

# PETRI网

(佩特里网)

● 袁崇义 著

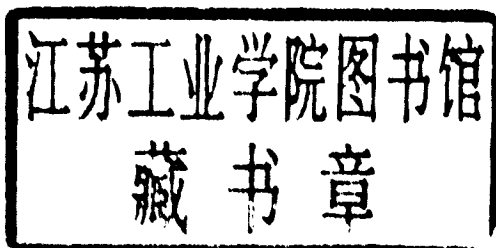
*Petri Nets*

东南大学出版社

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## 佩 特 里 网

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## 内 容 简 介

这是国内第一本系统介绍 Petri 网理论的专著。Petri 网是联邦德国 Carl Adam Petri 博士在 1960 年提出的研究信息系统及其相互关系的数学模型。Petri 网理论经过近三十年的发展,已成为具有严密数学基础,多种抽象层次的通用网论,并且在自动控制及计算机科学上得到了广泛的应用。

中科院数学所的袁崇义研究员根据自己多年在 C. A. Petri 博士身边工作的体会,编写了这本面向应用的 Petri 网入门书。本书以通用网论的思想描述了最常见的几种 Petri 网模型,并重点介绍了通用网论的几个分支,其中包括同步论、赋逻辑论、网拓扑和并发论,最后介绍了信息流结构,它是网论与其它学科的接口。文笔深入浅出,举例简洁明瞭,读者可以较快地深入到 Petri 网理论和应用研究的前沿。

本书是工业控制,数据通信,计算机理论等专业高年级学生和研究生教材,也可供有关工程技术人员参考。

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袁 崇 义 著

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## Status Report on Net Theory — Foreword

C. A. Petri

Twenty-nine years ago, net theory of communication was initiated by my doctoral thesis entitled "Communication With Automata". At the time of this writing, the plan which was described in that thesis is just carried out, the project approaches completion, with the very active and welcome support of Yuan Chongyi, author of this book.

From its very start, net theory was based on physics; it was, in fact, a physical theory proposed in the language of computer science. Theoretical computer science, at the time, consisted of the theories of automata and of formal languages (classes of symbol strings). It was shown that the conceptual framework of computer science (of 1960) was not suitable to describe a physical system. One important item missing in computer science was the notion of concurrency, the symmetric relation between two distinct world-points (space-time points in the sense of relativity theory) which describes them as unconnected by a causal chain: separated in space, but not reachable from each other by a light signal because of the bounded velocity of light. It was exceedingly difficult to persuade scientists of 1960 that concurrency had

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anything to do with computer science, and that its non-transitivity which is so obvious in relativity was part of the very essence of signalling.

Today, every beginner knows at least of the practical importance of concurrency, for example in parallel processing. To make this basic concept of concurrency visible to the eye, I invented and later improved a graphical notation for combinatorial physical processes and systems, along with a game which could be played with little pieces, or "tokens", which mirrored elementary physical symmetrise in such a way that the playing of the game was a simulation of a physical process. Please keep in mind that the graphical notation and the rules of the game are not net theory, but only illustrate some theorems of net theory.

The ambitious plan of 1960 was, to formulate all "natural laws" which govern processes of communication in a language and conceptual framework which included both physics and computer science. To this end, computer science was enriched by the notion of concurrency; today we know of a well-established duality theorem which asserts, among other things, that concurrency is the precise dual of choice (e.g. the choice of a program path by executing an if-statement). Today, we also know that net theory can pay its debt to physics back: just as space and time can not be separated in a transformation of motion, in order to comply to Lorentz invariance, —

so also space, time and statespace can not be separated in a transformation of process (the process associated with a particle is the history of its life, namely the history of the position it occupied in statespace and in space, together with the transitions from one position to another).

