

Flattening the Transition P Systems with Dissolution

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The general idea

Π with m membranes	Π^f with 1 membrane
object a in membrane i	object (a, i)
δ appears in membrane i	object (δ, i)
rule r without “out”	a rule r^f
rule r with “out”	set r^f of rules (possible parents)
membrane i dissoluble	set D_i of rules $(x, i) \rightarrow (x, cPar_i)$
mpr step in Π (including communication)	mpr step in Π^f using r^f
$diss$ step in Π	mpr step in Π^f using D_i
–	special rule $\nabla \rightarrow 0$ to ensure separation between applying rules from r^f and rules from D_i

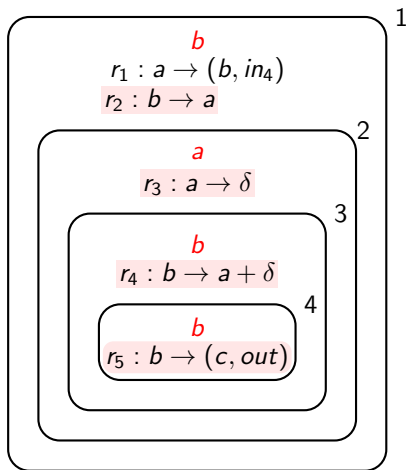
Membrane i is dissoluble: exists $r \in R_i, \delta \in rhs(r)$.

Note: i not dissoluble $\Leftrightarrow i$ will not dissolve in any evolution step.

- a rule $u \rightarrow v \mid_{x_1, \dots, x_n, \neg y_1, \dots, y_m}$ has a set of promoters x_i and a set of inhibitors y_j ;
- intermediate configuration of a P system of degree m is a vector $W = (w_1, \dots, w_m)$ with w_i multiset over O or $w_i = *$;
- $w_i = *$ specifies that membrane i has been dissolved;
- $W = (w_1, \dots, w_m)$ configuration if all $w_i(\delta) = 0$;
- for W, V configurations,

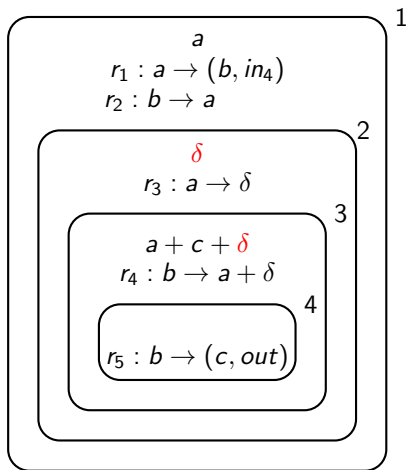
$$W \Longrightarrow_{\mathbf{T}} V \text{ whenever } W \rightarrow_{mpr} V \text{ or } W \rightarrow_{mpr} \rightarrow_{\delta} V$$

Example



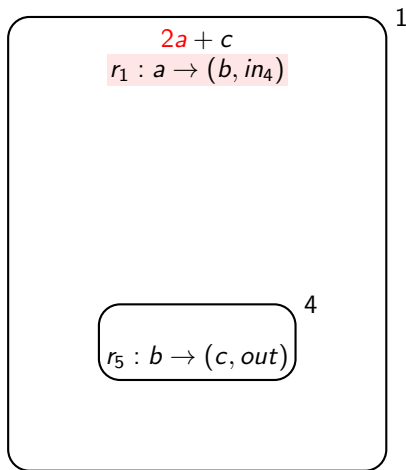
$$(b, a, b, b) \rightarrow_{mpr} (a, \delta, a + c + \delta, 0) \rightarrow_{\delta} (2a + c, *, *, 0) \rightarrow_{mpr} \\ \rightarrow_{mpr} (c, *, *, 2b) \rightarrow_{mpr} (3c, *, *, 0)$$

