Process Algebra with Guards. Combining Hoare Logic and Process Algebra

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Process Algebra with Guards: Combining Hoare Logic with Process Algebra

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Abstract. We extend process algebra with guards, comparable to the guards in guarded commands or conditions in common programming constructs such as 'if – then – else – fi' and 'while – do – od'.

The extended language is provided with an operational semantics based on transitions between pairs of a process and a (data-)state. The data-states are given by a data environment that also defines in which data-states guards hold and how atomic actions (non-deterministically) transform these states. The operational semantics is studied modulo strong bisimulation equivalence. For basic process algebra (without operators for parallelism) we present a small axiom system that is complete with respect to a general class of data environments. Given a particular data environment \( \mathcal{S} \) we add three axioms to this system, which is then again complete, provided weakest preconditions are expressible and \( \mathcal{S} \) is sufficiently deterministic.

Then we study process algebra with parallelism and guards. A two phase-calculus is provided that makes it possible to prove identities between parallel processes. Also this calculus is complete. In the last section we show that partial correctness formulas can easily be expressed in this setting. We use process algebra with guards to prove the soundness of a Hoare logic for linear processes by translating proofs in Hoare logic into proofs in process algebra.
1. Introduction

Hoare logic has been introduced in 1969 to prove correctness of programs [Hoa69]. Since then it has been applied to many problems, and it has been thoroughly studied (see [Apt81, Apt84] for an overview). In Hoare logic a program is considered to be a state transformer; the initial state is transformed to a final state. The correctness of a program is expressed by pre- and post-conditions.

More recently processes, where a process is the behaviour of a system, have attracted attention. This has led to several process calculi (CCS [Mil80, Mil89], CSP [Hoa85], ACP [BeK84a, BaW90] and Meije [AuB84]). In these calculi correctness is often expressed by equations saying that a specification and an implementation are equivalent in some sense. These equivalences are mainly based on observations: two processes are equivalent if some observer cannot distinguish between the two. A classification of process equivalences has been described in [Gla90, Gla93].

It seems a natural and useful question how Hoare logic and process algebra can be integrated. In this paper we provide an answer in two steps. First we extend process algebra with guards. Depending on the state, a guard can either be transparent such that it can be passed, or it can block and prevent subsequent processes from being executed. Typical for our approach is that a guard itself represents a process. With this construct we can easily express the guarded commands of Dijkstra [Dij76] and the guards occurring in several languages such as LOTOS [ISO87] and CRL [SPE90]. A nice property of the guards in our framework is that they constitute a Boolean algebra.

Using guards a partial correctness formula

\[ \{ \alpha \} p \{ \beta \} \]

with \( \alpha, \beta \) guards and \( p \) representing some process can be expressed by the algebraic equation

\[ \alpha p = \alpha p \beta \]

saying that if process \( p \) starts in a state where the guard \( \alpha \) holds, then it follows that the guard \( \beta \) holds when \( p \) terminates. As far as we know such equations modelling partial correctness formulas were first given by Manes and Arbib [MaA86].

We provide process terms (with guards) with an operational semantics involving state transformations. This semantics is based on transitions between configurations \((p, s)\) where \( p \) is a process term and \( s \) is the state. To avoid confusion between ‘state’ and ‘configuration’ (also often called state in process algebra) we consequently use the term \textit{data-state} instead of ‘state’. We assume that data-states are given by some \textit{data environment} that also prescribes in which data-states guards hold and how atomic actions (non-deterministically) transform data-states.

We study the operational semantics modulo strong bisimulation equivalence [Par81] and we come up with several axiomatisations. In the case of Basic Process Algebra (BPA) with the standard operators + (choice) and \( \cdot \) (sequential composition), termination constants \((\delta, \epsilon)\) and guards we present two axiom systems, \( \text{BPA}_G^\delta \) and \( \text{BPA}_G(\mathcal{F}) \). The system \( \text{BPA}_G^\delta \) is complete for finite processes with respect to a general class of data environments. It contains three simple and one somewhat more involved axiom besides the nine that are standard for BPA.
with termination constants. The axioms of BPA\(^4\) enable us to derive general facts about processes with guards that do not depend on a particular data environment.

The axiom system BPA\(G(\mathcal{S})\) applies when one wants to prove equivalences between processes for a particular data environment \(\mathcal{S}\). This axiom system is defined only if weakest preconditions are expressible and \(\mathcal{S}\) is sufficiently deterministic. It contains the axioms of BPA\(^4\) together with three new axiom schemes that depend on \(\mathcal{S}\). As an example we use BPA\(G(\mathcal{S})\) to prove the correctness of a well-known small program in a completely algebraic manner.

Parallel operators fit easily in the process algebra framework. In Hoare logic, however, parallelism turns out to be rather intricate; proof rules for parallel operators are often substantial [OwG76, Lam80, Sti88]. In our setup we cannot completely avoid the difficulties caused by parallel operators in Hoare logic, but we can deal with them in a simple algebraic way. We introduce a new set of axioms, called ACP\(_G\) that enables us to rewrite every process term to a term without parallel operators. Then using BPA\(^4\) or BPA\(G(\mathcal{S})\) we can verify the equivalences we are interested in. We apply these techniques to an example.

In the last section of this paper we show that process algebra with guards can indeed be used to verify partial correctness formulas, even in a setting with parallelism. Furthermore we apply BPA\(G(\mathcal{S})\) to show soundness of a Hoare logic for process algebra with linear processes [Pon91]. The proof uses a canonical translation of proofs in Hoare logic into proofs in process algebra.

2. Basic Process Algebra with Guards

In this section we extend the basic theory BPA (Basic Process Algebra, see e.g. [BeK84b, BaW90]) with guards. These guards are comparable to those in the guarded commands of Dijkstra [Dij76], or to the conditions in programming constructs as if - then - else - fi and while - do - od. We call this extension BPA\(_G\) (BPA with Guards).

2.1. Signature and Axioms

The theory of BPA\(_G\) has two parameters: a set of atomic actions and a set of atomic guards. Atomic actions represent the basic activities that processes can perform, such as reading input, incrementing counters and so forth. Guards represent constructs that (relative to a structure defining their interpretation) are either transparent such that they can be passed, or block and prevent subsequent processes from being executed.

Let \(A\) be a set of atomic actions with typical elements \(a, b, \ldots\). For each atomic action \(a\) the signature of BPA\(_G\), denoted as \(\Sigma(BPA_G)\), contains an identically named constant \(a\). Let \(G_{at}\) be a set of atomic guards disjoint with \(A\), and also disjoint with \(\{\delta, e\}\). We extend \(G_{at}\) to the set \(G\) of basic guards with typical elements \(\phi, \psi, \ldots\) where basic guards are defined by the following syntax:

\[
\phi ::= \delta \mid e \mid \neg \phi \mid \psi \in G_{at}.
\]

In particular the process algebra constants \(\delta\) and \(e\) are considered as basic guards: \(\delta\) is the guard that always blocks, and \(e\) is the guard that can always be passed. Furthermore \(\neg\) is the negation operator on basic guards. For each basic guard \(\phi\) the signature \(\Sigma(BPA_G)\) contains a constant \(\phi\). We also have the binary infix
constants: 
\[ a \quad \text{for any atomic action } a \in A \]
\[ \phi \quad \text{for any basic guard } \phi \in G \]

binary operators:
\[ + \quad \text{alternative composition (sum)} \]
\[ \cdot \quad \text{sequential composition (product)} \]

Fig. 1. The signature \( \Sigma(\text{BPA}_G) \).

operators \( + \) (alternative composition) and \( \cdot \) (sequential composition) available. We summarise the signature \( \Sigma(\text{BPA}_G) \) in Fig. 1.

Example 2.1. The addition of guards to process algebra brings it far closer to existing specification and programming languages. This can be seen by modelling an imperative language in process algebra with guards. The actions of process algebra represent assignments, which have the form

\[ [x := t], \]

where \( t \) is some expression and \( x \) is a variable. In order to describe the semantics of these assignments we must use some kind of store for the value of \( x \). Generally, this is represented by a valuation that maps variables to values. In sequential programming languages this valuation is part of the 'state' of a program. As the word 'state' is also commonly used in process algebra with a close but different meaning, we systematically use the word 'data-state'.

The data-state can influence the course of action of a program or process. Guards are used to describe this. They block for some, and are transparent for other data states. In the setting of this example, guards have the form:

\[ (t = u) \]

with the interpretation that \( (t = u) \) holds in some valuation iff \( t \) and \( u \) represent the same value. Now the conditional programming construct

\[
\text{if } t = u \text{ then } x := t \text{ else } \text{skip fi}
\]

can be translated into a process term in the language of \( \text{BPA}_G \) by

\[ (t = u) \cdot [x := t] + \neg(t = u) \cdot \epsilon \]

where \( \epsilon \) is the special guard (process) that always holds.

In this paper we introduce several axiom systems for reasoning on an algebraic level about the behaviour of process terms containing guards. A typical example of this type of reasoning is expressed by the law

\[ x \cdot \epsilon = x \]

(where \( x \) ranges over process terms) saying that the always successful guard can be omitted in sequential composition. This law implies that the process term above equals \( (t = u) \cdot [x := t] + \neg(t = u) \cdot \epsilon \). For another example consider the law

\[ \alpha \cdot (x + y) = \alpha \cdot x + \alpha \cdot y \]

where \( \alpha \) ranges over guards. This second law expresses that the moment of evaluation of a guard and the moment of choice are interchangeable.

Remark 2.2. The special constants \( \delta \) and \( \epsilon \) are already well-known in process algebra: \( \delta \) (inaction or deadlock) represents the process that cannot perform any
activity and prevents subsequent processes from being executed; $\epsilon$ denotes a process that can do nothing but terminate and is called the empty process (see e.g. Baeten and Weijland [BaW90]).

Throughout this text let $V = \{x, y, z, \ldots\}$ be a set of variables. Process terms, or shortly terms, over $\Sigma(BPA_\delta)$ are constructed from the variables in $V$ and the elements of $\Sigma(BPA_\delta)$. In terms the function symbol $\cdot$ is generally left out, and brackets are omitted according to the convention that $\cdot$ binds stronger than $\mp$. The symbol $\equiv$ is used to denote syntactic equivalence (modulo associativity) between terms. Finally, letters $t, t', \ldots$ range over open terms and $p, q, r, \ldots$ over closed terms.

In the sequel results are often proved by reasoning on the structure of process terms. In order to give some general definitions, let the symbol $\Sigma$ range over all signatures we consider in this paper. Any such signature $\Sigma$ always extends the signature $\Sigma(BPA_\delta)$ defined above. Terms over $\Sigma$ are constructed in the usual way and may contain variables from $V$. We define two elementary notions:

**Definition 2.3.** Let $\Gamma(\Sigma)$ denote some axiom system defined over a signature $\Sigma$ and let $t, t'$ be terms over $\Sigma$.

1. $t$ and $t'$ are **provably equal** in $\Gamma(\Sigma)$, notation
   \[ \Gamma(\Sigma) \vdash t \equiv t' \]
   iff there exists a proof of $t = t'$ using the axioms of $\Gamma(\Sigma)$ and the usual inference rules for equality (stating that $'='$ is a congruence relation),

2. $t$ is a **(provable) summand** of $t'$ in $\Gamma(\Sigma)$, notation
   \[ \Gamma(\Sigma) \vdash t \subseteq t' \]
   iff $\Gamma(\Sigma) \vdash t + t' = t'$. We write $t' \supseteq t$ for $t \subseteq t'$. The relation $\subseteq$ is called summand inclusion.

In proofs we adopt the convention to write $t = t'$ instead of $\Gamma(\Sigma) \vdash t \equiv t'$ and $t \neq t'$ instead of $\Gamma(\Sigma) \not\vdash t = t'$ and a similar convention with respect to summand inclusion.

The axioms presented in Fig. 2 constitute the axiom system $BPA_6^4$. In this figure $\phi$ ranges over $G$ and $a$ over $A$. These axioms describe the basic identities between terms over $\Sigma(BPA_\delta)$. The operator $\mp$ is commutative, associative and idempotent (A1 – A3). The operator $\cdot$ right-distributes over $\mp$ and is associative (A4, A5). Note that left distributivity of $\cdot$ over $\mp$ is absent. Furthermore $\delta$ behaves as the neutral element for $\mp$, and $\epsilon$ as the neutral element for $\cdot$. (A6 – A9). The axioms A1 – A9 form the system $BPA_{6e}$ as described in e.g. [BaW90].

The axioms G1 – G3 are new in process algebra and describe the expected identities between guards. G1 and G2 express that a basic guard always behaves dually to its negation: $\phi$ holds in a data-state $s$ iff $\neg \phi$ does not and vice versa. The axiom G3 states that $\mp$ does not change the interpretation of a basic guard $\phi$. It does not matter whether the choice is exercised before or after the evaluation of $\phi$. Notice the $BPA_{6e}$-derivability for the $\delta$ and $e$-instances of G3. The last new axiom G4 can be explained as follows: the process $a(\phi x + \neg \phi y)$, where $a$ is an atomic action, behaves either like $ax$ or $ay$, depending on the data-state resulting from the execution of $a$. As a consequence its behaviour is a summand of $ax + ay$.

The $a$ in this axiom may not be replaced by a larger process term. If it is for instance replaced by the term $a \cdot b$ then after $a$ has happened, it is in general
possible to execute \( b \) and either arrive in a data-state where \( \phi \) holds, or arrive in a data-state where \( \neg \phi \) holds (\( b \) can affect the data-state in a nondeterministic manner). Neither \( abx \) nor \( aby \) covers this behaviour. Hence \( ab(\phi x + \neg \phi y) \) need not be a summand of \( abx + aby \). The axiom G4 is not derivable from the first three 'guard'-axioms. The superscript 4 in BPA\(_G^4\) expresses that there are four axioms referring to guards. We do not always consider all guard axioms. In particular the system BPA\(_G^3\), containing all BPA\(_G^4\)-axioms except G4 plays an important role in this paper.

**Example 2.4.** We illustrate the use of the BPA\(_G^3\)-axioms by showing that if for two terms \( t \) and \( t' \) over \( \Sigma(BPA_G) \) we have BPA\(_G^3\) \( \vdash t + t' = \delta \), then also BPA\(_G^3\) \( \vdash t = \delta \):

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{BPA}_G^3 \vdash t & = t + \delta \quad \text{(by A6)} \\
& = t + t + t' \quad \text{(by assumption)} \\
& = t + t' \quad \text{(by A3)} \\
& = \delta \quad \text{(by assumption)}. & \Box
\end{align*}
\]

We now give a result expressing some useful properties of basic guards, in which the axiom G4 is not used. Note clause \((v)\), which expresses that the sequential composition is commutative for basic guards.

**Lemma 2.5.** Let \( \phi, \psi \in G \). The following identities are derivable in BPA\(_G^3\):

\[
\begin{align*}
(i) \quad \neg \delta &= \epsilon, \\
(ii) \quad \neg \epsilon &= \delta, \\
(iii) \quad \neg \neg \phi &= \phi, \\
(iv) \quad \phi \psi \neg \phi &= \delta, \\
(v) \quad \psi \phi &= \psi \phi.
\end{align*}
\]

**Proof.** In the proofs of \((i)\) and \((ii)\) the axiom G3 is also not used.

\[
\begin{align*}
(i) \quad \neg \delta &= \delta + \neg \delta \\
&= \epsilon. \\
(ii) \quad \neg \epsilon &= \epsilon \cdot \neg \epsilon \\
&= \delta.
\end{align*}
\]

In the proof of \((iv)\) we use \( t + t' = \delta \implies t = \delta \) (see Example 2.4). In \((v)\) we use \( \neg \phi \psi \phi = \delta \), which is a direct consequence of \((iii)\) and \((iv)\).
(iii) \( \neg \phi = (\phi + \neg \phi) \neg \phi \)

\[ = \phi \neg \phi + \delta \]

\[ = \phi \neg \phi + \phi \neg \phi \]

\[ = \phi (\neg \phi + \phi \neg \phi) \]

\[ = \phi. \]

(iv) \( \delta = \phi \neg \phi \)

\[ = \phi (\psi + \neg \psi) \neg \phi \]

\[ = \phi \psi - \phi + \phi \neg \psi - \phi \]

\[ \implies \phi \psi - \phi = \delta. \]

(v) \( \phi \psi = \phi \psi (\phi + \neg \phi) \)

\[ = \phi \psi \phi + \phi \psi \neg \phi \]

\[ = \phi \psi \phi + \neg \phi \psi \phi \]

\[ = (\phi + \neg \phi) \psi \phi \]

\[ = \psi \phi. \]

Up till now we only defined 'atomic' and 'basic' guards.

**Definition 2.6.** A guard \( \alpha \) over \( \Sigma(BPA_G) \) has the following syntax

\[ \alpha ::= \alpha + \alpha | \alpha \cdot \alpha | \phi \in G. \]

Let the symbols \( \alpha, \beta, \ldots \) range over guards. On guards the operators + and \( \cdot \) correspond to the Boolean operators \( \lor \) and \( \land \), respectively. Let \( \phi, \psi \in G \), then the guard \( \phi + \psi \) holds in a data-state \( s \) whenever \( \phi \) or \( \psi \) holds in \( s \). The guard \( \phi \psi \) holds in \( s \) iff both \( \phi \) and \( \psi \) hold in \( s \). In order to have the Boolean operator \( \neg \) on guards, we introduce the abbreviations

\[ \neg (\alpha \beta) \text{ for } \neg \alpha + \neg \beta, \]

\[ \neg (\alpha + \beta) \text{ for } \neg \alpha \beta. \]

It is not hard to prove that all identities on basic guards that are derivable in BPA\(^G_3\) (or BPA\(^G_4\)), are derivable in BPA\(^G_3\) (BPA\(^G_4\), respectively) for all guards:

**Theorem 2.7.** Let \( \alpha \) be a guard over \( \Sigma(BPA_G) \), then the following identities are derivable in BPA\(^G_3\) (cf. G1 - G3):

(i) \( \alpha \cdot \neg \alpha = \delta \),

(ii) \( \alpha + \neg \alpha = e \),

(iii) \( \alpha (x + y) = \alpha \cdot x + \alpha \cdot y \).

The following identity is derivable in BPA\(^G_4\) (cf. G4):

(iv) \( a(\alpha \cdot x + \neg \alpha \cdot y) \subseteq ax + ay \)

where \( a \in A \).

Moreover, restricting the signature \( \Sigma(BPA_G) \) to terms without atomic actions, the axiom system BPA\(^G_3\) constitutes a Boolean algebra. According to [Sio64], the following five equations form an equational basis for a Boolean algebra \( (G_{at}, +, \cdot, \neg) \):

(B1) \( \alpha \beta = \beta \alpha \)

(B2) \( \alpha(\beta + \gamma) = \alpha \beta + \alpha \gamma \)

(B3) \( \alpha + \beta \neg \beta = \alpha \)

(B4) \( \alpha(\beta + \neg \beta) = \alpha \)

(B5) \( \alpha + (\beta + \neg \beta) = \beta + \neg \beta. \)

The only equation here that does not immediately follow from BPA\(^G_3\) is B5:
\[\alpha + (\beta + \neg \beta) = \alpha + \epsilon = \alpha + (\alpha + \neg \alpha) = (\alpha + \alpha) + \neg \alpha = \alpha + \neg \alpha = \epsilon = \beta + \neg \beta.\]

### 2.2. Operational Semantics and Soundness

In process algebra closed process terms are often related to (labelled) transition systems, modelling their possible behaviour.

**Definition 2.8.** A labelled transition system \(\mathcal{A}\) is a tuple \(\langle S_{\mathcal{A}}, A_{\mathcal{A}}, \rightarrow_{\mathcal{A}}, s_{\mathcal{A}} \rangle\) where

- \(S_{\mathcal{A}}\) is a set of states,
- \(A_{\mathcal{A}}\) is a set of labels,
- \(\rightarrow_{\mathcal{A}} \subseteq S_{\mathcal{A}} \times A_{\mathcal{A}} \times S_{\mathcal{A}}\) is the transition relation, and
- \(s_{\mathcal{A}} \in S_{\mathcal{A}}\) is the initial state.

