Formal Methods
Module II: Formal Verification
Ch. 06: **Symbolic Model Checking**

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M.S. in Computer Science, Mathematics, & Artificial Intelligence Systems
Academic year 2021-2022

last update: Tuesday 26th April, 2022, 17:42

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Outline

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The Main Problem of M.C.: State Space Explosion

- The bottleneck:
  - Exhaustive analysis may require to store all the states of the Kripke structure, and to explore them one-by-one
  - The state space may be exponential in the number of components and variables
    - E.g., 300 Boolean vars $\Longrightarrow$ up to $2^{300} \approx 10^{100}$ states!
  - State Space Explosion:
    - too much memory required
    - too much CPU time required to explore each state
- A solution: Symbolic Model Checking

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Symbolic Model Checking

Symbolic representation:

- manipulation of sets of states (rather than single states);
- sets of states represented by formulae in propositional logic;
  - set cardinality not directly correlated to size
- expansion of sets of transitions (rather than single transitions);

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Symbolic Model Checking [cont.]

- Two main symbolic techniques:
  - Ordered Binary Decision Diagrams (OBDDs)
  - Propositional Satisfiability Checkers (SAT solvers)
- Different model checking algorithms:
  - Fix-point Model Checking (historically, for CTL)
  - Fix-point Model Checking for LTL (conversion to fair CTL MC)
  - Bounded Model Checking (historically, for LTL)
  - Invariant Checking
  - ...

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Symbolic Representation of Kripke Models

- Symbolic representation:
  - sets of states as their characteristic function (Boolean formula)
  - provide logical representation and transformations of characteristic functions
- Example:
  - three state variables x_1, x_2, x_3:
    $\{ 000, 001, 010, 011 \}$ represented as "first bit false": $\neg x_1$
  - with five state variables x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5:
    $\{ 00000, 00001, 00010, 00011, 00100, 00101, 00110, 00111, \ldots, 01111 \}$ still represented as "first bit false": $\neg x_1$

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Kripke Models in Propositional Logic

- Let $M = (S, I, R, L, AF)$ be a Kripke model
- States $s \in S$ are described by means of an array V of Boolean state variables.
- A state is a truth assignment to each atomic proposition in V.
  - 0100 is represented by the formula $(\neg x_1 \wedge x_2 \wedge \neg x_3 \wedge \neg x_4)$
  - we call $\xi(s)$ the formula representing the state $s \in S$
    (Intuition: $\xi(s)$ holds iff the system is in the state s)
- A set of states $Q \subseteq S$ can be represented by any formula which is logically equivalent to the formula $\xi(Q)$:

$$\bigvee_{s \in Q} \xi(s)$$

  (Intuition: $\xi(Q)$ holds iff the system is in one of the states $s \in Q$)
- Bijection between models of $\xi(Q)$ and states in Q

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Remark

- Every propositional formula is a (typically very compact) representation of the set of assignments satisfying it
- Any formula equivalent to $\xi(Q)$ is a representation of Q
  $\Longrightarrow$ Typically Q can be encoded by much smaller formulas than $\bigvee_{s \in Q} \xi(s)$!
- Example: $Q = \{$ 00000, 00001, 00010, 00011, 00100, 00101, 00110, 00111, …, 01111 $\}$ represented as "first bit false": $\neg x_1$

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Symbolic Representation of Set Operators

One-to-one correspondence between sets and Boolean operators

- Set of all the states: $\xi(S) := \top$
- Empty set : $\xi(\emptyset) := \bot$
- Union represented by disjunction: $\xi(P \cup Q) := \xi(P) \vee \xi(Q)$
- Intersection represented by conjunction: $\xi(P \cap Q) := \xi(P) \wedge \xi(Q)$
- Complement represented by negation: $\xi(S/P) := \neg\xi(P)$

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Symbolic Representation of Transition Relations

- The transition relation R is a set of pairs of states: $R \subseteq S \times S$
- A transition is a pair of states (s, s')
- A new vector of variables V' (the next state vector) represents the value of variables after the transition has occurred
- $\xi(s, s')$ defined as $\xi(s) \wedge \xi(s')$ (Intuition: $\xi(s, s')$ holds iff the system is in the state s and moves to state s' in next step)
- The transition relation R can be represented by any formula equivalent to:

$$\bigvee_{(s,s') \in R} \xi(s, s') = \bigvee_{(s,s') \in R} (\xi(s) \wedge \xi(s'))$$

Each formula equivalent to $\xi(R)$ is a representation of R
$\Longrightarrow$ Typically R can be encoded by a much smaller formula than $\bigvee_{(s,s') \in R} \xi(s) \wedge \xi(s')$!

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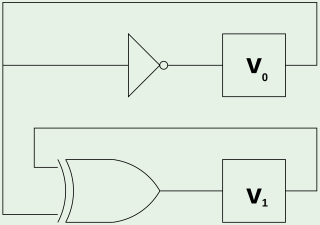
Example: a simple counter

```
MODULE main
 VAR
   v0     : boolean;
   v1     : boolean;
   out    : 0..3;

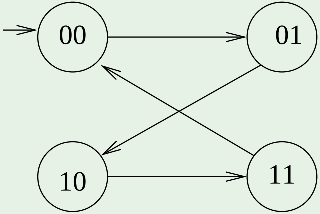
 ASSIGN
   init(v0)  := 0;
   next(v0)  := !v0;

   init(v1)  := 0;
   next(v1)  := (v0 xor v1);

   out := toint(v0) + 2*toint(v1);
```



v_1	v_0	v_1'	v_0'
0	0	0	1
0	1	1	0
1	0	1	1
1	1	0	0



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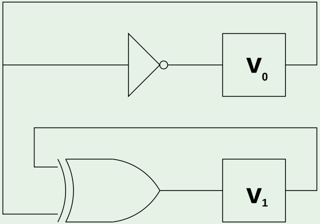

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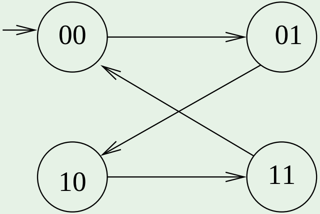

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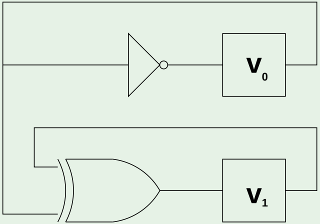

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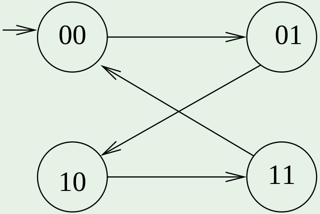

$$\xi(R) \quad = \quad (v'_0 \leftrightarrow \neg v_0) \wedge (v'_1 \leftrightarrow v_0 \bigoplus v_1)$$

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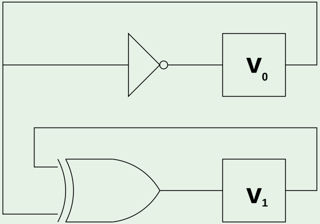

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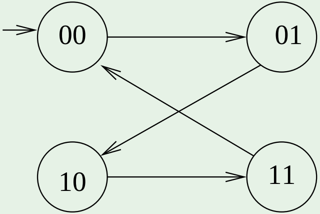
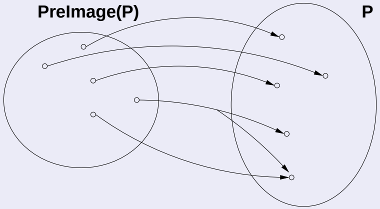


$$\xi(R) = (v_0' \leftrightarrow \neg v_0) \wedge (v_1' \leftrightarrow v_0 \bigoplus v_1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bigvee_{(s,s')\in R} \xi(s) \wedge \xi(s') = \; & (\neg v_1 \wedge \neg v_0 \wedge \neg v_1' \wedge v_0') \;\vee \\ & (\neg v_1 \wedge v_0 \wedge v_1' \wedge \neg v_0') \;\vee \\ & (v_1 \wedge \neg v_0 \wedge v_1' \wedge v_0') \;\vee \\ & (v_1 \wedge v_0 \wedge \neg v_1' \wedge \neg v_0') \end{aligned}$$

Pre-Image

- (Backward) pre-image of a set of states:



Evaluate one-shot all transitions ending in the states of the set

- Set theoretic view: $PreImage(P, R) := \{s \mid \text{for some } s' \in P, (s, s') \in R\}$
- Logical view: $\xi(PreImage(P, R)) := \exists V'.(\xi(P)[V'] \wedge \xi(R)[V, V'])$
- μ over V is s.t $\mu \models \exists V'.(\xi(P)[V'] \wedge \xi(R)[V, V'])$ iff, for some μ' over V', we have: $\mu \cup \mu' \models (\xi(P)[V'] \wedge \xi(R)[V, V'])$, i.e., $\mu' \models \xi(P)[V']$ and $\mu \cup \mu' \models \xi(R)[V, V'])$
  - Intuition: $\mu \Longleftrightarrow s$, $\mu' \Longleftrightarrow s'$, $\mu \cup \mu' \Longleftrightarrow \langle s, s' \rangle$

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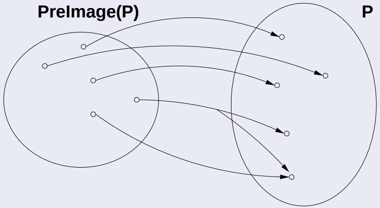

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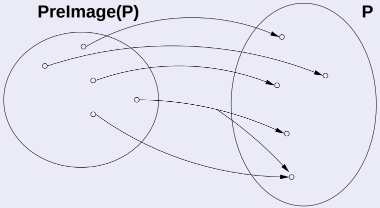

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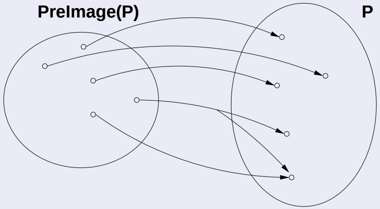

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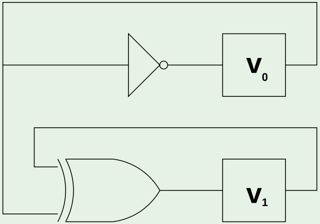
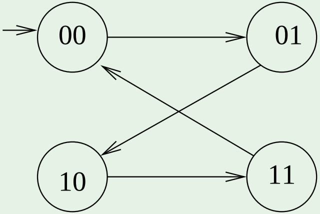
Example: simple counter



v_1	v_0	v_1'	v_0'
0	0	0	1
0	1	1	0
1	0	1	1
1	1	0	0



$\xi(R) = (v_0' \leftrightarrow \neg v_0) \wedge (v_1' \leftrightarrow v_0 \bigoplus v_1)$
$\xi(P) := (v_0 \leftrightarrow v_1)$ (i.e., $P = \{00, 11\}$)

$$
\begin{aligned}
&\xi(PreImage(P, R)) &=\\
&\exists V'.(\xi(P)[V'] \wedge \xi(R)[V, V']) &=\\
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&\underbrace{(\neg v_0 \wedge v_0 \bigoplus v_1)}_{v_0'=\top, v_1'=\top} \vee \underbrace{\bot}_{v_0'=\top, v_1'=\bot} \vee \underbrace{\bot}_{v_0'=\bot, v_1'=\top} \vee \underbrace{(v_0 \wedge \neg(v_0 \bigoplus v_1))}_{v_0'=\bot, v_1'=\bot} &=\\
&v_1 \quad (i.e., \{10, 11\})
\end{aligned}
$$

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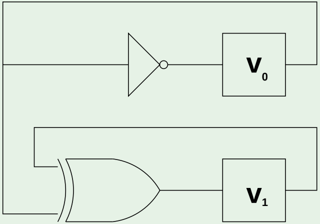

v_1	v_0	v_1'	v_0'
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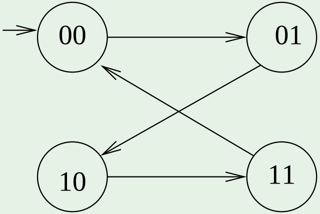

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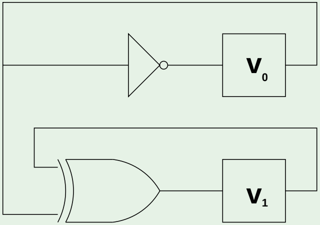

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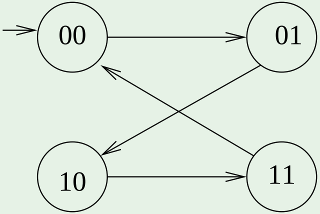

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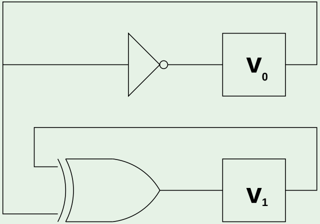

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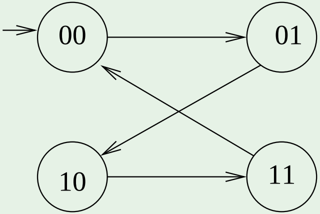

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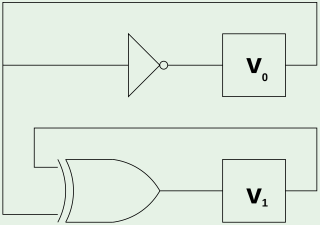

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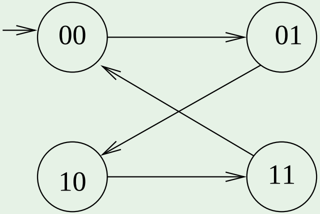

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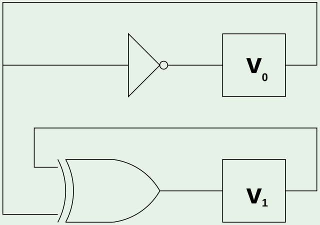

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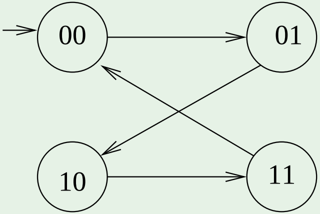

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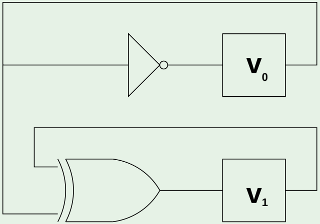

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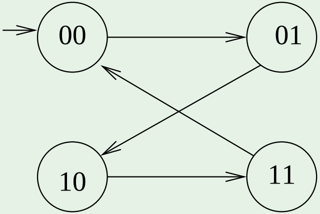

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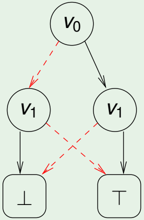
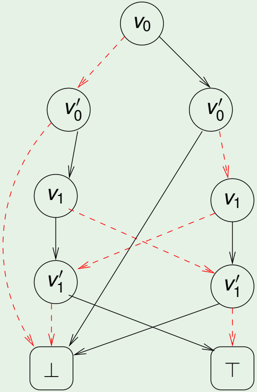
Pre-Image [cont.]