Example



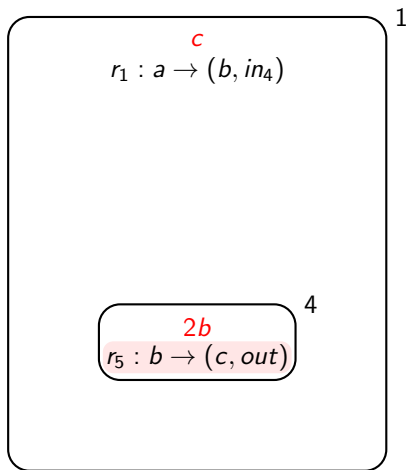
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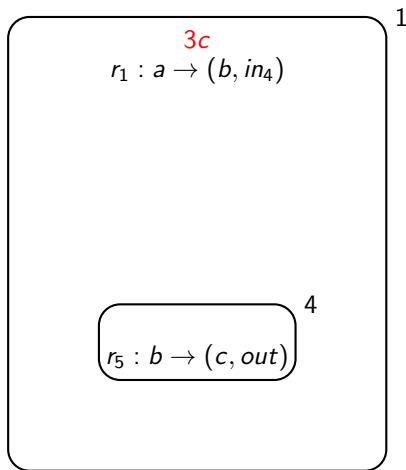
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$$(b, a, b, b) \rightarrow_{mpr} (a, \delta, a + c + \delta, 0) \rightarrow_{\delta} (2a + c, *, *, 0) \rightarrow_{mpr} \\ \rightarrow_{mpr} (c, *, *, 2b) \rightarrow_{mpr} (3c, *, *, 0)$$

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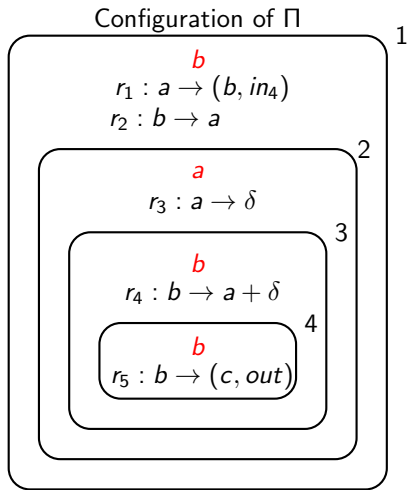


$$(b, a, b, b) \rightarrow_{mpr} (a, \delta, a + c + \delta, 0) \rightarrow_{\delta} (2a + c, *, *, 0) \rightarrow_{mpr} \\ \rightarrow_{mpr} (c, *, *, 2b) \rightarrow_{mpr} (3c, *, *, 0)$$

The flattened P system $\Pi^f = (O^f, \mu^f, R^f)$

- $O^f = (O \cup \{\delta\}) \times \{1, \dots, m\} \cup \{\nabla\}$;
- μ^f is formed of only one membrane;
- $R^f = \bigcup_{r \in R} r^f \cup \{\nabla \rightarrow 0\} \cup \bigcup_{i \text{ dissolvable}} D_i$;

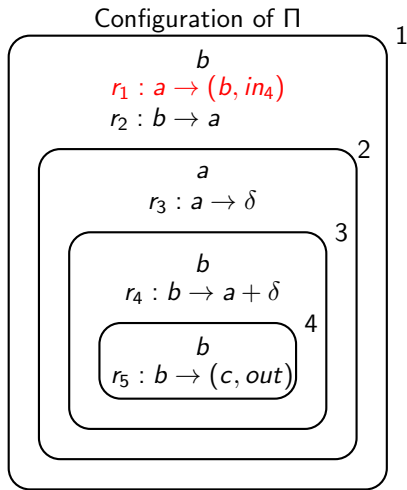
Example (continued)



The configuration of Π^f :

$$(b, 1) + (a, 2) + (b, 3) + (b, 4)$$

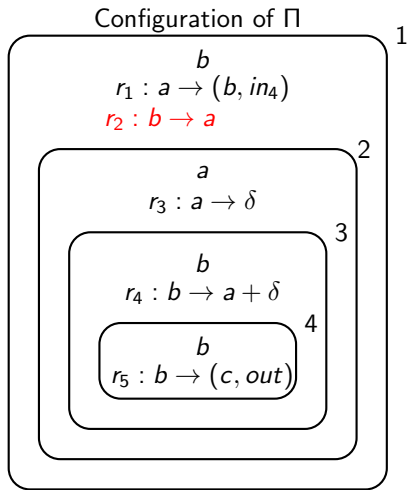
Example (continued)