Elements \((s, a, t) \in \rightarrow_{\mathcal{A}}\) are generally written as \(s \xrightarrow{a} t\).

Contrary to the traditional approach in process algebra, we provide an operational semantics that is based on data-state transformations and the interpretation of guards. The operational meaning of a process term is defined by a transition system, where the states of the transition system are configurations, i.e., pairs of a process term and a data-state. We adopt an abstract view and assume that data-states are given by a set \(S\). Atomic actions are considered as non-deterministic data-state transformers. This is modelled by a function \(\text{effect}\) that, given some atomic action \(a\) and a data-state \(s\), returns the data-states which may result from the execution of \(a\) in \(s\) (see also [BKT85, BaB88]; in [BaB88] the state operator is introduced which provides an alternative way to handle processes operating on data-states). We demand that the function \(\text{effect}\) never returns the empty set, ensuring that an atomic action can always be executed. We use guards to prevent actions from happening in certain data-states. Finally the interpretation of guards is given by a predicate \(\text{test}\) that determines whether an atomic guard holds in some data-state.

**Definition 2.9.** A data environment \(\mathcal{D}\) over a set \(A\) of atomic actions and a set \(G_{\mathcal{D}}\) of atomic guards is a triple \(\langle S, \text{effect}, \text{test} \rangle\) where

- \(S\) is a non-empty set of data-states,
- \(\text{effect} : S \times A \rightarrow 2^S \setminus \{\emptyset\}\) defines the data-state transformations associated with atomic actions,
- \(\text{test} \subseteq G_{\mathcal{D}} \times S\) defines the interpretation of atomic guards.

Observe that the function \(\text{effect}\) possibly introduces non-determinism in data-state transformations. Whenever \(\text{test}(\phi, s)\) holds, this denotes that in data-state \(s\) the atomic guard \(\phi\) may be passed. In this case we say that \(\phi\) holds in \(s\). In order to interpret basic guards, we extend the predicate \(\text{test}\) in the obvious way.

**Definition 2.10.** Let \(\langle S, \text{effect}, \text{test} \rangle\) be some data environment. We extend the domain of \(\text{test}\) to \(G \times S\) as follows:

- For all \(s \in S\): \(\text{test}(\epsilon, s)\) holds and \(\text{test}(\delta, s)\) does not hold,
Process Algebra with Guards

\[
\begin{align*}
    a \in A & \quad (a, s) \xrightarrow{a} (e, s') & \text{if } s' \in \text{effect}(a, s) \\
    \phi \in G & \quad (\phi, s) \xrightarrow{\phi} (\delta, s) & \text{if } \text{test}(\phi, s) \\
    + & \quad (x, s) \xrightarrow{a} (x', s') & (y, s) \xrightarrow{a} (y', s') \\
    & \quad (x + y, s) \xrightarrow{a} (x', s') & (x + y, s) \xrightarrow{a} (y', s') \\
    . & \quad (x, s) \xrightarrow{a} (x', s') & (xy, s) \xrightarrow{a} (x'y, s') \\
    & \quad (xy, s) \xrightarrow{a} (x'y, s') & (xy, s) \xrightarrow{a} (y', s''')
\end{align*}
\]

Fig. 3. Transition rules for \(\Sigma(BPA_G)\) \(\{a \in A, \phi \in G\}\).

- For all \(s \in S\) and \(\phi \in G\): \(\text{test}(\neg \phi, s)\) holds iff \(\text{test}(\phi, s)\) does not hold. \(\Box\)

Let \(\mathcal{S} = \langle S, \text{effect}, \text{test} \rangle\) be some data environment over \(A\) and \(G_{df}\). We give an operational semantics in the style of Plotkin [Plo81]. The behaviour of a process \(p\) with some initial data-state \(s \in S\) starts in the configuration \((p, s)\):

**Definition 2.11.** Let \(\Sigma\) be some signature and \(S\) a set of data-states. A configuration \((p, s)\) over \((\Sigma, S)\) is a pair containing a closed term \(p\) over \(\Sigma\) and a data-state \(s \in S\). The set of all configurations over \((\Sigma, S)\) is denoted by \(C(\Sigma, S)\).

Let \(\sqrt{\phi} \in A\) be a special symbol which we use to represent successful termination, and

\[
A_{\sqrt{\phi}} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} A \cup \{\sqrt{\phi}\}.
\]

The rules in Fig. 3, where the label \(a\) ranges over \(A_{\sqrt{\phi}}\) and \(\phi\) over \(G\), determine the transition relation \(\longrightarrow_{\Sigma(BPA_G), \mathcal{S}}\) that contains exactly all derivable transitions between the configurations over \((\Sigma(BPA_G), S)\). The idea is that for \(a \in A\), the transition \((p, s) \xrightarrow{a} (p', s')\) expresses that by executing \(a\), the process \(p\) in data-state \(s\) can evolve into \(p'\) in data-state \(s'\). In this case we have \(s' \in \text{effect}(a, s)\) and the configuration \((p', s')\) represents what remains to be executed. The transition \((p, s) \xrightarrow{\phi} (p', s')\) expresses that the process \(p\) in data-state \(s\) can terminate successfully. A basic guard \(\phi\) can terminate successfully in data-state \(s\) if \(\text{test}(\phi, s)\) holds, which is denoted by the transition \((\phi, s) \xrightarrow{\phi} (\delta, s)\) in Fig. 3. The configuration \((\delta, s)\) has no outgoing transitions, which expresses that no further activity is possible ('inaction' or 'deadlock').

In the case of \(BPA_G\) we define

\[
\mathcal{A}(p, s) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \langle C(\Sigma(BPA_G), S), A_{\sqrt{\phi}}, \longrightarrow_{\Sigma(BPA_G), \mathcal{S}}, (p, s) \rangle.
\]

**Example 2.12.** Consider the data environment \(\langle \{s_0, s_1, s_2, s_3\}, \text{effect}, \text{test} \rangle\) and the following partially depicted transition system \(\mathcal{A}(a + b, \xi c, s_0)\) where the initial state is marked with a little arrow:
The (implicit) information about the function \( \text{effect} \) and the predicate \( \text{test} \) present in this transition system tells us that in this data environment apparently

\[
\text{effect}(a, s_0) = \{s_1\} \quad \text{and} \quad \text{effect}(b, s_0) = \{s_2, s_3\}
\]
\[
\text{test}(\phi, s_0), \text{test}(\neg \xi, s_0), \text{test}(\neg \psi, s_2) \quad \text{and} \quad \text{test}(\psi, s_3).
\]

Consider the following (partially depicted) transition systems \( \mathcal{A}(a + ae, s) \) and \( \mathcal{A}(a, s) \) over some data environment satisfying \( \text{effect}(a, s) = \{s'\} \).

Observe that the transition system \( \mathcal{A}(a + ae, s) \) is shaped as two transition systems for \( \mathcal{A}(a, s) \). With respect to operational behaviour it does not matter whether the \( a \)-summand or the \( ae \)-summand is executed. Therefore we would like to consider both transition systems as equivalent. This can be achieved by identifying bisimilar configurations (see [Par81]), as bisimilarity is the coarsest equivalence that respects the operational characteristics of a transition system [Vaa89]. Following the traditional approach in semantics based on data-state transformations, processes with different data-states in their configurations are not considered as equivalent (see e.g. [Man74]). Therefore we adapt the standard notion of bisimilarity in the following way:

**Definition 2.13.** Let \( \Sigma \) be a signature, \( \mathcal{S} \) a data environment with data-state space \( S \) and \( \rightarrow_{\Sigma, \mathcal{S}} \) a transition relation over \( C(\Sigma, S) \).

- A binary relation \( R \subseteq C(\Sigma, S) \times C(\Sigma, S) \) is an \( \mathcal{S} \)-bisimulation iff \( R \) satisfies the transfer property, i.e. for all \((p, s), (q, s) \in C(\Sigma, S)\) with \((p, s)R(q, s)\):

  1. Whenever \((p, s) \rightarrow_{\Sigma, \mathcal{S}} (p', s')\) for some \( a \) and \((p', s')\), then, for some \( q' \), also \((q, s) \rightarrow_{\Sigma, \mathcal{S}} (q', s')\) and \((p', s')R(q', s')\),
2. Conversely, whenever \((q, s) \xrightarrow{a} \Sigma,\phi (q', s')\) for some \(a\) and \((q', s')\), then, for some \(p'\), also \((p, s) \xrightarrow{a} \Sigma,\phi (p', s')\) and \((p', s')R(q', s')\).

- A configuration \((p, s) \in C(\Sigma, S)\) is \(\mathcal{S}\)-bisimilar with a configuration \((q, s') \in C(\Sigma, S)\), notation

\[ (p, s) \equiv_{\Sigma,\phi} (q, s') \]

iff \(s = s'\) and there is an \(\mathcal{S}\)-bisimulation containing the pair \(((p, s), (q, s'))\) (note the equality of the data-states!).

- A transition system \(\mathcal{A}(p, s) = \langle C(\Sigma, S), A, \Sigma,\phi, (p, s) \rangle\) is \(\mathcal{S}\)-bisimilar with a transition system \(\mathcal{A}(q, s') = \langle C(\Sigma, S), A, \Sigma,\phi, (q, s') \rangle\), notation

\[ \mathcal{A}(p, s) \equiv_{\mathcal{S}} \mathcal{A}(q, s') \]

iff \((p, s) \equiv_{\Sigma,\phi} (q, s')\).

- Two closed terms \(p, q\) over \(\Sigma\) are \(\mathcal{S}\)-bisimilar, notation

\[ p \equiv_{\mathcal{S}} q \]

iff \(\mathcal{A}(p, s) \equiv_{\mathcal{S}} \mathcal{A}(q, s)\) for all \(s \in S\).

We introduced the symbol \(\equiv_{\mathcal{S}}\) instead of the more consistent symbol \(\equiv_{\Sigma,\phi}\) to avoid lengthy notation. We take care that \(\Sigma\) is known from the context when we use \(\equiv_{\Sigma,\phi}\). Note that the symbol \(\equiv_{\mathcal{S}}\) is also overloaded in another way. It denotes either a relation between configurations, between transition systems or between closed terms.

**Lemma 2.14.** For any data environment \(\mathcal{S}\) the relation \(\equiv_{\mathcal{S}}\) between closed terms over \(\Sigma(BPA_G)\) is a congruence with respect to the operators of \(\Sigma(BPA_G)\).

**Proof.** Standard. \(\square\)

Moreover, it is not hard to prove that \(BPA_G\) is a sound axiom system with respect to \(\mathcal{S}\)-bisimulation equivalence for any data environment \(\mathcal{S}\).

**Theorem 2.15.** Let \(p, q\) be closed terms over \(\Sigma(BPA_G)\). If \(BPA_G \vdash p = q\) then \(p \equiv_{\mathcal{S}} q\) for any data environment \(\mathcal{S}\).

**Proof.** The relation \(\equiv_{\mathcal{S}}\) between the closed terms over \(\Sigma(BPA_G)\) is a congruence and hence respects the inference rules for equality. We have to show that all axioms are valid. As an example we prove this for G4.

Assume that \(\mathcal{S} = \langle S, \text{effect}, \text{test} \rangle, a \in A, \phi \in G\) and \(p, q\) are closed process terms over \(\Sigma(BPA_G)\). We have to show \((ap + aq + a(\phi p + \neg \phi q), s) \equiv_{\mathcal{S}} (ap + aq, s)\) for all \(s \in S\). We define the relation \(R\) as follows:

\[ R \overset{\text{def}}{=} \text{Id} \cup \{(ap + aq + a(\phi p + \neg \phi q), s), (ap + aq, s)\} \mid s \in S\}
\]

where \(\text{Id}\) is the identity relation on \(C(\Sigma(BPA_G), S)\). In the standard way it follows that \(R\) is an \(\mathcal{S}\)-bisimulation satisfying

\[ (ap + aq + a(\phi p + \neg \phi q), s)R(ap + aq, s) \]

for all \(s \in S\). \(\square\)
2.3. Completeness

In this section we show that the axiom system \( \text{BPA}_G^4 \) is complete in the following general sense. Let \( p, q \) be closed terms over \( \Sigma(\text{BPA}_G) \). If for all data environments \( \mathcal{S} \) we have \( p \equiv \mathcal{S} q \), then \( \text{BPA}_G^4 \vdash p = q \). So completeness says that the axioms of \( \text{BPA}_G^4 \) are sufficiently strong to prove all identities between closed terms over \( \Sigma(\text{BPA}_G) \) that are valid in all data environments, and that \( \mathcal{S} \)-bisimilarity between terms that cannot be proved in this way depends on the particular ingredients of \( \mathcal{S} \). If for example the atomic guard \( \phi \) holds in all the data-states of some data environment \( \mathcal{S} \), we have \( \phi \equiv \mathcal{S} \varepsilon \). Of course we cannot derive \( \text{BPA}_G^4 \vdash \phi = \varepsilon \), as \( \phi \) is not interpreted as \( \varepsilon \) in all possible data environments. Proving identities that are dependent on a particular data environment is the topic of the next section. Some of the results proved in this section concern the axiom system \( \text{BPA}_G^4 \) (the system containing all axioms of \( \text{BPA}_G^4 \), except \( G4 \)). These can be reused in the completeness theorems on parallel processes in section 4.

All completeness results in this paper are proved according to the following strategy: define classes of basic terms such that

1. Any closed term can be proved equal to a unique basic term, and
2. If two basic terms are not provably equal (i.e., syntactically different), then one can find a data environment in which they are not bisimilar.

We introduce reference sets in order to define suitable basic terms.

**Definition 2.16. (Reference)**

1. Let \( p \) be a closed term over \( \Sigma(\text{BPA}_G) \). By \( \text{Ref}(p) \) we denote the set of atomic guards to which \( p \) makes reference:
   \[
   \text{Ref}(p) \overset{\text{def}}{=} \{ \phi \in \text{Gat} \mid \phi \text{ occurs (possibly negated) in } p \}. 
   \]
2. Any non-empty, finite subset of \( \text{Gat} \) is called a reference set. We use symbols \( R, R_1, R_2, \ldots \) to denote reference sets. For technical convenience we assume that the elements in reference sets are ordered.
3. Let \( R = \{ \phi_0, \ldots, \phi_n \} \) be some (ordered) reference set. A 'sequential' expression \( \psi_0 \ldots \psi_n \) is called a complete guard sequence over \( R \) iff for \( i = 0, \ldots, n \) we have that either \( \psi_i \equiv \phi_i \) or \( \psi_i \equiv \neg \phi_i \). Such sequences are abbreviated by symbols \( \hat{\phi}, \hat{\psi}, \ldots \) and we write \( R^{\circ} \) for the set of all complete guard sequences over \( R \).

We demonstrate two properties of reference sets by a simple observation and a lemma. Let \( R \) be some reference set. First observe that if \( \hat{\phi}, \hat{\psi} \in R^{\circ} \), then

\[
\text{BPA}_G^3 \vdash \hat{\phi} \cdot \hat{\psi} = \begin{cases} 
\hat{\phi} & \text{if } \hat{\phi} \equiv \hat{\psi}, \\
\hat{\delta} & \text{otherwise}.
\end{cases}
\]

This observation holds because \( R \) is ordered: if \( \{ \phi, \psi \} \) is an unordered reference set, we have by Lemma 2.5, for instance \( \text{BPA}_G^3 \vdash (\phi \psi)(\psi \phi) = \phi \psi \).

In order to denote terms in a convenient way we further use the \( \Sigma \)-notation: let \( I \) be some finite index set, then

\[
\sum_{i \in I} t_i \overset{\text{def}}{=} \begin{cases} 
\delta & \text{if } I = \emptyset, \\
t_{i_0} + \cdots + t_{i_n} & \text{if } I = \{i_0, \ldots, i_n\}.
\end{cases}
\]
Note that due to the axioms A1 and A2 the actual enumeration of the terms \( t_{ij} \) does not matter.

The following lemma establishes a second useful property.

**Lemma 2.17.** For any \( t \) over \( \Sigma(BPA_G) \) and reference set \( R \) we have

\[
BPA^3_G \vdash t = \sum_{\phi \in R^o} \phi t.
\]

**Proof.** By induction on the cardinality of \( R \):

1. \( R = \{ \phi \} \). In this case \( t = \varepsilon t = (\phi + \neg \phi)t = \phi t + \neg \phi t = \sum_{\phi \in R^o} \hat{\phi} t \).

2. \( R = \{ \phi_0, \ldots, \phi_{k+1} \} \). Let \( R_1 \overset{\text{def}}{=} R - \{ \phi_0 \} \). First applying the induction hypothesis we derive

\[
t = \sum_{\phi \in R_1^o} \hat{\phi} t
\]

Using reference sets, we introduce the following two classes of basic terms over \( \Sigma(BPA_G) \).

**Definition 2.18.** Let \( R \) be some reference set.

1. A closed term \( p \) is called **G-basic over** \( R \) iff

\[
p = \sum_{\hat{\phi} \in R^o} \hat{\phi} q_\hat{\phi}
\]

where for each \( \hat{\phi} \in R^o \) the term \( q_\hat{\phi} \) is an **A-basic term** over \( R \).

2. A closed term \( q \) is called **A-basic over** \( R \) iff

\[
q = \sum_{i \in I} a_i p_i [+e]
\]

where for each \( i \in I \) it holds that \( a_i \in A \) and the term \( p_i \) is a **G-basic term** over \( R \). The notation \([+e]\) means that the occurrence of the summand \( e \) is optional.

We show that any closed term over \( \Sigma(BPA_G) \) is provably equal to a **G-basic term** over some reference set. The proof is split up in two parts. First, any closed term
can be proved equal to one that is in 'prefix normal form' (defined below), then we show that any term in prefix normal form is provably equal to a $G$-basic term.

**Definition 2.19.** A closed term $p$ over $\Sigma(BPA_G)$ is in **prefix normal form over** $\Sigma(BPA_G)$ iff

$$ p ::= \delta \mid \varepsilon \mid \phi p \mid \neg \phi p \mid ap \mid p + p $$

with $\phi \in G_a$ and $a \in A$. 

The following lemma states that it is sufficient to consider terms that are in prefix normal form over $\Sigma(BPA_G)$.

**Lemma 2.20.** If $p$ is a closed term over $\Sigma(BPA_G)$, then there is a term $p'$ in prefix normal form over $\Sigma(BPA_G)$ such that $BPA^3_G \vdash p = p'$.

**Proof.** By induction on the structure of closed terms. 

**Lemma 2.21.** If $p$ is a closed term over $\Sigma(BPA_G)$ and $R$ some reference set satisfying $R \supseteq \text{Ref}(p)$, then there is a $G$-basic term $p'$ over $R$ such that $BPA^3_G \vdash p = p'$.

**Proof.** By Lemma 2.20, we may assume that $p$ is in prefix normal form over $\Sigma(BPA_G)$. We apply induction on the structure of such normal forms:

$p \equiv \delta$ or $p \equiv \varepsilon$. By Lemma 2.17, we have

$$ \delta = \sum_{\phi \in R^G} \bar{\phi}\delta \text{ and } \varepsilon = \sum_{\phi \in R^G} \bar{\phi}\varepsilon, $$

for any reference set $R$.

$p \equiv \phi q$. Let $R \supseteq \text{Ref}(p)$, then $R \supseteq \text{Ref}(q)$. By the induction hypothesis we have

$$ q = \sum_{\phi \in R^G} \bar{\phi}q_{\phi} $$

with all the terms $q_{\phi}$ $A$-basic over $R$. Let for each $\bar{\phi} \in R^G$

$$ q'_{\phi} \equiv \begin{cases} q_{\phi} & \text{if } \phi \text{ occurs in } \bar{\phi}, \\ \delta & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases} $$

then

$$ \sum_{\phi \in R^G} \bar{\phi}q'_{\phi} $$

is a $G$-basic term over $R$ that is provably equal to $p$.