In order to apply net theory with success, it is by no means necessary to study physics, or to remember the physical interpretation of net theory. Rather, a user of net theory can forget these and can just rely on the fact that every net which he can specify explicitly (draw on paper) can be connected by a short ( $\leq 4$ ) chain of net morphisms to the physical real world; your net is, in a very precise sense, physically implementable. The 4 morphisms denote:

1. an injection. You don't want to describe the universe, but a (small) part of it. That part is - unlike the universe - not a system which is closed with respect to the flow of matter, energy and information.
2. a refinement. You don't want to describe your system in all physical details, the elementary physical interactions, but very much coarser (factors of  $10^{30}$  are typical for hardware).
3. a breaking of physical symmetries. You want to have a definite direction (from past to future) for the execution of processes, whereas the "perfect net" of the physical universe is time= reversal-invariant.

4. an abstraction from what, in your purposeful activity, belongs together. You need a concept which ties, for example, the switching events or program steps which belong to the execution of a computer transaction or of a commercial transaction between people together to a pragmatic unit. These ties are not just physical ones; they are a necessity for your mind since you want to conceive of a large distributed physical (technical) process as a whole as something of which no physical part can be omitted without destroying the idea of a complete, or balanced, transaction.

This book was written before all this had been proved; nevertheless it is an introduction which presents all of the basic knowledge you need to apply net theory fruitfully. Later books, or later editions of this book, will tell the whole story. All recent experience with nets points in this direction: the more complete net theory becomes, the simpler net theory becomes.

Net theory is not, of course, the work of a single person. many people have helped each other and have helped me to bring it to its present state. The most important improvements were made by the following: Anatol Holt, who foresaw and suggested, 20 years before I was able to formalize them and to put them into relation to physics, the coloring theorems for "perfect nets" and the necessity of introducing the

notion of definite non-occurrence (new to both physics and computer science, but a simple concept of pragmatics). Hartmann Genrich, my close collaborator for more than 25 years, introduced synchronization theory, the mathematics of process extension, bipolar schemata, predicate/transition nets, and computerized tools for handling net graphics. Also, I enjoyed the advice of Richard Feynman, who put me on the right track with respect to quantum theory, and of John Bell, whose famous theorem has been the basis of my work for the last ten years, and who pointed out to me very lucidly the dilemma of physicists between locality (as demanded by Lorentz invariance) and non-locality (as demanded by quantum theory). Also, in two years of close and fruitful cooperation, Konrad Zuse afforded me a glimpse at the mental procedure of a superbly creative engineer. (He started to build his first, electromechanical, computer in 1936, and invented a very-high-level programming language in 1945). I am deeply indebted to all of them.

Lu Weiming introduced "general conflict", Lu Ruqian applied the idea of Riemann surfaces to the unique construction of occurrence nets, Yuan Chongyi, author of this book, constructed the first nets which contain non-trivial cycloids. I enjoyed their creative cooperation very much.

March 23, 1989



# 序

## 网 论 现 状

C. A. 佩 特 里

我二十九年前的博士论文“用自动机通信”乃是以网论研究通信的开始。在我写下这篇现状报告的此刻，论文中提出的计划正在执行，在本书作者袁崇义的积极参与下，这一课题正趋于完成。

网论从一开始就以物理为基础；事实上这是用计算机科学的语言提出来的一种物理理论。那时的理论计算机科学包括自动机论和形式语言（符号串类）理论。1960年的计算机科学，其概念构架不适合于描述物理系统，它缺少重要的并发概念，即两个不同宇宙点（相对论意义上的时空点）之间的对称关系：不由因果链连接的两点互相并发，这样的两个点在空间是分离的，但又由于光速的有限而不能由光信号由此及彼，要让1960年的科学家相信并发与计算机科学有关，是极端困难的，也无法使他们承认并发的非传递性。对相对论而言，这种非传递性是显而易见的。

