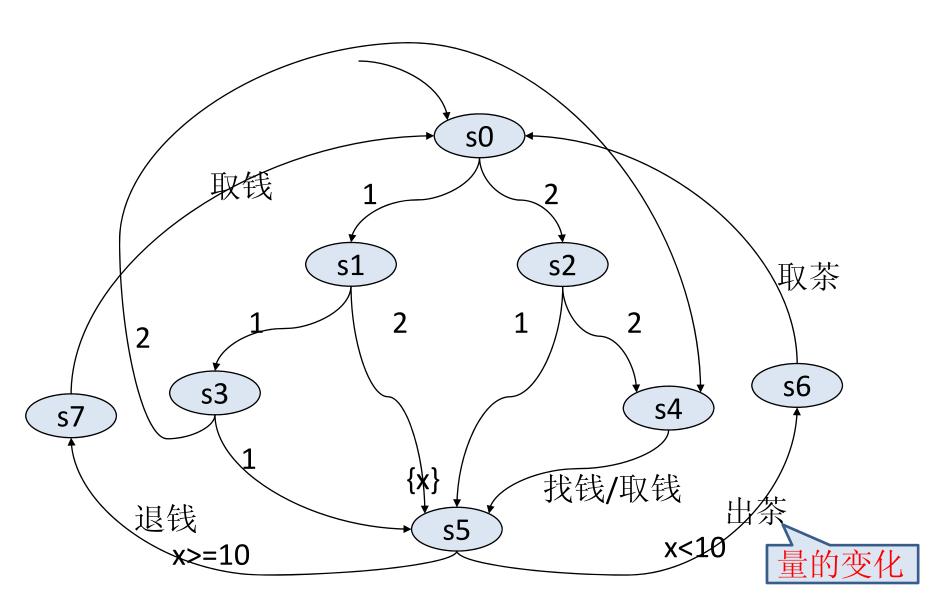
时间迁移系统

中国科学院软件研究所张文辉

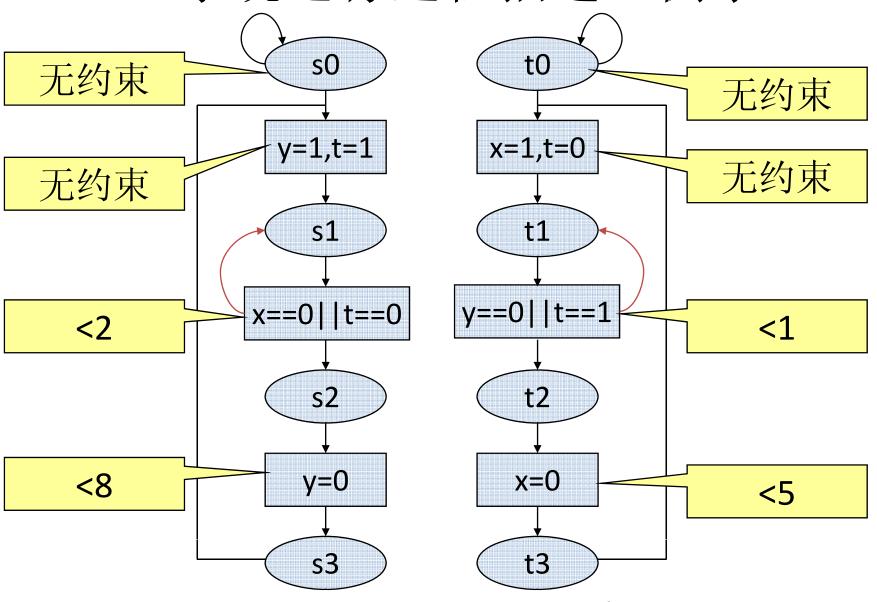
http://lcs.ios.ac.cn/~zwh/pv

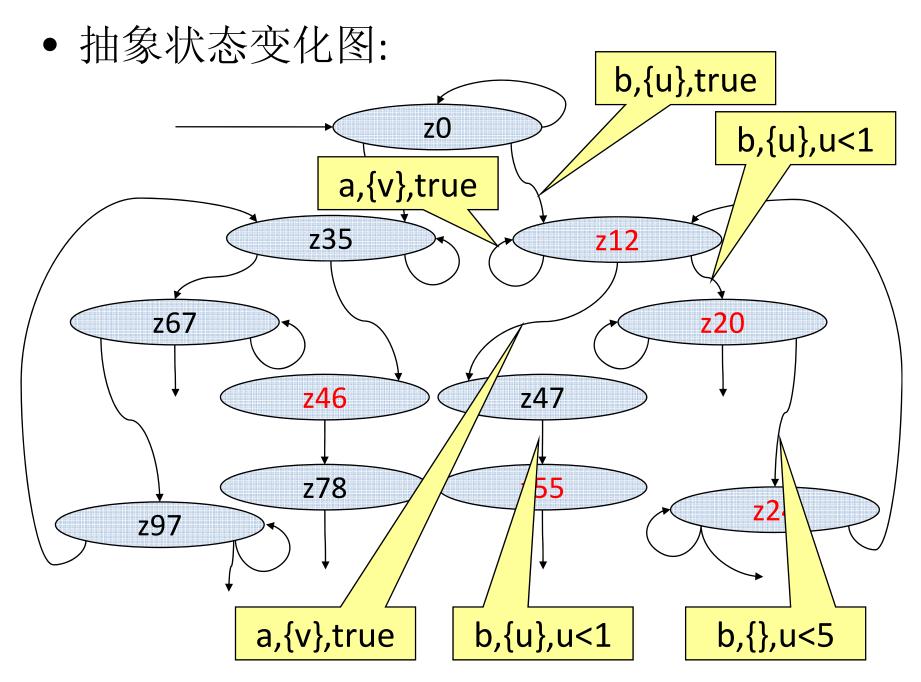
自动售茶机



时间迁移系统

系统运行过程描述: 例子





时间变化

5.0	5.1	5.7	5.9	10.4
b	а	а	b	b
z0 – z12	→ z12	→ z12	→ z20	→z24

u=5.0,u=0.1	u=0.7	7 u=0.9	u=4.5	
u=0.0,u=0.1	u=0.7	7 u=0.0	u=4.5	
v=5.0 v=5.1	v=0.6	v=0.2	v=4.7	7
v=5.0	v=0.0	v=0.0	v=0.2	v=4.7