$\xi(P) = v_0 \leftrightarrow v_1$



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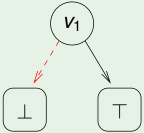
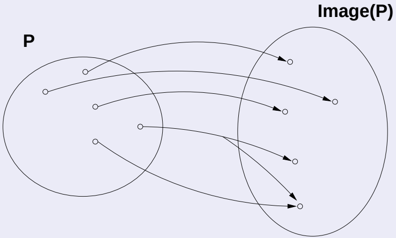


$\xi(PreImage(P, R)) =$
$\exists V'.((v_0' \leftrightarrow v_1') \wedge (v_0' \leftrightarrow \neg v_0) \wedge (v_1' \leftrightarrow v_0 \bigoplus v_1)) =$
v_1

Forward Image

- Forward image of a set:



  Evaluate one-shot all transitions from the states of the set

- Set theoretic view:

$$Image(P, R) := \{s' \mid \text{for some } s \in P, (s, s') \in R\}$$

- Logical Characterization:

$$\xi(Image(P, R)) \; := \; \exists V.(\xi(P)[V] \wedge \xi(R)[V, V'])$$

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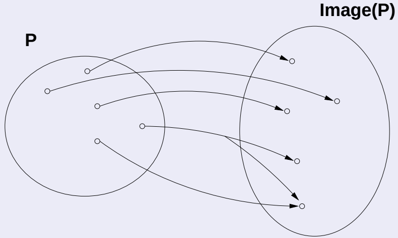

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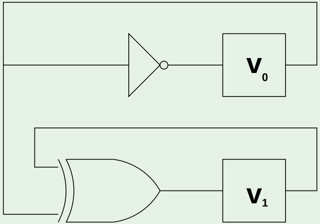
Example: simple counter



v_1	v_0	v_1'	v_0'
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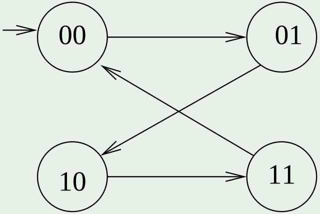

$\xi(R) = (v_0' \leftrightarrow \neg v_0) \wedge (v_1' \leftrightarrow v_0 \bigoplus v_1)$
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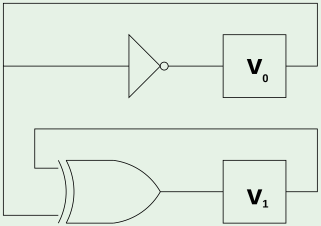

v_1	v_0	v_1'	v_0'
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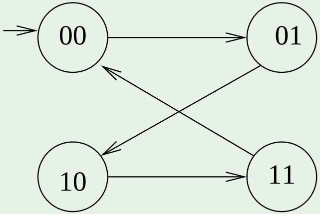

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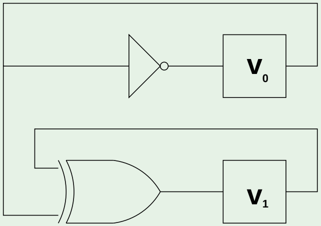

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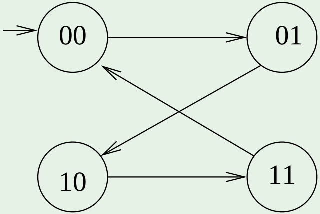

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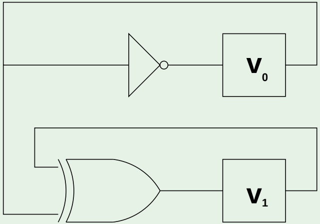

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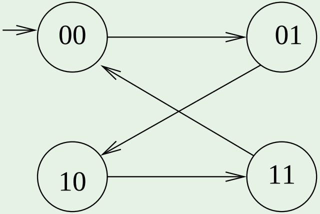

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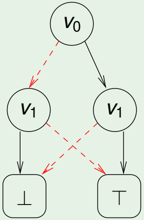
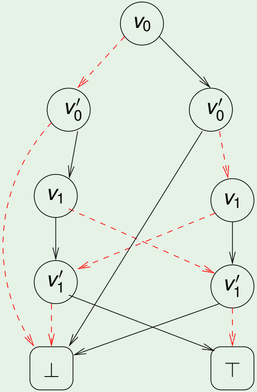
$$\begin{aligned} \xi(Image(P, R)) &= \exists V.(\xi(P)[V] \wedge \xi(R)[V, V']) \\ &= \exists V.((v_0 \leftrightarrow v_1) \wedge (v_0' \leftrightarrow \neg v_0) \wedge (v_1' \leftrightarrow v_0 \bigoplus v_1)) \\ &= \ldots \\ &= \neg v_1' \quad (i.e., \{00, 01\}) \end{aligned}$$

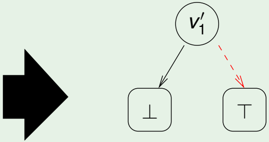
Forward Image [cont.]



$\xi(P) = v_0 \leftrightarrow v_1$



$\xi(R) = (v_0' \leftrightarrow \neg v_0) \wedge (v_1' \leftrightarrow v_0 \bigoplus v_1)$



$$\xi(Image(P, R)) = \exists V.((v_0 \leftrightarrow v_1) \wedge (v_0' \leftrightarrow \neg v_0) \wedge (v_1' \leftrightarrow v_0 \bigoplus v_1)) = \neg v_1'$$

Application of the Transition Relation

- Image and PreImage of a set of states S computed by means of quantified Boolean formulae
- The whole set of transitions can be fired (either forward or backward) in one logical operation
- The symbolic computation of PreImage and Image provide the primitives for symbolic search of the state space of FSM's

Notation Remark

Henceforth, for readability sake, we omit the "$\xi()$" notation in symbolic representations of systems.

- Kripke models represented as $\langle I(V), R(V, V') \rangle$
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Outline

1. CTL Symbolic Model Checking
   - Symbolic Representation of Systems
   - Symbolic CTL MC
   - A simple example
2. CTL Model Checking with Fair Kripke Models
   - Fairness & Fair Kripke Models
   - Fair CTL Model Checking
   - SCC-Based Approach
   - Emerson-Lei Algorithm
3. The Symbolic Approach to LTL Model Checking
   - General Ideas
   - Compute the Tableau T_ψ
   - Compute the Product $M \times T_\psi$
   - Check the Emptiness of $\mathcal{L}(M \times T_\psi)$
4. A Complete Example
5. Exercises

CTL MC Procedure

STATE-SET Check(CTL_formula β) {

case β **of**

$\top$:	**return** S;
$\bot$:	**return** $\emptyset$;
$\neg\beta_1$:	**return** $S \backslash$Check(β_1);
$\beta_1 \wedge \beta_2$:	**return** (Check(β_1) $\cap$ Check(β_2));
EXβ_1:	**return** PreImage(Check(β_1));
EGβ_1:	**return** Check_EG(Check(β_1));
E(β_1**U**β_2):	**return** Check_EU(Check(β_1),Check(β_2));

}

General Symbolic CTL MC Procedure

```
OBDD      Check(CTL_formula β) {
   if (In_OBDD_Hash(β)) return OBDD_Get_From_Hash(β);
   case β of
   ⊤:          return obdd_true;
   ⊥:          return obdd_false;
   ¬β1:        return ¬ Check(β1);
   β1 ∧ β2:    return (Check(β1) ∧ Check(β2));
   EXβ1:       return PreImage(Check(β1));
   EGβ1:       return Check_EG(Check(β1));
   E(β1Uβ2):   return Check_EU(Check(β1),Check(β2));
}
```

Ingredients

Some primitive functions from CLT Model Checking:

- Symbolic `Check_EX`(ϕ):
  returns an OBDD representing the set of states from which a path verifying $\mathbf{X}\phi$ holds
  (i.e., the symbolic preimage of the set of states where ϕ holds)
- Symbolic `Check_EG`(ϕ):
  returns an OBDD representing the set of states from which a path verifying $\mathbf{G}\phi$ holds
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Check_EX

Explicit-state

State Set Check_EX(**State Set** X)
  return $\{s \mid \text{for some } s' \in X, (s, s') \in R\}$;

Symbolic

OBDD Check_EX(**OBDD** X)
  return $\exists V'.(\ X[V'] \wedge R[V, V'])$;

Same as Pre-Image computation.

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Check_EG

Explicit-State

State Set Check_EG(**State Set** X)
    $Y' := X$;
    repeat
        $Y := Y'$;
        $Y' := Y \cap Check\_EX(Y)$;
    until $(Y' = Y)$;
return Y;

Symbolic

OBDD Check_EG(**OBDD** X)
    $Y' := X$;
    repeat
        $Y := Y'$;
        $Y' := Y \wedge Check\_EX(Y)$;
    until $(Y' \leftrightarrow Y)$;
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Hint (tableaux rule): $s \models$ **EG**ϕ only if $s \models \phi \wedge$ **EXEG**ϕ

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Check_EU

Explicit-State

State Set Check_EU(**State Set** X_1,X_2)
  $Y' := X_2$;
  repeat
    $Y := Y'$;
    $Y' := Y \cup (X_1 \cap Check\_EX(Y))$;
  until $(Y' = Y)$;
return Y;

Symbolic

OBDD Check_EU(**OBDD** X_1,X_2)
  $Y' := X_2$;
  repeat
    $Y := Y'$;
    $Y' := Y \vee (X_1 \wedge Check\_EX(Y))$;
  until $(Y' \leftrightarrow Y)$;
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Hint (tableaux rule): $s \models \mathbf{E}(\phi_1 \mathbf{U} \phi_2)$ if $s \models \phi_2 \vee (\phi_1 \wedge \mathbf{EXE}(\phi_1 \mathbf{U} \phi_2))$

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Outline

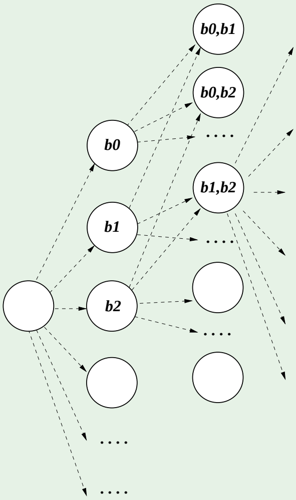
A simple example

```
MODULE main
VAR
  b0 : boolean;
  b1 : boolean;
  ...
ASSIGN
  init(b0) := 0;
  next(b0) := case
    b0  : 1;
    !b0 : {0,1};
  esac;
  init(b1) := 0;
  next(b1) := case
    b1  : 1;
    !b1 : {0,1};
  esac;
  ...
```

A simple example [cont.]

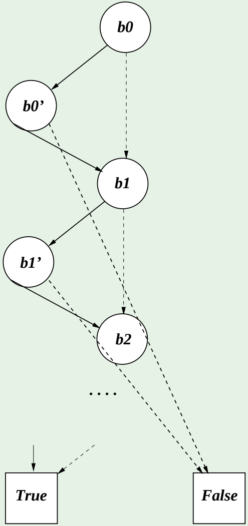
- N Boolean variables $b0, b1, \ldots$
- Initially, all variables set to 0
- Each variable can pass from 0 to 1, but not vice-versa
- 2^N states, all reachable
- (Simplified) model of a student career behaviour.

