Closing the Image of the Process Interpretation of 1-Free Regular Expressions Under Bisim. Collapse

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title	1-free reg. expr's	proc-int	LEE	extraction	compact proc-int	refined extraction	outlook	resources	+
Ov	erview								

- 1-free regular expressions (with unary/binary star)
- process interpretation/semantics of regular expressions
 - expressible/not expressible process graphs
- ▶ loop existence and elimination property (LEE) (G/Fokkink, 2020)
 - interpretation/extraction correspondences with 1-free reg. expr's
 - LEE is preserved under bisimulation collapse
- Q: Image of process interpretation of 1-free regular expressions closed under bisimulation collapse?
 - ▶ A1: No. But ...
- compact process interpretation
- refined expression extraction
 - A2: compact process interpretation is image-closed under collapse
- outlook: consequences

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Regular Expressions									

Definition (~ Copi-Elgot-Wright, 1958)Regular expressions over alphabet A with unaryKleene star: $e, e_1, e_2 := 0$ $a \mid e_1 + e_2 \mid e_1 \cdot e_2 \mid e^*$ (for $a \in A$).



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with unary star *: 1 is definable as 0*

Regular expressions over alphabet A with unary / binary Kleene star:

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Definition

1-free regular expressions over alphabet A with binary Kleene star:

 $f, f_1, f_2 := \mathbf{0} \mid a \mid f_1 + f_2 \mid f_1 \cdot f_2 \mid f_1^{\otimes} f_2$ (for $a \in A$).

Regular expressions over alphabet A with unary / binary Kleene star:

- ▶ symbol 0 instead of Ø, symbol 1 instead of {ε}
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- with binary star [®]: 1 is not definable (in its absence)

Definition

1-free regular expressions over alphabet A with unary/binary Kleene star:

Under-Star-/1-Free regular expressions

Definition The set $RExp^{(+)}(A)$ of 1-free regular expressions over A is defined by: $f, f_1, f_2 := 0 | a | f_1 + f_2 | f_1 \cdot f_2 | f_1^* \cdot f_2$ (for $a \in A$), the set $RExp^{(+\setminus*)}(A)$ of under-star-1-free regular expressions over A by: $uf, uf_1, uf_2 := 0 | 1 | a | uf_1 + uf_2 | uf_1 \cdot uf_2 | f^*$ (for $a \in A$).

Under-Star-/1-Free regular expressions

Definition The set $RExp^{(\pm)}(A)$ of 1-free regular expressions over A is defined by: $f, f_1, f_2 := 0 | a | f_1 + f_2 | f_1 \cdot f_2 | f_1^* \cdot f_2$ (for $a \in A$), the set $RExp^{(\pm \setminus *)}(A)$ of under-star-1-free regular expressions over A by: $uf, uf_1, uf_2 := 0 | 1 | a | uf_1 + uf_2 | uf_1 \cdot uf_2 | f^*$ (for $a \in A$).

Under the language interpretation, subclasses of minor relevance:

- 1-free regular expressions denote all regular languages without ϵ .
- Under-star-1-free regular expressions denote all regular languages.

Process interpretation $P(\cdot)$ of regular expressions (Milner, 1984)

- $0 \xrightarrow{P} \text{deadlock } \delta, \text{ no termination}$
- $1 \quad \stackrel{P}{\longmapsto} \quad \text{empty-step process } \epsilon \text{, then terminate}$
- $a \xrightarrow{P}$ atomic action a, then terminate

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$$\begin{array}{cccc} e_1 + e_2 & \stackrel{P}{\longmapsto} & (choice) & \text{execute } P(e_1) & \text{or } P(e_2) \\ e_1 \cdot e_2 & \stackrel{P}{\longmapsto} & (sequentialization) & \text{execute } P(e_1), & \text{then } P(e_2) \\ e^* & \stackrel{P}{\longmapsto} & (iteration) & \text{repeat (terminate or execute } P(e)) \end{array}$$