The set of rules r_1^f contains only one rule:

$$(a, 1) \rightarrow (b, 4) |_{(\delta, 2), (\delta, 3), \neg \nabla}$$

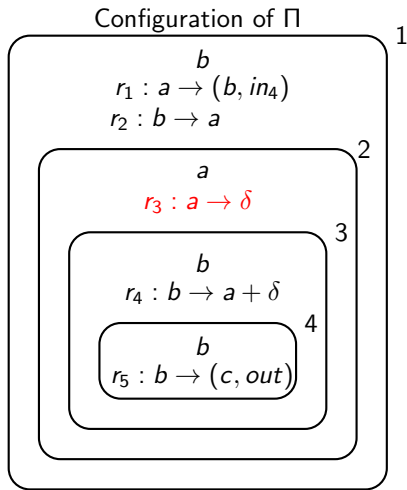
Example (continued)



The set of rules r_2^f also contains only one rule:

$$(b, 1) \rightarrow (a, 1) |_{-\nabla}$$

Example (continued)



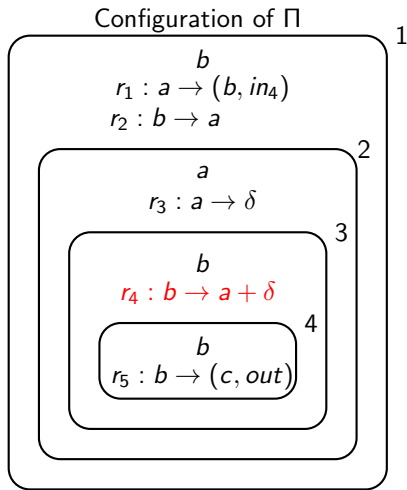
This also takes place for r_3^f :

$$(a, 2) \rightarrow (\delta, 2) + \nabla|_{-\nabla}$$

and for r_4^f :

$$(b, 3) \rightarrow (a + \delta, 3) + \nabla|_{-\nabla}$$

Example (continued)



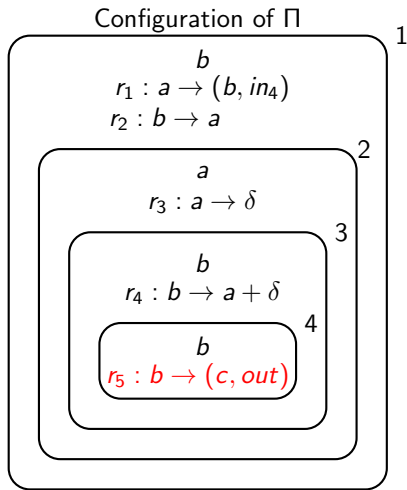
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Example (continued)



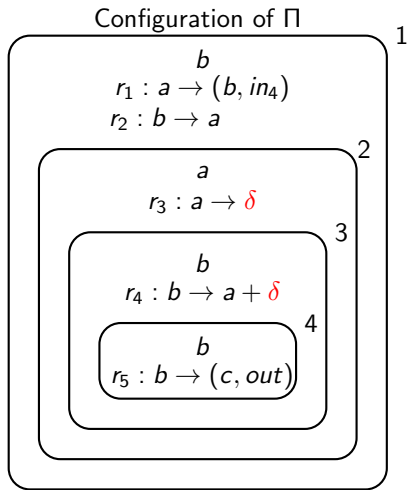
The set of rules r_5^f contains three rules, one for each possible destination of the c from (c, out) :

