

# Improved Reduction Rules, Implemented in Peter's Engine

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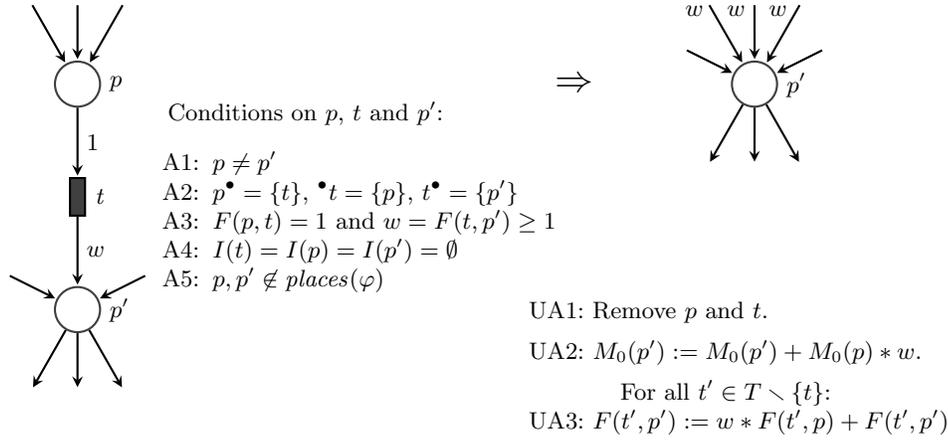
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The rules are presented in Figures 1 and 2 and they are relative to a given initial marking  $M_0$  and a cardinality query  $\varphi$ , where  $places(\varphi)$  is the set of all places that occur in the query  $\varphi$ .

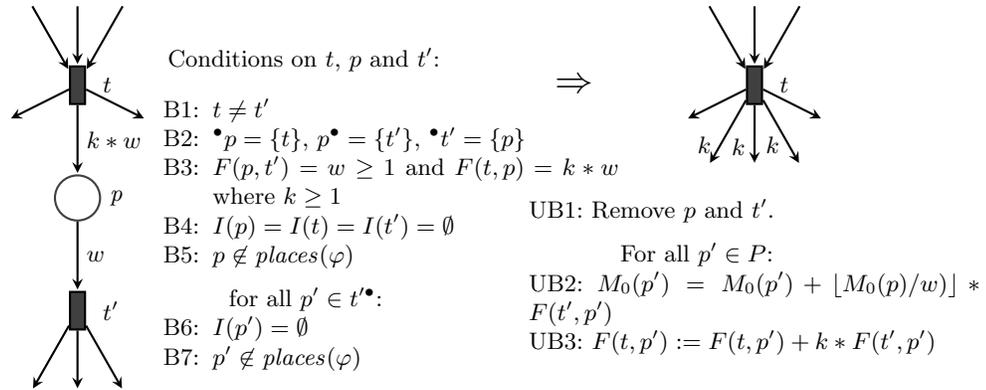
**Theorem 1.** *Let  $(N, M_0)$  be a marked Petri net and let  $\varphi$  be a cardinality query. Let  $N'$  be the net  $N$  after the application of some reduction rules from Figures 1 and 2. Then  $(N, M_0) \models EF \varphi$  if and only if  $(N', M_0) \models EF \varphi$ .*

**Theorem 2.** *Let  $(N, M_0)$  be a marked Petri net. Let  $N'$  be the net  $N$  after the application of some reduction rules from Figures 1 and 2 for a query  $\varphi = 2 < 1$ . Then  $(N, M_0)$  has a deadlock if and only if  $(N', M_0)$  has a deadlock.*

For the inhibitor-arc, we use  $I(p, t) \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$ . As a shorthand we write  $I(p) = \{t \mid t \in T \text{ and } I(p, t) \neq 0\}$  (and  $I(t) = \{p \mid p \in P \text{ and } I(p, t) \neq 0\}$ ) to denote the set of transitions (or places) which are connected via inhibitor-arcs.

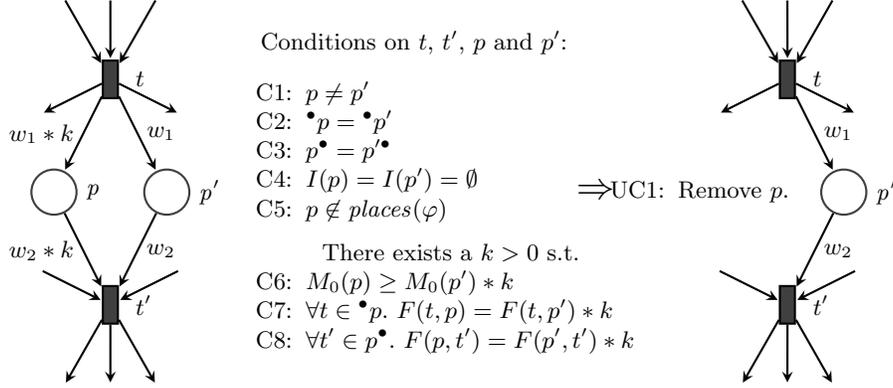


(a) Rule A: Sequential transition removal

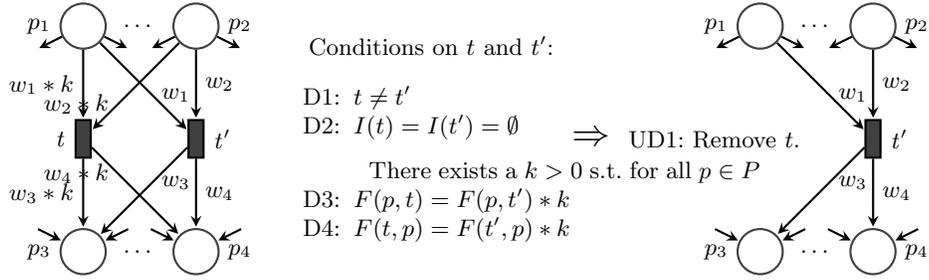


(b) Rule B: Sequential place removal

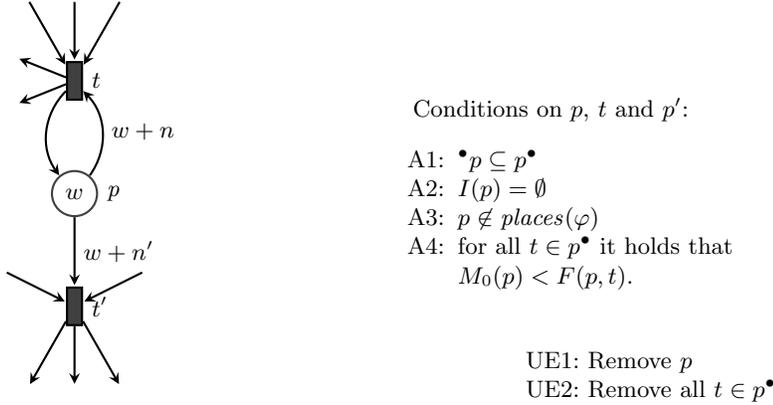
Fig. 1: Sequential rules for a cardinality formula  $\varphi$  and initial marking  $M_0$



(a) Rule C: Parallel place removal



(b) Rule D: Parallel transition removal



(c) Rule E: Dead place removal

Fig. 2: Parallel rules for a cardinality formula  $\varphi$  and initial marking  $M_0$