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$$e_{1} + e_{2} \xrightarrow{P} (choice) \text{ execute } P(e_{1}) \text{ or } P(e_{2})$$

$$e_{1} \cdot e_{2} \xrightarrow{P} (sequentialization) \text{ execute } P(e_{1}), \text{ then } P(e_{2})$$

$$e^{*} \xrightarrow{P} (iteration) \text{ repeat (terminate or execute } P(e))$$

$$e_{1}^{\circledast}e_{2} \xrightarrow{P} (iteration-exit) \text{ repeat (terminate or execute } P(e_{1})),$$

$$then P(e_{2})$$

Process semantics $\llbracket \cdot \rrbracket_P$ of regular expressions (Milner, 1984)

- $0 \stackrel{P}{\longmapsto} \text{deadlock } \delta, \text{ no termination}$
- $1 \xrightarrow{P}$ empty-step process ϵ , then terminate
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$$e_{1} + e_{2} \xrightarrow{P} (choice) \text{ execute } P(e_{1}) \text{ or } P(e_{2})$$

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$$e_{1}^{\circledast}e_{2} \xrightarrow{P} (iteration-exit) \text{ repeat (terminate or execute } P(e_{1})), \text{ then } P(e_{2})$$

 $\llbracket e \rrbracket_P := [P(e)]_{\leftrightarrow}$ (bisimilarity equivalence class of process P(e))



















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b

 G_4

a

a





$$P\left(\overbrace{(a \cdot (c \cdot a + a \cdot (b + b \cdot a))^*) \cdot 0}^{f}\right)$$
$$P\left(a \cdot (c \cdot a + a \cdot (b + b \cdot a))^{\circledast}0\right)$$
$$G_3 \in \llbracket f \rrbracket_P$$



P-expressibility and $\llbracket \cdot \rrbracket_P$ -expressibility (examples)



P-expressible $[\![\cdot]\!]_{P}$ -expressible $[\![\cdot]\!]_{P}$ -expressible

P-expressibility and $\llbracket \cdot \rrbracket_P$ -expressibility (examples)



P-expressible? $[\cdot]_{P}$ -expressible $[\cdot]_{P}$ -expressible

P-expressibility and $\llbracket \cdot \rrbracket_P$ -expressibility (examples)





not P-expressibleP-expressible?not $[\![\cdot]\!]_P$ -expressible $[\![\cdot]\!]_P$ -expressible $[\![\cdot]\!]_P$ -expressible



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Definition (Transition system specification \mathcal{T})

$$\frac{e_i \xrightarrow{a} e'_i}{e_1 + e_2 \xrightarrow{a} e'_i} (i \in \{1, 2\})$$

Definition (Transition system specification \mathcal{T})

$$\frac{e_i \stackrel{a}{\rightarrow} e'_i}{e_1 + e_2 \stackrel{a}{\rightarrow} e'_i} (i \in \{1, 2\})$$

$$\frac{e \stackrel{a}{\rightarrow} e'}{e^* \stackrel{a}{\rightarrow} e' \cdot e^*}$$







Definition

The process (graph) interpretation P(e) of a regular expression e:

P(e) := labeled transition graph generated by e by derivations in \mathcal{T} .
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LE	E								

Definition

A chart C satisfies LEE (loop existence and elimination) if:

 $\exists \mathcal{C}_0 \left(\mathcal{C} \longrightarrow_{\mathsf{elim}}^* \mathcal{C}_0 \not\longrightarrow_{\mathsf{elim}} \right.$

 $\wedge C_0$ permits no infinite path).