时间迁移系统

- 动作信息
- 系统状态
- 时钟变量
- 状态变化
- 初始状态

符号

抽象状态

变量集合

五元组

状态集合

时间迁移系统



时间迁移系统: 例子

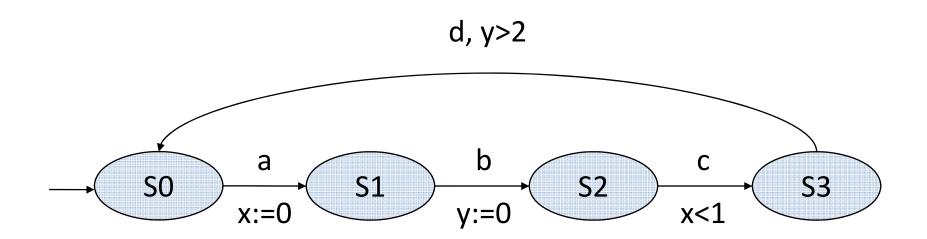
- 标号集合:
- 状态集合:
- 时钟变量集合:
- 迁移关系:
- 初始状态集:

- { a, b }
- { z0, z1, z2, z3, ... }
- { u, v }
- { (z0,a,{v},true,z12), ... }

{ z0 }

时钟变量相关公式

时间迁移系统: 例子



时间迁移系统: 例子

```
A = \langle \Sigma, S, \Delta, I \rangle 其中
        \Sigma = \{a, b, c, d\}.
        S = \{s_0, s_1, s_2, s_3\}.
       \Delta = \{
                (s_0, a, \{x\}, true, s_1), (s_2, c, \{\}, x < 1, s_3),
                 (s_1, b, \{y\}, true, s_2), (s_3, d, \{\}, y > 2, s_0)
       I = \{s_0\}.
```

时间迁移系统:运行

给定一个时间字符串

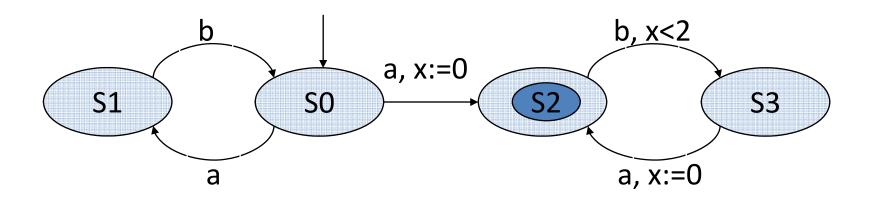
$$(a,2) \to (b,2.7) \to (c,2.8) \to (d,5) \cdots$$

其运行为
$$(s_0, [0, 0]) \xrightarrow{a,2}$$
 $(s_1, [0, 2]) \xrightarrow{b,2.7}$ $(s_2, [0.7, 0]) \xrightarrow{c,2.8}$ $(s_3, [0.8, 0.1]) \xrightarrow{d,5}$ $(s_0, [3, 2.3]) \cdots$

迁移系统的运行集合上的时间字符串为

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

时间Buchi自动机1



时间Buchi自动机1

```
A = \langle \Sigma, S, \Delta, I, F \rangle  其中
       \Sigma = \{a, b\}.
        S = \{s_0, s_1, s_2, s_3\}.
       \Delta = \{
                 (s_0, a, \{\}, true, s_1), (s_0, a, \{x\}, true, s_2),
                 (s_1, b, \{\}, true, s_0), (s_2, b, \{\}, x < 2, s_3),
                (s_3, a, \{x\}, true, s_2)
        I = \{s_0\} .
```

时间Buchi自动机1:运行/语言

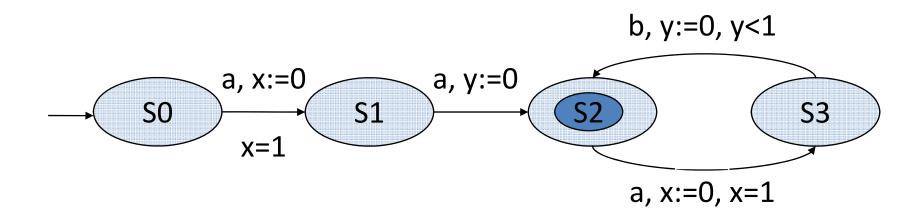
其运行的集合上的时间字符串为

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

其语言为

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

时间Buchi自动机2



时间Buchi自动机2

```
A = \langle \Sigma, S, \Delta, I, F \rangle  其中
       \Sigma = \{a, b\}.
      S = \{s_0, s_1, s_2, s_3\}.
      \Delta = \{
               (s_0, a, \{x\}, x = 1, s_1), (s_2, a, \{x\}, x = 1, s_3),
               (s_1, b, \{y\}, true, s_2), (s_3, b, \{y\}, y < 1, s_2)
       I = \{s_0\}.
      F = \{s_2\}.
```