今天，即使是初学者也懂得，至少在实用上，例如在平行处理中，并发是很重要的，为了使并发这一基本概念看得见，摸得着，我发明并随后改进了描述组合性物理进程和物理系统的图形符号及借助小石子（或称托肯，*token*）来玩的游戏。游戏的玩法是对物理进程的模拟，用以反映基本的物理对称性。请记住，图形符号和游戏规则并不是网论，而只是网论中某些定理的一种阐述。

1960年雄心勃勃的计划是要用一种兼容物理和计算机科学两者的语言和概念构架来形式描述制约通信进程的所有“自然法

则”。这样即可用并发概念丰富计算机科学。一条很成熟的对偶定理至今已是众所周知的,其中断定并发正是选择(例如由于执行 *if* 语句而选择一条程序路径)的精确对偶,现在我相信网论已经可以归还它欠物理学的“债”了:正如在运动的变换中时空之不可分一样(Lorentz 不变性),在进程变换中时间、空间和状态空间也是不可分的。对粒子来说,进程即是它的生命史,即它在状态空间和空间中所占位置的历史以及从一位置到另一位置的变迁。

学习物理并记住网论的物理解释,这绝不是成功应用网论的必要条件。其实应用网论的人根本可以不管这些。它所依赖的事实是,所有能明确给出(在纸上画出)的网都可以用一条不超过四节的网射短链与物理现实世界沟通;在十分准确的意义上来讲,你的网是可以具体实现的。这四个网射代表的是:

1. 内射。你并不想描述全宇宙,而只描述它的一(小)部分。与宇宙不同,这一部分对物质流,能量流及信息流来说不是个封闭系统。
2. 求精。你并不想描述你的系统的所有具体细节,即所有基本的物理交互作用,而是粗得多(对硬件来说, $10^{30}$ 的因子是很通常的)。
3. 打破物理对称。你希望你的进程有一个确定的运行方向(从过去到未来),而现实宇宙的“完美网(Perfect net)”是时间颠倒也不变的。
4. 抽象。即对属于同一目标的一切活动的抽象。例如同属于某个计算机事务之执行的所有开关事件或程序步骤,同属于人际商业事务的步骤等,你需要一个将这些活动与一个语用单位联系起来的观念。这种联系并不只是物的,对你的脑子来说它也是必要的,因为你希望将一个大的分布式实际(技术)进程想象为一个整体,一个不能忽略其中任何具体成分,否则就会破坏事务完整或事务平衡的整体。

本书写于所有这些内容开发之前，但它介绍了成功应用网论所必需的所有基本知识。以后的书或本书未来的新版本，将有可能阐述全貌。近来与网有关的一切经验都表明，网论越完整也就越简单。

网论当然不是一个人的工作，许多人互相帮助，也帮助了我，才把它发展为目前的状态。最重要的进展属于下列诸位：

Anatol Holt，他预见并建议了“完美网”的着色定理及“肯定不发生”的概念（对物理学和计算机科学来说都是新概念，但是语用学的简单概念），这比我能够把它们形式化并建立起它们与物理学的关系早了二十年，Hartmann Genrich 是我二十五年多的紧密合作者。他引入了同步论，**进程外延**的数学化，双极系统，谓词/变迁网以及处理网图形的计算机工具，我还得到了 Richard Feynman 的指导，是他把我引向了（就量子理论而言）正确的轨道。从 John Bell 那里我同样获益良深。他的著名定理是我近十年来工作的基础，而且他还向我清楚地指出了**可定位性**（如 Lorentz 不变性所要求的）与**不可定位性**（如量子理论所要求的）之间的物理学**两难推理**。此外，在两年密切而富有成效的合作中，Konrad Zuse 为我提供了认识一位极有创造性的工程师的内心过程的可能。（他在1936年开始制造他的第一台机电计算机，在1945年发明了一种非常高级程序设计语言。）我深深地感激他们。

陆维明引入了“广义冲突”，陆汝钤将黎曼曲面的概念应用于出现网的唯一构造，袁崇义，本书作者，构造了包含非平凡旋轮（cycloid）的第一批网。我很欣赏他们的创造性协作。

89. 3. 23

## Preface

Petri Net Theory is a theory of distributed systems and processes which is based on a solid mathematical fundament and which has a lot of attractive properties for practical application. Among its most prominent characteristics are its ability to deal appropriately with the phenomena of concurrency (causal independence) as well as nondeterminism (choice) and the instructive graphical representation of system models as net diagrams.