$p \equiv \neg \phi q$. Likewise.

$p \equiv aq$. Let $R \supseteq \text{Ref}(p)$, then $R \supseteq \text{Ref}(q)$. By the induction hypothesis we have

$$ q = \sum_{\phi \in R^G} \bar{\phi}q_{\phi} $$

with all the terms $q_{\phi}$ $A$-basic over $R$. By Lemma 2.17 we have $a = \sum_{\phi \in R^G} \bar{\phi}a$ and we can take

$$ \sum_{\phi \in R^G} \bar{\phi}a \cdot \sum_{\phi \in R^G} \bar{\phi}q_{\phi} $$
which clearly is a G-basic term over R provably equal to p. Let R ⊇ \text{Ref}(p), then R ⊇ \text{Ref}(q) and R ⊇ \text{Ref}(r). By the induction hypothesis we have

\[ q = \sum_{\phi \in R^\omega} \hat{\phi}q^\phi \text{ and } r = \sum_{\phi \in R^\omega} \hat{\phi}q'^\phi \]

with all the terms q^\phi, q'^\phi A-basic over R. Hence

\[ q + r = \sum_{\phi \in R^\omega} \hat{\phi}(q^\phi + q'^\phi). \]

Observe that the sum of two A-basic terms over R is provably equal to an A-basic term over R: change to one index-set or remove a \( \delta \)-summand and replace double occurrences of \( \epsilon \)-summands. So for each \( \phi \in R^\omega \) there is an A-basic term \( q'^\phi \) over R such that \( q^\phi + q'^\phi = q''^\phi \). Hence

\[ \sum_{\phi \in R^\omega} \hat{\phi}q''^\phi \]

is a G-basic term over R provably equal to p.

The syntax of an A-basic term is sufficiently strict to derive information about its (syntactic) structure from its operational behaviour. This information is formulated with help of the following syntactic relation on terms:

**Definition 2.22.** Let \( t_1, t_2 \) be terms over \( \Sigma \). We call \( t_1 \) a syntactic summand of \( t_2 \), notation \( t_1 \sqsubseteq t_2 \), iff

1. \( t_1 \neq t + t' \) for any \( t, t' \) over \( \Sigma \), and
2. \( t_1 \equiv t_2 \), or there are \( t, t' \) over \( \Sigma \) such that \( t_2 = t + t' \) and \( t_1 \sqsubseteq t \) or \( t_1 \sqsubseteq t' \).

So e.g. \( x(y + y) + z + z \) has \( x(y + y) \) and \( z \) as its only syntactic summands and \( (x + y)z \) has no other syntactic summand than itself.

**Lemma 2.23.** Let \( \mathcal{S} = (S, \text{effect}, \text{test}) \), and \( R \) be some reference set. For any A-basic term \( q \) over \( R \) the following properties hold:

1. If \( \exists s \in S \text{ such that } (q, s) \xrightarrow{\epsilon} (r, s') \), then \( \epsilon \sqsubseteq q \),
2. If \( \exists s \in S \text{ such that } (q, s) \xrightarrow{a} (r, s') \ (a \in A) \), then there is a G-basic term \( p \) over \( R \) such that \( ap \sqsubseteq q \) and \( \epsilon p \equiv r \).

**Proof.** By using representations of the form

\[ \sum_{i \in I} a_i p_i[+\epsilon] \]

and applying induction on the cardinality of \( I \). \( \square \)

We also need the following result, which is in fact a generalisation of the axiom G4.

**Lemma 2.24.** (Saturation) Let \( R \) be some reference set. For any \( a \in A \), terms \( t_0, \ldots, t_n \) over \( \Sigma(BPA) \) and function \( f : R^\omega \to \{t_0, \ldots, t_n\} \) we have
\[ \text{BPA}_G^4 \vdash \sum_{i=0}^{n} a t_i \triangleright a \cdot \sum_{\phi \in R^{co}} \hat{\phi} \cdot f(\hat{\phi}). \]

**Proof.** By induction on the cardinality of \( R \).

If \( R = \{\phi\} \). Then
\[ a \cdot \sum_{\phi \in R^{co}} \hat{\phi} \cdot f(\hat{\phi}) = a(\phi t_j + \neg \phi t_k) \]
for some \( j, k \in \{0, \ldots, n\} \). By the axiom G4 \((a t_j + a t_k \triangleright a(\phi t_j + \neg \phi t_k))\) we derive
\[ \sum_{i=0}^{n} a t_i \triangleright a \cdot \sum_{\phi \in R^{co}} \hat{\phi} \cdot f(\hat{\phi}). \]

If \( R = \{\phi_0, \ldots, \phi_{k+1}\} \). Let \( f : R^{co} \to \{t_0, \ldots, t_n\} \) be given, and \( R_1 \overset{\text{def}}{=} R - \{\phi_0\} \). Take \( g^i : R_i^{co} \to \{t_0, \ldots, t_n\} \) \((i = 1, 2)\) such that
\[ g^1(\hat{\psi}) \overset{\text{def}}{=} f(\phi_0 \hat{\psi}) \quad \text{and} \quad g^2(\hat{\psi}) \overset{\text{def}}{=} f(\neg \phi_0 \hat{\psi}). \]

First applying the induction hypothesis two times and then the axiom G4 we derive
\[ \sum_{i=0}^{n} a t_i \triangleright a \cdot \sum_{\phi \in R^{co}} \hat{\phi} \cdot f(\hat{\phi}). \]

The two previous results give us the means to prove a key lemma stating that whenever two \( G \)-basic terms over some reference set \( R \) do not obey certain provable characteristics, then we can find a data environment \( \mathcal{S} \) such that \( p \not\equiv q \). Such a data environment is then defined in terms of \( R \).

**Definition 2.25.** Let \( R \) be some reference set. We define the data environment \( \mathcal{S}(R) = \langle R^{co}, \text{effect}, \text{test} \rangle \) by
\[ a \in A \implies \text{effect}(a, \hat{\phi}) \overset{\text{def}}{=} R^{co}, \]
\[ \phi \in G_{at} \implies \text{test}(\phi, \hat{\phi}) \text{ iff } \phi \text{ occurs in } \hat{\phi}, \text{ or if } \phi \notin R. \]

The idea is that \( \mathcal{S}(R) \) is sufficiently discriminating to distinguish any two \( G \)-basic terms over \( R \) that are not provably equal. We define the depth of a closed term over \( \Sigma(\text{BPA}_G) \) as the maximal number of consecutive atomic actions that can be performed. It plays a role as a criterion for induction in proofs.

**Definition 2.26.** The depth of a closed term \( p \) over \( \Sigma(\text{BPA}_G) \), written as \(|p|\), is some element of \( \mathbb{N} \), defined inductively as follows \( (\phi \in G \text{ and } a \in A) \):
\[ |\phi| \overset{\text{def}}{=} 0, \]
\[ |a| \overset{\text{def}}{=} 1, \]
\[ |pq| \overset{\text{def}}{=} |p| + |q|, \]
\[ |p + q| \overset{\text{def}}{=} \max(|p|, |q|). \]

Lemma 2.27. Let \( p_1, p_2 \) be \( G \)-basic terms over some reference set \( R \). If there is a syntactic summand \( \hat{\phi}q_1 \) of \( p_1 \) such that for any \( A \)-basic term \( q' \) over \( R \) we have

\[ \text{BPA}_G^4 \models q_1 = q' \implies \hat{\phi}q' \not\subseteq p_2, \]

then \( (p_1, \hat{\phi}) \not\in \mathcal{S}(R)(p_2, \hat{\phi}) \).

Proof. Apply induction on \( |p_1| + |p_2| \). The case \( |p_1| + |p_2| = 0 \) is trivial, so let \( |p_1| + |p_2| > 0 \). By definition \( p_2 \) has a syntactic summand \( \hat{\phi}q_2 \) and by assumption \( q_1 \neq q_2 \). At least one of the following should hold:

1. \( \epsilon \subseteq q_1 \) and \( \epsilon \not\subseteq q_2 \),
2. \( \epsilon \subseteq q_2 \) and \( \epsilon \not\subseteq q_1 \),
3. \( ar \subseteq q_1 \) and \( ar \not\subseteq q_2 \) for some \( a \in A \) and \( G \)-basic term \( r \) over \( R \),
4. \( ar \subseteq q_2 \) and \( ar \not\subseteq q_1 \) for some \( a \in A \) and \( G \)-basic term \( r \) over \( R \).

If not, then \( q_1 \subseteq q_2 \) by 1 and 3, and \( q_2 \subseteq q_1 \) by 2 and 4, so \( q_1 = q_2 \), contradicting the assumption.

In cases 1 and 2 we have that for one of \( (p_1, \hat{\phi}) \), \( (p_2, \hat{\phi}) \) there is a derivable \( \sqrt{-} \)-transition, whereas by Lemma 2.23. this is not the case for the other (for \( \epsilon \not\subseteq q_2 \implies \epsilon \not\subseteq q_2 \)). Hence \( (p_1, \hat{\phi}) \not\in \mathcal{S}(R)(p_2, \hat{\phi}) \). We only prove case 3 (the last case can be dealt with in a similar fashion):

either \( q_2 \) has no syntactic summand of the form \( ar' \). Now \( (p_1, \hat{\phi}) \not\in \mathcal{S}(R)(p_2, \hat{\phi}) \), for \( (p_1, \hat{\phi}) \) has an \( a \)-transition, whereas \( (p_2, \hat{\phi}) \) has no such transition by Lemma 2.23;

or \( q_2 \) has \( n + 1 \) syntactic summands starting with \( a \), say \( ar_0, \ldots, ar_n \) with \( r_0, \ldots, r_n \) \( G \)-basic terms over \( R \). Now there is \( \hat{\psi}t_\phi \subseteq r \) such that for all \( A \)-basic terms \( t' \) over \( R \) we have

\[ t_\phi = t' \implies \forall i \in \{0, \ldots, n\} \; \hat{\psi}t'_\phi \not\subseteq r_i \]

If this were not the case, then there would be a function \( f : R^{\omega} \to \{r_0, \ldots, r_n\} \) such that for any syntactic summand \( \hat{\phi}t_\phi \) of \( r \) there is a \( t'_\phi \) satisfying \( t_\phi = t'_\phi \) and \( \hat{\phi}t'_\phi \subseteq f(\hat{\phi}) \). Using 'saturation' (see Lemma 2.24.) we derive

\[ \sum_{i=0}^{n} ar_i \overset{\text{def}}{=} a \cdot \sum_{\phi \in \mathcal{R}^{\omega}} \hat{\phi} \cdot f(\hat{\phi}) \\
= a \cdot \sum_{\phi \in \mathcal{R}^{\omega}} \hat{\phi}t'_\phi \quad (\hat{\psi} \neq \hat{\phi} \implies \hat{\psi} \cdot \hat{\phi} = \delta) \\
= a \cdot \sum_{\phi \in \mathcal{R}^{\omega}} \hat{\phi}t_\phi \\
= ar. \]
We conclude $ar \subseteq q_2$, which is a contradiction in this case. By the induction hypothesis we have for $i = 0, \ldots, n$ that $(r, \bar{\psi}) \rightarrow_{\mathcal{G}(R)} (r_{i+1}, \bar{\psi})$. Now $(p_1, \bar{\phi}) \rightarrow (er, \bar{\psi})$ is a derivable transition that can only be mimicked from $(p_2, \bar{\phi})$ by a transition $(p_2, \bar{\phi}) \rightarrow (er_{i-1}, \bar{\psi})$ for some $i$. As $(er, \bar{\psi}) \equiv_{\mathcal{G}(R)} (r, \bar{\psi})$ and $(er_{i-1}, \bar{\psi}) \equiv_{\mathcal{G}(R)} (r_{i-1}, \bar{\psi})$ it follows that $(p_1, \bar{\phi}) \not\equiv_{\mathcal{G}(R)} (p_2, \bar{\phi})$.

With this key lemma on the specific data environment $\mathcal{S}(R)$, the main result of this section follows easily.

**Theorem 2.28.** (Completeness) Let $r_1, r_2$ be closed terms over $\Sigma(\text{BPA}_G)$. If $r_1 \equiv_{\mathcal{S}} r_2$ for all data environments $\mathcal{S}$, then $\text{BPA}_G \vdash r_1 = r_2$.

**Proof.** We prove the theorem by contraposition. Suppose $r_1 \neq r_2$. We have to find a data environment $\mathcal{S}$ such that $r_1 \not\equiv_{\mathcal{S}} r_2$.

According to Lemma 2.21 there are $G$-basic terms $p_1, p_2$ over some reference set $R \supseteq \text{Ref}(r_1) \cup \text{Ref}(r_2)$ such that $\text{BPA}_G \vdash r_1 = p_i$ ($i = 1, 2$). By soundness (see Theorem 2.15) we have $r_1 \equiv_{\mathcal{S}} p_i$ for all $\mathcal{S}$. Because $\text{BPA}_G \not\vdash p_1 = p_2$, either $p_1$ has a syntactic summand $\phi q$ such that for any $A$-basic term $q'$ over $R$ we have $\text{BPA}_G \vdash q = q' \Rightarrow \phi q' \not\equiv_{\mathcal{S}} p_2$, or vice versa: if this were not the case, then $p_1 = \sum_{\phi \in R_0} \phi q_\phi = \sum_{\phi \in R_0} \phi q'_\phi = p_2$. This means that the previous Lemma 2.27 can be applied, and hence $(p_1, \bar{\phi}) \not\equiv_{\mathcal{G}(R)} (p_2, \bar{\phi})$. As $\equiv_{\mathcal{S}}$ is an equivalence relation we conclude $(r_1, \bar{\phi}) \not\equiv_{\mathcal{G}(R)} (r_2, \bar{\phi})$ and therefore $r_1 \not\equiv_{\mathcal{G}(R)} r_2$, which finishes our proof.

### 2.4. Specifying Processes Recursively

We extend our process language with a mechanism that enables us to specify infinite processes by recursive equations.

**Definition 2.29.** A recursive specification $E = \{x = t_x \mid x \in V_E\}$ over a signature $\Sigma$ is a set of equations where $V_E$ is a (possibly infinite) set of (indexed) variables and $t_x$ a term over $\Sigma$ such that its variables (if any) are in $V_E$.

A solution of a recursive specification $E = \{x = t_x \mid x \in V_E\}$ is an interpretation of the variables in $V_E$ as processes, such that the equations of $E$ are satisfied. For instance the recursive specification $\{x = x\}$ has any process as a solution for $x$ and $\{x = ax\}$ has the infinite process "a\textsuperscript{ax}" as a solution for $x$. We introduce the following syntactical restriction on recursive specifications.

**Definition 2.30.** Let $t$ be a term over a signature $\Sigma$. An occurrence of a variable $x$ in $t$ is guarded iff $t$ has a subterm of the form $a \cdot M$ with $a \in A \cup \{\delta\}$, and this $x$ occurs in $M$. Let $E = \{x = t_x \mid x \in V_E\}$ be a recursive specification over $\Sigma$. We say that $E$ is a guarded specification iff all occurrences of variables in the terms $t_x$ are guarded.

The property "guarded" of a recursive specification has nothing to do with the "guards" that form the main subject of this paper. It is however established terminology, and therefore we respect it. Now the signature $\Sigma_{\text{REC}}$, in which we are interested, is defined by:

**Definition 2.31.** The signature $\Sigma_{\text{REC}}$ is obtained by extending $\Sigma$ in the following way: for each guarded specification $E = \{x = t_x \mid x \in V_E\}$ over $\Sigma$ a set of
constants \( \{<x|E>| x \in V_E\} \) is added, where the construct \( <x|E> \) denotes the \( x \)-component of a solution of \( E \).

We introduce some more notations: let \( E = \{x = tx \mid x \in V_E\} \) be a guarded specification over \( \Sigma \), and \( t \) some term over \( \Sigma_{REC} \). Then \( <t|E> \) denotes the term in which each occurrence of a variable \( x \in V_E \) in \( t \) is replaced by \( <x|E> \), e.g. \( <ax|\{x = ax\}> \) denotes the term \( aa<x|\{x = ax\}> \). If we assume that the variables in recursive specifications are chosen uniquely, there is no need to repeat \( E \) in each occurrence of \( <x|E> \). Variables reserved in this way are called formal variables and denoted by capital letters. We adopt the convention that \( <x|E> \) can be abbreviated by \( X \) once \( E \) is declared. As an example consider the guarded recursive specification \( \{x = ax\} \): the closed term \( aaX \) abbreviates \( aa<x|\{x = ax\}> \).

For the new \( \Sigma \)-constants of the form \( <x|E> \) there are two axioms in Fig. 4. In these axioms the letter \( E \) ranges over guarded specifications. The axiom REC states that the constant \( <x|E> \) \((x \in V_E)\) is a solution for the \( x \)-component of \( E \), so expresses that each guarded recursive specification has at least one solution for each of its (bounded) variables. The conditional axiom RSP (Recursive Specification Principle) expresses that \( E \) has at most one solution for each of its variables: whenever we can find processes \( p_x \) \((x \in V_E)\) satisfying the equations of \( E \), notation \( E(p_x) \), then \( p_x = <x|E> \). This axiom was first formulated in [BeK86] and the format adopted here stems from [vGV89]. Finally, a convention is to denote a particular recursive specification right away by all its \( REC \) instances (see the following example).

**Example 2.32.** Consider the guarded specifications \( E = \{x = ax\} \) and \( E' = \{y = ayb\} \) over \( \Sigma(BPA_G) \). So by the convention just introduced, \( E \) can be represented by \( X = aX \) and \( E \) by \( Y = aYb \). With \( REC \) and \( RSP \) (and the congruence properties of \( = \)) we prove \( BPA^4_G + REC + RSP \vdash X = Y \) in the following way:

\[
\begin{align*}
Xb \stackrel{REC}{=} axb & \quad \Rightarrow \quad Xb = X, \\
(1) \quad & \quad \text{and secondly} \\
Xb \stackrel{REC}{=} axb & \quad \Rightarrow \quad Xbb = Xbb , \\
& \quad \Rightarrow \quad Xb = Y.
\end{align*}
\]

Hence \( BPA^4_G + REC + RSP \vdash X = Y \).

In order to associate transition systems with closed terms over \( \Sigma_{REC} \) by guarded specifications, we define in the case of \( E = \{x = tx \mid x \in V_E\} \) being a guarded recursive specification over some signature \( \Sigma \) the general transition rule in Fig. 5. Observe that this rule immediately implies the soundness of \( REC \).

In the case of \( \Sigma(BPA_G)_{REC} \) we define:

\[
\mathcal{A}(p, s) \stackrel{def}{=} \langle C(\Sigma(BPA_G)_{REC}, S), A, \rightarrow_{\Sigma(BPA_G)_{REC}}, (p, s) \rangle.
\]
We state without proof that $\text{BPA}_G^4 + \text{REC} + \text{RSP}$ is sound (the interested reader is referred to [BaW90]).

**Theorem 2.33.** Let $p, q$ be closed terms over $\Sigma(\text{BPA}_G)_\text{REC}$. If $\text{BPA}_G^4 + \text{REC} + \text{RSP} \vdash p = q$, then $p \Leftrightarrow_S q$ for any data environment $\mathcal{S}$. \hfill \Box

Note that RSP is not valid in the case of unguarded recursion: the unguarded recursive specification $\{x = x\}$ would otherwise lead to provable equality between all terms over $\Sigma(\text{BPA}_G)_\text{REC}$.

