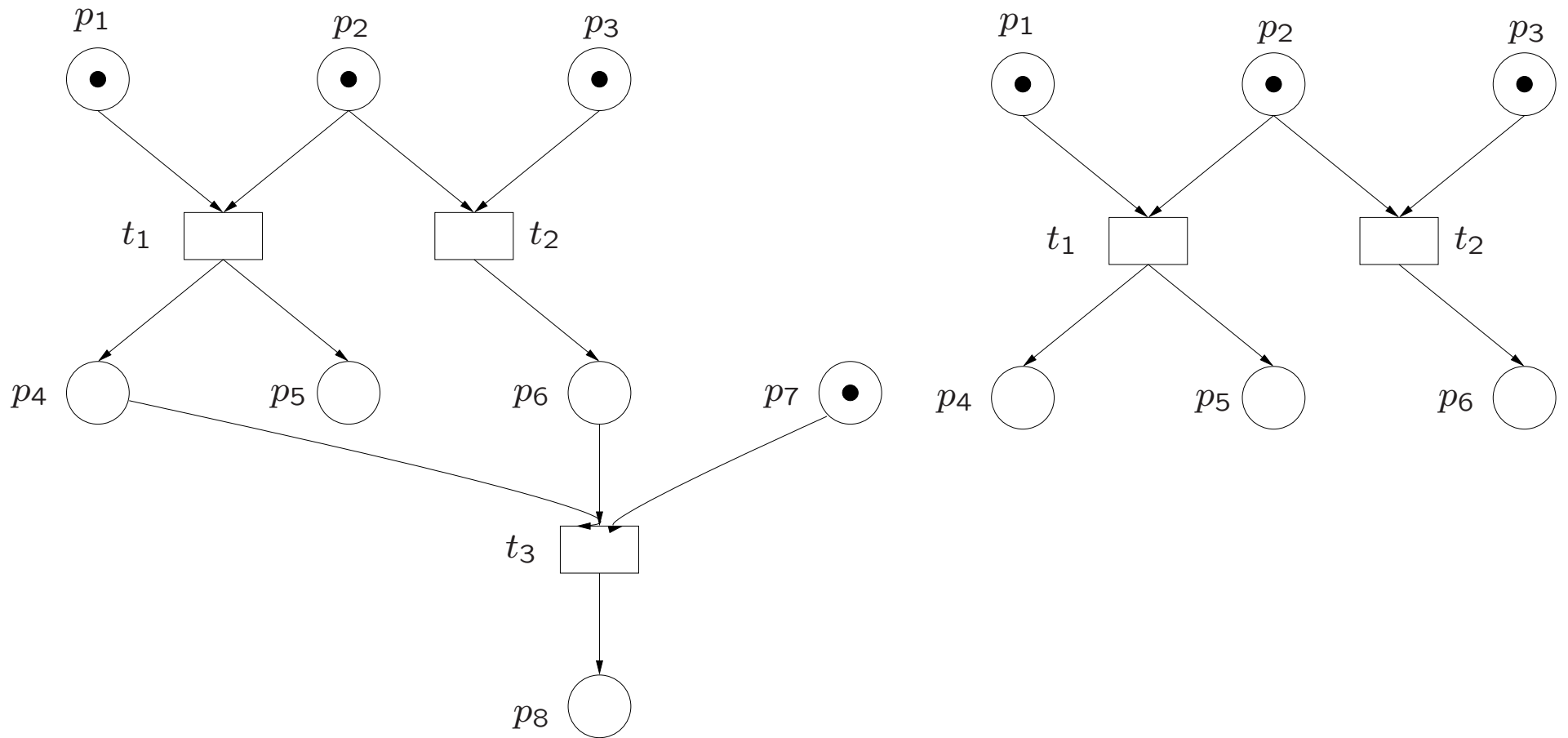
if there exist two bijections

$$\alpha : \mathbb{C}_M \rightarrow \mathbb{C}_{M'} \text{ and } \beta : \mathbf{use}_M(T) \rightarrow \mathbf{use}_{M'}(T')$$

such that

(1)  $\alpha(C_{in}) = C'_{in}$  and

(2) for all  $C, D \in \mathbb{C}_M$  and  $t \in \mathbf{use}_M(T)$ ,  $C[t]_M D$  iff  $\alpha(C)[\beta(t)]_{M'} \alpha(D)$ .



**Fig. 37 / 38.** An EN system and a strongly reduced, configuration equivalent EN system.