$$(b, 4) \rightarrow (c, 3) |_{-\nabla, (\delta, 3)}$$

$$(b, 4) \rightarrow (c, 2) |_{(\delta, 3), -\nabla, (\delta, 2)}$$

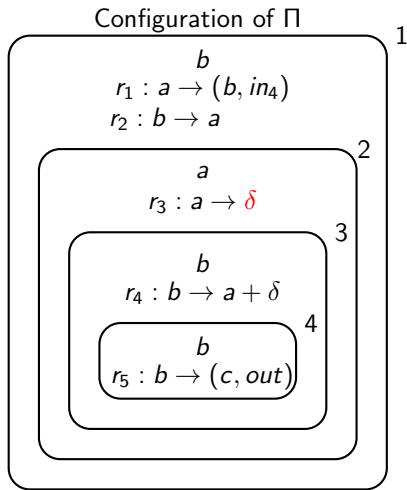
$$(b, 4) \rightarrow (c, 1) |_{(\delta, 3), (\delta, 2), -\nabla}$$

Example (continued)



We add two sets of rules, D_2 and D_3 , to deal with moving objects if membrane 2 or membrane 3 is dissolved.

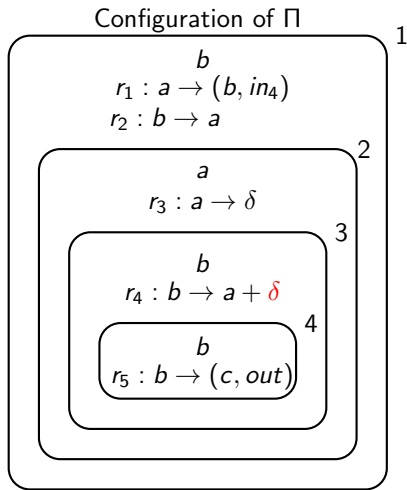
Example (continued)



The rules in D_2 are given for all $x \in O$:

$$(x, 2) \rightarrow (x, 1)|_{(\delta, 2)}$$

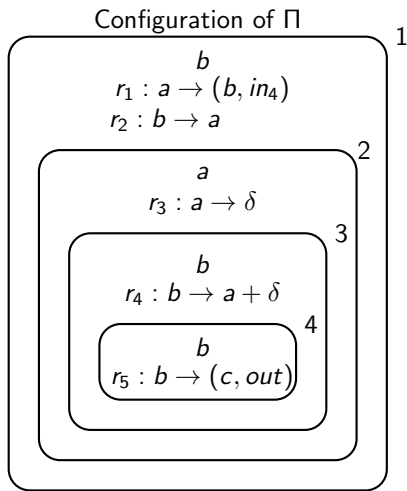
Example (continued)



The rules in D_3 are given for all $x \in O$:

$$(x, 3) \rightarrow (x, 2) |_{(\delta, 3), \neg(\delta, 2)}$$

$$(x, 3) \rightarrow (x, 1) |_{(\delta, 3), (\delta, 2)}$$



The special symbol ∇ is always produced together with one of the (δ, i) symbols. By appearing, it stops the application of any rule from the sets r^f .

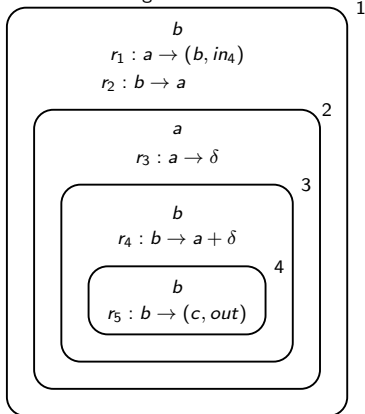
The special rule

$$\nabla \rightarrow 0$$

is applied with the rules from sets D_j and by consuming ∇ it allows for rules from r^f to be applied in the next step.