时间Buchi自动机2:运行/语言

其运行的集合上的时间字符串与其语言为

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

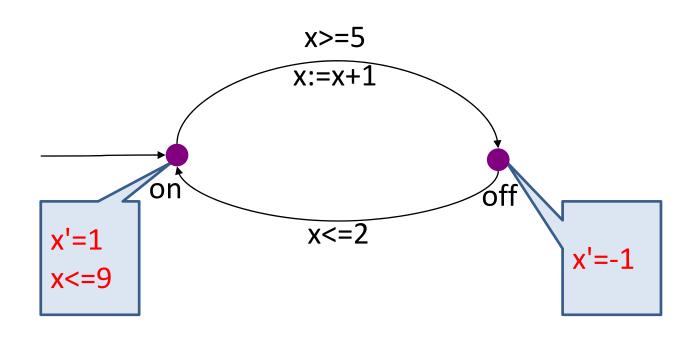
其一个句子为

$$(a,1) \to (b,1.5) \to (a,2) \to (b,2.25) \to (a,3) \to (b,3.125) \to \cdots$$

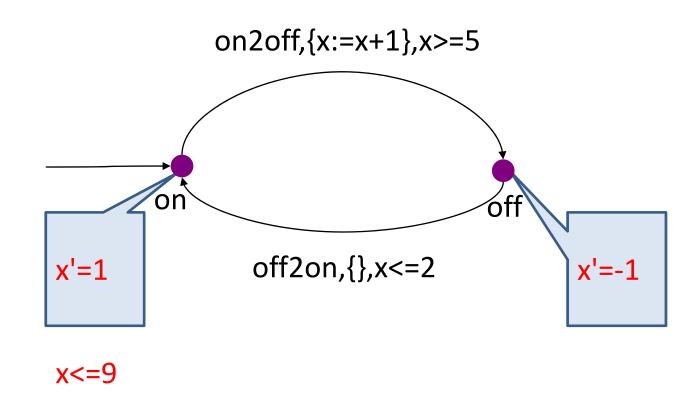
其一个性质为

$$\lim_{j \to \inf} (\tau_{j+2} - \tau_j) = 1$$

水箱



水箱



- 动作信息
- 系统状态
- 变量状态
- 状态变化
- 初始状态

符号

抽象状态

变量集合

五元组

混合状态集合

混成自动机



混成自动机

```
A = \langle \Sigma, S, X, \Delta, I, flow \rangle  其中
      \Sigma = \{on, off\}.
      S = \{on2off, off2on\}.
     X = \{x\}.
     \Delta = \{ (on, on2off, \{x := x + 1\}, x \ge 5, off), \}
              (off, off2on, \{\}, x \leq 2, on)
     I = \{(on, [0.0])\}.
    flow:
          flow(on) = (x' = 1)
          flow(off) = (x' = -1)
```

混成自动机

给定一个时间字符串(行不通)

$$(on2off,2) \rightarrow (off2on,2.7) \rightarrow (on2off,2.8) \rightarrow (off2on,5) \cdots$$

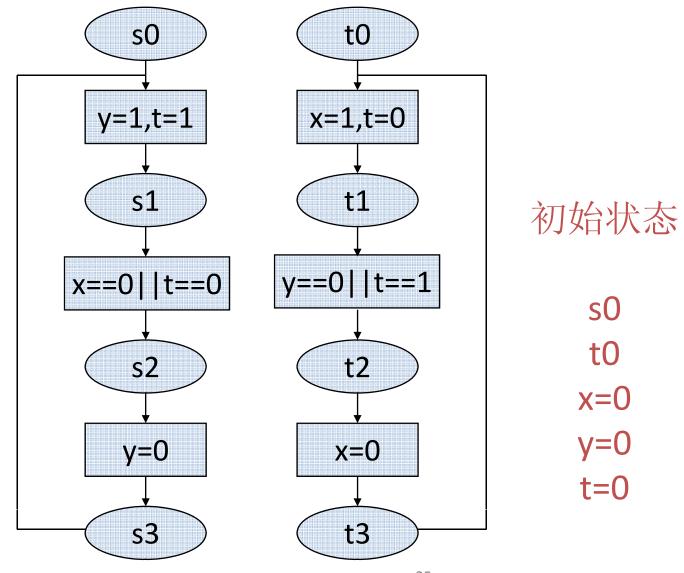
给定一个时间字符串

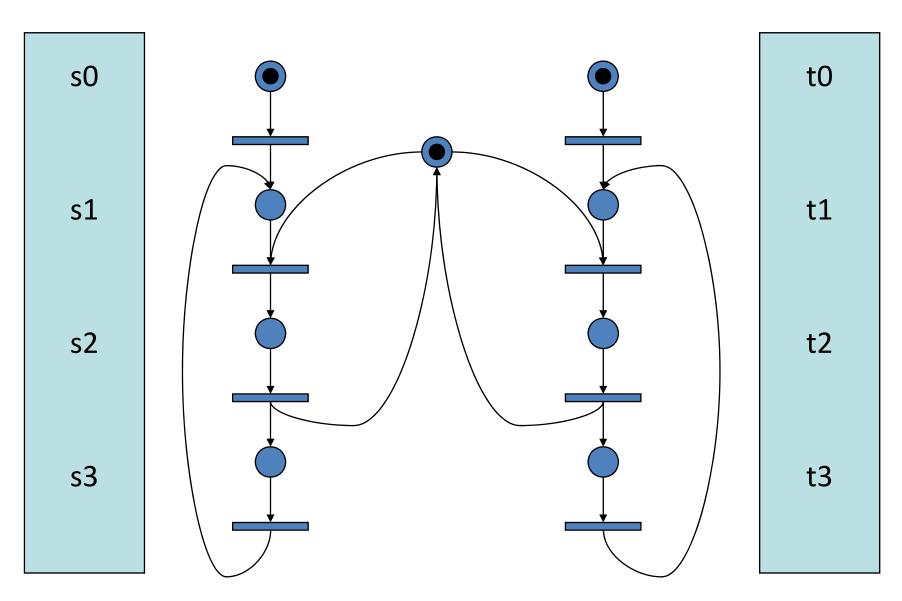
$$(on2off,5) \rightarrow (off2on,10) \rightarrow (on2off,15) \rightarrow (off2on,20) \cdots$$

