

1. Consider the term $!(x(w).\bar{z}w) \mid \bar{x}x \mid x(y).\nu v.\bar{y}v$. You may assume that all bound names are distinct from each other and from all free names.
 - (a) Show all possible labelled transitions of this process.
 - (b) Show the derivation trees for these.
2. Demonstrate the necessity of the side condition $\text{bn}((\alpha)) \cap \text{fn}((Q)) = \emptyset$ in the rule (lab-par-l). To do so, suppose this side condition were deleted. Now find a process P such that $P \xrightarrow{\tau} \xrightarrow{\tau}$ and for which after alpha converting it to P' , it is not the case that $P' \xrightarrow{\tau} \xrightarrow{\tau}$.
3. The coding I gave in the slides of synchronous π -calculus in terms of asynchronous π -calculus is unsatisfactory (despite my claim otherwise). The problem is that the translation uses asynchronous *polyadic* π -calculus (e.g. $\bar{x}\langle y, z \rangle$), not asynchronous monadic π -calculus, which was the original goal.
 - (a) Show that the original goal can be achieved by defining a translation $\llbracket - \rrbracket$ from synchronous monadic π -calculus directly to asynchronous monadic π -calculus.
 - (b) Show the reduction steps of $\llbracket \bar{x}y.P \mid x(u).Q \rrbracket$.
4. Consider the definition of strong bisimilarity given in the slides:

A relation \mathcal{R} is a strong bisimulation if for all $(P, Q) \in \mathcal{R}$ and $P \xrightarrow{\alpha} P'$, where $\text{bn}((\alpha)) \cap \text{fn}((Q)) = \emptyset$, there exists Q' such that $Q \xrightarrow{\alpha} Q'$ and $(P', Q') \in \mathcal{R}$, and symmetrically.

Strong bisimilarity \sim_ℓ is the largest strong bisimulation.

Let $\sim_{\ell'}$ be exactly the same except we omit the side condition $\text{bn}((\alpha)) \cap \text{fn}((Q)) = \emptyset$.

 - (a) Is one included in the other, i.e. $(\sim_\ell) \subseteq (\sim_{\ell'})$ or $(\sim_{\ell'}) \subseteq (\sim_\ell)$?
 - (b) Are they equal? If not, find a pair of processes (P, Q) that distinguish the relations, i.e. $P \sim_\ell Q$ but not $P \sim_{\ell'} Q$ or vice versa.