A simple example: FSM



(transitive transitons omitted)
2^N STATES
$O(2^N)$ TRANSITIONS

A simple example: $OBDD(\xi(R))$



2N + 2 NODES

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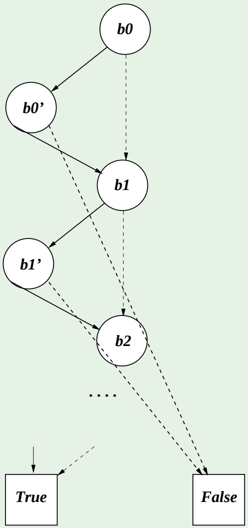
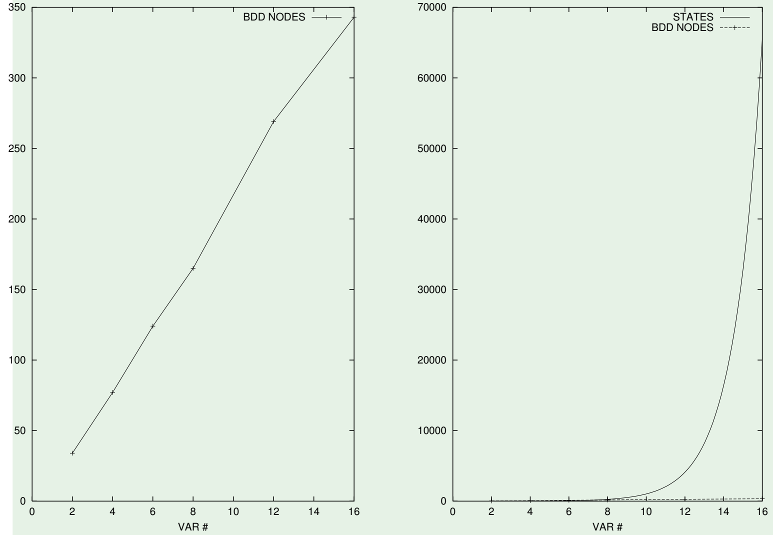


$2N + 2$ NODES

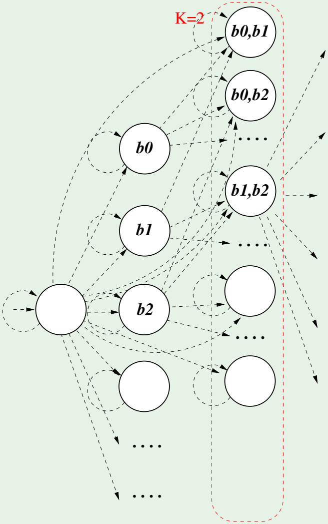
A simple example: states vs. OBDD nodes [NuSMV.2]



A simple example: reaching K bits true

- Property $\mathbf{EF}(b0 + b1 + ... + b(N-1) \geq K)$ $(K \leq N)$
  (it may be reached a state in which K bits are true)
- E.g.: “it is reachable a state where K exams are passed”

A simple example: FSM



$$\binom{N}{K} + \binom{N}{K+1} + \dots + \binom{N}{N}$$

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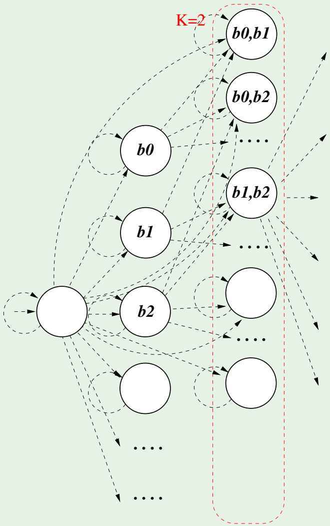

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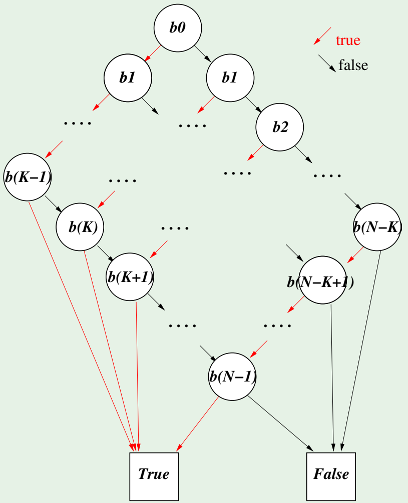
A simple example: $OBDD(\xi(\varphi))$



$(N-K+1) \cdot K + 2$ NODES

A simple example: $OBDD(\xi(\varphi))$

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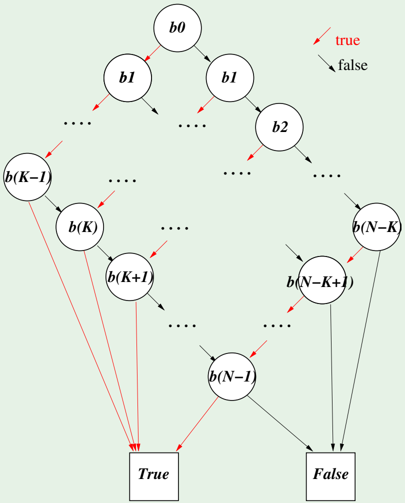

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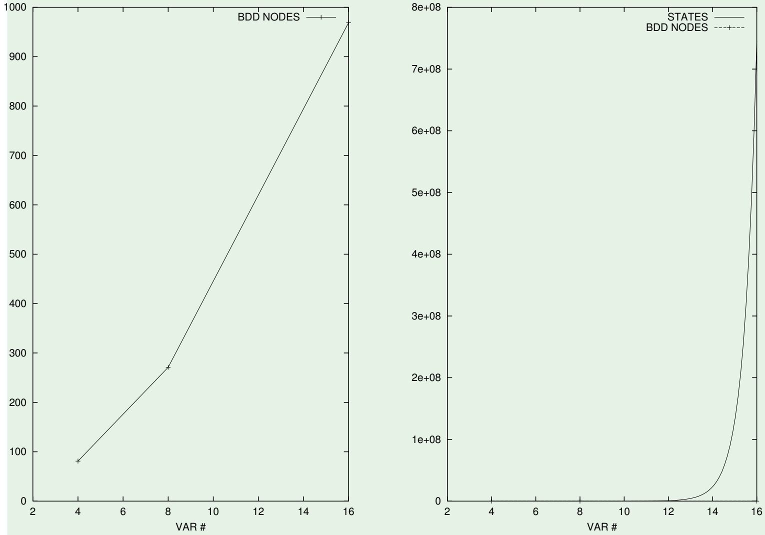

Outline

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The Need for Fairness Conditions: Intuition

Consider a public restroom. A standard access policy is "first come first served" (e.g., a queue-based protocol).

- Does this policy guarantee that everybody entering the queue will eventually access the restroom?
  - No: in principle, somebody might remain in the restroom forever, hindering the access to everybody else
  - In practice, it is considered reasonable to assume that everybody exits the restroom after a finite amount of time

$\Longrightarrow$ It is reasonable enough to assume the protocol suitable under the condition that each user is infinitely often outside the restroom

- Such a condition is called fairness condition

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The Need for Fairness Conditions: An Example

- Consider a variant of the mutual exclusion in which one process can stay permanently in the critical zone
- Do $M \models \mathbf{G}(T_1 \rightarrow \mathbf{F}C_1)$, $M \models \mathbf{G}(T_2 \rightarrow \mathbf{F}C_2)$ still hold?

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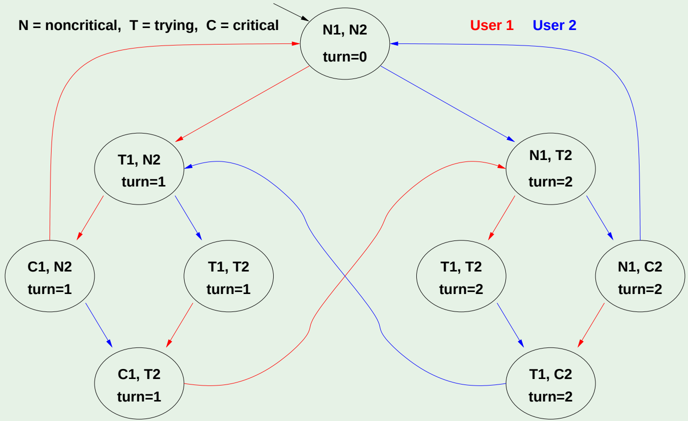
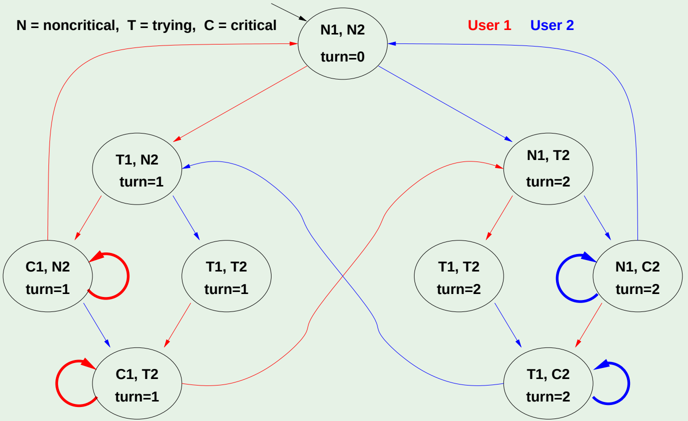


$M \models \mathbf{G}(T_1 \rightarrow \mathbf{F}C_1)$ $\quad$ $M \models \mathbf{G}(T_2 \rightarrow \mathbf{F}C_2)$

The need for fairness conditions: an example [cont.]



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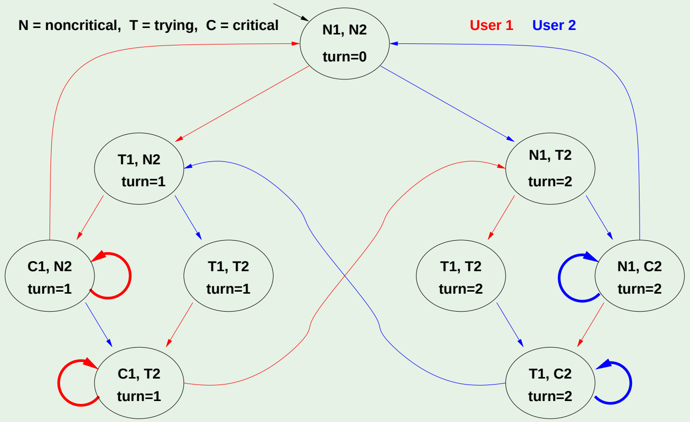

$\mathbf{G}(T_1 \rightarrow \mathbf{F}C_1)$? $\mathbf{G}(T_2 \rightarrow \mathbf{F}C_2)$?

NO: E.g., it can cycle forever in $\{C_1, T_2, turn = 1\}$

$\Longrightarrow$ Unfair protocol: one process might never be served

Fairness Conditions

- It is desirable that certain (typically Boolean) conditions φ's hold infinitely often: **GF**φ
- **GF**φ is called fairness conditions
- Intuitively, fairness conditions are used to eliminate behaviours in which a certain condition φ never holds:
  GFφ: "it is never reached a state from which φ is forever false"
- Example: it is not desirable that, once a process is in the critical section, it never exits: **GF**$\neg C_1$
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Fairness Conditions

- It is desirable that certain (typically Boolean) conditions φ's hold infinitely often: $\mathbf{GF}\varphi$
- $\mathbf{GF}\varphi$ is called fairness conditions
- Intuitively, fairness conditions are used to eliminate behaviours in which a certain condition φ never holds:
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Fair Kripke models

- A Fair Kripke model $M_F := \langle S, R, I, AP, L, F \rangle$ consists of
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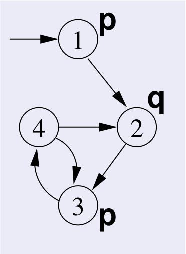

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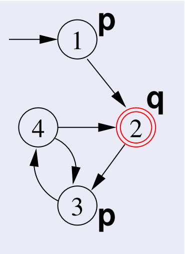

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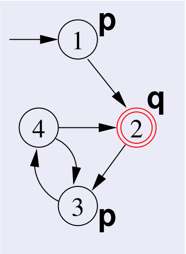

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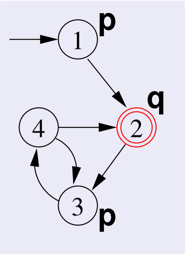

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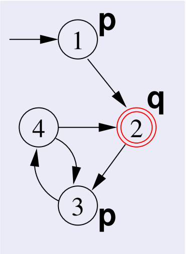

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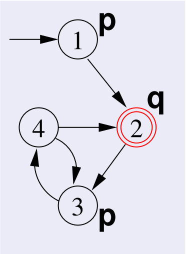

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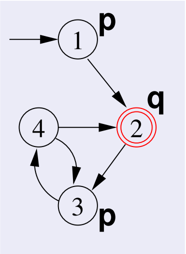

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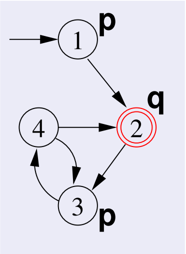

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Outline

CTL M.C. with Fair Kripke Models

Fair Kripke Models restrict the M.C. process to fair paths:

- $M_f \models \varphi$ iff $\pi \models \varphi$ for every fair path π
- Path quantifiers (from CTL) apply only to fair paths:
  - $M_F, s \models \mathbf{A}\varphi$ iff $\pi, s \models \varphi$ for every fair path π s.t. $s \in \pi$
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- We need a procedure to compute the set of fair states: `Check_FairEG(true)`

Example

- $M_f \models \mathbf{EG}true$? yes
- $M_f \models \mathbf{G}(p \rightarrow \mathbf{F}q)$? yes
- $M \models \mathbf{G}(p \rightarrow \mathbf{F}q)$? no

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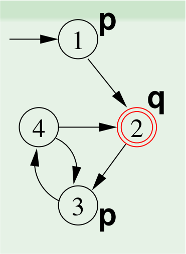

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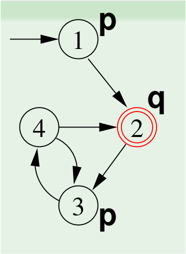

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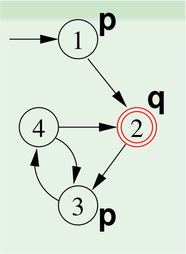

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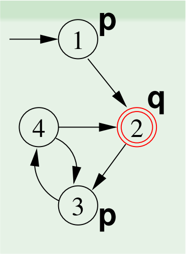

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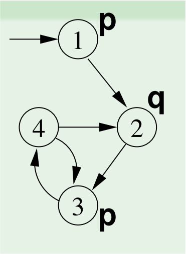

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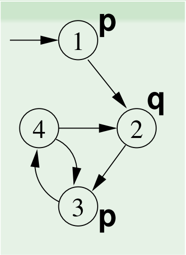