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Definition

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 $\exists \mathcal{C}_0 \left(\mathcal{C} \longrightarrow_{\mathsf{elim}}^* \mathcal{C}_0 \not\longrightarrow_{\mathsf{elim}} \right. \\ \land \mathcal{C}_0 \text{ permits no infinite path} \left. \right).$













1-free reg. expr's proc-int LEE

LEE witness and LEE-charts



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title 1-free reg. expr's proc-int LEE extraction compact proc-int refined extraction outlook resources +
Properties of LEE-charts
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Theorem (⇐ G/Fokkink, 2020)
A process graph G
    is [[·]]<sub>P</sub>-expressible by an under-star-1-free regular expression
        (i.e. P-expressible modulo bisimilarity by an (1\*) reg. expr.)
    if and only if
the bisimulation collapse of G satisfies LEE.
```

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Properties of LEE-charts

Theorem (⇐ G/Fokkink, 2020)
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 (i.e. P-expressible modulo bisimilarity by an (1*) reg. expr.)
if and only if
the bisimulation collapse of G satisfies LEE.

Hence $\llbracket \cdot \rrbracket_{P}$ -expressible **not** $\llbracket \cdot \rrbracket_{P}$ -expressible by 1-free regular expressions:



Interpretation/extraction correspondences with LEE (← G/Fokkink 2020, G 2021)

1-free reg. expr's

proc-int

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(Int)^{(+(*)}: P•-(+(*))-expressible graphs have structural property LEE
Process interpretations P(e)
of under-star-1-free regular expressions e
are finite process graphs that satisfy LEE.

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Interpretation/extraction correspondences with LEE (< G/Fokkink 2020, G 2021)

(Int)^(±*): P[•]-(±*)-expressible graphs have structural property LEE
Process interpretations P(e)
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(Extr)_P: LEE implies [[·]]_P-expressibility

From every finite process graph G with LEE a regular expression e can be extracted such that $G \nleftrightarrow P(e)$. Interpretation/extraction correspondences with LEE (← G/Fokkink 2020, G 2021)

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From every finite process graph G with LEE a regular expression e can be extracted such that $G \Leftrightarrow P(e)$.

(Coll): LEE is preserved under collapse

The class of finite process graphs with LEE is closed under bisimulation collapse.

extraction



 G_4

1-free reg. expr's

proc-int

refined extraction

extraction



1-free reg. expr's

extraction

1-free reg. expr's



extraction

1-free reg. expr's



extraction

1-free reg. expr's





1-free reg. expr's





1-free reg. expr's





1-free reg. expr's







extraction







extraction





extraction





extraction





extraction





extraction



title 1-free reg. expr's

 G_5

proc-int LEI

extraction

compact proc-int

refined extraction

$$P(e) = G_5$$

$$\underbrace{(a \cdot 1) \cdot \left(\left(c \cdot (a \cdot 1) + a \cdot (b \cdot 1 + b \cdot (a \cdot 1))\right)^* \cdot 0\right)}^{e}$$

Interpretation of extracted expression

$$P(e) = G_5$$



 G_5



 G_5

a

c

$$P(e) = G_5$$

$$\overbrace{(a \cdot 1) \cdot ((c \cdot (a \cdot 1) + a \cdot (b \cdot 1 + b \cdot (a \cdot 1)))^* \cdot 0)}^{e}}_{\downarrow a}$$

$$(1 \cdot 1) \cdot ((c \cdot (a \cdot 1) + a \cdot (b \cdot 1 + b \cdot (a \cdot 1)))^* \cdot 0)$$

$$\downarrow c$$

$$((1 \cdot (a \cdot 1)) \cdot (c \cdot (a \cdot 1) + a \cdot (b \cdot 1 + b \cdot (a \cdot 1)))^*) \cdot 0$$

 G_5

$$P(e) = G_5$$

 G_5

$$P(e) = G_5$$


$$P(\mathbf{e}) = G_5$$



oc-int LEE

extraction

compact proc-int

$$P(e) = G_5$$



