

§2 程序与系统模型

§2.5 自动售茶机模型

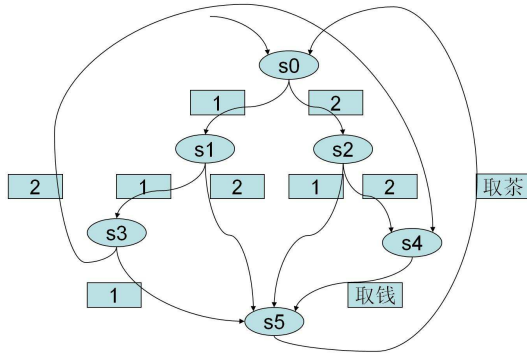


图 1 自动售茶机模型

标号迁移系统

自动售茶机的模型 $\langle \Sigma, S, \Delta, I \rangle$

- $\Sigma = \{1, 2, QuQian, QuCha\}$
- $S = \{s_0, s_1, s_2, s_3, s_4, s_5\}$
- $\Delta = \{(s_0, 1, s_1), (s_0, 2, s_2), (s_1, 1, s_3), (s_1, 2, s_5), (s_2, 1, s_5), (s_2, 2, s_4), (s_3, 1, s_5), (s_3, 2, s_4), (s_4, QuQian, s_5), (s_5, QuCha, s_0)\}$
- $I = \{s_0\}$

双标号迁移系统

q_0	下一个动作是投钱
q_1	下一个动作是取钱
q_2	下一个动作是取茶
p_i	所投钱币的总值为 i $i \in \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$

这样我们就有:

$L(s_0) = \{p_0, q_0\}$
$L(s_1) = \{p_1, q_0\}$
$L(s_2) = \{p_2, q_0\}$
$L(s_3) = \{p_2, q_0\}$
$L(s_4) = \{p_4, q_1\}$
$L(s_5) = \{p_3, q_2\}$

§2.6 火车进站控制

交错迁移系统

设 $M = \langle \Sigma, S, \Delta, I \rangle$ 其中

- $\Sigma = \{train, ctr\}$

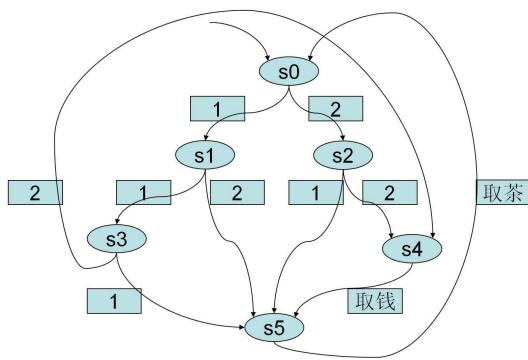
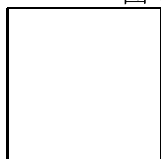


图 2 火车进站控制模型

- $S = \{s_0, s_1, s_2, s_3\}$
- Δ 的定义如下:
 - $\Delta(s_0, train) = \{\{s_0\}, \{s_1\}\}$
 - $\Delta(s_0, ctr) = \{\{s_0, s_1, s_2, s_3\}\}$
 - $\Delta(s_1, train) = \{\{s_0, s_1, s_2, s_3\}\}$
 - $\Delta(s_1, ctr) = \{\{s_0\}, \{s_1\}, \{s_2\}\}$
 - $\Delta(s_2, train) = \{\{s_0\}, \{s_3\}\}$
 - $\Delta(s_2, ctr) = \{\{s_0, s_1, s_2, s_3\}\}$
 - $\Delta(s_3, train) = \{\{s_0, s_1, s_2, s_3\}\}$
 - $\Delta(s_3, ctr) = \{\{s_0\}, \{s_3\}\}$
- $I = \{s_0\}$

图 3 交错迁移系统



双标号交错迁移系统

设 $AP = \{og, ig, req, gr\}$ 。火车进站控制模型

$$M = \langle \Sigma, Q, \Delta, I, L \rangle$$

为 AP 上的交错迁移系统, 其中 L 的定义如下:

$$\begin{aligned} L(s_0) &= \{og\} \\ L(s_1) &= \{og, req\} \\ L(s_2) &= \{og, gr\} \\ L(s_3) &= \{ig\} \end{aligned}$$