Fair CTL Model Checking: Example

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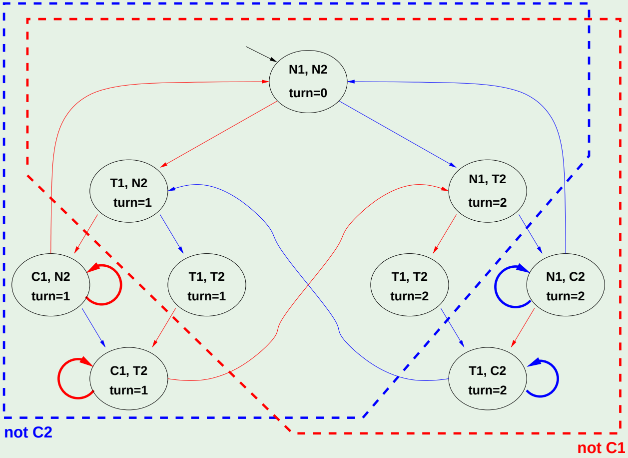

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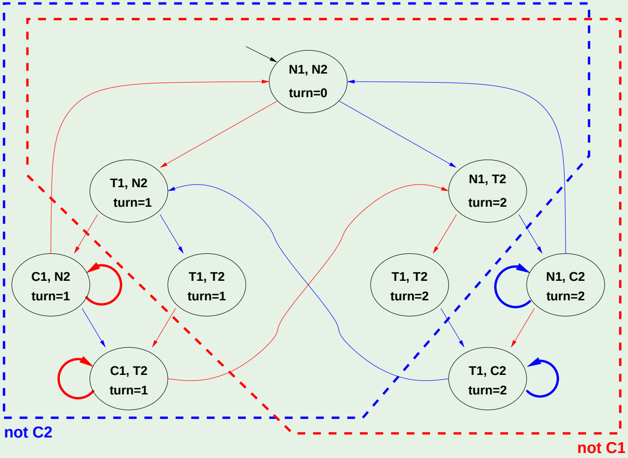

$M_F \models \mathbf{G}(T_1 \rightarrow \mathbf{F}C_1)$? $M_F \models \mathbf{G}(T_2 \rightarrow \mathbf{F}C_2)$? YES: every fair path satisfies the conditions

CTL M.C. vs. LTL M.C. with Fair Kripke Models

Remark: fair CTL M.C.

When model checking a CTL formula ψ, fairness conditions cannot be encoded into the formula:

$$M_{\{f_1,\ldots,f_n\}} \models \psi \not\Longleftrightarrow M \models (\bigwedge_{i=1}^{n} \mathbf{AGAF} f_i) \rightarrow \psi.$$

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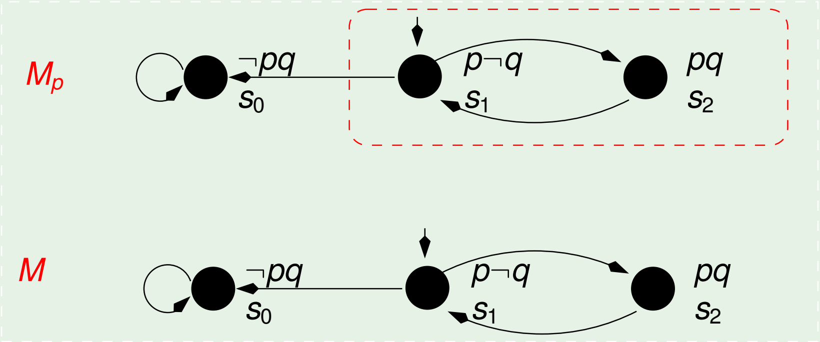
[Example provided by the student Davide Kirchner, 2014]



- $M_p \not\models \mathbf{AG}q$
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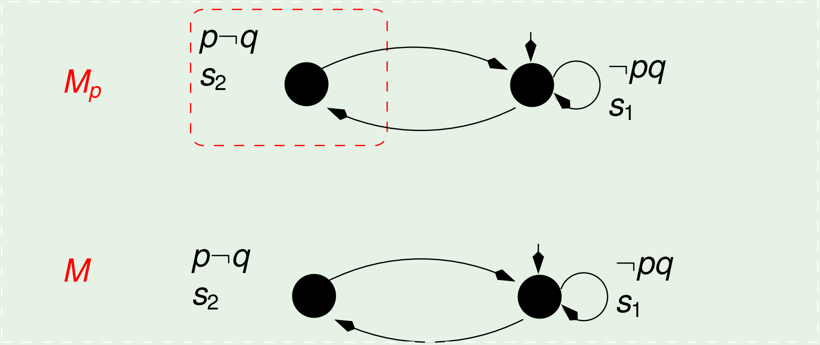
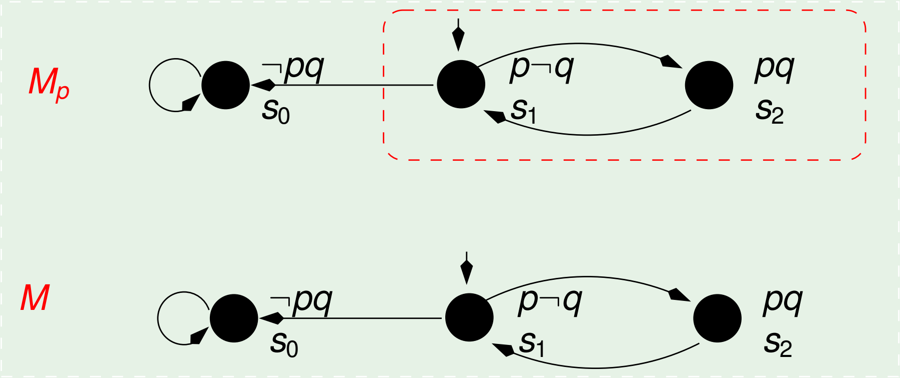
[Example provided by the student Daniele Giuliani, 2019]



- $M_p \not\models \mathbf{EFEG} q$
- $M \models (\mathbf{EGEF} p) \to \mathbf{EFEG} q$

Ex. LTL (1): $M_{\{f_1,\ldots,f_n\}} \models \psi \iff M \models (\bigwedge_{i=1}^{n} \mathbf{GF} f_i) \rightarrow \psi$.



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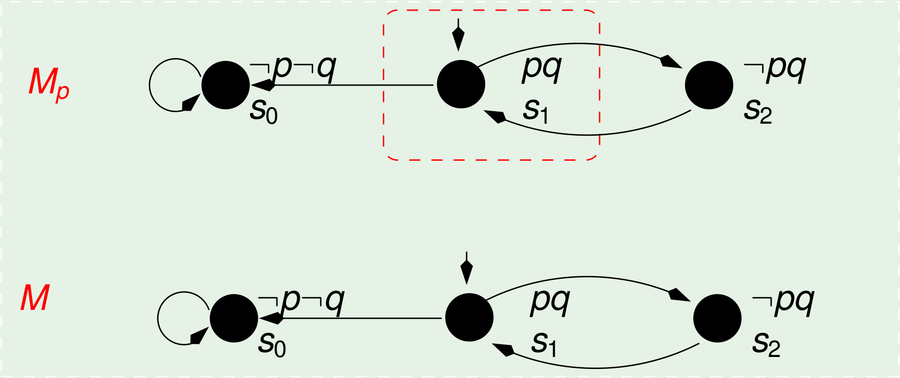

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Fair CTL Model Checking

- In order to solve the fair CTL model checking problem, we must be able to compute:
  - $[\varphi_f]$ s.t. φ Boolean (i.e. $[\varphi]$ under fairness conditions f)
  - $[\mathbf{E}_f\mathbf{X}(\varphi)]$ (i.e. $[\mathbf{EX}\varphi]$ under fairness conditions f)
  - $[\mathbf{E}_f(\varphi\mathbf{U}\psi)]$ (i.e. $[\mathbf{E}(\varphi\mathbf{U}\psi)]$ under fairness conditions f)
  - $[\mathbf{E}_f\mathbf{G}\varphi]$ (i.e. $[\mathbf{EG}\varphi]$ under fairness conditions f).
- Suppose we have a procedure `Check_FairEG` to compute $[\mathbf{E}_f\mathbf{G}\varphi]$.
- Let $fair = \mathbf{E}_f\mathbf{G}true$. ($M, s \models \mathbf{E}_f\mathbf{G}true$ if s is a fair state.)
- if φ is Boolean, then $M_f, s \models \varphi$ iff $M, s \models (\varphi \wedge fair)$
- We can rewrite all the other fair operators:
  - $\mathbf{E}_f\mathbf{X}(\varphi) = \mathbf{EX}(\varphi \wedge fair)$
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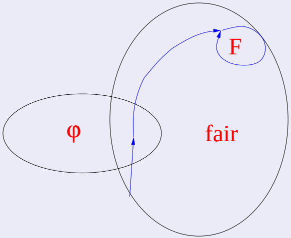

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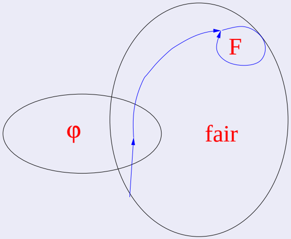

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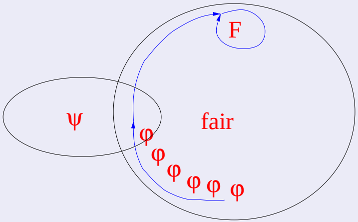

Language-Emptiness Checking for Fair Kripke Models

Fair_CheckEG

Given: a fair Kripke model $M_F := \langle S, R, I, AP, L, F \rangle$ and a set of states T s.t. $T \subseteq S$,
Fair_CheckEG(T) returns the subset of the states s in T from which at least one fair path π entirely included in T passes through

Symbolic Fair_CheckEG

Given: the symbolic representation of a fair Kripke model $M_F := \langle I, R, F \rangle$ a Boolean formula (OBDD) Ψ,
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Fair_CheckEG(*true*) computes (the symbolic representation of) the set of fair states of M_f

$\Longrightarrow I \subseteq$ Fair_CheckEG(*true*) iff $\mathcal{L}(M_f) \neq \emptyset$

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Ingredients (from CTL Model Checking)

Some primitive functions from CLT Model Checking:

- Symbolic `Check_EX`(ϕ): returns an OBDD representing the set of states from which a path verifying $\mathbf{X}\phi$ holds

  (i.e., the symbolic preimage of the set of states where ϕ holds)
- Symbolic `Check_EG`(ϕ): returns an OBDD representing the set of states from which a path verifying $\mathbf{G}\phi$ holds
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Outline

SCC-based Check_FairEG

A Strongly Connected Component (SCC) of a directed graph is a maximal subgraph s.t. all its nodes are reachable from each other.

Given a fair Kripke model M, a fair non-trivial SCC is an SCC with at least one edge that contains at least one state for every fair condition
$\Longrightarrow$ all states in a fair (non-trivial) SCC are fair states

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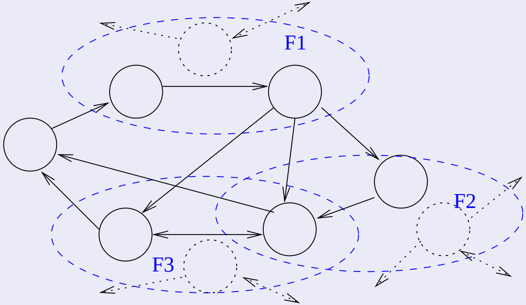

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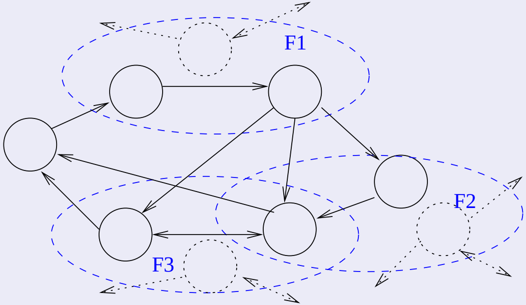

SCC-based Check_FairEG (cont.)

`Check_FairEG([`ϕ`]):`

(i) restrict the graph of M to $[\phi]$;
(ii) find all fair non-trivial SCCs C_i
(iii) build $C := \cup_i C_i$;
(iv) compute the states that can reach C (`Check_EU(`$[\phi], C$`)`).

$[\phi]$: set of states where ϕ holds (aks denotation of ϕ)

SCC-based Check_FairEG (cont.)