**Example 2.34.** We conclude this section by an example in the style of the introductory one on the if - then - else - fi construct with which we started out: given an atomic action $[x := x + t]$ and an atomic guard $(x = t)$ (where $t$ ranges over integer expressions possibly containing program variable $x$), consider the program

$$\textbf{while } x \neq t \textbf{ do } [x := x + t] \textbf{ od}.$$  

This program can be recursively specified over $\Sigma(\text{BPA}_G)_\text{REC}$ by

$$X \text{ where } X = \neg (x = t) \cdot [x := x + t] \cdot X + (x = t)$$

or equivalently by

$$Y \cdot (x = t) \text{ where } Y = \neg (x = t) \cdot [x := x + t] \cdot Y + e$$

(as $\text{BPA}_G + \text{REC} + \text{RSP} \vdash X = Y \cdot (x = t)$). The idea is that data-states are integer valuations in this case, and indeed $X$ terminates in a data-state where $(x = t)$ holds, and performs $[x := x + t]$ otherwise. \hfill \Box

### 3. BPA with Guards in a Specific Data Environment

Up until now we have studied basic process algebra with guards with respect to the general class of data environments. But often one wants to consider a data environment that is already determined, for instance in the case where atomic actions are assignments and guards are Boolean expressions. Therefore we now investigate bisimulation semantics for basic process algebra with guards in a specific data environment. For any data environment satisfying some expressibility constraints we present a complete axiomatisation by adding some new axioms to the system $\text{BPA}_G^4$. Finally, we show by an example how we can prove the (partial) correctness of a small imperative program in process algebra.

#### 3.1. Axioms and Weakest Preconditions

Let $A$ be a set of atomic actions and $G_{at}$ a set of atomic guards. In this section we fix a data environment $\mathcal{S} = (S, \text{effect, test})$ over $A$ and $G_{at}$. Now the axiom
system $\text{BPA}_G^4$ need not be complete. Assume for instance that two basic guards $\phi$ and $\psi$ both satisfy $\text{test}(\phi, s) \leftrightarrow \text{test}(\psi, s)$ for all $s \in S$, i.e. $\phi$ and $\psi$ behave the same in all data-states. Obviously we have that $\phi \cong \psi$, but this cannot be shown using $\text{BPA}_G^4$ because in general $\phi \not\equiv \psi$. For another example, assume that the process $a$, starting in a data-state where $\phi$ holds, always ends in a data-state where $\psi$ holds. In this case $\phi a \equiv \psi a$. Again this cannot be proved in $\text{BPA}_G^4$.

In Fig. 6 we present the axiom system $\text{BPA}_G(\mathcal{S})$ by which we can prove these identities. It contains the axioms of $\text{BPA}_G^4$ and three new axioms depending on $\mathcal{S}$ (this explains the $\mathcal{S}$ in $\text{BPA}_G(\mathcal{S})$).

The axiom SI (Sequence is Inaction) expresses that if a sequence of basic guards fails in each data-state, then it equals $\delta$. Note that SI implies G1. The equivalence $\phi \cong \psi$ mentioned above implies that $\phi \psi = \delta$ and $\neg \phi \psi = \delta$ are in this case instances of SI. We can prove $\text{BPA}_G(\mathcal{S}) \vdash \phi = \psi$ as follows:

$$
\phi = \phi (\psi + \neg \psi) \\
= \phi \psi + \phi \neg \psi \\
= \phi \psi \\
= \phi \psi + \neg \phi \psi \\
= (\phi + \neg \phi) \psi \\
= \psi.
$$

In the axioms WPC1 and WPC2 (Weakest Preconditions under some Constraints) the expression $wp(a, \phi)$ represents the basic guard that is the weakest precondition of an atomic action $a$ and an atomic guard $\phi$. Weakest preconditions are semantically defined as follows:

**Definition 3.1.** Let $A$ be a set of atomic actions, $G_{at}$ a set of atomic guards and $\mathcal{S} = (S, \text{effect}, \text{test})$ be a data environment over $A$ and $G_{at}$. A weakest precondition of an atomic action $a \in A$ and an atomic guard $\phi \in G_{at}$ is a basic guard $\psi \in G$ satisfying for all $s \in S$:

$$
\text{test}(\psi, s) \iff \forall s' \in S \,(s' \in \text{effect}(a, s) \implies \text{test}(\phi, s')).
$$

If $\psi$ is a weakest precondition of $a$ and $\phi$, it is denoted by $wp(a, \phi)$. Weakest preconditions are expressible with respect to $A$, $G_{at}$ and $\mathcal{S}$ iff there is a weakest precondition in $G$ of any $a \in A$ and $\phi \in G_{at}$. 

In the remainder of this section we assume that weakest preconditions are expressible with respect to $\mathcal{S}$. The axioms WPC1 and SI can be used to prove that $\phi a = \phi a \psi$ (see above). In this case, in all data-states where $wp(a, \psi)$ holds, $\phi$ holds.
as well. So we have the axioms \( \phi \cdot \neg \wp(a, \psi) = \delta \) (SI) and \( \wp(a, \psi)a = \wp(a, \psi)a\psi \) (WPC1). We derive:

\[
\begin{align*}
\phi a &= \phi(\wp(a, \psi) + \neg \wp(a, \psi))a \\
      &= \phi \wp(a, \psi)a \\
      &= \phi \wp(a, \psi)\psi \\
      &= \phi \wp(a, \psi)\psi + \phi \neg \wp(a, \psi)\psi \\
      &= \phi \psi.
\end{align*}
\]

The expressibility of weakest preconditions is not yet sufficient to give an axiomatic characterisation of their properties. For this we also need a constraint on the non-determinism possibly caused by the function \( \text{effect} \) that we call sufficient determinism.

**Definition 3.2.** Let \( A \) be a set of atomic actions and \( G_{at} \) a set of atomic guards and let \( \mathcal{S} = (S, \text{effect}, \text{test}) \) be a data environment over \( A \) and \( G_{at} \). We say that \( \mathcal{S} \) is sufficiently deterministic iff for all \( a \in A \) and \( \phi \in G_{at} \):

\[
\forall s, s', s'' \in S (s', s'' \in \text{effect}(a, s) \implies (\text{test}(\phi, s') \iff \text{test}(\phi, s''))).
\]

Remark that a data environment with a deterministic function \( \text{effect} \) is sufficiently deterministic. Now if \( \mathcal{S} \) is also sufficiently deterministic, then the axioms WPC1 and WPC2 characterise (the properties of) weakest conditions in an algebraic way: WPC1 expresses that \( \wp(a, \phi) \) is a precondition of \( a \) and \( \phi \), and WPC2 states that \( \wp(a, \phi) \) is the weakest precondition of \( a \) and \( \phi \). The following lemma states that the soundness of \( \text{BPA}_G(\mathcal{S}) \) implies sufficient determinism.

**Lemma 3.3.** Let \( \mathcal{S} \) be some data environment over a set \( A \) of atomic actions and a set \( G_{at} \) of atomic guards. If weakest preconditions are expressible and \( \text{BPA}_G(\mathcal{S}) \) is sound, then \( \mathcal{S} \) is sufficiently deterministic.

**Proof.** Suppose \( \mathcal{S} \) is not sufficiently deterministic. So there are \( a \in A \), \( \phi \in G_{at} \) and \( s \in S \) such that we can find \( s', s'' \in S \) with

1. \( \{s', s''\} \subseteq \text{effect}(a, s) \), and
2. \( \text{test}(\phi, s') \) holds and \( \text{test}(\phi, s'') \) does not hold.

We derive

\[
\begin{align*}
a &= \wp(a, \phi)a + \neg \wp(a, \phi)a \\
   &= \wp(a, \phi)a\phi + \neg \wp(a, \phi)a\neg \phi
\end{align*}
\]

but obviously \( (a, s) \not\in \mathcal{S} \) \( (\wp(a, \phi)a\phi + \neg \wp(a, \phi)a\neg \phi, s) \), which contradicts the supposition. \( \square \)

**Remark 3.4.** Weakest preconditions can be extended to guards as follows (adopting the use of \( \neg \) on guards as defined in 3.1):

\[
\begin{align*}
\wp(a, \neg \alpha) & \text{ abbreviates } \neg \wp(a, \alpha) \\
\wp(a, \alpha + \beta) & \text{ abbreviates } \wp(a, \alpha) + \wp(a, \beta) \\
\wp(a, \alpha \beta) & \text{ abbreviates } \wp(a, \alpha) \cdot \wp(a, \beta).
\end{align*}
\]

Weakest preconditions of guards behave as expected: they satisfy the axiom schemes WPC1 and WPC2 of \( \text{BPA}_G(\mathcal{S}) \), i.e. we have:

\[
\text{BPA}_G(\mathcal{S}) \vdash \wp(a, \alpha)\alpha = \wp(a, \alpha)a
\]

for any \( a \in A \) and guard \( \alpha \) over \( G \). We show this in case \( \alpha \equiv \neg \beta \):
We conclude the introduction of \( \text{BPA}_G(\mathcal{P}) \) with some small observations. First observe that \( \text{BPA}_G(\mathcal{P}) \) is not meaningful if weakest preconditions cannot be expressed in \( \mathcal{P} \) (we cannot even read its axioms). Furthermore note that the axiom SI cannot be replaced by the simpler axiom

\[ \phi = \psi \text{ if } \forall s \in S \, (\text{test}(\phi, s) \iff \text{test}(\psi, s)). \]

If e.g. \( \phi \) holds in data-states \( s_0, s_1 \) and \( \psi \) only holds in \( s_0 \), then \( \phi \psi \nleftrightarrow \psi \), but \( \phi \psi = \psi \) cannot be derived with the scheme above. Finally, note that the axiom G4 (i.e., \( a(\phi x + \neg \phi y) \leq ax + ay \)) is derivable:

\[
\text{BPAG}(\mathcal{P}) \vdash ax + ay = (wp(a, \phi) + \neg wp(a, \phi))(ax + ay)
\geq wp(a, \phi)ax + \neg wp(a, \phi)ay
= wp(a, \phi)a\phi x + \neg wp(a, \phi)a\phi y
= wp(a, \phi)a\phi (\phi x + \neg \phi y) + \neg wp(a, \phi)a\phi (\phi x + \neg \phi y)
= wp(a, \phi)a(\phi x + \neg \phi y) + wp(a, \neg \phi)a(\phi x + \neg \phi y)
= (wp(a, \phi) + \neg wp(a, \phi))a(\phi x + \neg \phi y)
= a(\phi x + \neg \phi y).
\]

### 3.2. Soundness and Completeness

In the following let \( \mathcal{P} \) be a data environment over \( A \) and \( G_{\mathcal{P}} \) such that weakest preconditions are expressible and \( \mathcal{P} \) is sufficiently deterministic. As stated in Lemma 2.14., the relation \( \nleftrightarrow \) is a congruence. We state without proof that \( \text{BPAG}(\mathcal{P}) + \text{REC} + \text{RSP} \) is sound with respect to \( \mathcal{P} \) (see Theorem 2.33., and it is easy to check that the 'new' axioms are sound).

**Theorem 3.5.** (Soundness) Let \( \mathcal{P} \) be a data environment such that weakest preconditions are expressible and that is sufficiently deterministic. Let \( p, q \) be closed terms over \( \Sigma(\text{BPAG}_{\mathcal{P}}) \). If \( \text{BPAG}(\mathcal{P}) + \text{REC} + \text{RSP} \vdash p = q \), then \( p \nleftrightarrow q \).

We show that the axiom system \( \text{BPAG}(\mathcal{P}) \) completely axiomatises bisimulation equivalence in \( \mathcal{P} \), i.e. the relation \( \nleftrightarrow \), between the closed terms over \( \Sigma(\text{BPAG}_G) \). In order to do so we use some results of section 2, though we do not need the concepts of \( A \)-basic and \( G \)-basic terms over \( \Sigma(\text{BPAG}_{G}) \). The reason for this is that weakest preconditions allow us to manipulate closed terms over \( \Sigma(\text{BPAG}_{G}) \) in such a way that any basic guard different from \( \delta, \epsilon \) can occur only at 'head level'. This makes it possible to use a much simpler type of basic terms in proving completeness. We first illustrate what kind of manipulation we mean. As an example consider the term \( a\neg \phi c(b + \epsilon) \). We derive

\[
a\neg \phi c(b + \epsilon) = wp(a, \phi)a\neg \phi c(b + \epsilon) + \neg wp(a, \phi)a\neg \phi c(b + \epsilon)
= wp(a, \phi)a\phi \neg \phi c(b + \epsilon) + \neg wp(a, \phi)a\phi c(b + \epsilon)
= wp(a, \phi)a\delta + \neg wp(a, \phi)a\phi c(b + \epsilon)
\]

with all basic guards different from \( \delta, \epsilon \) at head level. Using the possibility to push basic guards to head level as illustrated above, it suffices to define the following simpler syntactic class of basic terms.
Definition 3.6. A term $p$ over $\Sigma(BPA_G)$ is called basic over some reference set $R$ iff the following conditions hold:

1. $A_1, A_2 \vdash p = \sum_{\phi \in R^\omega} \phi q_{\phi}$,

2. For all $\phi \in R^\omega$ the term $q_{\phi}$ is a term in atomic prefix normal form over $\Sigma(BPA_G)$:

\[ p ::= \delta \mid \epsilon \mid ap \mid p + p \]

where $a \in A$.

In the following two lemmas we show that for any closed term $p$ over $\Sigma(BPA_G)$ there exists a basic term $p'$ (over some reference set) satisfying

\[ BPA_G(\mathcal{S}) \vdash p = p'. \]

Hence we may restrict our attention to basic terms in proving completeness, and exploit their syntactic structure. Particularly, if two basic terms $p, q$ are not provably equal, then there is a data-state $s$ such that $(p, s) \not\vdash q(s, s)$.

Lemma 3.7. Let $a \in A$ and $R$ be some reference set. For any term $t$ over $\Sigma(BPA_G)$ it holds that

\[ BPA_G(\mathcal{S}) \vdash t = \sum_{\phi \in R^\omega} wp(a, \phi) \cdot t. \]

Proof. By induction on the cardinality of $R$. $\square$

Lemma 3.8. (Basic form) If $p$ is a closed term over $\Sigma(BPA_G)$, then there is a basic term $p'$ over some reference set $R$ such that $BPA_G(\mathcal{S}) \vdash p = p'$.

Proof. By Lemma 2.20, we may assume that $p$ is a term in prefix normal form over $\Sigma(BPA_G)$ and we apply induction on the structure of $p$:

$p \equiv \delta$ or $p \equiv \epsilon$. By Lemma 2.17, we have

\[ \delta = \sum_{\phi \in R^\omega} \phi \delta \text{ and } \epsilon = \sum_{\phi \in R^\omega} \phi \epsilon, \]

for any reference set $R$.

$p \equiv \phi q$. By the induction hypothesis there is a reference set $R$ such that

\[ q = \sum_{\phi \in R^\omega} \phi q_{\phi} \]

with all the terms $q_{\phi}$ in atomic prefix normal form over $\Sigma(BPA_G)$. Let $R_1 \overset{\text{def}}{=} \{\phi\} \cup R$. By Lemma 2.17, we have

\[ \phi q = \sum_{\psi \in R_1^\omega} \psi \phi \cdot \sum_{\phi \in R^\omega} \phi q_{\phi} \]

\[ = \sum_{\psi \in R_1^\omega} \psi \cdot q_{\psi}' \]

where for all $\psi \in R_1^\omega$
Process Algebra with Guards

Furthermore

$$\sum_{\phi \in \mathcal{R}_1} \hat{\phi} q'_{\hat{\phi}}$$

is clearly a basic term over $R_1$.

$p \equiv -\delta q$. Likewise.

$p \equiv aq$. By the induction hypothesis there is a reference set $R$ such that

$$q = \sum_{\phi \in \mathcal{R}_1} \phi q_{\phi}$$

with all the terms $q_{\phi}$ in atomic prefix normal form over $\Sigma(BP_{AG})$. We derive

$$aq = a \cdot \sum_{\phi \in \mathcal{R}_1} \hat{\phi} q_{\phi}$$

$$= \sum_{\phi \in \mathcal{R}_1} wp(a, \hat{\phi}) \cdot a \cdot \sum_{\phi \in \mathcal{R}_1} \hat{\phi} q_{\phi}$$

(by Lemma 3.7.)

$$= \sum_{\phi \in \mathcal{R}_1} wp(a, \hat{\phi}) \cdot a \cdot \phi q_{\phi}$$

$$= \sum_{\phi \in \mathcal{R}_1} wp(a, \hat{\phi}) \cdot a \cdot q_{\phi}$$

Let $wp(a, R) \overset{\text{def}}{=} \{ \text{Ref}(wp(a, \phi)) \mid \phi \in R \}$. Note that $wp(a, R)$ may be empty (for instance in case $R = \{ \phi \}$ and $wp(a, \phi) = \varepsilon$). Let

$$R_1 \overset{\text{def}}{=} \{ \phi \} \cup wp(a, R)$$

for some arbitrary $\phi \in G_{at}$. Obviously $R_1$ is a reference set, and we derive

$$aq = \sum_{\phi \in \mathcal{R}_1} wp(a, \hat{\phi}) \cdot a \cdot q_{\phi}$$

$$= \sum_{\phi \in \mathcal{R}_1} \hat{\phi} \cdot \sum_{\phi \in \mathcal{R}_1} wp(a, \hat{\phi}) \cdot a \cdot q_{\phi}$$

with the latter term basic over $R_1$.

$p \equiv q + r$. By the induction hypothesis there are reference sets $R_1, R_2$ such that

$$q = \sum_{\phi \in \mathcal{R}_1} \hat{\phi} q_{\phi} \text{ and } r = \sum_{\delta \in \mathcal{R}_2} \hat{\delta} r_{\hat{\delta}}$$

with all the terms $q_{\phi}, r_{\delta}$ in atomic prefix normal form over $\Sigma(BP_{AG})$. Let

$$R \overset{\text{def}}{=} R_1 \cup R_2$$. By Lemma 2.17. we have

$$q = \sum_{\phi \in \mathcal{R}_1} \phi q'_{\phi} \text{ and } r = \sum_{\phi \in \mathcal{R}_1} \phi r'_{\phi}.$$
where for all \( \overline{\phi} \in R^{co} \) the terms \( q'_\overline{\phi}, r'_\overline{\phi} \) are defined as follows:

\[
q'_\overline{\phi} = q_\overline{\phi}, \quad \text{provided } \overline{\psi} \text{ occurs in } \overline{\phi},
\]

\[
r'_\overline{\phi} = r_\overline{\phi}, \quad \text{provided } \overline{\theta} \text{ occurs in } \overline{\phi}.
\]

We derive

\[
q + r = \sum_{\overline{\phi} \in R^{co}} \overline{\phi}(q'_\overline{\phi} + r'_\overline{\phi})
\]

and clearly the right hand side term is basic over \( R \).

The syntax of a basic term is sufficiently strict to derive information about its (syntactic) structure from its operational behaviour. As announced before, we show that if two basic terms over some reference set \( R \) do not obey certain provable characteristics, then we can find a data-state \( s \in S \) such that the associated transition systems with initial data-state \( s \) are not \( \mathcal{S} \)-bisimilar. The proof of this fact is quite easy compared to the proof of the related Lemma 2.27.

**Lemma 3.9.** Let \( p_1, p_2 \) be basic terms over some reference set \( R \). If there is \( \overline{\phi} \in R^{co} \) such that

1. \( BPA_G(\mathcal{S}) \models \overline{\phi} = \delta \),
2. \( \overline{\phi}q_1^i \subseteq p_i \) (\( i = 1, 2 \)),
3. \( BPA_G^3 \not\models q_2^1 = q_2^2 \),

then \( \exists s \in S \) \((\langle p_1, s \rangle \not\equiv \mathcal{S} (p_2, s))\).

**Proof.** Assume that \( \overline{\phi} \) satisfies the conditions of the lemma. So by 1 we can find some \( s \in S \) such that \((\overline{\phi}, s) \to (\delta, s)\).