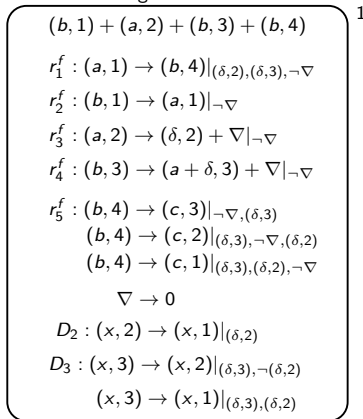
Example (continued)

Configuration of Π



$$W_0 = (b, a, b, b)$$

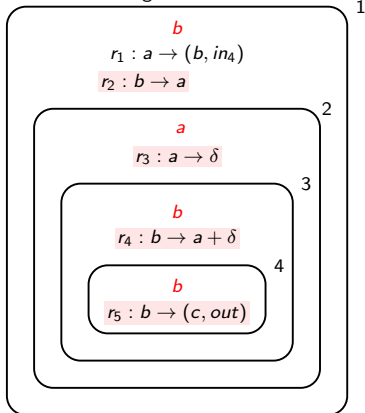
Configuration of Π^f



$$flat(W_0) = (b, 1) + (a, 2) + (b, 3) + (b, 4)$$

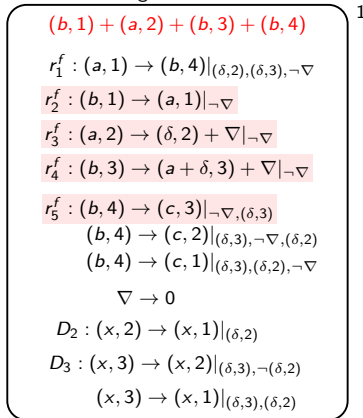
Example (continued)

Configuration of Π



$$(b, a, b, b) \rightarrow_{mpr} (a, \delta, a + c + \delta, 0)$$

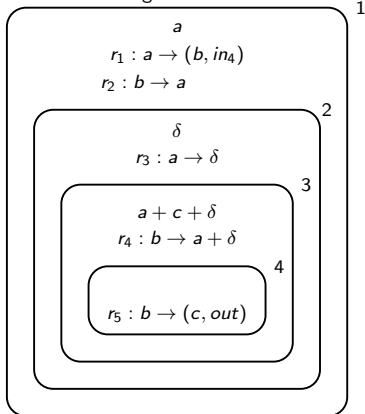
Configuration of Π^f



$$(b, 1) + (a, 2) + (b, 3) + (b, 4) \xrightarrow{mpr} (a, 1) + (\delta, 2) + (a + c + \delta, 3) + 2\nabla$$

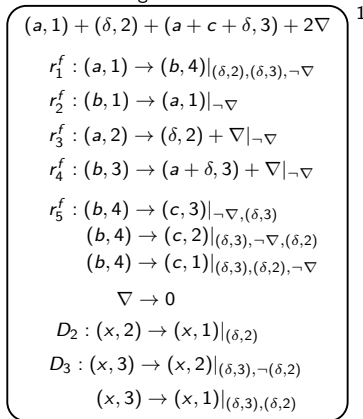
Example (continued)

Configuration of Π



$$W_1 = (a, \delta, a + c + \delta, 0)$$

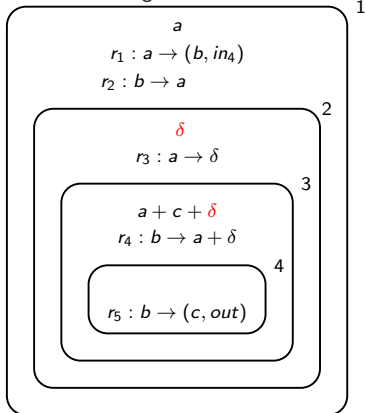
Configuration of Π^f



$$flat(W_1) = (a, 1) + (\delta, 2) + (a + c + \delta, 3) + 2\nabla$$

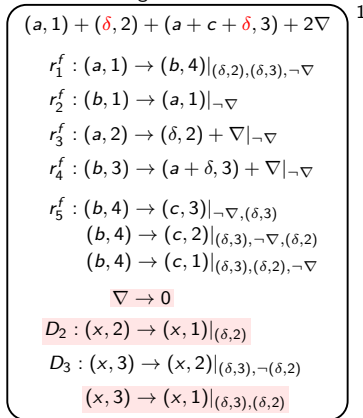
Example (continued)