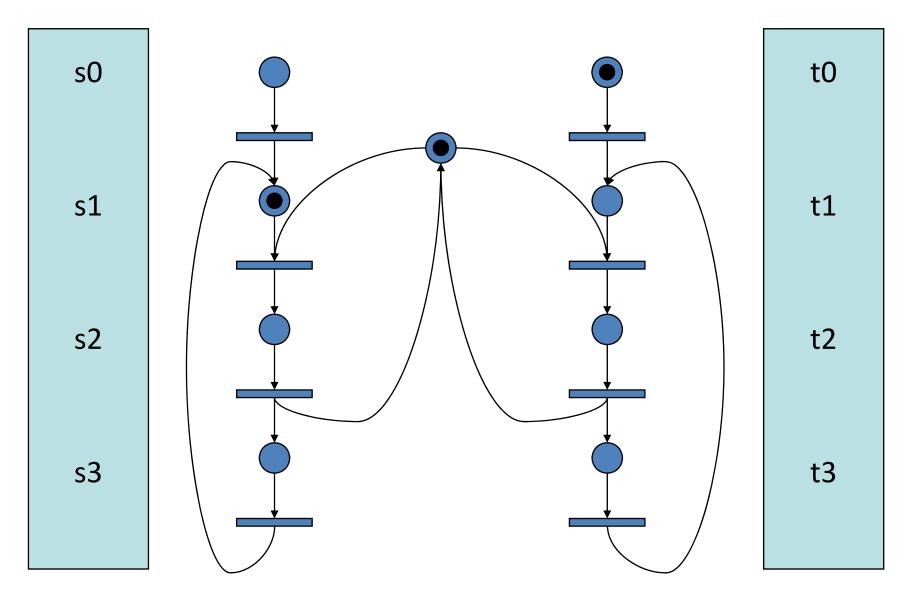
其运行为 $(on, [0])^{on2off, 5}$ $(off, [6])^{off2on, 10}$ $(on, [1])^{on2off, 15}$ $(off, [7])^{off2on, 20}$ $(on, [2]) \cdots \cdots$