Now suppose \((p_1, s) \equiv \mathcal{S} (p_2, s)\) by some \( \mathcal{S} \)-bisimulation \( B \). Adding the tuple \((\langle q_1^1, s \rangle, \langle q_2^2, s \rangle)\) to \( B \) would by condition 2 result in an \( \mathcal{S} \)-bisimulation establishing \((q_1^1, s) \equiv \mathcal{S} (q_2^2, s)\). We show that for all terms \( q_1, q_2 \) in atomic prefix normal form that

\[
\exists s \in S \ (\langle q_1, s \rangle \equiv (\langle q_2, s \rangle)) \implies BPA_G^3 \models q_1 = q_2
\]

contradicting condition 3 of the lemma, and therefore the supposition.

Assume \((q_1, s) \equiv \mathcal{S} (q_2, s)\), we show that \( BPA_G^3 \models q_1 = q_2 \) by proving that any syntactic summand (see Definition 2.22.) of \( q_1 \) is provably equal to a syntactic summand of \( q_2 \) and vice versa. We apply induction on \(|q_1| + |q_2|\) (see Definition 2.26.). The case \(|q_1| + |q_2| = 0\) is trivial, so assume \(|q_1| + |q_2| > 0\). By symmetry it suffices to show that if \( t \subseteq q_1 \) for some term \( t \), then we can find a term \( t' \) such that \( BPA_G^3 \models t = t' \) and \( t' \subseteq q_2 \).

Suppose \( ar \subseteq q_1 \). For any \( s' \in \text{effect}(a,s) \) we have \((q_1, s) \to (er, s')\). By assumption \((q_2, s) \to (r', s')\) for some term \( r' \), satisfying \((er, s') \equiv (r', s')\). By a simple argument (cf. Lemma 2.23.) there exists a term \( r'' \) in atomic prefix normal form such that \( er'' \equiv r' \) and \( ar'' \subseteq p' \). So \((er, s') \equiv (er'', s')\), and thus \((r, s') \equiv \mathcal{S} (r'', s')\). By the induction hypothesis \( r = r'' \), and hence \( ar = ar'' \).

In case \( e \subseteq q_1 \), we can show in the same way that \( e \subseteq q_2 \).

Connecting all the results proved so far, we can prove the completeness of \( BPA_G(\mathcal{S}) \) in a simple way.
**Theorem 3.10. (Completeness)** Let \( \mathcal{S} \) be a data environment such that weakest preconditions are expressible and that is sufficiently deterministic. Let \( r_1, r_2 \) be closed terms over \( \Sigma(BPA_G) \). If \( r_1 \Leftrightarrow \mathcal{S} r_2 \), then \( BPA_G(\mathcal{S}) \vdash r_1 = r_2 \).

**Proof.** We prove the theorem by contraposition. Suppose \( r_1 \neq r_2 \). We have to show \( r_1 \nRightarrow \mathcal{S} r_2 \). According to Lemma 3.8 there are basic terms \( p_1', p_2' \) over reference sets \( R_1, R_2 \), respectively, such that \( r_i = p_i' \) (i = 1, 2). By Lemma 2.17 we can find basic terms \( p_1, p_2 \) over \( R = R_1 \cup R_2 \) such that \( p_i = p_i' \) and hence \( r_i = p_i \) (i = 1, 2). By soundness (see Theorem 3.5) we have that \( r_1 \Leftrightarrow \mathcal{S} r_1 \). Because \( p_1 \neq p_2 \), there must be \( \phi \in R^\infty \) satisfying the conditions of the previous Lemma 3.9, i.e., there is some \( s \in S \) such that \( (p_1, s) \nRightarrow \mathcal{S} (p_2, s) \). As \( \Leftrightarrow \mathcal{S} \) is an equivalence relation, we conclude \( (r_1, s) \nRightarrow \mathcal{S} (r_2, s) \), which finishes our proof. \( \Box \)

### 3.3. An Example: The Process SWAP

Process algebra with guards can be used to express and prove partial correctness formulas in Hoare logic. In section 5 we elaborate on this idea. Here a simple example that is often used as an illustration of Hoare logic is presented and its correctness is shown.

First we transform \( BPA_G(\mathcal{S}) \) into a small programming language with Boolean guards and assignments (cf. the setting of the examples on if - then - else - fi and while - do - od in the previous section). Our language has the signature of \( \Sigma(BPA_G) \) and we have some set \( \mathcal{V} = \{x, y, \ldots\} \) of data variables. Atomic actions have the form:

\[
[x := t]
\]

with \( x \in \mathcal{V} \) a variable ranging over the set \( \mathbb{Z} \) of integers and \( t \) an integer expression. We assume that some interpretation \( [[\cdot]] \) from closed integer expressions to integers is given. Atomic guards have the form

\[
(t = u)
\]

where \( t \) and \( u \) are both integer expressions.

The components of the data environment \( \mathcal{S} = \langle S, effect, test \rangle \) are straightforward to define:

\[
S = \mathbb{Z}^\mathcal{V}
\]

i.e. the set of mappings from \( \mathcal{V} \) to the integers. We write \( \rho, \sigma \) for data-states in \( S \), and we assume that the domain \( \mathcal{V} \) of these mappings is extended to integer expressions in the standard way. The function \( effect \) is defined by:

\[
effect([x := t], \rho) = \{\rho[[\rho(t)]]/x]\}
\]

where \( \rho[n/x] \) is as the mapping \( \rho \), except that \( x \) is mapped to \( n \). We define the predicate \( test \) by:

\[
test((t = u), \rho) \iff ([\rho(t)]) = [\rho(u)].
\]

Note that the effect function is deterministic, so \( \mathcal{S} \) is certainly sufficiently deterministic. Weakest preconditions can easily be expressed:

\[
wp([x := t], (u = v)) = (u[t/x] = v[t/x]).
\]
The axiom SI cannot be formulated so easily, partly because we have not yet defined integer expressions very precisely. For this example we only need:

\[(t = u) \cdot \neg (t' = u') = \delta \] and \[\neg (t = u) \cdot (t' = u') = \delta\]

if \(\forall \rho \in S \[\llbracket \rho(t) \rrbracket = \llbracket \rho(t') \rrbracket\] and \(\llbracket \rho(u) \rrbracket = \llbracket \rho(u') \rrbracket\).

In this language we can express the following tiny program \(SWAP\) that exchanges the initial values of \(x\) and \(y\) without using any other variables.

\[SWAP = [x := x + y] \cdot [y := x - y] \cdot [x := x - y].\]

The correctness of this program can be expressed by the following equation:

\[(x = n) \cdot (y = m) \cdot SWAP = (x = n) \cdot (y = m) \cdot SWAP \cdot (x = m) \cdot (y = n).\]

This equation says that if \(SWAP\) is executed in an initial data-state where \(x = n\) and \(y = m\), then after termination of \(SWAP\) it must hold, i.e. it can be derived, that \(x = m\) and \(y = n\). So \(SWAP\) indeed exchanges the values of \(x\) and \(y\).

The correctness of \(SWAP\) can be proved as follows:

\[
\begin{align*}
(x = n) & \cdot (y = m) \cdot SWAP \\
\text{SI} & \equiv (x = n) \cdot (y = m) \cdot SWAP \\
\text{WPC1,SI} & \equiv (x = n) \cdot (y = m) \cdot [x := x + y] \cdot (x - y = n) \cdot (x - (x - y) = m) \cdot [y := x - y] \cdot [x := x - y] \\
\text{WPC1} & \equiv (x = n) \cdot (y = m) \cdot (x = n) \cdot (y = m) \cdot [y := x - y] \cdot (y = n) \cdot (x - y = m) \cdot [x := x - y] \\
\text{WPC1} & \equiv (x = n) \cdot (y = m) \cdot SWAP \cdot (x = m) \cdot (y = n).
\end{align*}
\]

Note that we have used the identities

\[(x = n) = \langle x = n \rangle \cdot (x = n)\]

and

\[(x = m) = \langle (x + y) - (x + y) - y = m \rangle.\]

We show below how the first one is derived:

\[
\begin{align*}
\langle x = n \rangle & = \langle x = n \rangle \cdot e \\
& = \langle x = n \rangle \cdot ((x + y) - y = n) + \neg ((x + y) - y = n) \\
& = \langle x = n \rangle \cdot ((x + y) - y = n) + \langle x = n \rangle \cdot \neg ((x + y) - y = n) \\
& = \langle x = n \rangle \cdot ((x + y) - y = n) + \delta \\
& = \langle x = n \rangle \cdot ((x + y) - y = n) + \neg \langle x = n \rangle \cdot ((x + y) - y = n) \\
& = e \cdot \langle (x + y) - y = n \rangle \\
& = \langle (x + y) - y = n \rangle
\end{align*}
\]

4. Parallel Processes with Guards

In this section Basic Process Algebra with guards is extended with operators for parallelism. We give Plotkin-style rules to express the operational behaviour of these operators and show that \(S\)-bisimilarity is not a congruence any longer. We deal with this problem by introducing another bisimulation equivalence, called...
global \(\mathcal{F}\)-bisimulation equivalence which is finer than \(\mathcal{F}\)-bisimilarity. Global \(\mathcal{F}\)-bisimulation equivalence is a congruence, but it is not so natural. Moreover, the axioms WPC1, WPC2 and G4 are not valid anymore in global \(\mathcal{F}\)-bisimulation.

We present the axiom system \(\text{ACP}_G\) which is based on ACP (the Algebra of Communicating Processes [BeK84a]). \(\text{ACP}_G\) is sound for global \(\mathcal{F}\)-bisimilarity, and for finite processes also complete. This axiom system enables us to prove \(\mathcal{F}\)-bisimulation equivalence between processes: using \(\text{ACP}_G\) every closed process term can be proved equivalent to one without parallel operators, and then \(\text{BPA}_G^4\) or \(\text{BPA}_G(\mathcal{F})\) can be used to prove \(\mathcal{F}\)-bisimilarity. This section is concluded with an example in which the correctness of a parallel process is proved in this way.

### 4.1. Axioms and a Two-Phase Calculus

We extend the language of \(\Sigma(\text{BPA}_G)\) to a concurrent one, suitable to describe the behaviour of parallel, communicating processes. Communication is modelled by a communication function \(\gamma : A \times A \rightarrow A_\delta\) that is commutative and associative. If \(\gamma(a, b)\) is \(\delta\), then \(a\) and \(b\) cannot communicate, and if \(\gamma(a, b) = c\), then \(c\) is the atomic action resulting from the communication between \(a\) and \(b\).

Concurrency is described by three operators, the merge \(\parallel\), the left-merge \(\|\) and the communication-merge \(\|\).

- \(p \parallel q\) represents the parallel execution of \(p\) and \(q\). It starts when one of its components starts, and terminates if both of them do.
- \(p \| q\) is as \(p \parallel q\), but under the assumption that the first action that is performed comes from \(p\) (it may be the case that the behaviour of \(p\) starts with the evaluation of a guard).
- \(p \| q\) is as \(p \parallel q\), but the first action is a communication between \(p\) and \(q\).

We present encapsulation operators \(\hat{\delta}_H\) (for any \(H \subseteq A\)) that block atomic actions in \(H\) by renaming them into \(\delta\). Encapsulation is used to enforce communication between processes. The signature \(\Sigma(\text{ACP}_G)\) is summarised in Fig. 7.

For the terms over \(\Sigma(\text{ACP}_G)\) we have the axioms given in Fig. 8, where \(a, b \in A\), \(H \subseteq A\) and \(\phi \in G\) (note that the axiom \(a(\phi x + \neg \phi y) \leq ax + ay\) (G4) is absent). Most of these axioms are standard for ACP (see [BeK84a]), and, apart from G1, G2 and G3, only the axioms EM10, EM11 and D0 are new. The axiom EM10 (EM11) expresses that a basic guard \(\phi\) in \(\phi x \parallel y\) (\(\phi x \mid y\), respectively) also may prevent that \(y\) happens.
\[(A1) \quad x + y = y + x\]
\[(A2) \quad x + (y + z) = (x + y) + z\]
\[(A3) \quad x + x = x\]
\[(A4) \quad (x + y)z = xz + yz\]
\[(A5) \quad (xy)z = x(yz)\]
\[(A6) \quad x + \delta = x\]
\[(A7) \quad \delta x = \delta\]
\[(A8) \quad \epsilon x = x\]
\[(A9) \quad x\epsilon = x\]

\[(CF) \quad a \parallel b = \gamma(a, b)\]

\[(EM1) \quad x \parallel y = x \parallel y + y \parallel x + x \parallel y\]
\[(EM2) \quad \epsilon \parallel x = \delta\]
\[(EM3) \quad ax \parallel y = a(x \parallel y)\]
\[(EM4) \quad (x + y) \parallel z = x \parallel z + y \parallel z\]
\[(EM5) \quad x \parallel y = y \parallel x\]
\[(EM6) \quad \epsilon \parallel \epsilon = \epsilon\]
\[(EM7) \quad \epsilon \parallel ax = \delta\]
\[(EM8) \quad ax \parallel by = (a \parallel b)(x \parallel y)\]
\[(EM9) \quad (x + y) \parallel z = x \parallel z + y \parallel z\]

\[(G1) \quad \phi \cdot \neg \phi = \delta\]
\[(G2) \quad \phi + \neg \phi = \epsilon\]
\[(G3) \quad \phi(x + y) = \phi x + \phi y\]

\[(G4) \quad (ab + ac) \parallel d\]
\[(G4) \quad (ab + ac + a(\phi b + \neg \phi c)) \parallel d\]

\[\text{Fig. 8. The axioms of ACPG where } \phi \in G, a, b \in A \text{ and } H \subseteq A.\]

Using ACPG any closed term over \(\Sigma(ACP_G)\) can be proved equal to one without merge operators, i.e. a closed term over \(\Sigma(BPAG)\).

**Theorem 4.1. (Elimination)** Let \(p\) be a closed term over \(\Sigma(ACP_G)\). There is a closed term \(q\) over \(\Sigma(BPAG)\) such that \(ACP_G \vdash p = q\).

*Proof.* By induction on the structure of terms. \(\square\)

The axiom systems ACPG and BPAG\(_G^4\) or BPAG\(_G^3(\mathcal{S})\) cannot be combined in bisimulation semantics; if G4 is added to ACPG we can derive the following:

\[ACP_G + G4 \vdash a(b \parallel d) + a(c \parallel d) + d(ab + ac)\]
\[\vdash (ab + ac) \parallel d\]
\[G4 \vdash (ab + ac + a(\phi b + \neg \phi c)) \parallel d\]
\[\vdash a(\phi bd + \neg \phi cd + d(\phi b + \neg \phi c)).\]

So, in (2) it can be the case that after an \(a\) step \(\phi\) holds, and we arrive in a state where we can do a \(b\) or a \(d\) step. Performing the \(d\) step can bring us in a state were \(\neg \phi\) holds, so the only possible step left is a \(c\) step. This situation cannot be mimicked in (1). Therefore, every term with (2) as a summand is not bisimilar to (1) for any reasonable form of bisimulation. So ACPG + G4 is not sound in any bisimulation semantics. (Note that the data environment in this example can be sufficiently deterministic.)

Because we still want to derive \(\mathcal{S}\)-bisimilarity between closed terms containing merge operators, we introduce a *two-phase* calculus that does not have these problems. Derivability in this calculus is denoted by \(\vdash_2\).
**Definition 4.2** (A two-phase calculus \( \vdash_2 \)). Let \( p_1, p_2 \) be closed terms over \( \Sigma(ACP_G)_{REC} \). We write

\[
ACP_G \vdash_2 p_1 = p_2
\]

iff there are closed terms \( q_1, q_2 \) over \( \Sigma(BPA_G)_{REC} \) such that

\[
ACP_G \vdash p_i = q_i \quad (i = 1, 2) \quad \text{and} \quad BPA_G \vdash q_1 = q_2.
\]

Furthermore, we write

\[
ACP_G(\mathcal{S}) \vdash_2 p_1 = p_2
\]

iff there are closed terms \( q_1, q_2 \) over \( \Sigma(BPA_G)_{REC} \) such that

\[
ACP_G \vdash p_i = q_i \quad (i = 1, 2) \quad \text{and} \quad BPA_G(\mathcal{S}) \vdash q_1 = q_2.
\]

We sometimes put \( REC + RSP \) in front of \( \vdash_2 \) which means that we may use \( REC \) and \( RSP \) in proving \( p_i = q_i \) \((i = 1, 2)\) and \( q_1 = q_2 \).

**4.2. Operational Semantics and Soundness**

Let \( \mathcal{S} = (S, \text{effect}, \text{test}) \) be some data environment over a set \( A \) of atomic actions and a set \( G_{at} \) of atomic guards. The transition rules in Fig. 9 and the transition rule for guarded recursive specifications (see Fig. 5) determine the transition relation \( \rightarrow \Sigma(ACP_G)_{REC,\mathcal{S}} \) over \( \Sigma(ACP_G)_{REC} \). Remark that these rules formalise the informal description of the new operators given earlier, and that all rules given for \( \Sigma(BPA_G) \) in Fig. 3 are included. Let \( p \) be a closed term over \( \Sigma(ACP_G)_{REC} \). For any \( s \in S \) the transition system \( \mathcal{A}(p, s) \) is defined as

\[
\mathcal{A}(p, s) \overset{\text{def}}{=} \langle C(\Sigma(ACP_G)_{REC}, S), A, \rightarrow \Sigma(ACP_G)_{REC,\mathcal{S}}, (p, s) \rangle.
\]

We first show by an example that the notion of ‘\( \mathcal{S} \)-bisimilarity’ as defined in 2.13 for the configurations over \( \Sigma(ACP_G)_{REC} \) gives in general no congruence relation between the closed terms over \( \Sigma(ACP_G)_{REC} \).

**Example 4.3.** Consider the data environment \( \langle \{s_0, s_1\}, \text{effect}, \text{test} \rangle \) in which

- \( \forall s \in S \) \( \text{effect}(a, s) = \{s_0\} \) for some \( a \in A \);
- \( \forall s \in S \) \( \text{effect}(b, s) = \{s_1\} \) for some \( b \in A \);
- \( \text{test}(\phi, s_0) \) and not \( \text{test}(\phi, s_1) \) for some \( \phi \in G \).

In this case we have \( a\delta \leftrightarrow \mathcal{S} a - \phi \) but not \( a\delta \parallel b \leftrightarrow \mathcal{S} a - \phi \parallel b \), for the transition system \( \mathcal{A}(a - \phi \parallel b, s_0) \) has an execution path

\[
(a - \phi \parallel b, s_0) \xrightarrow{\delta} (e - \phi \parallel b - \phi, s_0) \xrightarrow{b} (e - \phi \parallel e, s_1) \xrightarrow{\epsilon} (\delta \parallel \delta, s_1)
\]

that is not present in \( \mathcal{A}(a\delta \parallel b, s_0) \). 