oc-int LEE

extraction

compact proc-int

$$P(e) = G_5$$



$$P(e) = G_5$$



extraction



oc-int LEE



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Compact process interpretation P^{\bullet}

Definition (Transition system specification \mathcal{T})											
 1↓	$\frac{e_i\Downarrow}{(e_1+e_2)\Downarrow}$	$(i \in \{1, 2\})$	$rac{e_1 \Downarrow}{(e_1 \cdot $	$rac{e_2 \Downarrow}{e_2) \Downarrow}$	$(e^*)\Downarrow$						
$ \begin{array}{c} \hline a \xrightarrow{a} 1 \\ \hline a \xrightarrow{a} 1 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \hline e_i \xrightarrow{a} e'_i \\ \hline e_1 + e_2 \xrightarrow{a} e'_i \end{array} (i \in \{1, 2\}) \end{array} $											
	$e_1 \xrightarrow{a} e'_1$	$e_1 \Downarrow e_2$	$\xrightarrow{a} e'_2 \qquad e \xrightarrow{a} e'$								
	$e_1 \cdot e_2 \xrightarrow{a} e'_1 \cdot e_2$	$e_1 \cdot e_2 \stackrel{e}{-}$	$\xrightarrow{i} e'_2$	$e^* \xrightarrow{a} e' \cdot$	e^*						

proc-int L

extraction

compact proc-int

refined extraction

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Compact process interpretation P^{\bullet}

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$$\frac{e_1 \stackrel{a}{\rightarrow} e'_1}{e_1 \cdot e_2 \stackrel{a}{\rightarrow} e'_1 \cdot e_2}$$

$$\frac{e \stackrel{a}{\rightarrow} e'}{e^* \stackrel{a}{\rightarrow} e' \cdot e^*}$$

proc-int L

extraction

compact proc-int

Compact process interpretation P^{\bullet}

Definition (Transition system specification \mathcal{T}^{\bullet} , changed rules w.r.t. \mathcal{T})

$$\frac{e_1 \xrightarrow{a} e'_1}{e_1 \cdot e_2 \xrightarrow{a} e'_1 \cdot e_2} \text{ (if } e'_1 \text{ is normed)}$$
$$\frac{e \xrightarrow{a} e'}{e^* \xrightarrow{a} e' \cdot e^*} \text{ (if } e' \text{ is normed)}$$

proc-int L

extraction

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Compact process interpretation P^{\bullet}

Definition (Transition system specification \mathcal{T}^{\bullet} , changed rules w.r.t. \mathcal{T})

$$\frac{e_1 \xrightarrow{a} e'_1}{e_1 \cdot e_2 \xrightarrow{a} e'_1 \cdot e_2} \text{ (if } e'_1 \text{ is normed)} \qquad \frac{e_1 \xrightarrow{a} e'_1}{e_1 \cdot e_2 \xrightarrow{a} e'_1} \text{ (if } e'_1 \text{ is not normed)} \\ \frac{e \xrightarrow{a} e'}{e^* \xrightarrow{a} e' \cdot e^*} \text{ (if } e' \text{ is normed)} \qquad \frac{e \xrightarrow{a} e'}{e^* \xrightarrow{a} e'} \text{ (if } e' \text{ is not normed)}$$

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compact proc-int

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Definition

The compact process (graph) interpretation $P^{\bullet}(e)$ of a reg. expr's e: $P^{\bullet}(e) :=$ labeled transition graph generated by e by derivations in \mathcal{T}^{\bullet} .

Compact process interpretation P•

Definition (Transition system specification \mathcal{T}^{\bullet} , changed rules w.r.t. \mathcal{T})

$$\frac{e_1 \xrightarrow{a} e'_1}{e_1 \cdot e_2 \xrightarrow{a} e'_1 \cdot e_2} \text{ (if } e'_1 \text{ is normed)} \qquad \frac{e_1 \xrightarrow{a} e'_1}{e_1 \cdot e_2 \xrightarrow{a} e'_1} \text{ (if } e'_1 \text{ is not normed)}$$
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Definition

The compact process (graph) interpretation $P^{\bullet}(e)$ of a reg. expr's e: $P^{\bullet}(e) \coloneqq$ labeled transition graph generated by e by derivations in \mathcal{T}^{\bullet} . Lemma (P^{\bullet} increases sharing; P^{\bullet} , P have same bisimulation semantics) (i) $P(e) \Rightarrow P^{\bullet}(e)$ for all regular expressions e.

(ii) (G is
$$\llbracket \cdot \rrbracket_{P^{\bullet}}$$
-expressible $\iff G$ is $\llbracket \cdot \rrbracket_{P}$ -expressible) for all graphs G.

Image of P^{\bullet} under bisimulation collapse . . .