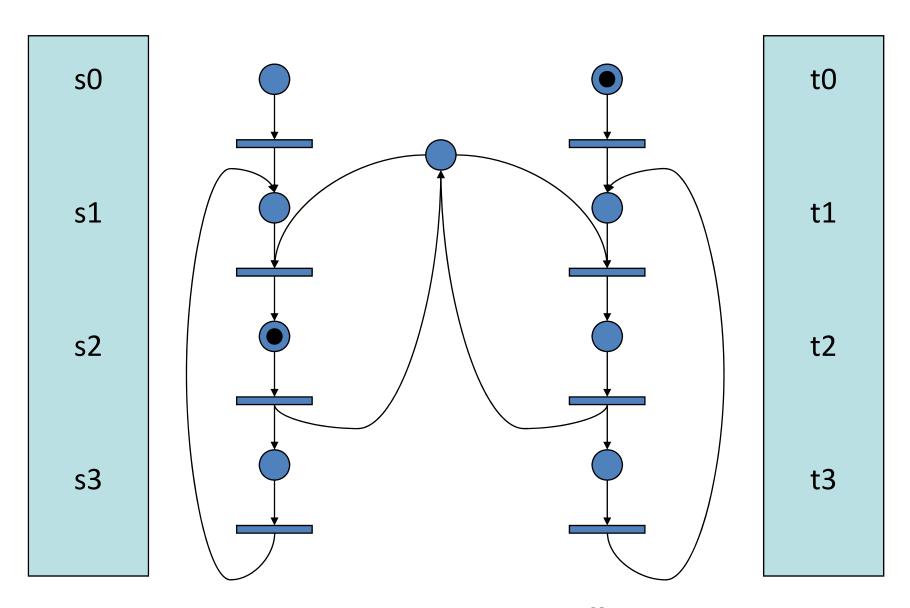
Petri网

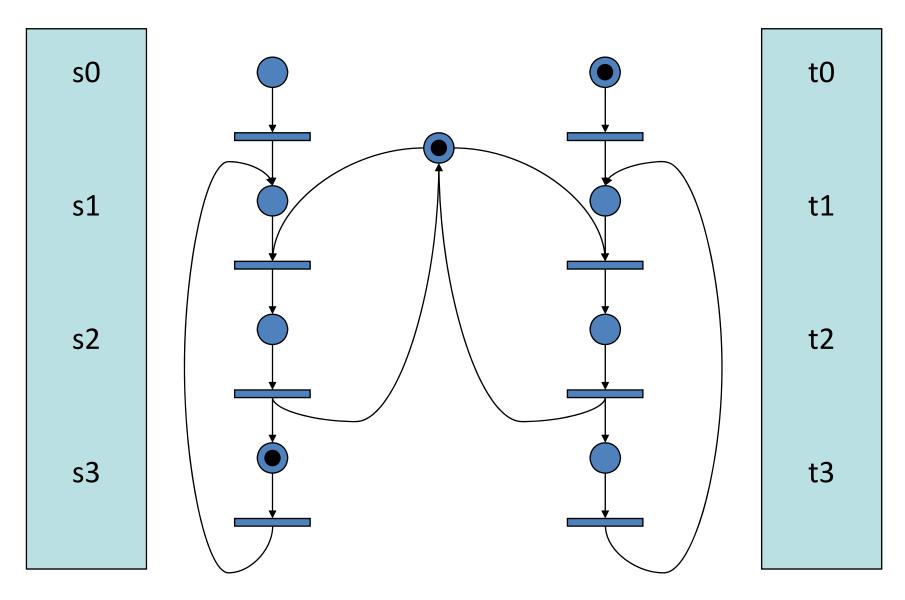
系统运行过程描述: 例子











Petri网

- 位置
- 迁移
- 状态变化描述
- 初始状态

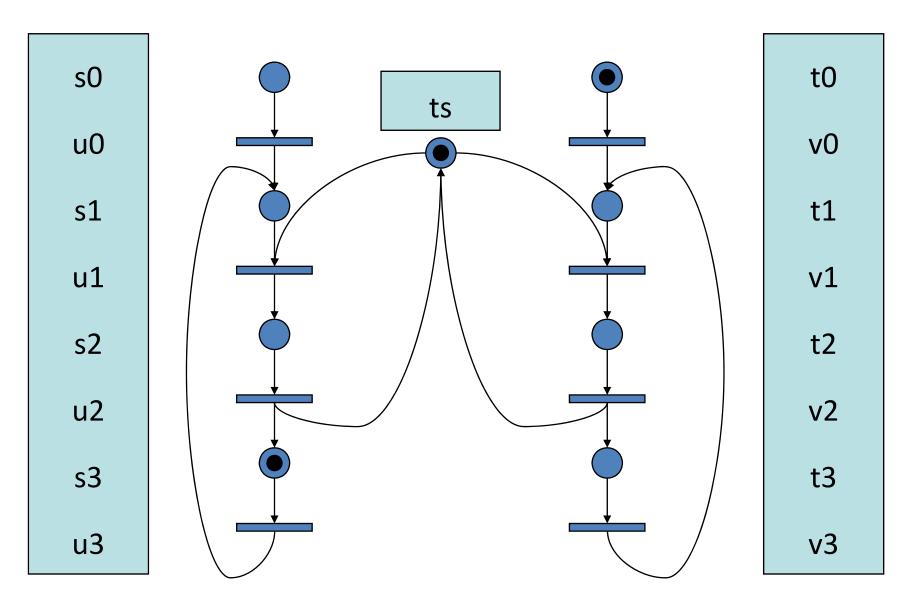
抽象元素

抽象元素

边 (两种)