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Example: Check_FairEG

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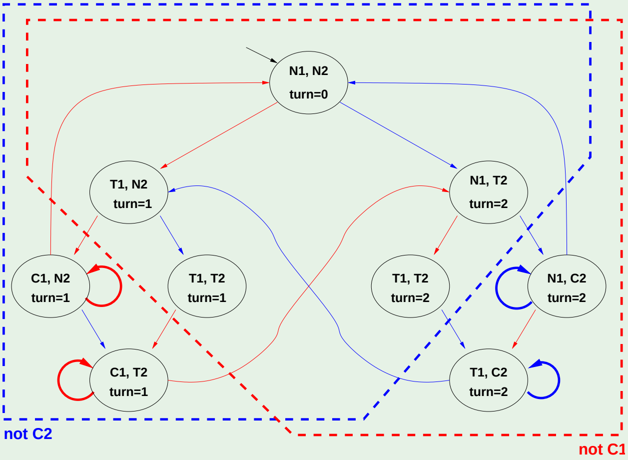

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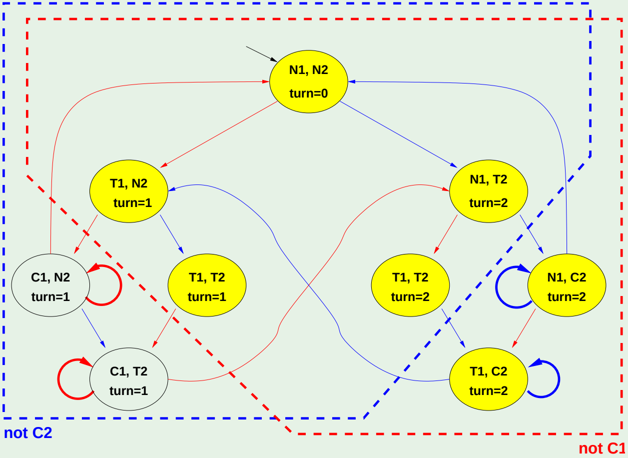

EG$\neg C_1$

Check_FairEG($\neg C_1$): 1. compute $[\neg C_1]$

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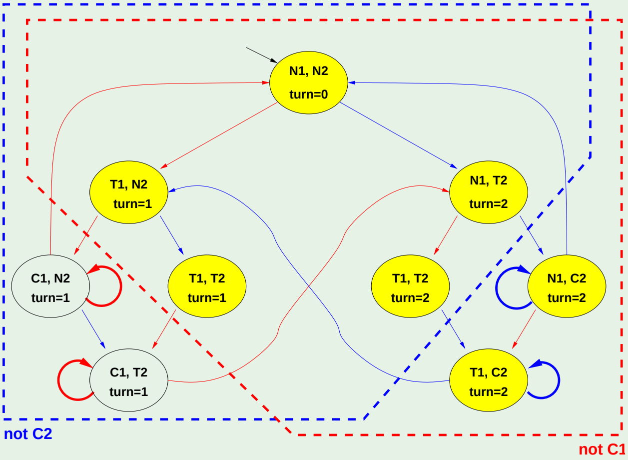

EG $\neg C_1$

Check_FairEG($\neg C_1$): 2. restrict the graph to $[\neg C_1]$

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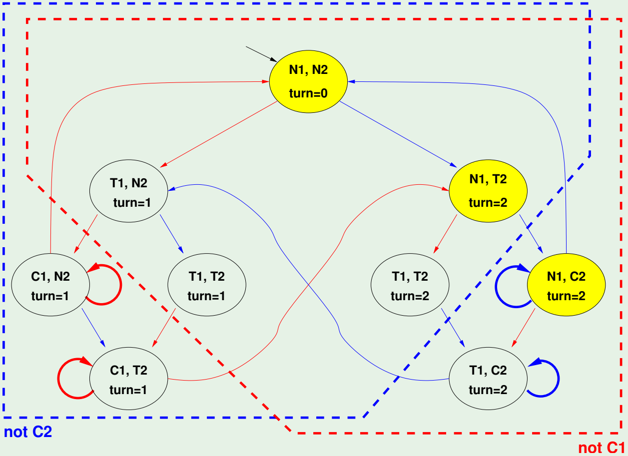

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Check_FairEG($\neg C_1$): 3. find all fair non-trivial SCC's

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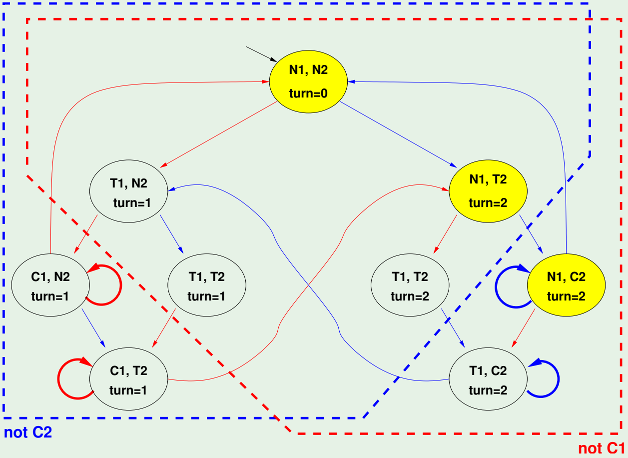

EG $\neg C_1$

Check_FairEG($\neg C_1$): 4. build the union C of all SCC's

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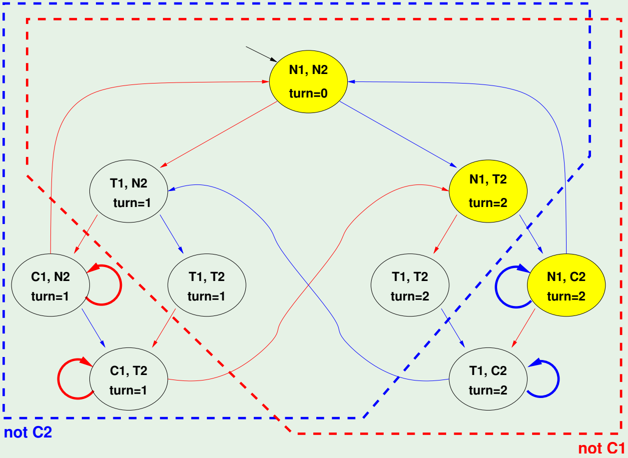

EG$\neg C_1$

Check_FairEG($\neg C_1$): 5. compute the states which can reach it

SCC-based Check_FairEG - Drawbacks

- SCCs computation requires a linear ($O(\#nodes + \#edges)$) DFS (Tarjan).
- The DFS manipulates the states explicitly, storing information for every state.
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Outline

Emerson-Lei Algorithm

Fixpoint characterization of **EG** and fair **EG**

"$[\phi]$" denotes the set of states where ϕ holds

- Theorem (Emerson & Clarke): $[\mathbf{EG}\phi] = \nu Z.([\phi] \cap [\mathbf{EX}Z])$
  The greatest set Z s.t. every state z in Z satisfies ϕ and reaches another state in Z in one step.

We can characterize fair **EG** (aka "$\mathbf{E}_f\mathbf{G}$") similarly:

- Theorem (Emerson & Lei): $[\mathbf{E}_f\mathbf{G}\phi] = \nu Z.([\phi] \cap \bigcap_{F_i \in FT} [\mathbf{EX}\ \mathbf{E}(Z\mathbf{U}(Z \cap F_i))])$
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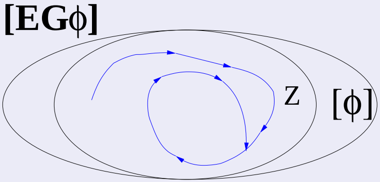

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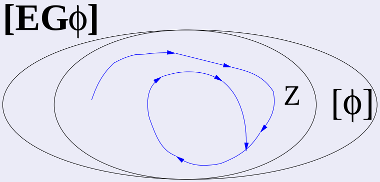

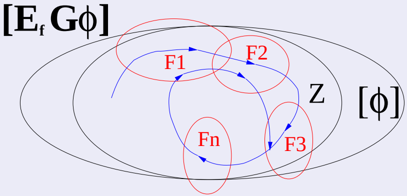

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Recall: $[\mathbf{E}_f\mathbf{G}\phi] = \nu Z.([\phi] \cap \bigcap_{F_i \in FT}[\mathbf{EX}\ \mathbf{E}(Z\mathbf{U}(Z \cap F_i))])$

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state_set Check_FairEG( state_set [φ]) {
    Z' := [φ];
    repeat
      Z:= Z';
      for each Fi in FT
        Y:= Check_EU(Z,Fi ∩ Z);
        Z' := Z' ∩ PreImage(Y));
      end for;
    until (Z' = Z);
    return Z;
}
```

Implementation of the above formula

Emerson-Lei Algorithm

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Slight improvement: do not consider states in $Z \setminus Z'$

Emerson-Lei Algorithm (symbolic version)

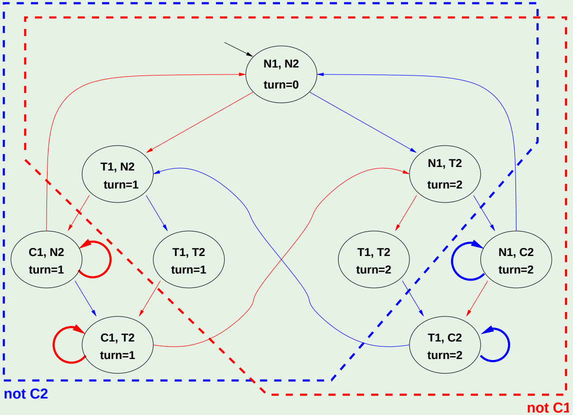
Recall: $[\mathbf{E}_f\mathbf{G}\phi] = \nu Z.([\phi] \cap \bigcap_{F_i \in FT}[\mathbf{EX}\ \mathbf{E}(Z\mathbf{U}(Z \wedge F_i))])$