Although Net Theory was founded by Carl Adam Petri more than twenty years ago and in spite of the remarkable theoretical progress achieved since then, its practical usage is still hampered by the lack of directly applicable results and by the lack of well-established methodologies for system design and analysis. Moreover, although more than 2000 publications on Net Theory have appeared since its foundation, there is still an urgent need for good and comprising introductory books or student texts.

The interest in Petri Net Theory is growing rapidly not only in Europe and in the U. S. A. During the last years, the number of scientists involved in this area is increasing in the People's Republic of China as well. This evolving interest became apparent in the recent foundation of the Petri Net Community

as part of the Chinese Computer Federation. Therefore, the publication of this book - written by an outstanding expert in the field - constitutes a remarkable and necessary step in the propagation of this future-oriented topic in China.

I very much appreciate the aim of the book to introduce and discuss not only the theoretical basis of Petri nets but also ways to their practical usage. I sincerely wish that the book will attract a wide variety of researchers and practitioners and will contribute to a fruitful and successful further development of theory and application of Petri nets.

St. Augustin,  
Federal Republic of Germany

**Klaus Voss**  
**(GMD)**

## 序 言

佩特里网理论是关于分布式系统和分布式进程的理论，它有坚实的数学基础，有许多适合于实际应用的诱人的性质。恰当处理并发现象（因果上的不依赖性）和非确定性（选择）现象的能力，以及以网状图形表示系统模型的方法，都是网论重要的特征。

尽管网论是 Carl Adam Petri 二十多年前创立的，尽管从那时起网论已取得重大的理论进展，由于缺少直接可用的结果和成熟的系统设计以及系统分析方法，它的实际应用仍然受到限制。此外，尽管自从创立以来已有两千多篇网论文章发表，但是仍需有一本综合性介绍的好书或教科书。

无论在欧洲还是在美国，对佩特里网论的兴趣都在迅速增长。在中华人民共和国，近年来卷入这一领域的科学家的数目也在增长。最近作为中国计算机学会的一部分成立的佩特里网研究会就是这一不断发展的证明。因此，由本领域一位杰出的专家写的这本书的出版乃是在中国传播这一面向未来的学科的重要而又必需的一步。

我很欣赏本书的写作目标：不仅介绍并讨论佩特里网的理论基础，而且讨论它的实际应用途径。我衷心祝愿本书能吸引广泛的读者，研究人员和实践家，祝愿本书为佩特里网理论和应用的进一步成功发展作出贡献。

克劳斯 华士

联邦德国，圣奥古斯丁

## 前 言

网和以网为基础构造出来的网系统是本书研究的对象。与通常意义下的网不同，我们所说的网具有两类性质不同的节点：状态节点和变迁节点。状态节点是静态的，其作用是记录构成系统的诸个体以及系统本身的状态。变迁节点决定系统中状态改变的规则，是动态的。由这样两类节点构成的网就是我们所说的佩特里网(Petri 网)，因联邦德国的 C. A. Petri 博士最早(1960)使用而得名。

设计系统和分析系统都离不开系统模型。作为系统模型，佩特里网有以下特点：

1. 从组织的角度，从控制和管理角度模拟系统，不涉及系统实现所依赖的物理和化学原理。

2. 精确描述系统中事件(变迁)之间的依赖(顺序)关系和不依赖(并发)关系。这是事件之间客观存在的、不依赖于观察的关系，是不能用事件“发生时间”这一与观察者有关的传统概念正确刻画的。