Image of P^{\bullet} under bisimulation collapse . . .



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Image of P^{\bullet} under bisimulation collapse . . .



Interpretation correspondence of P^{\bullet} with LEE

(Int)^(+*): By under-star-1-free expressions P[•]-expressible graphs satisfy LEE: Compact process interpretations P[•](uf) of under-star-1-free regular expressions uf are finite process graphs that satisfy LEE.

 $(\text{Extr})_{P^{\bullet}}^{(4\setminus*)}$: LEE implies $[\![\cdot]\!]_{P}$ -expressibility by under-star-1-free reg. expr's: From every finite process graph G with LEE an under-star-1-free regular expression uf can be extracted such that $G \Rightarrow P(uf)$.

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Refined extraction expression (example)



 $\widehat{G_4}$

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Refined extraction expression (example)



 $(1 \cdot ()^*) \cdot 0$

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Refined extraction expression (example)

1-free reg. expr's

$$\widehat{G_4}$$
 $P^{\bullet}(uf) = P(uf) \simeq G_4$



refined extraction

Interpretation/extraction correspondences of P^{\bullet} with LEE

(Int)^(4*): By under-star-1-free expressions P[•]-expressible graphs satisfy LEE: Compact process interpretations P[•](uf) of under-star-1-free regular expressions uf are finite process graphs that satisfy LEE.

(Extr)^(+*): LEE implies []-P-expressibility by under-star-1-free reg. expr's: From every finite process graph G with LEE an under-star-1-free regular expression uf can be extracted such that G ≥ P(uf).
From every finite collapsed process graph G with LEE an under-star-1-free regular expression uf can be extracted

an under-star-1-free regular expression uf can be extracted such that $G \simeq P(uf)$. Interpretation/extraction correspondences of P^{\bullet} with LEE

(Int)^(4)*): By under-star-1-free expressions P[•]-expressible graphs satisfy LEE: Compact process interpretations P[•](uf) of under-star-1-free regular expressions uf are finite process graphs that satisfy LEE.

 $\begin{aligned} & (\mathsf{Extr})_{P^{\bullet}}^{(\texttt{4},\texttt{*})}: \ \mathsf{LEE} \ implies \ [\![\cdot]\!]_{P} \text{-expressibility by under-star-1-free reg. expr's:} \\ & \mathsf{From every finite process graph} \ G \ \text{with } \mathsf{LEE} \\ & \mathsf{an under-star-1-free regular expression} \ uf \ \mathsf{can be extracted} \\ & \mathsf{such that} \ G \ \Rightarrow \ P(uf). \end{aligned}$

From every finite collapsed process graph G with LEE an under-star-1-free regular expression uf can be extracted such that $G \simeq P(uf)$.

(ImColl)^(+*)_{P*}: The image of P*, restricted to under-star-1-free regular expressions, is closed under bisimulation collapse. 1-free reg. expr's



not P-expressibleP- $/P^{\bullet}$ -expressible P^{\bullet} -expressiblenot $\llbracket \cdot \rrbracket_P$ -expressible $\llbracket \cdot \rrbracket_P$ -expressible $\llbracket \cdot \rrbracket_P$ -expressible

refined extraction

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Sι	ummary a	nd ou	tlool	<					

- ▶ 1-free/under-star-1-free (1*) reg. expr's defined (also) with unary star
- image of (±*) regular expressions under the process interpretation P is not closed under bisimulation collapse

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- image of (±*) regular expressions under the process interpretation P is not closed under bisimulation collapse
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- refined expression extraction from process graphs with LEE
- image of $(\pm \setminus *)$ reg. expr's under P^{\bullet} is closed under collapse

- ▶ 1-free/under-star-1-free $(1 \times)$ reg. expr's defined (also) with unary star