Configuration of Π



$$(a, \delta, a + c + \delta, 0) \rightarrow_{\delta} (2a + c, *, *, 0)$$

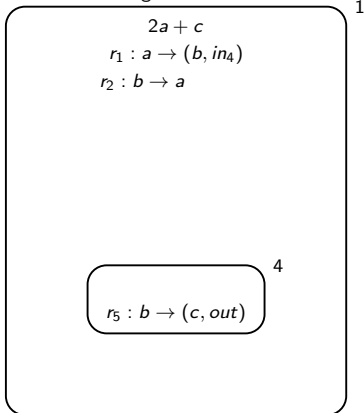
Configuration of Π^f



$$(a, 1) + (\delta, 2) + (a + c + \delta, 3) + 2\nabla \xrightarrow{mpr} (2a + c, 1) + (\delta, 2) + (\delta, 3)$$

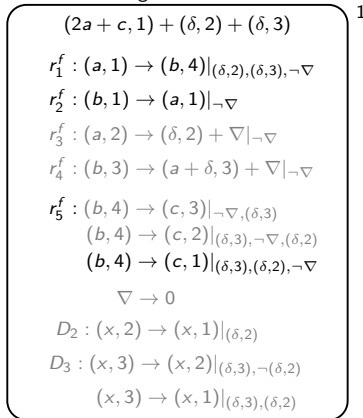
Example (continued)

Configuration of Π



$$W_2 = (2a + c, *, *, 0)$$

Configuration of Π^f



$$flat(W_2) = (2a + c, 1) + (\delta, 2) + (\delta, 3)$$

Example (continued)

Configuration of Π

$$2a + c$$

$$r_1 : a \rightarrow (b, in_4)$$

$$r_2 : b \rightarrow a$$

4

$$r_5 : b \rightarrow (c, out)$$

$$(2a + c, *, *, 0) \rightarrow_{mpr} (c, *, *, 2b)$$

Configuration of Π^f

$$(2a + c, 1) + (\delta, 2) + (\delta, 3)$$

$$r_1^f : (a, 1) \rightarrow (b, 4) |_{(\delta, 2), (\delta, 3), -\nabla}$$

$$r_2^f : (b, 1) \rightarrow (a, 1) |_{-\nabla}$$

$$r_3^f : (a, 2) \rightarrow (\delta, 2) + \nabla |_{-\nabla}$$

$$r_4^f : (b, 3) \rightarrow (a + \delta, 3) + \nabla |_{-\nabla}$$

$$r_5^f : (b, 4) \rightarrow (c, 3) |_{-\nabla, (\delta, 3)}$$

$$(b, 4) \rightarrow (c, 2) |_{(\delta, 3), -\nabla, (\delta, 2)}$$

$$(b, 4) \rightarrow (c, 1) |_{(\delta, 3), (\delta, 2), -\nabla}$$

$$\nabla \rightarrow 0$$

$$D_2 : (x, 2) \rightarrow (x, 1) |_{(\delta, 2)}$$

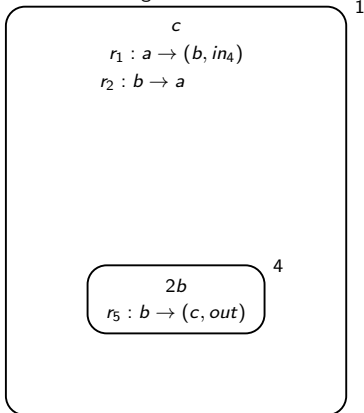
$$D_3 : (x, 3) \rightarrow (x, 2) |_{(\delta, 3), -(\delta, 2)}$$

$$(x, 3) \rightarrow (x, 1) |_{(\delta, 3), (\delta, 2)}$$

$$(2a + c, 1) + (\delta, 2) + (\delta, 3) \\ \xrightarrow{mpr} (c, 1) + (\delta, 2) + (\delta, 3) + (2b, 4)$$

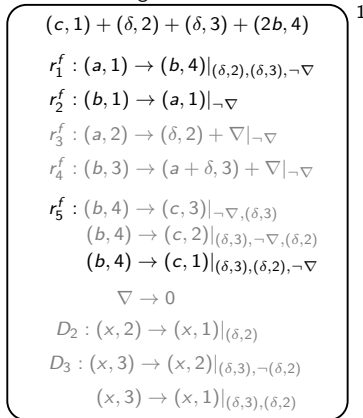
Example (continued)