We define a different bisimulation equivalence, called *global \( \mathcal{S} \)-bisimilarity*, that is a congruence for the merge operators. The idea behind a global \( \mathcal{S} \)-bisimulation is that a context \( p \parallel (.) \) around a process \( q \) can change the data-state of \( q \) at any time and global \( \mathcal{S} \)-bisimulation equivalence must be resistant against such changes. So, a configuration \( (p_1, s) \) is related to a configuration \( (p_2, s) \) if \( (p_1, s) \xrightarrow{\alpha} (q_1, s') \) implies \( (p_2, s) \xrightarrow{\alpha} (q_2, s') \) and, as the environment may change \( s' \), the process \( q_1 \) is related to \( q_2 \) in any data-state:
\[
\begin{align*}
\alpha \in A & \quad (a, s) \xrightarrow{a} (e, s') \text{ if } s' \in \text{effect}(a, s) \\
\phi \in G & \quad (\phi, s) \xrightarrow{\delta} (\delta, s) \text{ if } \text{test}(\phi, s) \\
& + \quad \frac{(x, s) \xrightarrow{a} (x', s')}{(x + y, s) \xrightarrow{a} (x', s')} \\
& + \quad \frac{(x, s) \xrightarrow{a} (x', s')}{(xy, s) \xrightarrow{a} (x'y', s')} \text{ if } a \neq \sqrt{.} \\
& + \quad \frac{(y, s) \xrightarrow{a} (y', s')}{(x + y, s) \xrightarrow{a} (y', s')} \\
& + \quad \frac{(x, s) \xrightarrow{a} (x', s')}{(x', y, s') \xrightarrow{a} (x'y', s')} \text{ if } \gamma(a, b) \neq \delta, a, b \neq \sqrt{.}, \text{ and } s'' \in \text{effect}(\gamma(a, b), s) \\
& + \quad \frac{(x, s) \xrightarrow{a} (x', s')}{(x \parallel y, s) \xrightarrow{a} (x' \parallel y', s')} \\
& + \quad \frac{(y, s) \xrightarrow{a} (y', s')}{(x \parallel y, s) \xrightarrow{a} (y', s')} \text{ if } a \neq \sqrt{.} \\
& + \quad \frac{(x, s) \xrightarrow{a} (x', s')}{(xy, s) \xrightarrow{a} (x'y', s')} \text{ if } \gamma(a, b) \neq \delta, a, b \neq \sqrt{.}, \text{ and } s'' \in \text{effect}(\gamma(a, b), s) \\
& + \quad \frac{(x, s) \xrightarrow{a} (x', s')}{(x \parallel y, s) \xrightarrow{a} (x' \parallel y', s')} \\
& + \quad \frac{(y, s) \xrightarrow{a} (y', s')}{(x \parallel y, s) \xrightarrow{a} (y', s')} \text{ if } a \neq \sqrt{.} \\
& + \quad \frac{(x, s) \xrightarrow{a} (x', s')}{(x \parallel y, s) \xrightarrow{a} (x' \parallel y', s')} \text{ if } a \neq \sqrt{.} \\
& \partial_H \quad \frac{(x, s) \xrightarrow{a} (x', s')}{(\partial_H(x), s) \xrightarrow{a} (\partial_H(x'), s')} \text{ if } a \notin H \subseteq A
\end{align*}
\]

Fig. 9. Transition rules for ACPG \( (a, b) \in A, H \subseteq A \).

**Definition 4.4.** Let \( \Sigma \) be a signature, \( \mathcal{F} \) a data environment with data-state space \( S \) and \( \longrightarrow_{\mathcal{F}} \) a transition relation over \( C(\Sigma, S) \).

- A binary relation \( R \subseteq C(\Sigma, S) \times C(\Sigma, S) \) is a **global \( \mathcal{F} \)-bisimulation** iff \( R \) satisfies the following (global) version of the transfer property: for all \( (p, s), (q, s) \in C(\Sigma, S) \) with \( (p, s)R(q, s) \):
1. Whenever \((p, s) \xrightarrow{a} (p', s')\) for some \(a\) and \((p', s')\), then, for some \(q'\), also \((q', s') \xrightarrow{a} (q', s'')\) and \(\forall s'' \in S \ ((p', s'') \mathcal{R} (q', s''))\).

2. Conversely, whenever \((q, s) \xrightarrow{a} (q', s')\) for some \(a\) and \((q', s')\), then, for some \(p'\), also \((p, s) \xrightarrow{a} (p', s')\) and \(\forall s'' \in S \ ((p', s'') \mathcal{R} (q', s''))\).

- A configuration \((p, s) \in C(\Sigma, S)\) is **globally \(\mathcal{S}\)-bisimilar** to a configuration \((q, s') \in C(\Sigma, S)\), notation
  \[(p, s) \equiv_{\mathcal{S}} (q, s')\]
  if \(s = s'\) and there is a global \(\mathcal{S}\)-bisimulation containing \[((p, s), (q, s'))\].

- A transition system \(\mathcal{A}(p, s) = (C(\Sigma, S), A_{\mathcal{S}}, \rightarrow_{\mathcal{S}}, (p, s))\) is **globally \(\mathcal{S}\)-bisimilar** with a transition system \(\mathcal{A}(q, s') = (C(\Sigma, S), A_{\mathcal{S}}, \rightarrow_{\mathcal{S}}, (q, s'))\), notation
  \[\mathcal{A}(p, s) \equiv_{\mathcal{S}} \mathcal{A}(q, s')\]
  if \((p, s) \equiv_{\mathcal{S}} (q, s')\).

- Two closed terms \(p, q\) over \(\Sigma\) are **globally \(\mathcal{S}\)-bisimilar**, notation
  \[p \equiv_{\mathcal{S}} q\]
  if \(\mathcal{A}(p, s) \equiv_{\mathcal{S}} \mathcal{A}(q, s)\) for all \(s \in S\). \(\square\)

By definition of global \(\mathcal{S}\)-bisimilarity we have for any two closed terms \(p, q\) over \(\Sigma(ACP_G)_{REC}\)
\[p \equiv_{\mathcal{S}} q \implies p \equiv_{\mathcal{S}} q.\]

It is not difficult to see that for any data environment \(\mathcal{S}\) the relation \(\equiv_{\mathcal{S}}\) is an equivalence relation over the closed terms over \(\Sigma(ACP_G)_{REC}\).

Our goal, i.e. global \(\mathcal{S}\)-bisimilarity being a congruence relation, has been achieved:

**Lemma 4.5.** For any data environment \(\mathcal{S}\) the relation \(\equiv_{\mathcal{S}}\) is a congruence with respect to the operators of \(\Sigma(ACP_G)\).

**Proof.** We only prove the lemma for the merge operator. Let \(\mathcal{S} = \langle S, \text{effect}, \text{test} \rangle\) and assume that \(p \equiv_{\mathcal{S}} p'\) and \(q \equiv_{\mathcal{S}} q'\). So for all \(s \in S\) we have global \(\mathcal{S}\)-bisimulations \(R^p_s\) and \(R^q_s\) such that \((p, s)R^p_s(p', s)\) and \((q, s)R^q_s(q', s)\). We have to show \((p \parallel q, s) \equiv_{\mathcal{S}} (p' \parallel q', s)\) for all \(s \in S\). Fix \(s_0 \in S\), and let \(R^p_s \equiv \bigcup_{s \in S} R^p_s\) and \(R^q_s \equiv \bigcup_{s \in S} R^q_s\). We define a relation \(R\) as follows:
\[R \equiv \{(r \parallel u, s, (r' \parallel u', s)) \mid (r, s)R^p_s(r', s), (u, s)R^q_s(u', s)\}\]

We have \((p \parallel q, s_0)R(p' \parallel q', s_0)\) and we show that \(R\) is a global \(\mathcal{S}\)-bisimulation. Suppose
\[(r \parallel u, s)R(r' \parallel u', s)\quad \text{and} \quad (r \parallel u, s) \xrightarrow{a} (v \parallel w, s').\]

We systematically check which application of the transition rules may have led to this transition:

\[(r, s) \xrightarrow{a} (v, s'), u \equiv w\quad \text{and} \quad a \neq \mathcal{J}.\]

Because \((r, s)R^p_s(r', s)\) and \(R_p\) is a global \(\mathcal{S}\)-bisimulation, there is a \(v'\) such that \((r', s) \xrightarrow{a} (v', s')\) and \(\forall s'' \in S \ ((v', s'') \mathcal{R} (v', s''))\). We derive \((r' \parallel u', s) \xrightarrow{a} (v' \parallel u', s')\). As \(\forall s''((r', s'') \mathcal{R} (v', s''))\) and \(\forall s''((u, s'') \mathcal{R} (u', s''))\), we have \(\forall s''((v \parallel u, s'') \mathcal{R} (v' \parallel u', s''))\) by definition of \(R\).
(u, s) \xrightarrow{a} (w, s'), r \equiv v and a \neq \sqrt{b}. Likewise.

(r, s) \xrightarrow{b} (v, s'), (u, s) \xrightarrow{c} (w, s''), a = \gamma(b, c) and s' \in \text{effect}(a, s). In a similar way as above we can find v' and w' satisfying (r', s) \xrightarrow{b} (v', s'') and (u', s) \xrightarrow{c} (w', s''), and hence (r' \parallel u', s) \xrightarrow{a} (v' \parallel w', s'). As \forall s''((v, s'')R_p(v', s'')) and \forall s''((w, s'')R_q(w', s'')) we conclude 

\forall s''((v \parallel w, s'')R(v' \parallel w', s'')).

(r, s) \xrightarrow{a} (v, s'), (u, s) \xrightarrow{a} (w, s') and a = \sqrt{b}. Likewise. 

\[\text{Theorem 4.6. (Soundness)}\] Let p, q be closed terms over \(\Sigma(ACP_G)_{REC}\). If ACP\(_G\) + REC + RSP \vdash p = q, then \(p \equiv_\mathcal{S} q\) for any data environment \(\mathcal{S}\).

\[\text{Proof.}\] All the axioms of ACP\(_G\), REC and RSP are sound and \(\equiv_\mathcal{S}\) is a congruence. As an example we prove the soundness of the axiom EM1. Let \(\mathcal{J} = (S, \text{effect}, \text{test})\) be a data environment over \(A\) and \(G_{at}\) and let \(p, q\) be closed over \(\Sigma(ACP_G)_{REC}\). Consider the relation

\[R \equiv \text{Id} \cup \{(p \parallel q, s), (p \parallel q + q \parallel p + q, s) \mid s \in S\}\]

where \(\text{Id}\) is the identity relation on \(C(\Sigma(ACP_G)_{REC}, S)\). It is not difficult to see that \(R\) is a global \(\mathcal{S}\)-bisimulation satisfying \((p \parallel q)R(p \parallel q + q \parallel p + q \parallel q)\). With this result we immediately obtain the soundness of two-phase derivability.

\[\text{Corollary 4.7. (Soundness)}\] Let \(p, q\) be closed terms over \(\Sigma(ACP_G)_{REC}\).

1. If ACP\(_G^4\) + REC + RSP \vdash p = q, then \(p \equiv_\mathcal{S} q\) for any data environment \(\mathcal{S}\).

2. Let \(\mathcal{S}\) be an environment such that weakest preconditions are expressible and that is sufficiently deterministic. If ACP\(_G(\mathcal{S})\) + REC + RSP \vdash p = q, then \(p \equiv_\mathcal{S} q\).

4.3. Completeness

We show that the axiom system ACP\(_G\) completely axiomatises global \(\mathcal{S}\)-bisimilarity in all data environments for the closed terms over \(\Sigma(ACP_G)\). From Theorem 4.1. and Lemma 2.21., it follows that we can restrict our attention to the G-basic and A-basic terms over \(\Sigma(BPA_G)\) defined in section 2. Due to the fact that global \(\mathcal{S}\)-bisimilarity is a finer equivalence than ordinary \(\mathcal{S}\)-bisimilarity, we are able to prove the related version of Lemma 2.27. in a simple way.

Note that the results from section 2 that are used here, are all proved using BPA\(_G^A\).

\[\text{Lemma 4.8.}\] If \(p_1, p_2\) are G-basic terms over some reference set R and ACP\(_G\) \vdash p_1 = p_2, then there is a data-state \(\phi\) in \(\mathcal{S}(R)\) such that \((\phi_1, \phi) \not\equiv_{\mathcal{S}(R)} (p_2, \phi)\).

\[\text{Proof.}\] By induction on \(|p_1| + |p_2|\). The case \(|p_1| + |p_2| = 0\) is trivial, so assume \(|p_1| + |p_2| > 0\). If \(p_1 \neq p_2\), then \(p_1 \not\in p_2\) or \(p_2 \not\in p_1\). Assume \(p_1 \not\in p_2\), so there is an A-basic term \(q_1\) over \(R\) such that \(\phi q_1 \subseteq p_1\) and \(\phi q_1 \not\in p_2\) (otherwise just sum up all syntactic summands of \(p_1\) and conclude \(p_1 \subseteq p_2\)).

By definition \(p_2\) has a syntactic summand \(\phi q_2\), but \(q_1 \not\in q_2\) (otherwise \(\phi q_1 \subseteq \phi q_2 \subseteq p_2\)). One of the following holds:

1. \(e \subseteq q_1\) and \(e \not\subseteq q_2\),
2. $ar \subseteq q_1$ and $ar \not\subseteq q_2$ for some $a \in A$ and G-basic term $r$.

(If all syntactic summands of $q_1$ would be provable summands of $q_2$, then $q_1 \sqsubseteq q_2$.)

In the first case we have $(p_1, \vec{g}) \xrightarrow{a} \ldots$, whereas by Lemma 2.23. $(p_2, \vec{g})$ has no such transition, so $(p_1, \vec{g}) \not\equiv_{R} (p_2, \vec{g})$. We evaluate case 2:

either $q_2$ has no syntactic summands starting with $a$. Now $(p_1, \vec{g}) \not\equiv_{R} (p_2, \vec{g})$, for $(p_1, \vec{g})$ has an $a$-transition, whereas $(p_2, \vec{g})$ has no such transition by Lemma 2.23;

or $q_2$ has $n + 1$ syntactic summands starting with $a$, say $ar_0, \ldots, ar_n$. It holds that $r_i \not= r$ for all $i = 0, \ldots, n$ (otherwise $ar = ar_i \subseteq q_2$ for some $i$). By the induction hypothesis $(r, \vec{g}_i) \not\equiv_{R} (r_i, \vec{g}_i)$ for a data-state $\vec{g}_i \in \mathcal{S}(R)$. By Lemma 2.23 we have for all $i, j = 0, \ldots, n$ $(p_1, \vec{g}) \xrightarrow{a} (er, \vec{g}_i)$ and $(p_2, \vec{g}) \xrightarrow{a} (er_j, \vec{g}_i)$. Suppose $(p_1, \vec{g}) \equiv_{R} (p_2, \vec{g})$, then by definition of global $\mathcal{S}$-bisimilarity $(er, \vec{g}_i) \not\equiv_{R} (er_j, \vec{g}_i)$ for all $i, j$, and hence

$$(r, \vec{g}_i) \not\equiv_{R} (r_j, \vec{g}_i).$$

But this was contradictory in case $i = j$.

The case $p_2 \not\subseteq p_1$ can be treated likewise.

By this lemma, the previous completeness results and Theorem 4.1. we obtain the following results.

**Corollary 4.9.** (Completeness) Let $r_1, r_2$ be closed terms over $\Sigma(ACP_G)$.

1. If $r_1 \equiv_{R} r_2$ for all data environments $\mathcal{S}$, then $ACP_G \vdash r_1 = r_2$.

2. If $r_1 \equiv_{R} r_2$ for all data environments $\mathcal{S}$, then $ACP^G \vdash r_1 = r_2$.

3. Let $\mathcal{S}$ be a data environment such that weakest preconditions are expressible and that is sufficiently deterministic. If $r_1 \equiv_{R} r_2$, then $ACP_G(\mathcal{S}) \vdash r_1 = r_2$.

### 4.4. An Example: A Parallel Predicate Checker

In this section we illustrate the techniques that we introduced up till now by an example. Let $f \subseteq \mathbb{Z}$ be some predicate, e.g. the set of all primes. Now, given some number $n$, we want to calculate the smallest $m \geq n$ such that $f(m)$. Assume we have two devices $P_1$ and $P_2$ that can calculate for some given number $k$ whether $f(k)$ holds. In Fig. 10 we depict a system that enables us to calculate $m$ using both $P_1$ and $P_2$. A Generator/Collector $G$ generates numbers $n, n+1, n+2, \ldots$, sends them to $P_1$ or $P_2$, and collects their answers. Furthermore $G$ selects the smallest number satisfying $f$ from the answers and presents it to the environment.

To describe this situation, we extend the example of section 3.3 with the atomic actions $(i = 1, 2)$:
These atomic actions communicate according to the following scheme:

\[
\gamma(s(!x), r(?x_i)) = \gamma(r(?x_i), s(!x)) = [x_i := x], \\
\gamma(s_{ok}(!x_i), r_{ok}(?y)) = \gamma(r_{ok}(?y), s_{ok}(!x_i)) = [y := x_i], \\
\gamma(s_{notok}, r_{notok}) = \gamma(r_{notok}, s_{notok}) = c_{notok}.
\]

All new atomic actions do not change the data-state, i.e. for each new atomic action \( a \):

\[
effect(a, \rho) = \{\rho\}.
\]

Probably, one would expect that for instance \(\effect(r(?y), \rho) = \{\rho[\text{new value}/y]\} \) as \(r(?y)\) reads a new value for \(y\). But this need not be so: the value of \(y\) is only changed if a communication takes place.

Add new atomic guards \((f(t))\) for any integer expression \(t\) to the setting of section 3.3. These guards have their obvious interpretation: \(\text{test}((f(t)), \rho)\) holds iff \(f(\rho(t))\) holds.

The parallel predicate checker \(Q\) can now be specified by:

\[
G = [x := n] s(!x) [x := x + 1] s(!x) G_1 \\
G_1 = r_{notok} [x := x + 1] s(!x) G_1 + r_{ok}(?y) G_2 \\
G_2 = -(x = y) w(y) + (x = y)(r_{ok}(?y) w(y) + r_{notok} w(x)) \\
P_i = r(?x_i) P'_i + \epsilon \\
P'_i = (f(x_i)) s_{ok}(!x_i) + -(f(x_i)) s_{notok} P_i + \epsilon \\
Q = \hat{\partial}_H(G \parallel (P_1 \parallel P_2))
\]

with \(H = \{r(?x_i), r_{ok}(?y), r_{notok}, s(!x), s_{ok}(!x_i), s_{notok} | i = 1, 2\}\).
The parallel predicate checker $Q$ is correct if directly before the execution of an atomic action $w(x)$ or $w(y)$, $x$ respectively $y$ represents the smallest number $m \geq n$ such that $f(m)$. We introduce new atomic guards $\langle \alpha(t,u) \rangle$ for integer expressions $t,u$ to express this formally:

$$\text{test}(\langle \alpha(t,u) \rangle, \rho) \iff \|\rho(t)\| \leq \|\rho(u)\| \wedge \left( \frac{n \leq j < \|\rho(u)\|}{j \neq \|\rho(t)\|} - f(j) \right).$$

Now $Q$ is correct if

$$\text{ACP}_G(\varnothing) + \text{REC} + \text{RSP} \vdash_2 Q = Q'$$

where $Q'$ is defined by:

$$Q' = \delta_H(G' \parallel (P_1 \parallel P_2))$$

with $H, P_1$ and $P_2$ as above, and $G'$ is defined by (the difference between $G$ and $G'$ is underlined):

$$G' = [x := n] s(!x) [x := x + 1] s(!x) G'$$
$$G_1' = r_{notok} [x := x + 1] s(!x) G_1' + r_{ok}(\exists y) G_2$$
$$G_2' = \langle x = y \rangle \cdot \langle z(x,y) \rangle \cdot f(y) \cdot w(y) +$$
$$r_{notok} \cdot \langle z(x,x) \rangle \cdot f(x) \cdot w(x)).$$

This expresses that $Q$ is correct if we can show that directly before a value, say $x$, is output via gate $w$, then $f$ holds for $x$, and $f$ does not hold for all values from $n$ to up to $x$ (i.e. $\alpha(x,x)$). Note that $\alpha$ is unnecessarily complex to state the correctness of $Q$. But this formulation is useful in the 'second phase' of the proof of (3).