```
Obdd Check_FairEG( Obdd φ) {
    Z' := φ;
    repeat
        Z:= Z';
        for each Fi in FT
            Y:= Check_EU(Z',Fi ∧ Z');
            Z' := Z' ∧ PreImage(Y));
        end for;
    until (Z' ↔ Z);
    return Z;
}
```

Symbolic version.

Example: Check_FairEG

F := { { not C1},{not C2}}



$\mathbf{E}_f\mathbf{G}\neg C_1$

Fixpoint reached

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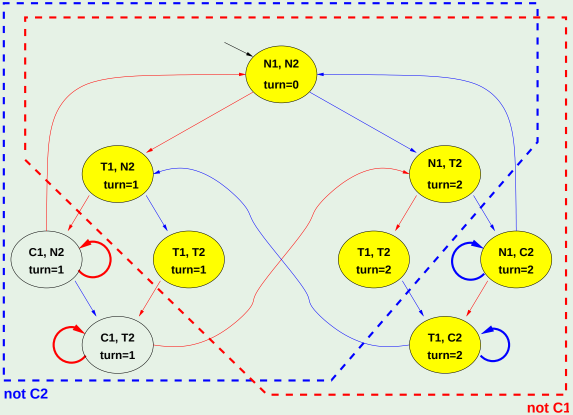

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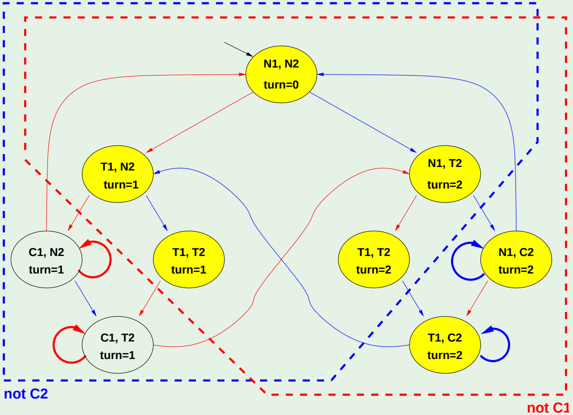

$\mathbf{E}_f\mathbf{G}\neg C_1$

$\mathbf{E}_f\mathbf{G}g = \nu Z.g \wedge \mathbf{EXE}(Z\mathbf{U}(Z \wedge F_1)) \wedge \mathbf{EXE}(Z\mathbf{U}(Z \wedge F_2))$

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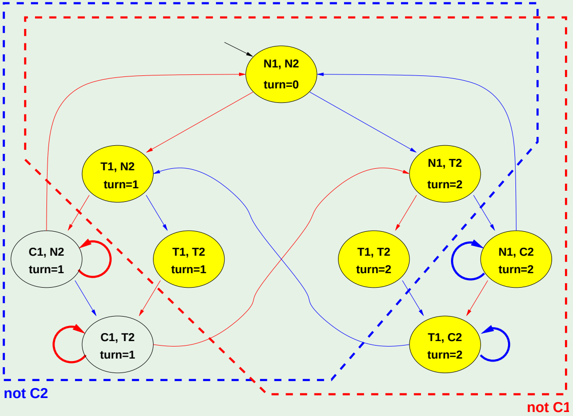

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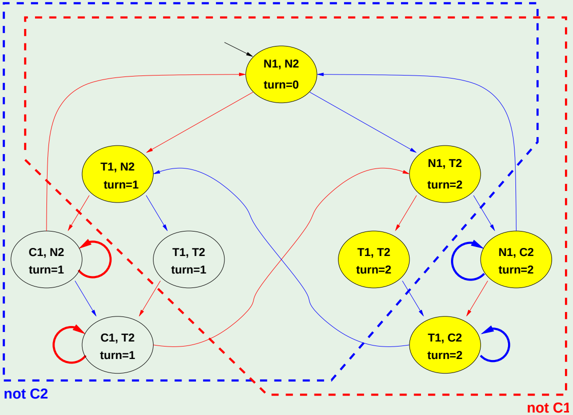

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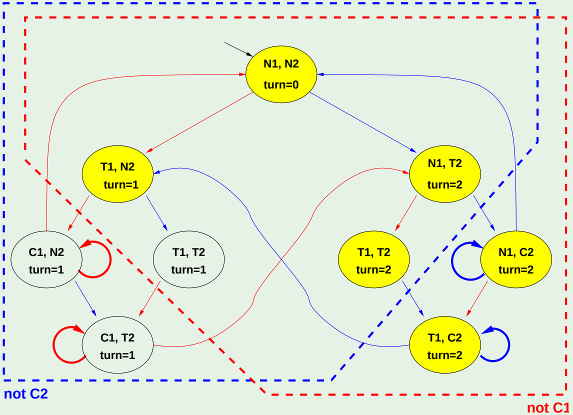

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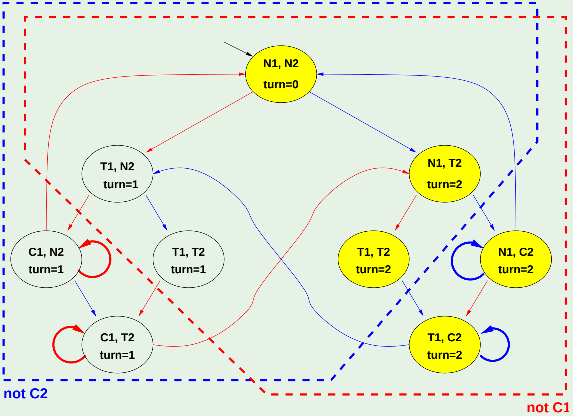

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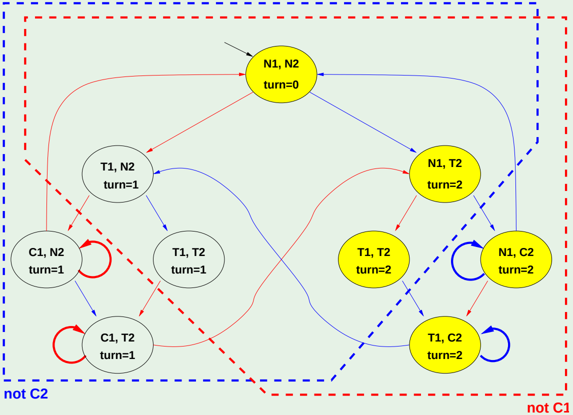

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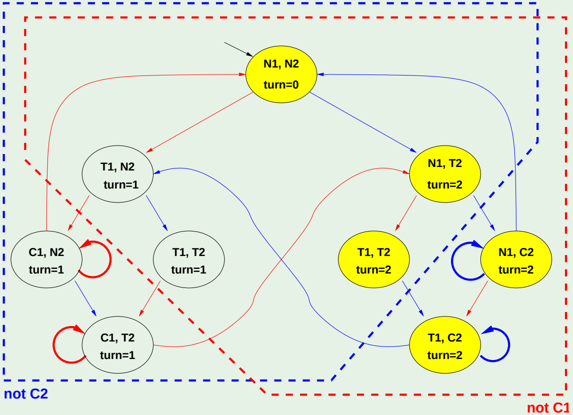

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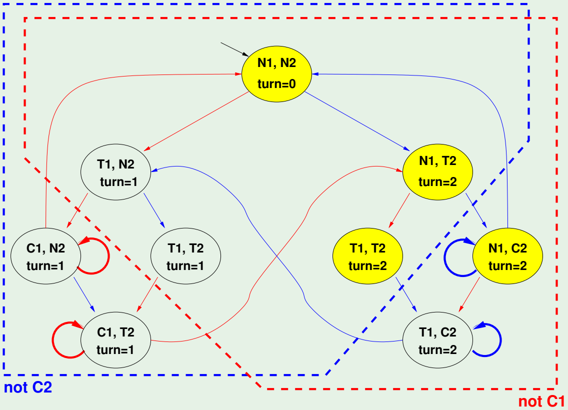

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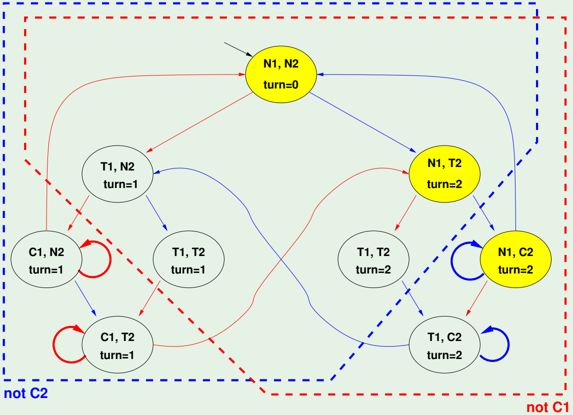

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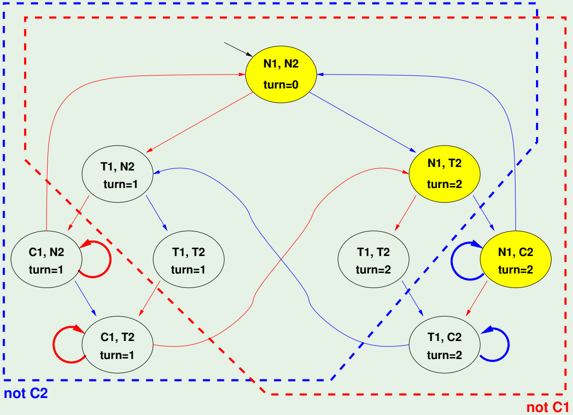

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Outline

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Symbolic LTL Satisfiability and Entailment

LTL Validity/Satisfiability

- Let ψ be an LTL formula

  $\models \psi$ (LTL)

  $\Longleftrightarrow$ $\neg\psi$ unsat

  $\Longleftrightarrow$ $\mathcal{L}(T_{\neg\psi}) = \emptyset$

- $T_{\neg\psi}$ is a fair Kripke model (aka tableaux) which represents all and only the paths that satisfy $\neg\psi$ (do not satisfy ψ)

LTL Entailment

- Let φ, ψ be an LTL formula

  (LTL)

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- $T_{\varphi\wedge\neg\psi}$ is a fair Kripke model (aka tableaux) which represents all and only the paths that satisfy $\varphi \wedge \neg\psi$ (satisfy φ and do not satisfy ψ)

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LTL Entailment

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 & \varphi \models \psi \quad \text{(LTL)} \\
 & \models \varphi \rightarrow \psi \quad \text{(LTL)} \\
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Symbolic LTL Model Checking

LTL Model Checking

- Let M be a Kripke model and ψ be an LTL formula

$$
\begin{aligned}
& M \models \psi \quad \text{(LTL)} \\
\iff & \mathcal{L}(M) \subseteq \mathcal{L}(\psi) \\
\iff & \mathcal{L}(M) \cap \overline{\mathcal{L}(\psi)} = \emptyset \\
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Symbolic LTL Model Checking

Three steps

Let $\varphi \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \neg\psi$:

(i) Compute T_φ

(ii) Compute the product $M \times T_\varphi$

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Outline

The Set of States

- Elementary subformulas of ψ: $el(\psi)$
  - $el(p) := \{p\}$
  - $el(\neg\varphi_1) := el(\varphi_1)$
  - $el(\varphi_1 \wedge \varphi_2) := el(\varphi_1) \cup el(\varphi_2)$
  - $el(\mathbf{X}\varphi_1) = \{\mathbf{X}\varphi_1\} \cup el(\varphi_1)$
  - $el(\varphi_1 \mathbf{U} \varphi_2) := \{\mathbf{X}(\varphi_1 \mathbf{U} \varphi_2)\} \cup el(\varphi_1) \cup el(\varphi_2)$
- Intuition: $el(\psi)$ is the set of propositions and **X**-formulas occurring ψ', ψ' being the result of applying recursively the tableau expansion rules to ψ
- The set of states S_{T_ψ} of T_ψ is given by $2^{el(\psi)}$
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Example: $\psi := p\mathbf{U}q$

- $el(p\mathbf{U}q) = el((q \vee (p \wedge \mathbf{X}(p\mathbf{U}q))) = \{p, q, \mathbf{X}(p\mathbf{U}q)\}$

$$\Longrightarrow S_{T_\psi} = \{$$

$$
\begin{array}{lll}
1: & \{p, q, \mathbf{X}(p\mathbf{U}q)\}, & [p\mathbf{U}q] \\
2: & \{\neg p, q, \mathbf{X}(p\mathbf{U}q)\}, & [p\mathbf{U}q] \\
3: & \{p, \neg q, \mathbf{X}(p\mathbf{U}q)\}, & [p\mathbf{U}q] \\
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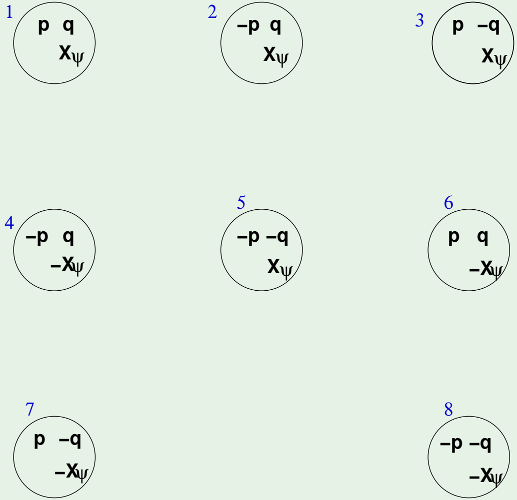

$sat()$

- Set of states in S_{T_ψ} satisfying φ_i: $sat(\varphi_i)$
  - $sat(\varphi_1) := \{s \mid \varphi_1 \in s\}$, $\varphi_1 \in el(\psi)$
  - $sat(\neg\varphi_1) := S_{T_\psi} / sat(\varphi_1)$
  - $sat(\varphi_1 \wedge \varphi_2) := sat(\varphi_1) \cap sat(\varphi_2)$
  - $sat(\varphi_1 \mathbf{U} \varphi_2) := sat(\varphi_2) \cup (sat(\varphi_1) \cap sat(\mathbf{X}(\varphi_1 \mathbf{U} \varphi_2)))$
- intuition: $sat()$ establishes in which states subformulas are true

Remark

- Semantics of "$\varphi_1 \mathbf{U} \varphi_2$" here induced by tableaux rule: $\varphi_1 \mathbf{U} \varphi_2 \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \varphi_2 \vee (\varphi_1 \wedge \mathbf{X}(\varphi_1 \mathbf{U} \varphi_2))$

$\Longrightarrow$ weaker than standard semantics (aka "weak until", "$\varphi_1 \mathbf{W} \varphi_2$"):
a path where φ_1 is always true and φ_2 is always false satisfies it

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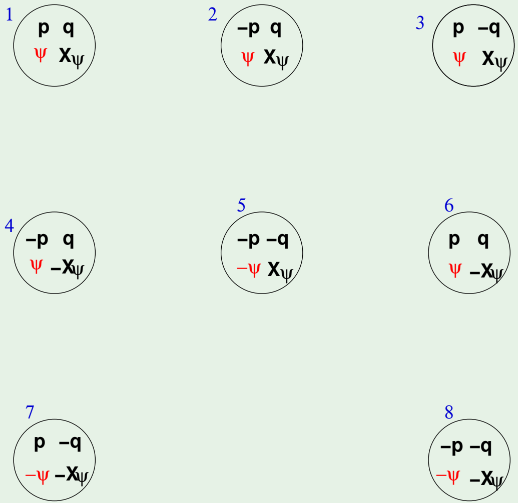

Initial States and Transition Relation

- Set of states in S_{T_ψ} satisfying φ_i: $sat(\varphi_i)$
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- Intuition: $sat()$ establishes in which states subformulas are true
- The set of initial states I_{T_ψ} is defined as

$$I_{T_\psi} = sat(\psi)$$

- The transition relation R_{T_ψ} is defined as

$$R_{T_\psi}(s, s') = \bigcap_{\mathbf{X}\varphi_i \in el(\psi)} \{(s, s') \mid s \in sat(\mathbf{X}\varphi_i) \Leftrightarrow s' \in sat(\varphi_i)\}$$