Configuration of Π



$W_3 = (c, *, *, 2b)$

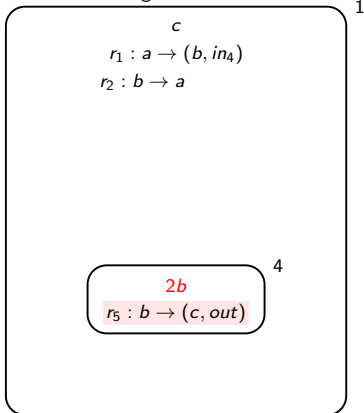
Configuration of Π^f



$flat(W_3) = (c, 1) + (\delta, 2) + (\delta, 3) + (2b, 4)$

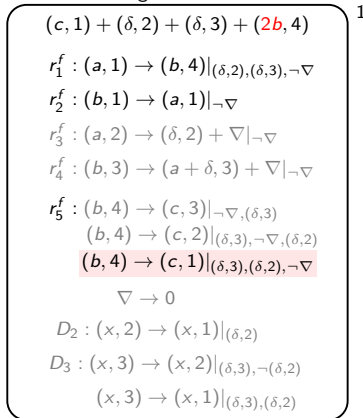
Example (continued)

Configuration of Π



$(c, *, *, 2b) \rightarrow_{mpr} (3c, *, *, 0)$

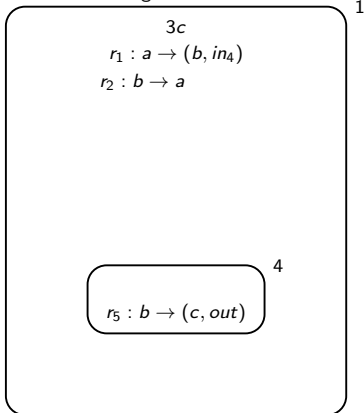
Configuration of Π^f



$(c, 1) + (\delta, 2) + (\delta, 3) + (2b, 4)$
 \xrightarrow{mpr}
 $(3c, 1) + (\delta, 2) + (\delta, 3)$

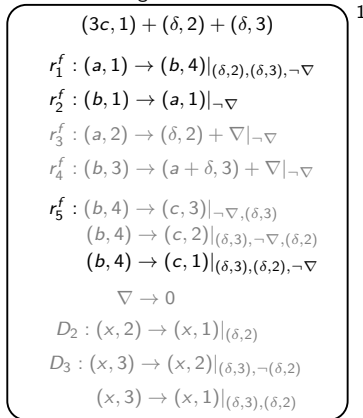
Example (continued)

Configuration of Π



$W_4 = (3c, *, *, 0)$

Configuration of Π^f



$flat(W_4) = (3c, 1) + (\delta, 2) + (\delta, 3)$

Theorem

W and V configurations of Π :

if $W \Longrightarrow_{\mathbf{T}} V$ **then** $\text{flat}(W) \Longrightarrow_{\mathbf{T}} \text{flat}(V)$ or $\text{flat}(W) \Longrightarrow_{\mathbf{T}} \Longrightarrow_{\mathbf{T}} \text{flat}(V)$

if $\text{flat}(W) \Longrightarrow_{\mathbf{T}} \text{flat}(V)$ **then** $W \Longrightarrow_{\mathbf{T}} V$

Corollary

If W, V configurations of Π which has no dissolutions then

$W \Longrightarrow_{\mathbf{T}} V$ if and only if $\text{flat}(W) \Longrightarrow_{\mathbf{T}} \text{flat}(V)$

- semantically conservative transformation of arbitrary transition P systems with dissolution into a P system with one membrane;
- one evolution step in $\Pi \longleftrightarrow$ one or two evolution steps in Π^f ;
- based on a simple semantics which does not require additional syntax for the flat form;
- can be used to reduce problems for P systems with multiple membranes to simpler cases (one membrane).

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Thank you for listening!