This proof is given by first expanding $Q$ and $Q'$ to merge-free forms (the 'first phase' of the proof of (3)). With $\text{ACP}_G$ we derive:

$$Q = \delta_H(G_1 \parallel (P_1 \parallel P_2))$$
$$= [x := n]([x_1 := x] [x := x + 1] [x_2 := x] \cdot \delta_H(G_1 \parallel (P_1' \parallel P_2')) +$$
$$[x_2 := x] [x := x + 1] [x_1 := x] \cdot \delta_H(G_1 \parallel (P_1' \parallel P_2') )$$

$$\delta_H(G_1 \parallel (P_1' \parallel P_2'))$$
$$= \langle f(x_1) \rangle c_{notok} [x := x + 1] [x_1 := x] \cdot \delta_H(G_1 \parallel (P_1' \parallel P_2')) +$$
$$\langle f(x_2) \rangle c_{notok} [x := x + 1] [x_2 := x] \cdot \delta_H(G_1 \parallel (P_1' \parallel P_2')) +$$
$$\langle f(x_1) \rangle [y := x_1] \delta_H(G_2 \parallel P_2') +$$
$$\langle f(x_2) \rangle [y := x_2] \delta_H(G_2 \parallel P_1')$$

$$\delta_H(G_2 \parallel P_2')$$
$$= \langle x = y \rangle w(y) +$$
$$\langle x = y \rangle \langle f(x_1) \rangle [y := x_2] w(y) + \langle f(x_2) \rangle c_{notok} w(x))$$

$$\delta_H(G_2 \parallel P_1')$$
$$\langle x = y \rangle w(y) +$$
$$\langle x = y \rangle \langle f(x_1) \rangle [y := x_1] w(y) + \langle f(x_1) \rangle c_{notok} w(x)).$$
Now replacing
- $\partial_H(G_1 \parallel (P_1 \parallel P_2))$ by $R$,
- both $\partial_H(G_1 \parallel (P'_1 \parallel P'_2))$ and $\partial_H(G_1 \parallel (P'_1 \parallel P'_2))$ by $R_1$

(note that $\partial_H(G_1 \parallel (P'_2 \parallel P'_1)) \not\equiv_{EM15} \partial_H(G_1 \parallel (P'_1 \parallel P'_2))$)

- $\partial_H(G_2 \parallel P'_2)$ by $R_2$, and
- $\partial_H(G_2 \parallel P'_2)$ by $R_3$

yields the recursive specification of a process $R$ over $\Sigma(ACP_G)_{REC}$ (and indeed over $\Sigma(BPA_G)_{REC}$) such that

$$ACP_G + REC + RSP \vdash Q = R. \tag{4}$$

Let the process $R'$ be defined like $R$, except that $w(x)$ is replaced by $\langle x, x \rangle \langle f(x) \rangle w(x)$ and $w(y)$ by $\langle y, y \rangle \langle f(y) \rangle w(y)$. It can be proved in a similar way that

$$ACP_G + REC + RSP \vdash Q' = R'. \tag{5}$$

This concludes the 'first phase' results of our proof.

In order to show that

$$BPA_G(\mathcal{S}) + REC + RSP \vdash R = R'$$

(the 'second phase' result needed) the following instances of SI, WPC1 and WPC2 are needed in addition to those given in section 3.3. Let $F$ be some function on integer expressions.

\[
\begin{align*}
\phi \circ \text{notok} \phi &= \phi \circ \text{notok} \quad \text{for all } \phi \in G, \\
\langle t = t \rangle &= \delta, \\
\langle t = u \rangle \neg \langle u = t \rangle &= \delta, \\
\langle t = u \rangle \langle u = v \rangle \neg \langle t = v \rangle &= \delta, \\
\langle t_1 = u_1 \rangle \cdots \langle t_k = u_k \rangle \neg \langle F(t_1, \ldots, t_k) = F(u_1, \ldots, u_k) \rangle &= \delta, \\
\langle t + 1 = u \rangle \langle t = u \rangle &= \delta, \\
\neg \langle f(t) \rangle \langle x(t, u) \rangle \neg \langle x(u, u + 1) \rangle &= \delta, \\
\neg \langle f(t) \rangle \langle x(u, t) \rangle \neg \langle x(u, t + 1) \rangle &= \delta, \\
\langle x(t, u - 1) \rangle \langle t = u \rangle &= \delta.
\end{align*}
\]

Note that these identities are valid. Let

$$\beta \equiv \neg \langle x_1 = x_2 \rangle (\langle x(x_1, x_2) \rangle \langle x = x_2 \rangle + \langle x(x_2, x_1) \rangle \langle x = x_1 \rangle).$$

It is easy to show that

$$R, \; \beta R_1, \; \langle y = x_1 \rangle \langle f(x_1) \rangle \beta R_2, \; \langle y = x_2 \rangle \langle f(x_2) \rangle \beta R_3$$

and

$$R', \; \beta R'_1, \; \langle y = x_1 \rangle \langle f(x_1) \rangle \beta R'_2, \; \langle y = x_2 \rangle \langle f(x_2) \rangle \beta R'_3$$

are solutions for $T, T_1, T_2$ and $T_3$, respectively, in the following specification:
\[ T = \left[ x := n \right]\left(\left[ x := x + 1 \right] \left[ x := x \right] \cdot T_1 + \left[ x_2 := x \right] \left[ x := x + 1 \right] \left[ x_1 := x \right] \cdot T_1 \right) \]

\[ T_1 = \beta \left( -\left( f(x_1) \right) c_{notok} \left[ x := x + 1 \right] \left[ x_1 := x \right] \cdot T_1 + -\left( f(x_2) \right) c_{notok} \left[ x := x + 1 \right] \left[ x_2 := x \right] \cdot T_1 + \left( f(x_1) \right) \left[ y := x_1 \right] T_2 + \left( f(x_2) \right) \left[ y := x_2 \right] T_3 \right) \]

\[ T_2 = \left( y = x_1 \right) \left( f(x_1) \right) \beta \left( -\left( x = y \right) w(y) + \left( x = y \right) \left( \left( f(x_2) \right) \left[ y := x_2 \right] w(y) + -\left( f(x_2) \right) c_{notok} w(x) \right) \right) \]

\[ T_3 = \left( y = x_2 \right) \left( f(x_2) \right) \beta \left( -\left( x = y \right) w(y) + \left( x = y \right) \left( \left( f(x_1) \right) \left[ y := x_1 \right] w(y) + -\left( f(x_1) \right) c_{notok} w(x) \right) \right) \]

and thus \( BPA_G(\mathcal{F}) + \text{REC} + \text{RSP} \vdash R = R' \). Using (4) and (5) above it follows that

\[ ACP_G(\mathcal{F}) + \text{REC} + \text{RSP} \vdash_2 Q = Q' \]

as was to be proved.

5. Partial Correctness and Hoare Logic

In this section we show that we can capture Hoare logic for process terms [Pon91] in the algebraic framework developed thus far. We consider partial correctness formulas of the form \( \{ \text{pre} \} P \{ \text{post} \} \), where \( P \) is a closed term over \( \Sigma(ACP_G)_{\text{REC}} \) and \( \alpha, \beta \) are guards over \( \Sigma(ACP_G) \). It turns out that the validity of partial correctness formulas can be elegantly expressed with \( \mathcal{F} \)-bisimulation equivalence: \( \{ \alpha \} P \{ \beta \} \) is valid in \( \mathcal{F} \) if \( \alpha P \Leftrightarrow \alpha \beta \). We further show a soundness result for a Hoare logic for linear processes over \( \Sigma(BPA_G)_{\text{REC}} \) by translating proofs in Hoare logic into process algebra proofs.

5.1. Hoare Logic for Process Terms

Hoare logic is meant for proving the correctness of programs that transform some input into some output. Proof systems are mostly given in a natural deduction format (see e.g. [Dal83] for ‘natural deduction’) and are parameterised with

1. A class of programs, and
2. A language of assertions to express correctness properties of programs (usually some first-order language with equality).

In general a partial correctness formula has the syntax

\( \{ \text{pre} \} P \{ \text{post} \} \)

where \( \text{pre}, \text{post} \) are assertions and \( P \) is a program. The intuitive meaning of \( \{ \text{pre} \} P \{ \text{post} \} \) is that whenever the assertion \( \text{pre} \) holds before the execution of \( P \) and \( P \) terminates, then the assertion \( \text{post} \) holds after the execution of \( P \).
Given a set $A$ of atomic actions and a set $G_{at}$ of atomic guards, we here consider the guards over $\Sigma(ACP_G)$ as a language of assertions, and we take the closed terms over $\Sigma(ACP_G)_{REC}$ as the class of programs.

With respect to data-state transformations there are hardly any constraints on the way we provide process terms with an (operational) semantics. Therefore this instantiation is on a rather abstract level, and is suitable to express many programming primitives and constructs (cf. the examples in sections 2, 3.3. and 4.4.). We only require that data environments that are sufficiently deterministic and that weakest preconditions are expressible. These restrictions often occur in some related form in the study of Hoare logic (cf. [Bak80, Apt81]).

5.2. Partial Correctness Formulas and Bisimulation

We now present formal definitions for the interpretation of partial correctness formulas and assertions in any data environment. The main work is already done in section 4, where the operational semantics for the closed terms over $\Sigma(ACP_G)_{REC}$ was defined. Let $\mathcal{S} = (S, \text{effect}, \text{test})$ be some data environment. In this section we use the transition relation $\rightarrow_{\Sigma(ACP_G)_{REC}, \mathcal{S}}$ as defined in section 4.2. which is here simply written as $\rightarrow$.

The interpretation of basic guards is such that a basic guard $\phi$ holds in $s \in S$ iff

$$(\phi, s) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{S}} (\delta, s).$$

We define the interpretation of our assertions in $\mathcal{S}$ using $\xrightarrow{\mathcal{S}}$-transitions.

Definition 5.1. Let $c$ be an assertion and $\mathcal{S} = (S, \text{effect}, \text{test})$ some data environment.

1. The assertion $c$ holds in $s \in S$, notation $\mathcal{S} \models c[s]$, iff $(c, s) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{S}} (6, s)$.
2. The assertion $c$ is valid in $\mathcal{S}$, notation $\mathcal{S} \models c$, iff $\forall s \in S \ (\mathcal{S} \models c[s])$.

In order to define the interpretation of partial correctness formulas, we introduce sequences of transitions. Let $A^*$ be the set of finite strings over $A$, with typical elements $a, a/a, \ldots, \varepsilon$ denoting the empty string. We define for all $a \in A^*$ relations $\xrightarrow{\mathcal{S}}$ and $\xleftarrow{\mathcal{S}}$ that describe sequences of transitions:

- $(x, s) \xrightarrow{\sigma} (x', s')$ (Holds $a \in A$)
- $(x, s) \xleftarrow{\sigma} (x', s')$ (Holds $a \in A$)

Now the interpretation of a partial correctness formula in $\mathcal{S}$ is defined as follows:

Definition 5.2. A partial correctness formula $\{c\} p \{\beta\}$ is valid in $\mathcal{S}$, notation $\mathcal{S} \models \{c\} p \{\beta\}$, iff for all $s \in S$ and all $\sigma \in A^*$:

$$\mathcal{S} \models c[s] \text{ and } (p, s) \xleftarrow{\mathcal{S}} (p', s') \implies \mathcal{S} \models \beta[s'].$$

We show that for any partial correctness formula $\{c\} p \{\beta\}$ it holds that $\mathcal{S} \models \{c\} p \{\beta\}$ iff $ap \equiv_{\mathcal{S}} ap\beta$. This alternative characterisation of validity of partial correctness formulas gives us the means to use process algebra for proving partial correctness formulas.

Lemma 5.3. (Decomposition) Let $\mathcal{S} = (S, \text{effect}, \text{test})$ be some data environment.
For any closed term \( p \) over \( \Sigma(ACP_G)_{REC} \), guard \( \alpha \) over \( \Sigma(ACP_G) \) and \( \sigma \in (A \cup \{\sqrt{\cdot}\})^* \) the following properties hold:

1. If \( (xp, s) \xrightarrow{\sigma} (p', s') \) and \( \sigma \neq \lambda \), then \( (\alpha, s) \xrightarrow{\delta} (\delta, s) \) and \( (p, s) \xrightarrow{\sigma} (p', s') \).
2. If \( (px, s) \xrightarrow{\sigma} (p', s') \), then \( (p, s) \xrightarrow{\sigma} (p', s') \) and \( (\alpha, s') \xrightarrow{\delta} (\delta, s') \).

**Proof.** By induction on the length of \( \sigma \) (first proving some intermediate properties of sequences of non-terminating transitions). \( \square \)

**Lemma 5.4.** Let \( p \) be a closed term over \( \Sigma(ACP_G)_{REC} \), \( \alpha \) some guard over \( \Sigma(ACP_G) \) and \( \mathcal{S} = \langle S, \text{effect}, \text{test} \rangle \) a data environment. Then the following statements are equivalent:

1. For all \( s \in S \) and \( \sigma \in A^* \) it holds that
   \[
   (p, s) \xrightarrow{\sigma} (p', s') \quad \implies \quad (\alpha, s') \xrightarrow{\delta} (\delta, s'),
   \]
2. \( p \leftrightarrow \alpha px \).

**Proof.** First observe that if \( (p, s) \xrightarrow{\delta} (p', s') \), then \( p' \equiv \delta \) and \( s' = s \).

1 \( \implies \) 2. Fix some \( s \in S \) and take
\[
R \overset{\text{def}}{=} \{((\delta, s'), (\delta, s')) | s' \in S\} \\
\quad \cup \{((r, s'), (r, s')) | (p, s) \xrightarrow{\sigma} (r, s') \text{ for some } \sigma \in A^* \}.
\]
Note that \( (p, s)R(px, s) \). We show that \( R \) is an \( \mathcal{S} \)-bisimulation. For pairs \( ((\delta, s'), (\delta, s')) \) it is trivial to check the transfer property. Assume \( (q, s')R(q\alpha, s') \).

- Suppose \( (q, s') \xrightarrow{\delta} (q', s'') \) with \( a \in A \). We derive \( (q\alpha, s') \xrightarrow{\sigma} (q'\alpha, s'') \) and by definition of \( R \) also \( (q', s'')R(q\alpha, s') \).
- Suppose \( (q, s') \xrightarrow{\delta} (\delta, s') \), so \( (p, s) \xrightarrow{\sigma} (\delta, s') \) for some \( \sigma \). By assumption we have \( (\alpha, s') \xrightarrow{\delta} (\delta, s') \) and derive \( (q\alpha, s') \xrightarrow{\delta} (\delta, s') \). By definition \( (\delta, s')R(\delta, s') \).
- Suppose \( (q, s') \xrightarrow{\delta} (q', s'') \) with \( a \in A \). By 'decomposition' it follows that \( q' \equiv q''\alpha \) and \( (q, s') \xrightarrow{\sigma} (q'', s'') \). By definition \( (q'', s'')R(\delta, s') \).
- Suppose \( (q, s') \xrightarrow{\delta} (\delta, s') \). It follows that \( (q, s') \xrightarrow{\delta} (\delta, s') \) and \( (\alpha, s') \xrightarrow{\delta} (\delta, s') \). By definition \( (\delta, s')R(\delta, s') \).

2 \( \implies \) 1. Suppose \( (p, s) \xrightarrow{\sigma} (p', s') \) for some \( \sigma \in A^* \). By assumption then also \( (px, s) \xrightarrow{\sigma} (p', s') \), and by decomposition we have \( (\alpha, s') \xrightarrow{\delta} (\delta, s') \). \( \square \)

Now we can easily prove the following characterisation of the \( \mathcal{S} \)-validity of partial correctness formulas in terms of \( \mathcal{S} \)-bisimilarity.

**Theorem 5.5.** Let \( p \) be a closed term over \( \Sigma(ACP_G)_{REC} \), \( \alpha, \beta \) guards over \( \Sigma(ACP_G) \) and \( \mathcal{S} = \langle S, \text{effect}, \text{test} \rangle \) a data environment. Then
\[
\mathcal{S} \models \{\alpha\} p \{\beta\} \iff \alpha p \leftrightarrow \alpha p \beta.
\]

**Proof.**

\( \Rightarrow \) Suppose \( \mathcal{S} \models \{\alpha\} p \{\beta\} \). By the previous lemma it is sufficient to show that if \( (xp, s) \xrightarrow{\sigma} (p', s') \), then \( (\beta, s') \xrightarrow{\delta} (\delta, s') \). So let \( (xp, s) \xrightarrow{\sigma} (p', s') \). By 'decomposition' we have \( (\alpha, s) \xrightarrow{\delta} (p', s) \) and \( (p, s) \xrightarrow{\sigma} (p', s') \). By \( \mathcal{S} \models \{\alpha\} p \{\beta\} \) this implies \( (\beta, s') \xrightarrow{\delta} (p', s') \).

\( \Leftarrow \) Suppose \( \mathcal{S} \not\models \{\alpha\} p \{\beta\} \), so for some \( s \in S \) and \( \sigma \in A^* \):
(α, s) → (δ, s) and (p, s) ↠ (p', s') and ψ |= β[s'].

We derive (ap, s) ↠ (p', s') and by the assumption of ψ-bisimilarity we have (apβ, s) ↠ (p', s'). By 'decomposition' this implies that (β, s') ↠ (δ, s'), which contradicts the supposition.

5.3. A Proof System for Deriving Partial Correctness Formulas

In this section we present a proof system $H$ in a natural deduction format for deriving partial correctness formulas over $Σ(BPAG)_{REC}$ (cf. [Pongl]). The proof system $H$ is displayed in Fig. 11. Notice that the rules of $H$ refer to terms over $Σ(BPAG)_{REC}$ that need not be closed. Let $Γ$ be a set of assertions and partial correctness formulas. We write $Γ ⊢_H {α} t {β}$ if we can derive $⟨α⟩ t {β}$ in $H$ using elements of $Γ$ as axioms.

- The axiom scheme $H1$ introduces partial correctness formulas over atomic actions. It only makes sense if weakest preconditions are expressible, and it is only valid in data environments that are sufficiently deterministic. Weakest preconditions are defined in Definition 3.1 and Remark 3.4.
- The axiom scheme $H2$ introduces partial correctness formulas over basic guards.
- Rules $H3$ and $H4$ express how the operators $+$ and $·$ may be introduced in partial correctness formulas.
- Rule $H5$, consequence, is a standard proof rule in Hoare logic. The intended interpretation of an expression $α → β$ is as expected: $ψ |= (α → β)[s]$ if $ψ |= α[s] → ψ |= β[s]$.
- Rule $H6$, an instance of Scott's induction rule (see e.g. [Bak80, Apt81]), is suitable to derive partial correctness formulas with recursive terms over $Σ(BPAG)_{REC}$. This rule allows cancellation of hypotheses, indicated by the square brackets in its premises: let $E = \{x = t_x \mid x ∈ V_E\}$ be a guarded recursive specification and $α_x, β_x (x ∈ V_E)$ be guards. If for all $y ∈ V_E$ we can derive (indicated by the dots in the rule) $\{α_y\} t_y {β_y}$ from a set of hypotheses $Γ_y$ containing no other partial correctness formulas with free variables in $V_E$ than those in $\{α_x\} x {β_x} \mid x ∈ V_E\},$ then for any $z ∈ V_E$ the partial correctness formula $\{α_z\} <z | E > {β_z}$ can be derived from

$$\bigcup_{x ∈ V_E} Γ_x - \{α_x\} x {β_x} \mid x ∈ V_E\}.$$

5.4. Soundness of the Proof System

In this section we prove a soundness result for $H$ with respect to a data environment $ψ = \langle S, \text{effect, test} \rangle$ over $A$ and $G$ such that weakest preconditions are expressible and $ψ$ is sufficiently deterministic. Let $Tr_ψ$ be the set of assertions that are true (valid) in $ψ$. We prove that

$$Tr_ψ ⊢_H {α} p {β} \implies ψ |= {α} p {β}$$

provided that recursive specifications have a finite number of equations and are linear (cf. linear context free grammars [HoU79]):
(H1) \[ \{wp(a, a)\} \, a \, [x] \quad \text{if } a \in A \]

(H2) \[ \{x\} \phi \{x \cdot \phi\} \quad \text{if } \phi \in G \]

(H3) \[ \frac{\{x\} t \{\beta\} \quad \{x\} t' \{\beta\}}{\{x\} t + t' \{\beta\}} \]

(H4) \[ \frac{\{x\} t \{x'\} \quad \{x'\} t' \{\beta\}}{\{x\} t \cdot t' \{\beta\}} \]

(H5) \[ \frac{\alpha \rightarrow x' \{x'\} t \{\beta'\} \quad \beta' \rightarrow \beta}{\{x\} t \{\beta\}} \]

(H6) For \( E = \{x = t_x \mid x \in V_E\} \) a guarded recursive specification:
\[
\begin{align*}
\{\{x_x\} x \{\beta_x\} \mid x \in V_E\} \\
\vdots \\
\{x_y\} t_y \{\beta_y\} \\
\{x_z\} <z \mid E> \{\beta_z\}
\end{align*}
\]
for all \( y \in V_E \)

Fig. 11. The proof system \( H \) \( (a \in A, \phi \in G) \).