位置标号

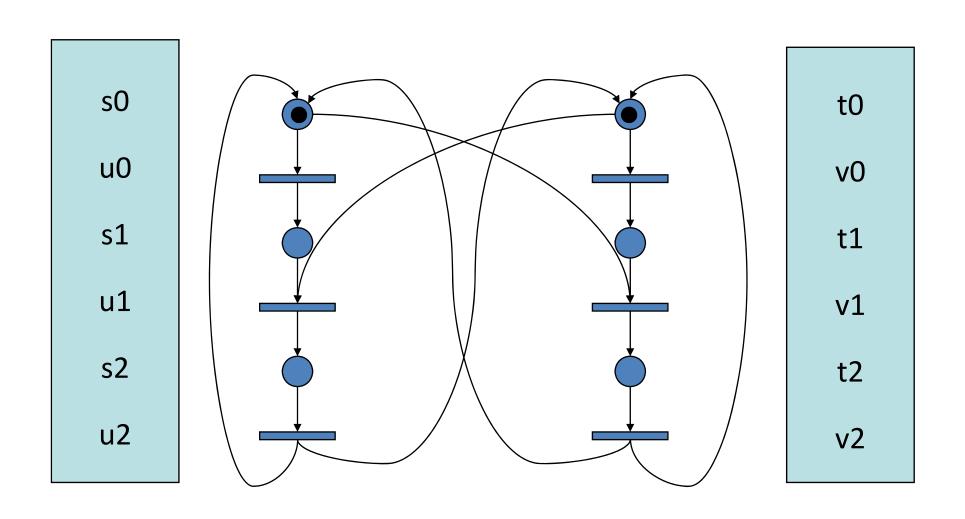




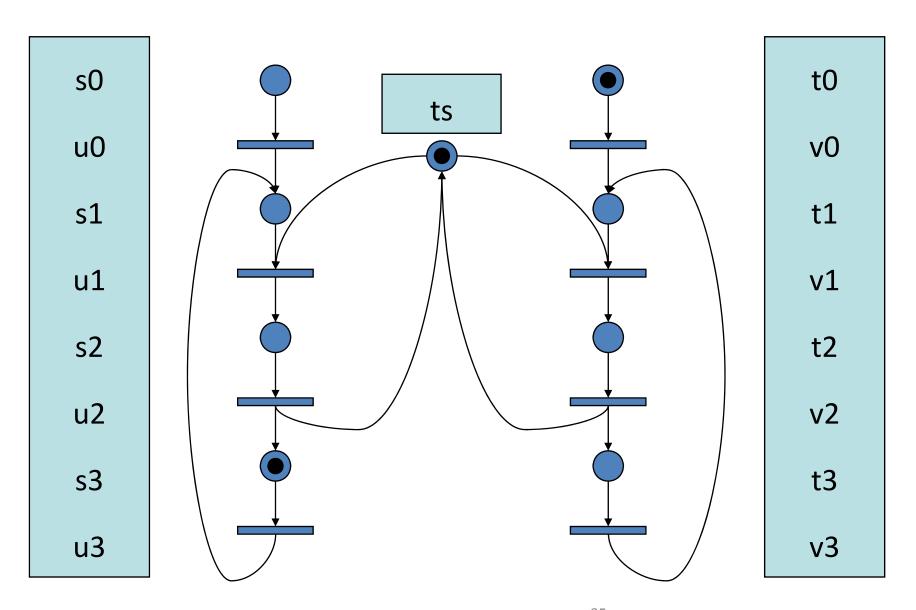
Petri网: 例子

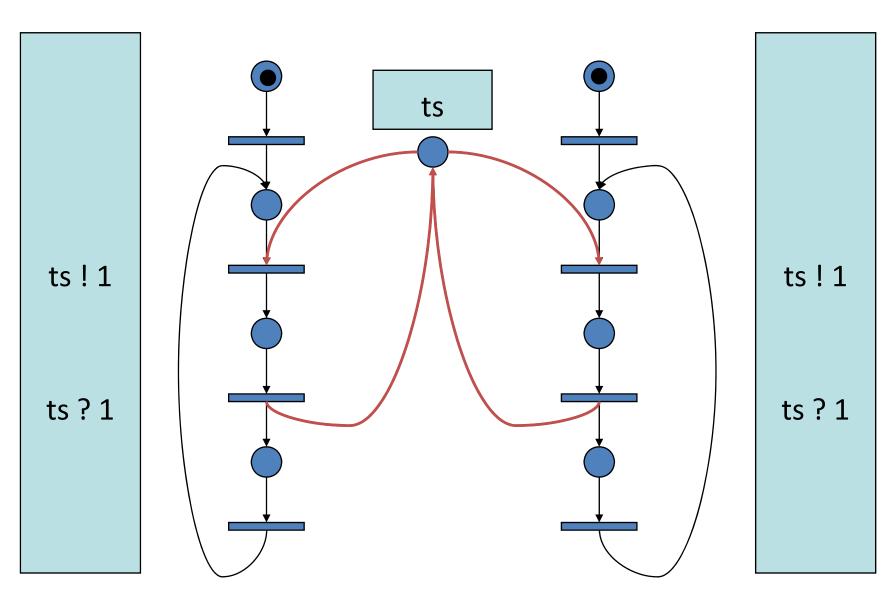
```
位置集合: {s0,...,s3,t0,...,t3,ts}
迁移集合: {u0,...,u3,v0,...,v3}
边的集合: {(s0,u0),(u0,s1),(s1,u1),(ts,u1),...}
初始状态: M: M(s0)=1,M(s1)=0,M(s2)=0,...
```