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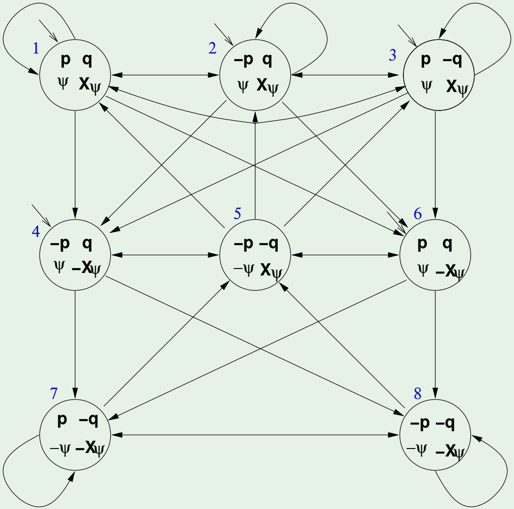
Example: $\psi := p\mathbf{U}q$ [cont.]



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- R_{T_ψ} does not guarantee that the **U**-subformulas are fulfilled
- Example: state 3 $\{p, \neg q, \mathbf{X}(p\mathbf{U}q)\}$:
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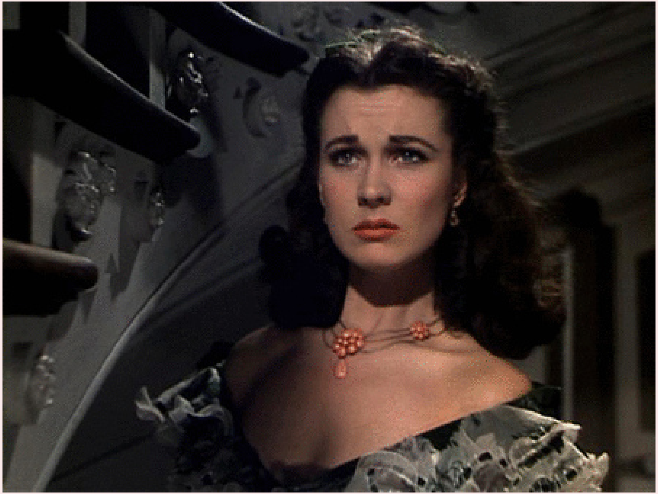
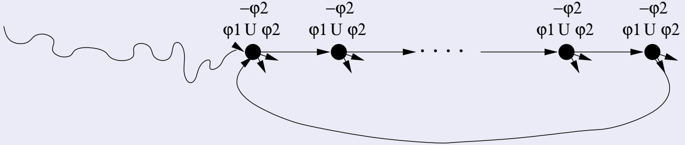
Tableaux Rules: a Quote



“After all... tomorrow is another day."
[Scarlett O’Hara, “Gone with the Wind”]

Fairness conditions for every U-subformula

- It must never happen that we get into
  a state s' from which we can enter a path π' in which $\varphi_1 \mathbf{U} \varphi_2$ holds forever and φ_2 never holds.



$\Longrightarrow$ For every [positive] **U**-subformula $\varphi_1 \mathbf{U} \varphi_2$ of ψ, we must add a fairness LTL condition $\mathbf{GF}(\neg(\varphi_1 \mathbf{U} \varphi_2) \vee \varphi_2)$
If no [positive] U-subformulas, then add one fairness condition $\mathbf{GF}\top$.

$\Longrightarrow$ We restrict the admissible paths of T_ψ to those which verify the fairness condition:
$T_\psi := \langle S_{T_\psi}, I_{T_\psi}, R_{T_\psi}, L_{T_\psi}, F_{T_\psi} \rangle$

$$F_{T_\psi} := \{sat(\neg(\varphi_1 \mathbf{U} \varphi_2) \vee \varphi_2)) \text{ s.t. } (\varphi_1 \mathbf{U} \varphi_2) \text{ occurs [positively] in } \psi\}$$

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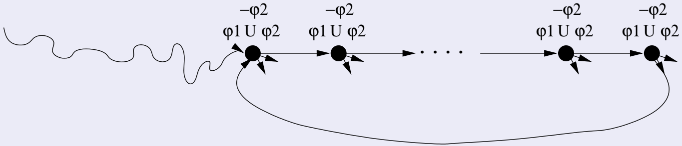

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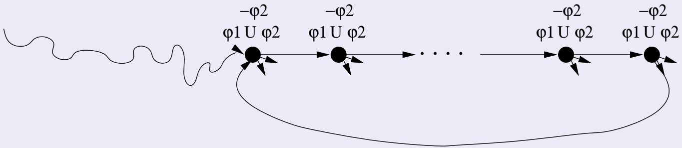

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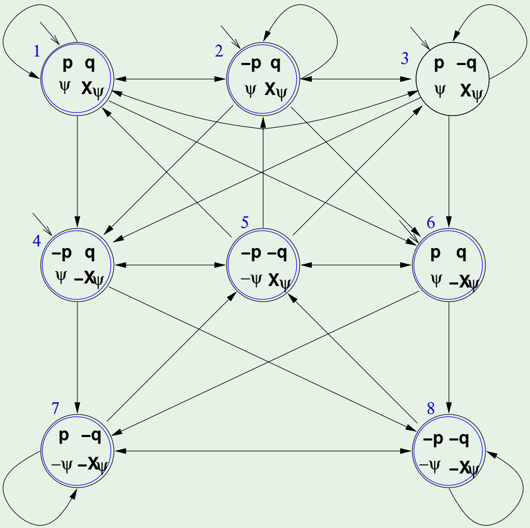
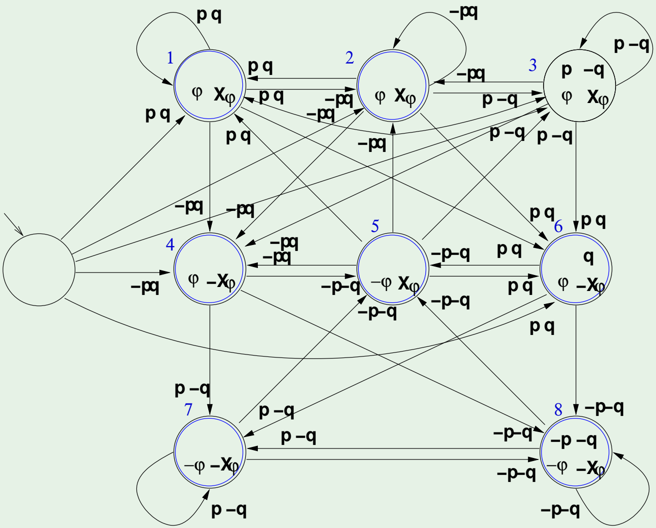


Note: easily transformed into a generalized Büchi automaton



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Symbolic Representation of T_ψ

- State variables: one Boolean variable for each formula in $el(\psi)$
  - EX: p, q and x and primed versions p', q' and x'
    [x is a Boolean label for $\mathbf{X}(p\mathbf{U}q)$]
- $sat(\varphi_i)$:
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  - $sat(\mathbf{X}\varphi_i) := x_{[\mathbf{X}\varphi_i]}$, s.t. $x_{[\mathbf{X}\varphi_i]}$ Boolean state variable
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  - $\not 5: \quad \{\neg p, \neg q, x\} \not\models I_{T_\psi}$
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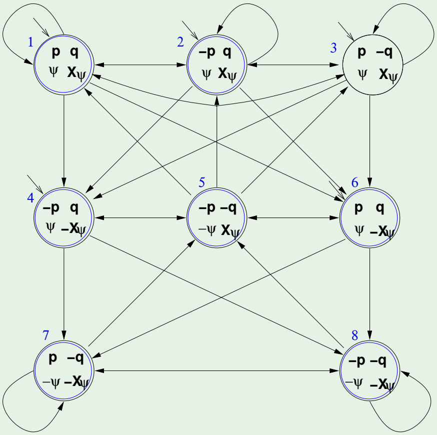

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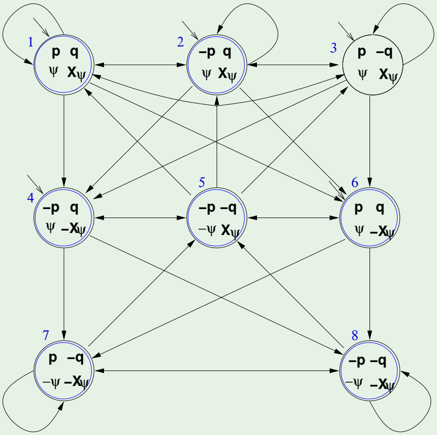

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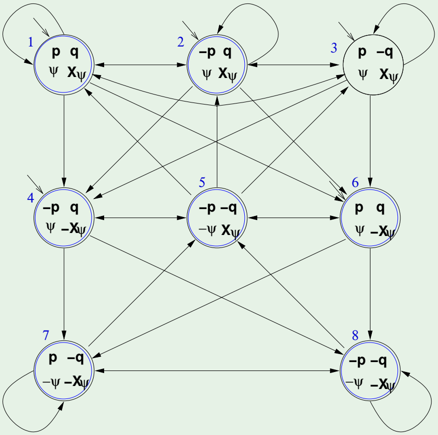

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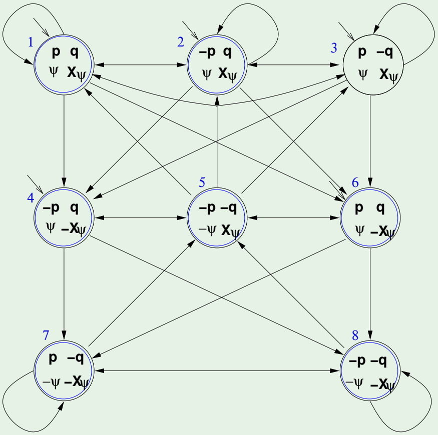

Outline

Computing the product $P := T_\psi \times M$

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  - Given $(s, s'), (t, t') \in S$, $((s, s'), (t, t')) \in R$ iff $(s, t) \in R_{T_\psi}$ and $(s', t') \in R_M$
  - $L((s, s')) = L_{T_\psi}(s) \cup L_M(s')$
- Extension of $sat()$ and F_{T_ψ} to P:
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  - Given $(s, s'), (t, t') \in S$, $((s, s'), (t, t')) \in R$ iff $(s, t) \in R_{T_\psi}$ and $(s', t') \in R_M$
  - $L((s, s')) = L_{T_\psi}(s) \cup L_M(s')$
- Extension of $sat()$ and F_{T_ψ} to P:
  $(s, s') \in sat(\psi) \iff s \in sat(\psi)$
  $F := \{sat(\neg(\varphi_1 \mathbf{U} \varphi_2) \vee \varphi_2) \text{ s.t. } (\varphi_1 \mathbf{U} \varphi_2) \text{ occurs [positively] in } \psi\}$

Computing the product $P := T_\psi \times M$

- Given $M := \langle S_M, I_M, R_M, L_M \rangle$ and $T_\psi := \langle S_{T_\psi}, I_{T_\psi}, R_{T_\psi}, L_{T_\psi}, F_{T_\psi} \rangle$, we compute the product $P := T_\psi \times M = \langle S, I, R, L, F \rangle$ as follows:
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Computing the product $P := T_\psi \times M$ symbolically

Let V, W be the array of Boolean state variables of T_ψ and M respectively:

- Initial states: $I(V \cup W) = I_{T_\psi}(V) \wedge I_M(W)$
- Transition Relation: $R(V \cup W, V' \cup W') = R_{T_\psi}(V, V') \wedge R_M(W, W')$
- Fairness conditions: $\{F_1(V \cup W), ..., F_k(V \cup W)\} = \{F_{T_\psi 1}(V), ..., F_{T_\psi k}(V)\}$

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Outline

Main theorem [Clarke, Grumberg & Hamaguchi; 94]

Theorem

THEOREM: $M.s' \models \mathbf{E}\psi$ iff there is a state s in T_ψ s.t. $(s, s') \in sat(\psi)$ and $T_\psi \times M, (s, s') \models \mathbf{EG}true$ under the fairness conditions:

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- LTL M.C. reduced to Fair CTL M.C.!!!
- Symbolic OBDD-based techniques apply.

Note

The transition relation R of $T_\psi \times M$ may not be total.
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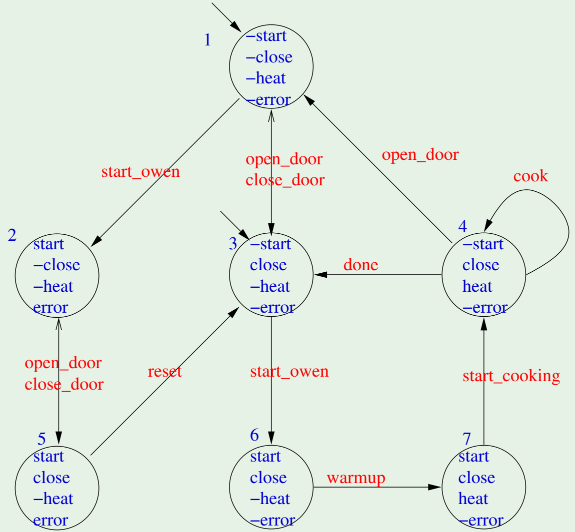
Outline

A microwave oven

- 4 state variables: start, close, heat, error
- Actions (implicit): start_oven,open_door, close_door, reset, warmup, start_cooking, cook, done
- Error situation: if oven is started while the door is open
- Represented as a Kripke structure (and hence as a OBDD's)

A microwave oven [cont.]



A microwave oven: symbolic representation

- Initial states: $I_M(s, c, h, e) = \neg s \wedge \neg h \wedge \neg e$
- Transition relation: $R_M(s, c, h, e, s', c', h', e')$ = [a simplification of]

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
(\neg s \wedge \neg c \wedge \neg h \wedge \neg e \wedge \neg s' \wedge c' \wedge \neg h' \wedge \neg e') \vee & (close\_door,\ no\ error) \\
(s \wedge \neg c \wedge \neg h \wedge e \wedge s' \wedge c' \wedge \neg h' \wedge e') \vee & (close\_door,\ error) \\
(\neg s \wedge c \wedge \neg e \wedge \neg s' \wedge \neg c' \wedge \neg h' \wedge \neg e') \vee & (open\_door,\ no\ error) \\
(s \wedge c \wedge \neg h \wedge e \wedge s' \wedge \neg c' \wedge \neg h' \wedge e') \vee & (open\_door,\ error) \\