3. 适合于描述以有规则的流动为行为为特征的系统，包括能量流，物质流和信息流(数据及控制流)。佩特里网理论为描述与信息转换和信息传递有关的现象提供概念上和理论上的基础。

4. 用统一的语言(网)描述系统结构和系统行为。

5. 网系统具有与应用环境无关的动态行为，是可以独立研究的对象。这使我们可以按特定的方式分析和验证系统性质或作出正确性证明。

6. 网系统可以在不同的应用领域得到不同的解释，从而起着沟通不同领域的桥梁作用。网论为所有这些领域提供共同的理论基础。

7. 与顺序模型不同,网系统适合于描述异步并发系统,并为解决下列各类问题提供新的途径:

- ① 属于不同子系统的事件之间的并发问题,
- ② 局部目标和全局目标之间的冲突问题,
- ③ 资源有限带来的限制问题,
- ④ 不同类型的信息流的统一描述问题,
- ⑤ 不同机器和不同用户之间不同类型的接口问题。

佩特里网的这些特点必将使它成为信息论的理论基础之一,成为信息工程的有力工具。

本书的首要目的是介绍网论中作为实际应用之基础的那些内容,介绍基本概念和技术。

本书的第二个目的是介绍佩特里网的理论。网论的目标并不限于在众多的系统模型中增加上一两个新的品种。它还要为解释许多基本现象(如并发、同步)提供理论根据,为建立形式语用学提供理论基础,为重新理解象时间这样的传统概念提供新观点,...

我们希望这本书能够同时为应用领域的读者和从事理论研究的读者提供帮助。

本书正文分三部分,第一部分是入门,从第一章的四个例子入手,引进网及网系统的概念,介绍网系统的特点,然后在第二章给出网及网系统的定义和分类。第二部分则介绍各种网系统的定义,特点及分析方法。基本网系统是一切网系统的基础,库所/变迁系统是网论的头一个十年(六十年代)的主要研究对象,谓词/变迁系统及有色网系统则是最适合于应用的高级网系统,这些就是第三章到第五章的内容。网系统五花八门,不可能一一介绍。这里提到的是最重要最有代表性的三类。第三部分是通用网论。第六章介绍通用网论的基础  $C/E$  系统,然后在第七到第十章依次引入通用网论中的同步论,赋逻辑论,网拓扑和并发论。第十一章信息流结构是网论与其它学科的接口。这一章介绍



的箭头函数等是沟通计算机科学与网论的基础。第十二章简单介绍应用方面的一些想法。尽管“应用”不是属于通用网论的内容，但这一章是从通用网论的角度讨论应用，所以放在通用网论一起介绍。书后的附录是从文献中摘要翻译过来的网论基本术语和符号，为的是克服网论文章用词混乱的情况。

网论的发展始于六十年代初。尽管廿多年来已有长足的进步，但毕竟还是一门年轻的学科。本书所介绍的全部内容都在发展之中。书本的文献一方面为读者提供进一步阅读的材料，更重要的则是向读者推荐若干活跃在网论研究领域的科学家。当然，一篇篇列举文章会占用很大篇幅。好在网论的优秀文章已经并正在选编成书。我们的文献只列出这些成册的文献以及与基本术语有关的少数文献。读者不难发现，书中的不少例子和图是直接文献中选取的。

作者十分感谢东南大学出版社的大力支持。没有这种支持，这本已经酝酿了几年的小册子不可能问世。网论还很年轻，了解的人不多，我国很需要这样一本不能赚钱的小册子。

承蒙网论创始人 C. A. Petri 博士在百忙中为本书写序，以他自己的语言向中国读者扼要介绍了网论之精髓。这是作者的荣幸，也是读者的荣幸。

K. Voss 博士是 C. A. Petri 博士的同事，领导网论应用的研究。他曾于去年应东南大学邀请来华讲学。他的序言对读者认识网论也是莫大的帮助。

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