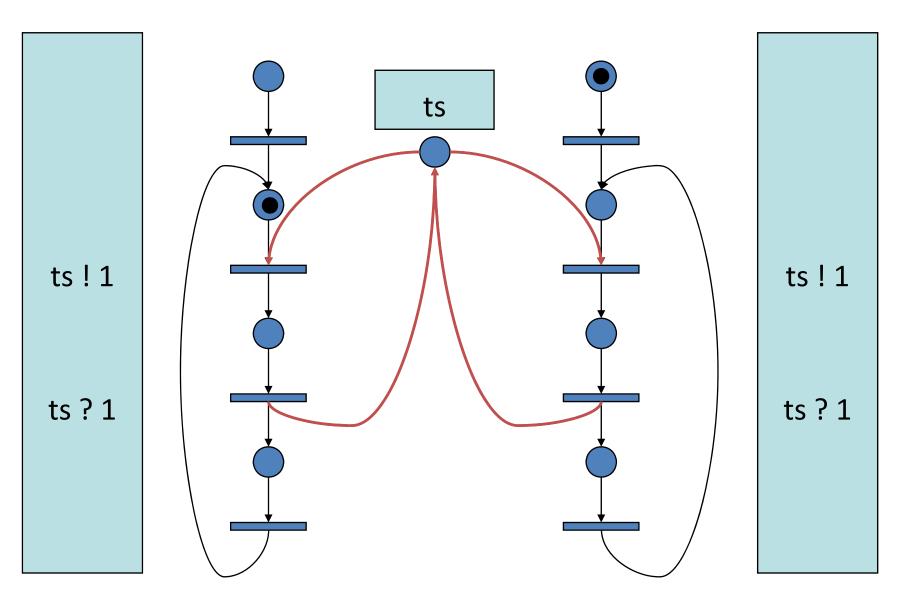
有问题的系统资源模型

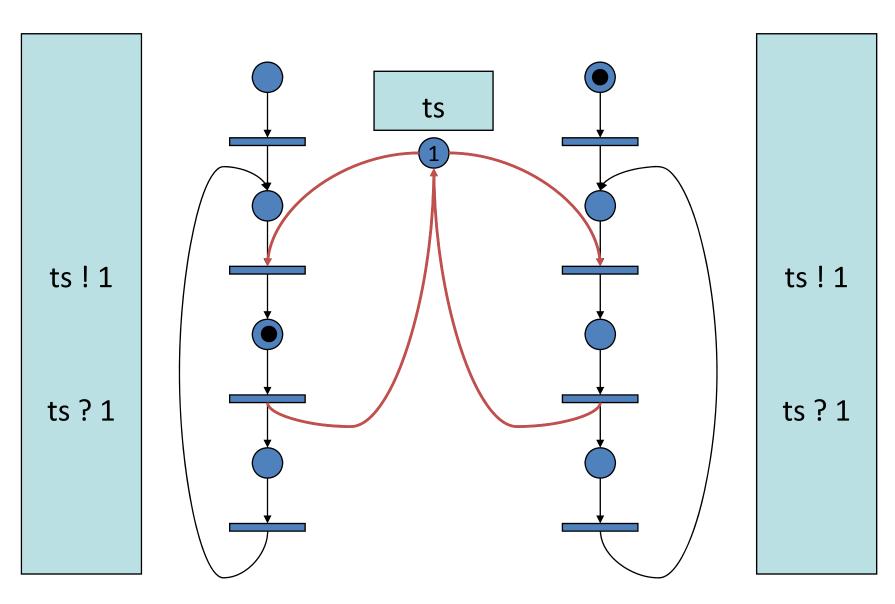


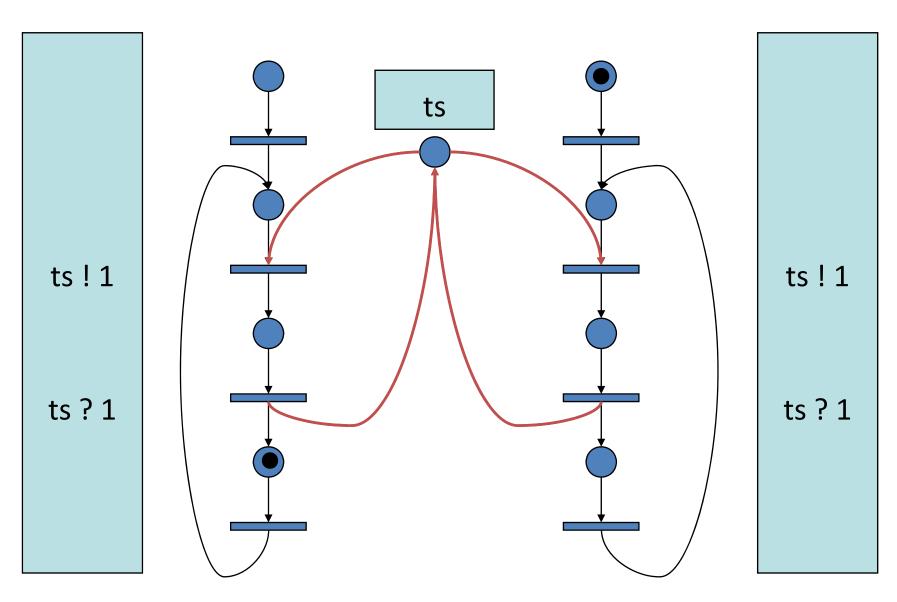
通信系统









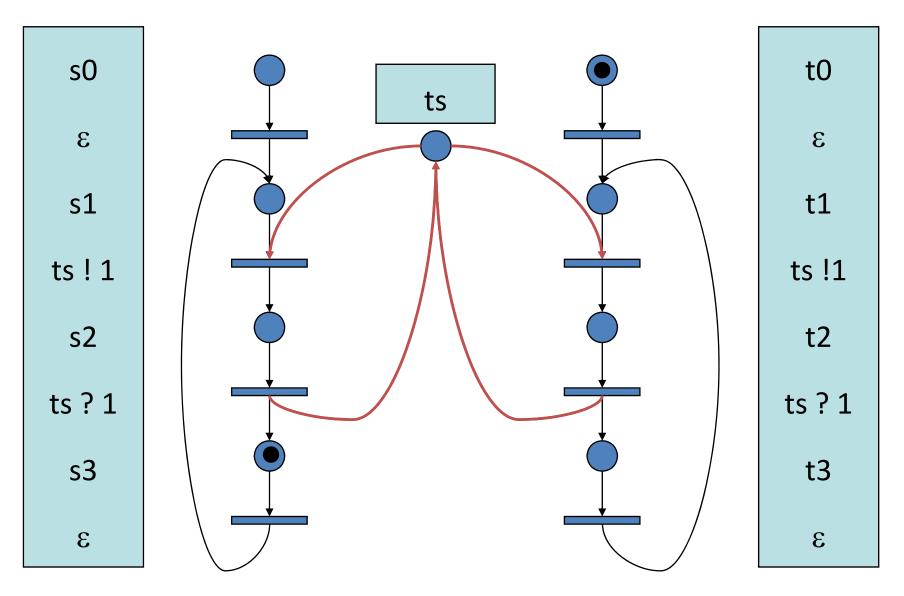


通信系统

- 状态
- 通道
- 状态变化
- 初始状态

- 抽象状态
- 二元组
- 三元组
- 给定状态

通信系统

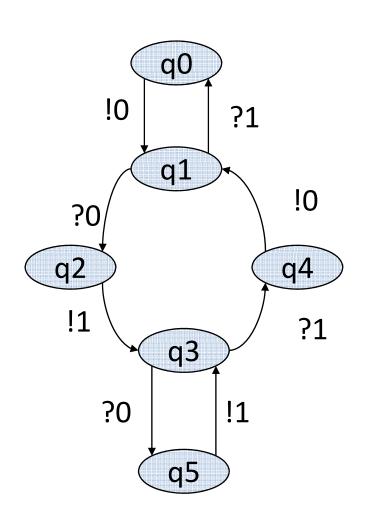


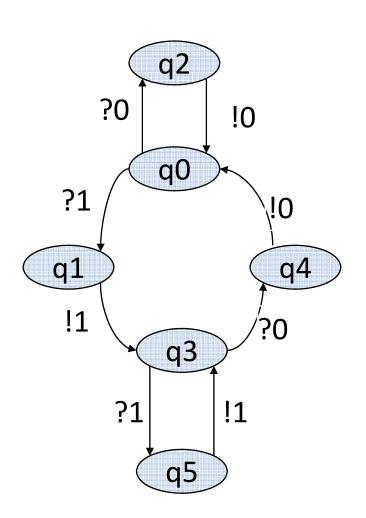
通信单元: 例子

```
• 状态集合: { s0,...,s3 }
```

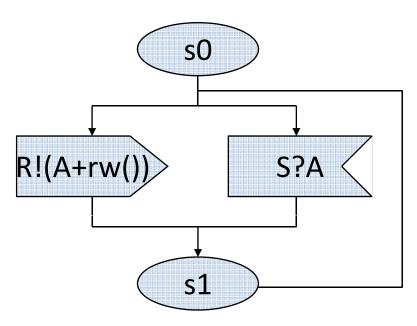
- 通道集合: { ts:<{0,1},1>}
- 迁移关系: {(s0,ε,s1),(s1,ts?1,s2),...}
- 初始状态: s0