解释: 分工合作

把不同动作看成是不同主体的动作。

考虑每个主体的单独运行。

设 $M = \langle \Sigma, S, \Delta, I \rangle$ 。

对于每个 $a \in \Sigma$, 考虑字符串 $aaaaa \dots$ 上的运行。

设 Y_a 为 a 运行的集合。

设 $\Sigma = \{a_1, \dots, a_n\}$ 。

要求在每个 Y_{a_i} 取一个元素，将其组合能得到一个线性运行路径。

即对任意 $s \in S$ ，若 $S_1 \in \Delta(s, a_1), \dots, S_n \in \Delta(s, a_n)$ ，则 $S_1 \cap \dots \cap S_n$ 是单点集。

系统的运行集合如下：

$$\{y_1 \cap \dots \cap y_n \mid y_1 \in Y_{a_1}, \dots, y_n \in Y_{a_n}\}$$

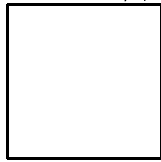
§2.7 时间迁移系统

例子

时间迁移系统 $A = \langle \Sigma, S, \Delta, I \rangle$ 其中

- $\Sigma = \{a, b, c, d\}$ 。
- $S = \{s_0, s_1, s_2, s_3\}$ 。
- $\Delta = \{$
 - $(s_0, a, \{x\}, true, s_1),$
 - $(s_1, b, \{y\}, true, s_2),$
 - $(s_2, c, \{x < 1\}, s_3),$
 - $(s_3, d, \{y > 2\}, s_0)$ $\}$ 。
- $I = \{s_0\}$ 。

图 4 时间迁移系统



给定一个时间字符串

$$(a, 2) \rightarrow (b, 2.7) \rightarrow (c, 2.8) \rightarrow (d, 5) \dots$$

其运行为

$$\begin{aligned} (s_0, [0, 0]) &\xrightarrow{a, 2} \\ (s_1, [0, 2]) &\xrightarrow{b, 2.7} \\ (s_2, [0.7, 0]) &\xrightarrow{c, 2.8} \\ (s_3, [0.8, 0.1]) &\xrightarrow{d, 5} \\ (s_0, [3, 2.3]) &\dots \end{aligned}$$

迁移系统的运行集合上的时间字符串为

$$\{((abcd)^\omega, \tau) \mid \forall j. ((\tau_{4j+3} < \tau_{4j+1} + 1) \wedge (\tau_{4j+4} > \tau_{4j+2} + 2))\}$$

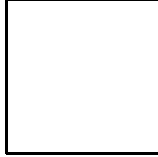
时间自动机 1

自动机 $A = \langle \Sigma, S, \Delta, I, F \rangle$ 其中

- $\Sigma = \{a, b\}$ 。

- $S = \{s_0, s_1, s_2, s_3\}$.
- $\Delta = \{$
 $(s_0, a, \{\}, true, s_1),$
 $(s_0, a, \{x\}, true, s_2),$
 $(s_1, b, \{\}, true, s_0),$
 $(s_2, b, \{\}, x < 2, s_3),$
 $(s_3, a, \{x\}, true, s_2)$
 $\}$.
- $I = \{s_0\}$.
- $F = \{s_2\}$.

图 5 时间 Büchi 自动机



其运行的集合上的时间字符串为

$$\{((ab)^\omega, \tau) \mid \forall j. (\tau_j < \tau_{j+1})\}$$

其语言为

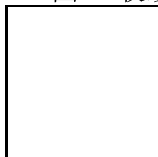
$$\{((ab)^\omega, \tau) \mid \exists i. \forall j \geq i. (\tau_{2j} < \tau_{2j-1} + 2)\}$$

时间自动机 2

自动机 $A = \langle \Sigma, S, \Delta, I, F \rangle$ 其中

- $\Sigma = \{a, b\}$.
- $S = \{s_0, s_1, s_2, s_3\}$.
- $\Delta = \{$
 $(s_0, a, \{x\}, x = 1, s_1),$
 $(s_1, b, \{y\}, true, s_2),$
 $(s_2, a, \{x\}, x = 1, s_3),$
 $(s_3, b, \{y\}, y < 1, s_2)$
 $\}$.
- $I = \{s_0\}$.
- $F = \{s_2\}$.