**Definition 5.6.** A process term \( t \) over \( \Sigma(BPA_G) \) is called **linear** over \( V' \subseteq V \) iff
\[
t ::= \text{Pl} x \mid pt \mid tp \mid t + t
\]
where \( p \) is a closed term over \( \Sigma(BPA_G) \) and \( x \in V' \). A recursive specification \( E = \{x = t_x \mid x \in V_E\} \) is **linear** iff the terms \( t_x \) are linear over \( V_E \).

In [Pon91] only processes definable by regular recursion were considered in the context of \( H \). This class is strictly contained in the class of processes definable by guarded, linear recursion.

By Lemma 5.4. and the soundness of \( BPA_G(\mathcal{S}) + REC + RSP \), the soundness of \( H \) follows from the statement
\[
Tr_{\mathcal{S}} \vdash H \{x\} p \{\beta\} \quad \text{iff} \quad BPA_G(\mathcal{S}) + REC + RSP \vdash \alpha p = \alpha x \beta.
\]

In the rest of this section we prove this statement by translating \( H \)-derivations in a canonical way to proofs in process algebra.

We first show that \( H \) is sound for the (recursion-free) terms over \( \Sigma(BPA_G) \).

**Lemma 5.7.** (Soundness of \( H \) for recursion-free terms) Let \( p \) be a closed term over \( \Sigma(BPA_G) \) and \( \alpha, \beta \) guards over \( \Sigma(BPA_G) \). Then
\[
Tr_{\mathcal{S}} \vdash H \{x\} p \{\beta\} \quad \text{iff} \quad BPA_G(\mathcal{S}) \vdash \alpha p = \alpha x \beta.
\]

**Proof.** By induction on the length of derivations. The soundness of \( H1 \) – \( H4 \) is straightforward. We only show that rule \( H5 \) (consequence) is sound (we need not consider rule \( H6 \), as this rule introduces recursively defined processes). Rule \( H5 \) contains expressions of the form \( \alpha \rightarrow \beta \) with the interpretation \( \mathcal{S} \models (\alpha \rightarrow \beta)[s] \).
iff $\mathcal{S} \models \alpha[s] \implies \mathcal{S} \models \beta[s]$. It is easy to show that such expressions can be algebraically characterised as follows:

$$\alpha \rightarrow \beta \in \mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{S}} \iff \mathcal{BPA}_G(\mathcal{S}) \vdash \alpha \cdot \beta = \alpha.$$

Assume

$$\mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{S}} \vdash_H \{\alpha'\} \cdot \{\beta'\} \text{ and } \alpha \rightarrow \alpha', \beta' \rightarrow \beta \in \mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{S}}.$$

By induction we can prove $\alpha' \cdot \beta = \alpha' \cdot \beta'$, $\alpha \alpha' = \alpha$ and $\beta' \beta = \beta'$ in $\mathcal{BPA}_G(\mathcal{S})$. We derive

$$\alpha \cdot \beta = \alpha \cdot \alpha' \cdot \beta' = \alpha' \cdot \beta $$

as was to be shown.

Using this fact we can prove a general result concerning linear terms that connects $H$-derivability from $\mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{S}}$ to provable equality in $\mathcal{BPA}_G(\mathcal{S})$.

**Lemma 5.8.** Let $t(x_1, \ldots, x_n)$ be a term over $\Sigma(\mathcal{BPA}_G)$ and $\alpha, \beta, \alpha_i, \beta_i$ be guards over $\Sigma(\mathcal{BPA}_G)$ for $i = 1, \ldots, n$. If $t(x_1, \ldots, x_n)$ is linear over $\{x_1, \ldots, x_n\}$, and

$$\mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{S}}, \{\{\alpha_i\} \cdot x_i \cdot \{\beta_i\} \mid i = 1, \ldots, n\} \vdash_H \{\alpha\} \cdot t(x_1, \ldots, x_n) \cdot \{\beta\},$$

then

1. $\mathcal{BPA}_G(\mathcal{S}) \vdash \alpha \cdot t(x_1, x_1, \ldots, x_n) = \alpha \cdot t(x_1, \ldots, x_n)$,

2. $\mathcal{BPA}_G(\mathcal{S}) \vdash \alpha \cdot t(x_1, \beta_1, \ldots, x_n, \beta_n) = \alpha \cdot t(x_1, \beta_1, \ldots, x_n, \beta_n) \cdot \beta$.

**Proof.** By induction on the length of the derivation of

$$\mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{S}}, \{\{\alpha_i\} \cdot x_i \cdot \{\beta_i\} \mid i = 1, \ldots, n\} \vdash_H \{\alpha\} \cdot t(x_1, \ldots, x_n) \cdot \{\beta\}.$$

The cases in which one of $H1 - H3$ is applied last are straightforward. We give a proof for the cases in which $H4$ or $H5$ is applied last (note that by definition of linearity rule $H6$ of $H$ again need not be considered):

As for $H4$. Because all terms in the proof are linear, we may assume that $t(x_1, \ldots, x_n) = p \cdot u(x_1, \ldots, x_n)$ or $t(x_1, \ldots, x_n) = u(x_1, \ldots, x_n) \cdot p$, with $p$ a closed term over $\Sigma(\mathcal{BPA}_G)$. Let $t(x_1, \ldots, x_n) = p \cdot u(x_1, \ldots, x_n)$ and

$$\mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{S}}, \{\{\alpha_i\} \cdot x_i \cdot \{\beta_i\} \mid i = 1, \ldots, n\} \vdash_H \{\alpha\} \cdot p \cdot (x_1, \ldots, x_n) \cdot \{\beta\}.$$

Apparently $\mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{S}} \vdash_H \{\alpha\} \cdot p \cdot (x_1)$, so we have by Lemma 5.7 that $\mathcal{BPA}_G(\mathcal{S}) \vdash \alpha p = \alpha p \alpha'$. We derive
1. \( \alpha p \cdot u(x_1x_1, \ldots, x_nx_n) = \alpha p' \cdot u(x_1x_1, \ldots, x_nx_n) \)
   \( \text{l H} \)
   \( \alpha p' \cdot u(x_1, \ldots, x_n) \)
   \( = \alpha p \cdot u(x_1, \ldots, x_n). \)

2. \( \alpha p \cdot u(x_1\beta_1, \ldots, x_n\beta_n) = \alpha p' \cdot u(x_1\beta_1, \ldots, x_n\beta_n) \)
   \( \text{l H} \)
   \( \alpha p' \cdot u(x_1\beta_1, \ldots, x_n\beta_n) \cdot \beta \)
   \( = \alpha p \cdot u(x_1\beta_1, \ldots, x_n\beta_n) \cdot \beta. \)

The case in which \( t(x_1, \ldots, x_n) = u(x_1, \ldots, x_n) \cdot p \) with \( p \) a closed term over \( \Sigma(BPA_G) \) can be proved likewise.

As for H5. Assume

\[ \text{Tr}_{\mathcal{S}}, \{(x_i) \{ \beta_i \} \mid i = 1, \ldots, n} \]

\[ \alpha \rightarrow \alpha' \quad \{ \alpha' \} t(x_1, \ldots, x_n) \{ \beta' \} \quad \beta' \rightarrow \beta \]

\[ \{ \alpha \} t(x_1, \ldots, x_n) \{ \beta \} \]

By induction we have \( BPA_G(\mathcal{S}) \)-derivations of \( \alpha \alpha' = \alpha \) and \( \beta' \beta = \beta' \). We derive

1. \( \alpha \cdot t(x_1x_1, \ldots, x_nx_n) = \alpha \alpha' \cdot t(x_1x_1, \ldots, x_nx_n) \)
   \( \text{l H} \)
   \( \alpha \alpha' \cdot t(x_1, \ldots, x_n) \)
   \( = \alpha \cdot t(x_1, \ldots, x_n). \)

2. \( \alpha \cdot t(x_1\beta_1, \ldots, x_n\beta_n) = \alpha \alpha' \cdot t(x_1\beta_1, \ldots, x_n\beta_n) \)
   \( \text{l H} \)
   \( \alpha \alpha' \cdot t(x_1\beta_1, \ldots, x_n\beta_n) \cdot \beta' \)
   \( = \alpha \cdot t(x_1\beta_1, \ldots, x_n\beta_n) \cdot \beta' \beta \)
   \( \text{l H} \)
   \( \alpha \alpha' \cdot t(x_1\beta_1, \ldots, x_n\beta_n) \cdot \beta \)
   \( = \alpha \cdot t(x_1\beta_1, \ldots, x_n\beta_n) \cdot \beta. \)

This result can be used to show the soundness of the proof system \( H \) for the following subset of terms over \( \Sigma(BPA_G)_{REC} \).

**Theorem 5.9.** (Soundness of \( H \)) Let \( p \) be a closed term over \( \Sigma(BPA_G)_{REC} \) in which all occurrences of the form \( \langle x \mid E \rangle \) refer to a (guarded) recursive specification \( E \) over \( \Sigma(BPA_G) \) that is linear and contains only finitely many equations. Let \( \alpha, \beta \) be guards over \( \Sigma(BPA_G) \). Then

\[ \text{Tr}_{\mathcal{S}} \vdash_H \{ \alpha \} p \{ \beta \} \implies BPA_G(\mathcal{S}) + \text{REC} + \text{RSP} \vdash \alpha p = \alpha p \beta \]

**Proof.** By Theorems 3.5. and 5.5. we only have to prove the first implication. We apply induction on the length of \( H \)-derivations. The proof of the soundness of H1 – H5 is straightforward (cf. the proof of Lemma 5.7.). We only give a proof of the soundness of H6. Let \( E = \{ x_i = t_i(x_1, \ldots, x_n) \mid i = 1, \ldots, n \} \) be a guarded linear recursive specification and assume

\[ \text{Tr}_{\mathcal{S}}, \{(x_i) \{ \beta_i \} \mid i = 1, \ldots, n} \vdash_H \{ \alpha_j \} t_j(x_1, \ldots, x_n) \{ \beta_j \} \]

for \( j = 1, \ldots, n \). So we have an \( H \)-derivation of the premises of rule H6. We have to show
\( \text{BPA}_{G}(\mathcal{S}) + \text{REC} + \text{RSP} \vdash \alpha_{j}X_{j} = \alpha_{j}X_{j}\beta_{j} \)

for \( j = 1, \ldots, n \) (recall that \( X_{j} \) abbreviates \( \langle x_{j} \mid E \rangle \), the constant representing a solution for the \( j_{th} \) equation of \( E \)). In order to do so we use the recursive specifications

\[
E' = \{ y_{i} = \alpha_{i} \cdot t_{j}(y_{1}, \ldots, y_{n}) \mid i = 1, \ldots, n \} \\
E'' = \{ z_{i} = \alpha_{i} \cdot t_{j}(z_{1}\beta_{1}, \ldots, z_{n}\beta_{n}) \mid i = 1, \ldots, n \}
\]

and show for any \( j \in \{1, \ldots, n\} \) that

1. \( \alpha_{j}X_{j} = Y_{j} \),
2. \( Z_{j}\beta_{j} = Z_{j} \),
3. \( Z_{j} = Y_{j} \).

As a consequence we can derive

\( \text{BPA}_{G}(\mathcal{S}) + \text{REC} + \text{RSP} \vdash \alpha_{j}X_{j} = Y_{j} = Z_{j} = Z_{j}\beta_{j} = \alpha_{j}X_{j}\beta_{j} \)

as has to be shown. So we are left to prove 1, 2 and 3. Observe that \( E', E'' \) are guarded linear recursive specifications, so we may use both RSP and the previous Lemma 5.8.

As for 1. We first show that \( \alpha_{j}X_{j} = Y_{j} \) for all \( j \in \{1, \ldots, n\} \). We derive

\[
\alpha_{j}X_{j} \xrightarrow{\text{REC}} \alpha_{j} \cdot t_{j}(X_{1}, \ldots, X_{n}) \xrightarrow{5.8.1} \alpha_{j} \cdot t_{j}(\alpha_{1}X_{1}, \ldots, \alpha_{n}X_{n}).
\]

So \( \alpha_{1}X_{1}, \ldots, \alpha_{n}X_{n} \) are solutions of \( y_{1}, \ldots, y_{n} \) in \( E' \). With RSP we conclude \( \alpha_{j}X_{j} = Y_{j} \) for \( j = 1, \ldots, n \).

As for 2. We show that \( Z_{j}\beta_{j} = Z_{j} \) for all \( j \in \{1, \ldots, n\} \). We derive

\[
Z_{j}\beta_{j} \xrightarrow{\text{REC}} \alpha_{j} \cdot t_{j}(Z_{1}\beta_{1}, \ldots, Z_{n}\beta_{n}) \cdot \beta_{j} \xrightarrow{5.8.2} \alpha_{j} \cdot t_{j}(Z_{1}\beta_{1}, \ldots, Z_{n}\beta_{n}) = \alpha_{j} \cdot t_{j}(Z_{1}\beta_{1}, \ldots, Z_{n}\beta_{n})\beta_{n}.
\]

So \( Z_{1}\beta_{1}, \ldots, Z_{n}\beta_{n} \) are solutions of \( z_{1}, \ldots, z_{n} \) in \( E'' \). With RSP we conclude \( Z_{j}\beta_{j} = Z_{j} \) for all \( j \in \{1, \ldots, n\} \).

As for 3. We show (using 2) \( Z_{j} = Y_{j} \) for all \( j \in \{1, \ldots, n\} \) as follows:

\[
Z_{j} \xrightarrow{\text{REC}} \alpha_{j} \cdot t_{j}(Z_{1}\beta_{1}, \ldots, Z_{n}\beta_{n}) \xrightarrow{2} \alpha_{j} \cdot t_{j}(Z_{1}, \ldots, Z_{n}).
\]

So \( Z_{1}, \ldots, Z_{n} \) are solutions of \( y_{1}, \ldots, y_{n} \) in \( E' \). With RSP we conclude \( Z_{j} = Y_{j} \) for all \( j \in \{1, \ldots, n\} \).

\[\square\]

6. Conclusions

In this paper we use an operational semantics for process algebra that combines behavioural and (data-)state based aspects. Typical is the introduction of guards, i.e., predicates over data-states, as a special kind of processes. Thus a one-sorted framework is obtained, based on two sets of special constants: atomic actions and (the closure under \( \neg \) of) atomic guards. This allows for a relatively simple type of complete axiomatisations, both with respect to a preferred data-state environment.
and for a class of such environments. Furthermore this framework is suitable to reason about infinite processes defined by (guarded) recursive equations. Finally, as shown in the previous section, it is possible to deal with the essentials of Hoare Logic for partial correctness in our set-up.

We only know of one other approach in process or programming formalisms that involves guards in a one-sorted way, developed by Manes and Arbib: in [MaA86] guards and functions modelling programs are combined in a partially additive category. (Here the subset of "guard morphisms" forms a Boolean algebra.)

In the following the present work is related to some well-known other approaches, mixing Boolean expressions and behavioural constructs in a two-sorted way.

First we make a short comparison with "Process Algebra with Signals and Conditions" of Baeten and Bergstra [BaB90]. Given a Boolean algebra $\mathcal{B}$, the authors discuss three well-known operators that relate $\mathcal{B}$ and the sort of processes under consideration, say $\mathcal{P}$. The first operator is the conditional:

$< . > : \mathcal{P} \times \mathcal{B} \times \mathcal{P} \to \mathcal{P}$

that stems from Hoare et al. [HHJ87], where $p < b \triangleright q$ should be read as if $b$ then $p$ else $q$. Next there is the guarded command:

$\downarrow : \mathcal{B} \times \mathcal{P} \to \mathcal{P}$

where the expression $b \downarrow p$ is to be read as if $b$ then $p$, and which cannot be defined (axiomatically) without the $\delta$, for

$\text{false} \downarrow x = \delta$.

Finally guards are introduced as unary operators:

$\{ . \} : \mathcal{B} \to \mathcal{P}$

with the same meaning as described in this paper. These 'guards' also presuppose the existence of the $\epsilon$ constant, as

$\{ \text{true} \} = \epsilon$.

From a methodological point of view, of these three operators the conditional is regarded as basic in [BaB90] for its (axiomatic) definition does not presuppose any of the special process algebra constants $\delta$ or $\epsilon$. This argument is not preserved in our set-up, as $\delta$ and $\epsilon$ represent in "Process Algebra with Guards" just the minimal generators for any Boolean subalgebra to be included. We finally remark that Baeten and Bergstra use 21 axioms to define conditionals and guarded commands over the BPA fragment.

In the paper "Laws of Programming" of Hoare et al. [HHJ87] 'programs' are constructed from assignments with operators for sequential composition, conditionals and nondeterminism. The operators are described in an equational style, just as in [BaB90] and as in the present paper. There is a unit program $\text{SKIP}$ that behaves like our $\epsilon$ and a program $\text{ABORT}$ that is reminiscent to our $\delta$, but that behaves according to Murphy's Law: "If it can go wrong, it will", in our notation:

$x + \text{ABORT} = \text{ABORT}$

$x \cdot \text{ABORT} = \text{ABORT} \cdot x = \text{ABORT}$. 
This latter program ABORT makes a comparison with our approach more difficult. In [HHJ87] there are about 30 laws for a fragment comparable to BPA with guards.

In Dijkstra [Dij76, Apt84] a class of programs is introduced, which contains the following "if - fi construct":

\[
\text{if } e_1 \rightarrow S_1 \sqcup e_2 \rightarrow S_2 \sqcup \cdots \sqcup e_n \rightarrow S_n \text{ fi}
\]

with \( e_1, e_2, \ldots \) Boolean guards and \( S_1, S_2, \ldots \) programs. The intuitive meaning of this construct is to choose nondeterministically a guard \( e_i \) that holds and to execute the program \( S_i \). In the case that none of the \( e_i \) hold, the whole construct deadlocks. The translation of this construct into process algebra with guards would then be:

\[
i(\cdot e_1 \cdot \tau S_1 \cdot + \cdot e_2 \cdot \tau S_2 \cdot + \cdots + \cdot e_n \cdot \tau S_n \cdot)
\]

with \( i \) some (internal) action and \( \cdot \cdot \) denoting the translation. The role of the action \( i \) is to ensure deadlock if the construct is placed in a "\( + \) context" and none of the guards holds. It is in this case assumed that \( i \) does not transform any data-state. A more precise modelling of this language can be given by replacing \( i \) with the constant \( \tau \) (silent step) from process algebra [BaW90], for example relating \( \text{if false}\rightarrow S \text{ fi} \) to \( \tau(\cdot \cdot \tau S)(= \tau \cdot \delta) \).

In [Hen91] Hennessy presents a language and proof system for communicating processes with value-passing. Here also Boolean guards are incorporated in the form of conditionals. There is a completeness result based on the rewriting of terms to guard-free ones (note that this demands a fixed "Boolean expression" semantics).

A bit of a drawback in all these related approaches is the number of axioms and rules necessary to relate Boolean expressions to behavioural constructs (this number may in some cases even increase if completeness results are to be proved), whereas we only need a small number. Of course a general advantage of the 'conditional' or \( \text{if - then - else - fi} \) construct is that it is well-known and established, and therefore probably intuitively more appealing than our guards. Nevertheless we hope to have argued that for analytical purposes, guards as introduced here constitute a simpler and more fundamental approach.

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