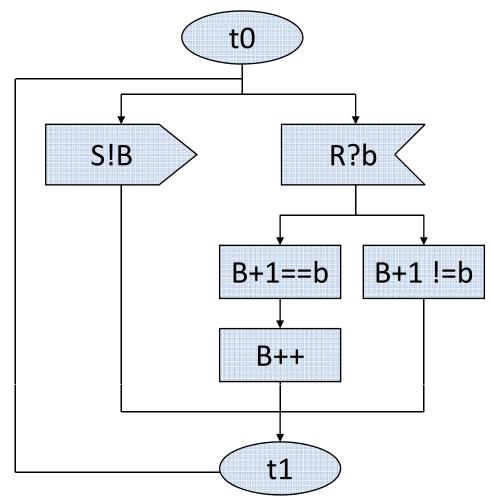
通信系统: 通信单元的组合

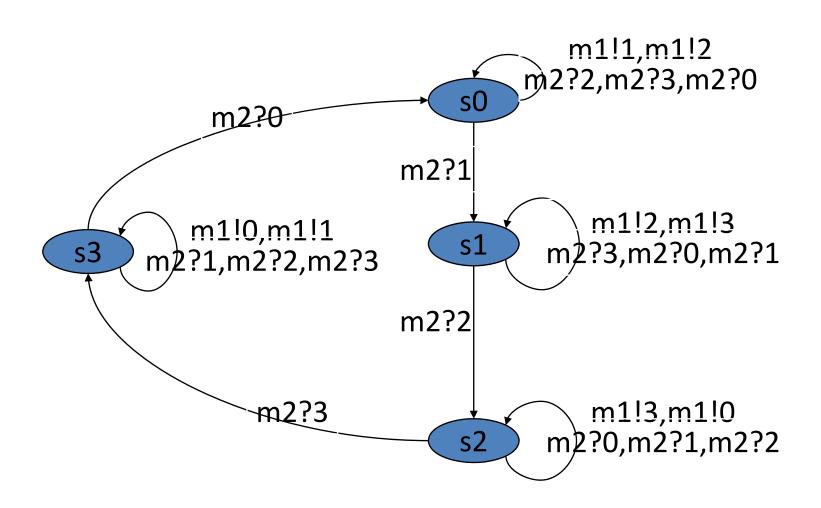


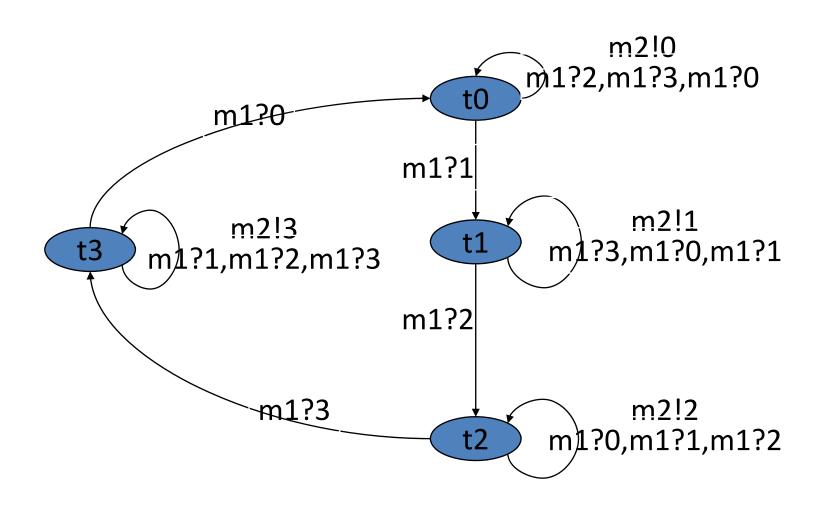


- rw()={1,2}
- y+x=(y+x)%4

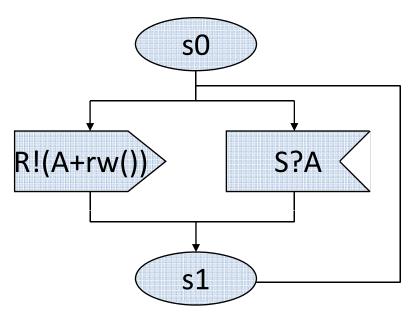


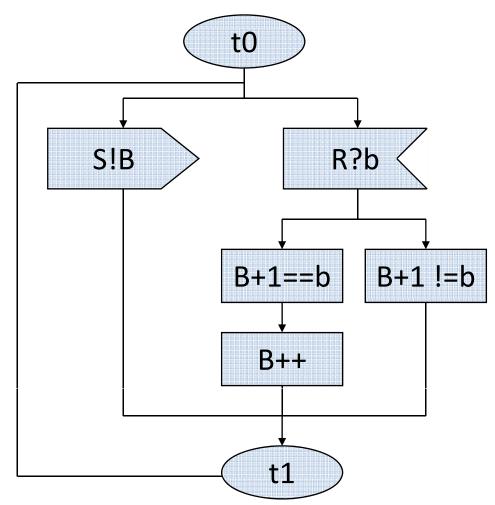






• rw()={1,2,...,W}





Window Protocol Invariant

•
$$B - W < R[i] \le B + W$$
 for $1 \le i \le r$

- Window Protocol Invariant
- $B W < R[i] \le B + W$ for $1 \le i \le r$

● 引理1: A ≤ S[1] ≤ ... ≤ S[s] ≤ B

- 引理2:
- 设 R[0]=B, R[r+1]=A+1
- 则 R[i] < R[j] + W for 0≤ i≤ r, i<j ≤ r+1

有限状态变量与自动机

 $m \in \{0,1,2\}$ mo!0 mi?0 q0 r0 mi?r (mi?2) mi?0 q2 mi?1 mi?2 mo!1 mi?r q1 **r**1 mi?r mo!2 r2