图 6 收敛的时间 Büchi 自动机



其运行的集合上的时间字符串与其语言为

$$\{((ab)^\omega, \tau) \mid \forall j. ((\tau_{2j-1} = j) \wedge (\tau_{2j} - \tau_{2j-1} > \tau_{2j+2} - \tau_{2j+1}))\}$$

其一个句子为

$$(a, 1) \rightarrow (b, 1.5) \rightarrow (a, 2) \rightarrow (b, 2.25) \rightarrow (a, 3) \rightarrow (b, 3.125) \rightarrow \dots$$

其一个性质为

$$\lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} (\tau_{j+2} - \tau_j) = 1$$

水箱

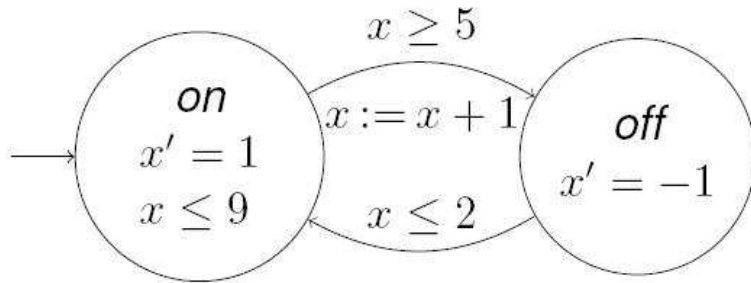


图 7 水箱

§2.8 Petri 网

有问题的 Petri 网

四元组

$$\langle P, T, F, M_0 \rangle$$

其中

- $P = \{s_0, s_1, s_2, t_0, t_1, t_2\}$
- $T = \{u_0, u_1, u_2, v_0, v_1, v_2\}$
- $F =$

$$\{(s_0, u_0), (s_0, v_1), (s_1, u_1), (s_2, u_2)\} \cup$$

$$\{(t_0, v_0), (t_0, u_1), (t_1, v_1), (t_2, v_2)\} \cup$$

$$\{(u_0, s_1), (u_1, s_2), (u_2, s_0), (u_2, t_0)\} \cup$$

$$\{(v_0, t_1), (v_1, t_2), (v_2, t_0), (v_2, s_0)\}$$
- $M_0(s) = 1$ 若 $s \in \{s_0, t_0\}$, 否则 $M_0(s) = 0$ 。

§2.9 通信协议

通信协议 1 (ABT)

Sender

状态	输入	输出	下一状态
q_0		mesg0	q_1
q_1	ack1		q_0
q_1	ack0		q_2
q_2		mesg1	q_3
q_3	ack0		q_5
q_3	ack1		q_4
q_4		mesg0	q_1
q_5		mesg1	q_3

Receiver

状态	输入	输出	下一状态
q_0	mesg1		q_1
q_0	mesg0		q_2
q_1		ack1	q_3
q_2		ack0	q_0
q_3	mesg0		q_4
q_3	mesg1		q_5
q_4		ack0	q_0
q_5		ack1	q_3

通信协议 2

通信单元 $A = \langle Q_1, M_1, \Delta_1, s_0 \rangle$:

- $Q_1 = \{s_0, s_1, s_2, s_3\}$
 - $M_1 = \{m_1, m_2 \mid m_1, m_2 \in \langle \{0, 1, 2, 3\}, 2 \rangle\}$
 - $\Delta_1 = \{$
 - $(s_0, m_1!1, s_0), (s_0, m_1!2, s_0),$
 - $(s_0, m_2?0, s_0), (s_0, m_2?1, s_1),$
 - $(s_0, m_2?2, s_2), (s_0, m_2?3, s_3),$
 - $(s_1, m_1!2, s_1), (s_1, m_1!3, s_1),$
 - $(s_1, m_2?0, s_0), (s_1, m_2?1, s_1),$
 - $(s_1, m_2?2, s_2), (s_1, m_2?3, s_3),$
 - $(s_2, m_1!3, s_2), (s_2, m_1!0, s_2),$
 - $(s_2, m_2?0, s_0), (s_2, m_2?1, s_1),$
 - $(s_2, m_2?2, s_2), (s_2, m_2?3, s_3),$
 - $(s_3, m_1!0, s_3), (s_3, m_1!1, s_3),$
 - $(s_3, m_2?0, s_0), (s_3, m_2?1, s_1),$
 - $(s_3, m_2?2, s_2), (s_3, m_2?3, s_3)$
- } .

通信单元 $B = \langle Q_2, M_2, \Delta_2, t_0 \rangle$:

- $Q_2 = \{t_0, t_1, t_2, t_3\}$
- $M_2 = \{m_1, m_2 \mid m_1, m_2 \in \langle \{0, 1, 2, 3\}, 2 \rangle\}$
- $\Delta_2 = \{$

$$\begin{aligned}
& (t_0, m_2!0, t_0), (t_0, m_1?0, t_0), \\
& (t_0, m_1?1, t_1), (t_0, m_1?2, t_0), (t_0, m_1?3, t_0), \\
& (t_1, m_2!1, t_1), (t_1, m_1?0, t_1), \\
& (t_1, m_1?1, t_1), (t_1, m_1?2, t_2), (t_1, m_1?3, t_1), \\
& (t_2, m_2!2, t_2), (t_2, m_1?0, t_2), \\
& (t_2, m_1?1, t_2), (t_2, m_1?2, t_2), (t_2, m_1?3, t_3), \\
& (t_3, m_2!3, t_3), (t_3, m_1?0, t_0), \\
& (t_3, m_1?1, t_3), (t_3, m_1?2, t_3), (t_3, m_1?3, t_3) \\
& \}
\end{aligned}$$

有限状态变量与自动机

$m \in \{0, 1, 2\}$

可以表示为:

$B = \langle Q, M, \Delta, q_0 \rangle$:

- $Q = \{q_0, q_1, q_2\}$
- $M = \{mi, mo \mid mi, mo \in \{0, 1, 2, r\}, 1\}$
- $\Delta = \{$

$$\begin{aligned}
& (q_0, mi?0, q_0), (q_0, mi?1, q_1), (q_0, mi?2, q_2), \\
& (q_0, mi?r, r_0), (r_0, mo!0, q_0), \\
& (q_1, mi?0, q_0), (q_1, mi?1, q_1), (q_1, mi?2, q_2), \\
& (q_1, mi?r, r_1), (r_1, mo!1, q_1), \\
& (q_2, mi?0, q_0), (q_2, mi?1, q_1), (q_2, mi?2, q_2), \\
& (q_2, mi?r, r_2), (r_2, mo!2, q_2), \\
& \}
\end{aligned}$$

$(q, m = 1, q')$

对应

$(q, mi!1, q')$

$(q, a = m, q')$

对应

$(q, mi!r, q_1)$

$(q_1, mo?0, q_{10}) (q_1, mo?1, q_{11}) (q_1, mo?2, q_{12})$

$(q_{10}, ai!0, q') (q_{11}, ai!1, q') (q_{12}, ai!2, q')$

$(q, a == m, q')$

对应

$(q, ai!r, q_1)$

$(q_1, mi!r, q_2)$

$(q_2, ao?0, q_{20}) (q_2, ao?1, q_{21}) (q_2, ao?2, q_{22})$

$(q_{20}, mo?0, q') (q_{20}, mo?1, q^*) (q_{20}, mo?2, q^*)$

$(q_{21}, mo?1, q') (q_{21}, mo?0, q^*) (q_{21}, mo?2, q^*)$

$(q_{22}, mo?2, q') (q_{22}, mo?0, q^*) (q_{22}, mo?1, q^*)$