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- image of $(\pm \times)$ reg. expr's under P^{\bullet} is closed under collapse
- A finite process graph G is [[·]]_P-expressible by a (±*) regular expression
 ↔ the bisim. collapse of G is P[•]-expressible by a (±*) reg. expr..

- ▶ 1-free/under-star-1-free (1*) reg. expr's defined (also) with unary star
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- image of $(\pm \setminus *)$ reg. expr's under P^{\bullet} is closed under collapse
- A finite process graph G is [[·]]_P-expressible by a (±*) regular expression
 ↔ the bisim. collapse of G is P[•]-expressible by a (±*) reg. expr..

Outlook on an extension:

• image of $(\pm \times)$ reg. expr's under P^{\bullet} = finite process graphs with LEE.

- ▶ 1-free/under-star-1-free (1*) reg. expr's defined (also) with unary star
- image of (±*) regular expressions under the process interpretation P is not closed under bisimulation collapse
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- image of $(\pm \times)$ reg. expr's under P^{\bullet} is closed under collapse
- A finite process graph G is [[·]]_P-expressible by a (±*) regular expression
 ↔ the bisim. collapse of G is P[•]-expressible by a (±*) reg. expr..

Outlook on an extension:

• image of (\pm) reg. expr's under P^{\bullet} = finite process graphs with LEE.

A finite process graph G is P^{\bullet} -expressible by a $(\pm \times)$ regular expression $\iff G$ satisfies LEE.

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title 1-free reg. e	kpr's proc-int	t LEE	extraction	compact proc-int	refined extraction	outlook	resources	+
Resource	S							

- Slides/extended abstract on clegra.github.io
 - slides: .../lf/TG-2024.pdf
 - extended abstract: .../lf/closing-bs-i-pi-us1f.pdf
- CG, Wan Fokkink: A Complete Proof System for 1-Free Regular Expressions Modulo Bisimilarity
 - ▶ LICS 2020, arXiv:2004.12740, video on youtube.
- ▶ CG: Modeling Terms by Graphs with Structure Constraints,
 - TERMGRAPH 2018, EPTCS 288, arXiv:1902.02010.
- CG: The Image of the Process Interpretation of Regular Expressions is Not Closed under Bisimulation Collapse,
 - arXiv:2303.08553.
- CG: Milner's Proof System for Regular Expressions Modulo Bisimilarity is Complete,
 - LICS 2022, arXiv:2209.12188, poster.

Language semantics $\llbracket \cdot \rrbracket_L$ of reg. expr's (Copi-Elgot-Wright, 1958)

- $\mathbf{0} \stackrel{L}{\longmapsto} \text{ empty language } \varnothing$
- $1 \xrightarrow{L} \{\epsilon\} \qquad (\epsilon \text{ the empty word})$
- $a \xrightarrow{L} \{a\}$

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$$\begin{array}{cccc} \mathbf{0} & \stackrel{L}{\longmapsto} & \text{empty language } \varnothing \\ \mathbf{1} & \stackrel{L}{\longmapsto} & \{\epsilon\} & (\epsilon \text{ the empty word}) \\ a & \stackrel{L}{\longmapsto} & \{a\} \end{array}$$

1-free reg. expr's

proc-int

$$\begin{array}{cccc} e_1 + e_2 & \stackrel{L}{\longmapsto} & \text{union of } L(e_1) \text{ and } L(e_2) \\ e_1 \cdot e_2 & \stackrel{L}{\longmapsto} & \text{element-wise concatenation of } L(e_1) \text{ and } L(e_2) \\ e^* & \stackrel{L}{\longmapsto} & \text{set of words formed by concatenating words in } L(e), \\ & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & & \\ \end{array}$$

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 $[e]_L := L(e)$ (language defined by e)

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- (L2) Every infinite path from the start vertex returns to it.
- (L3) Termination is only possible at the start vertex.

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Loop charts (interpretations of innermost iterations)

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