(\neg s \wedge c \wedge \neg h \wedge \neg e \wedge s' \wedge c' \wedge \neg h' \wedge \neg e') \vee & (start\_oven,\ no\ error) \\
(\neg s \wedge \neg c \wedge \neg h \wedge \neg e \wedge s' \wedge \neg c' \wedge \neg h' \wedge e') \vee & (start\_oven,\ error) \\
(s \wedge c \wedge \neg h \wedge e \wedge \neg s' \wedge c' \wedge \neg h' \wedge \neg e') \vee & (reset) \\
(s \wedge c \wedge \neg h \wedge \neg e \wedge s' \wedge c' \wedge h' \wedge \neg e') \vee & (warmup) \\
(s \wedge c \wedge h \wedge \neg e \wedge \neg s' \wedge c' \wedge h' \wedge \neg e') \vee & (start\_cooking) \\
(\neg s \wedge c \wedge h \wedge \neg e \wedge \neg s' \wedge c' \wedge h' \wedge \neg e') \vee & (cook) \\
(\neg s \wedge c \wedge h \wedge \neg e \wedge \neg s' \wedge c' \wedge \neg h' \wedge \neg e') & (done)
\end{array}
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Note: the third row represents two transitions: $3 \to 1$ and $4 \to 1$.

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LTL Specification

- “necessarily, the oven’s door eventually closes and, till there, the oven does not heat”:

$$M \models \neg heat\ \mathbf{U}\ close,$$

i.e.,

$$M \models \neg\mathbf{E}\neg(\neg heat\ \mathbf{U}\ close)$$

Tableau construction for $\psi = \neg(\neg heat\ \mathbf{U}\ close)$

- $\varphi := \neg\psi = (\neg heat\ \mathbf{U}\ close)$
- Tableaux expansion: $\psi = \neg(\neg heat\ \mathbf{U}\ close) = \neg(close \vee (\neg heat \wedge \mathbf{X}(\neg heat\ \mathbf{U}\ close)))$
- $el(\psi) = el(\varphi) = \{heat, close, \mathbf{X}\varphi\}$ $(\{h, c, \mathbf{X}\varphi\})$
- States:

$$1 := \{\neg h, c, \mathbf{X}\varphi\},\ 2 := \{h, c, \mathbf{X}\varphi\},\ 3 := \{\neg h, \neg c, \mathbf{X}\varphi\},$$
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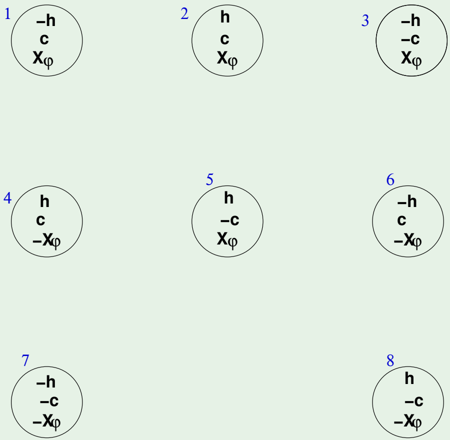
Tableau construction for $\psi = \neg(\neg heat\ \mathbf{U}\ close)$ [cont.]



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- $sat()$:

$$sat(h) = \{2,4,5,8\} \implies sat(\neg h) = \{1,3,6,7\},$$
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$$sat(\mathbf{X}\varphi) = \{1,2,3,5\} \implies sat(\neg\mathbf{X}\varphi) = \{4,6,7,8\},$$
$$sat(\varphi) = sat(c) \cup (sat(\neg h) \cap sat(\mathbf{X}(\neg h\ \mathbf{U}\ c))) = \{1,2,3,4,6\}$$
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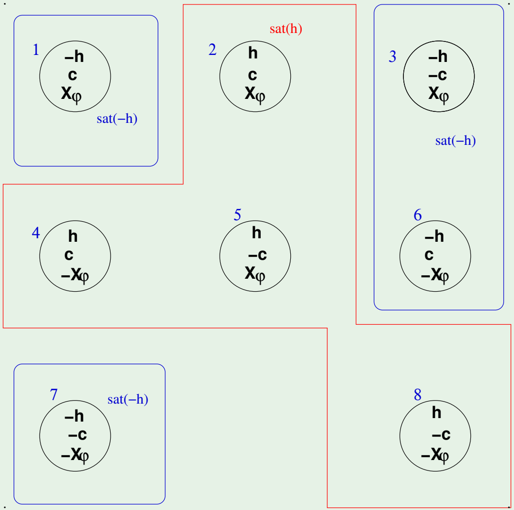
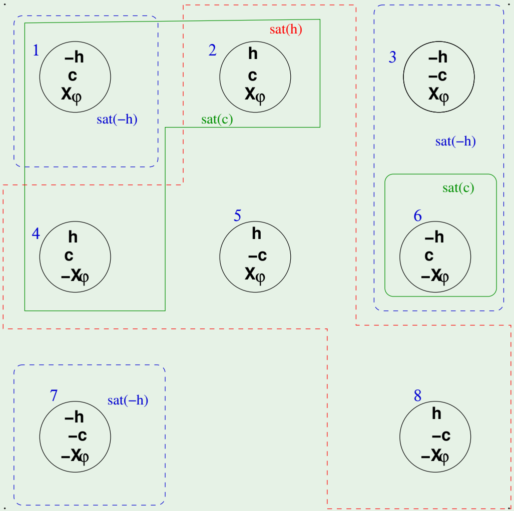


Tableau construction for $\psi = \neg(\neg$*heat* **U** *close*$)$ [cont.]



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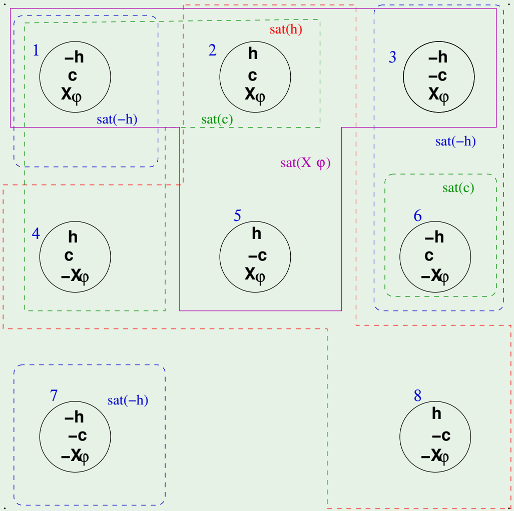

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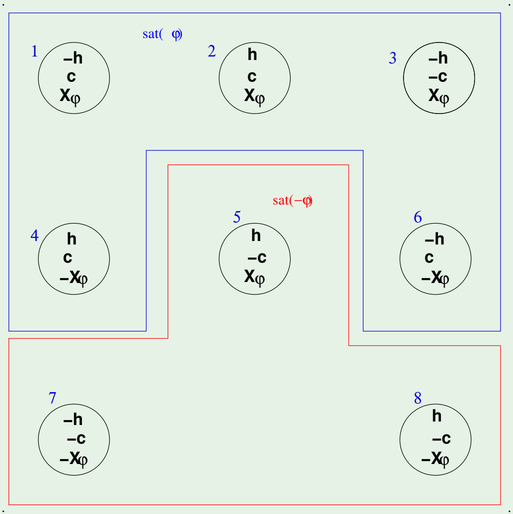

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- Initial states I: $sat(\psi) = sat(\neg\varphi) = \{5,7,8\}$
- Transition Relation R:
  - add an edge from every state in $sat(\mathbf{X}\varphi)$ to every state in $sat(\varphi)$
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Tableau construction for $\psi = \neg(\neg \textit{heat}\ \mathbf{U}\ \textit{close})$ [cont.]

- ...
- *sat*():

$$\begin{aligned}
sat(h) = \{2,4,5,8\} &\implies sat(\neg h) = \{1,3,6,7\},\\
sat(c) = \{1,2,4,6\} &\implies sat(\neg c) = \{3,5,7,8\},\\
sat(\mathbf{X}\varphi) = \{1,2,3,5\} &\implies sat(\neg \mathbf{X}\varphi) = \{4,6,7,8\},\\
sat(\varphi) = sat(c) \cup (sat(\neg h) \cap sat(\mathbf{X}(\neg h\ \mathbf{U}\ c))) &= \{1,2,3,4,6\}
\end{aligned}$$

- Initial states I: $sat(\psi) = sat(\neg\varphi) = \{5,7,8\}$
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Tableau construction for $\psi = \neg(\neg \textit{heat}\ \mathbf{U}\ \textit{close})$ [cont.]

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Tableau construction for $\psi = \neg(\neg heat\ \mathbf{U}\ close)$ [cont.]

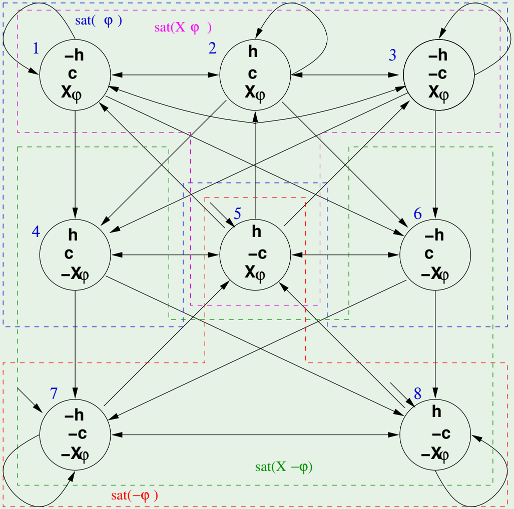
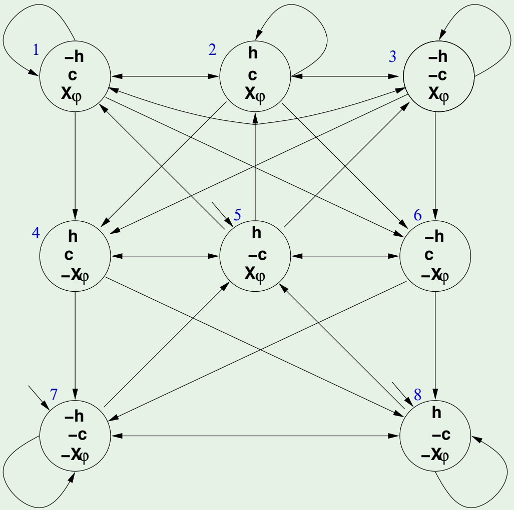


Tableau construction for $\psi = \neg(\neg \textit{heat}\ \mathbf{U}\ \textit{close})$ [cont.]



Symbolic representation of T_ψ, s.t. $\psi := \neg(\neg h\mathbf{U}c)$

- State variables: h, c and x and primed versions h', c' and x'
  [x is a Boolean label for $\mathbf{X}(\neg h\mathbf{U}c)$]
- Initial states: $I_{T_\psi} = sat(\psi)$
  $\Longrightarrow I(h, c, x) = \neg(c \vee (\neg h \wedge x))$
- Transition Relation: $R_{T_\psi} = \bigwedge_{\mathbf{X}\varphi_i \in el(\psi)} (sat(\mathbf{X}\varphi_i) \leftrightarrow sat'(\varphi_i))$
  $\Longrightarrow R_{T_\psi}(h, c, x, h', c', x') = x \leftrightarrow (c' \vee (\neg h' \wedge x'))$
- Fairness Property: (due to negative polarity of $(\neg h\,\mathbf{U}c)$ in ψ):
  $F_{T_\psi}(h, c, x) = \top$

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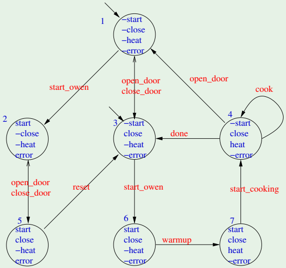
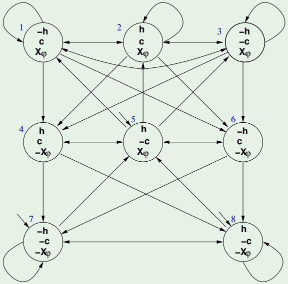
Product $P = T_\psi \times M$





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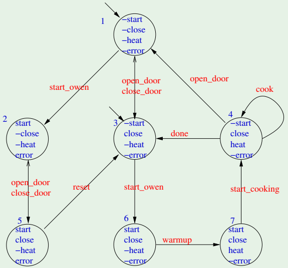
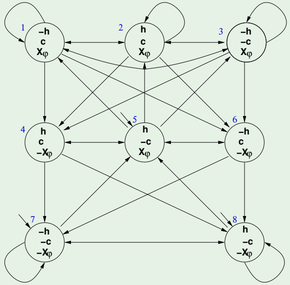
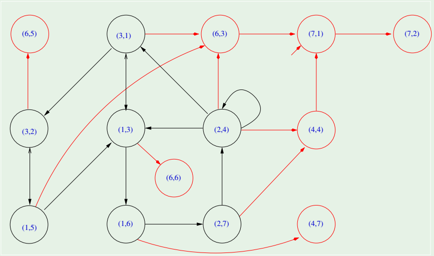
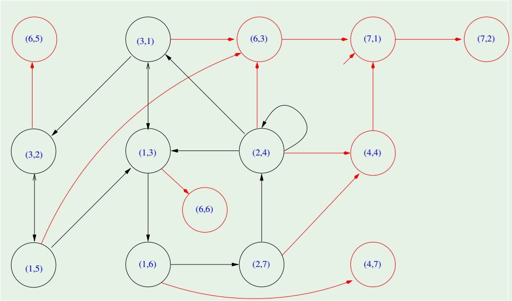




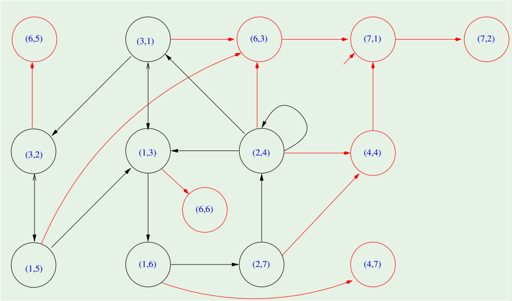


Product $P = T_\psi \times M$ [cont.]



- $P = T_\psi \times M$ (reachable states only)
- compute [**EG***true*] (e.g. by Emerson-Lei):
  - $\Longrightarrow$ states $(4,4)$, $(4,7)$, $(6,3)$, $(6,5)$, $(6,6)$, $(7,1)$, $(7,2)$ are not part of a (fair) infinite path
  - $\Longrightarrow$ no initial states in [**EG***true*] ($(7,1)$ has been removed).
  - $\Longrightarrow$ $T_\psi \times M \not\models$ **EG***true*
  - $\Longrightarrow$ Property verified!
- N.B.: fairness condition $\top$ irrelevent here

Product $P = T_\psi \times M$ [cont.]



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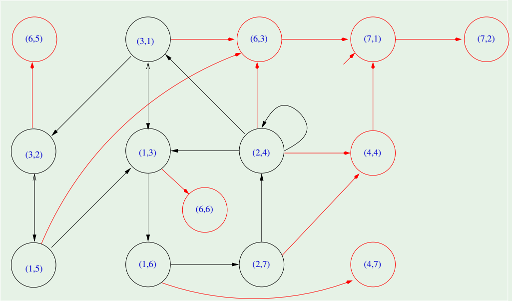

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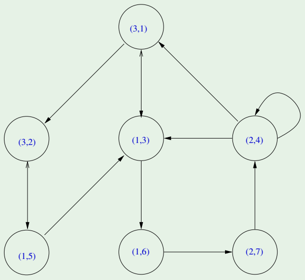

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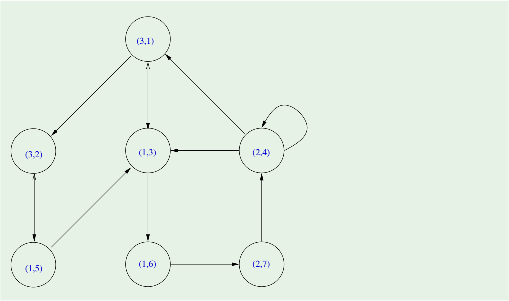

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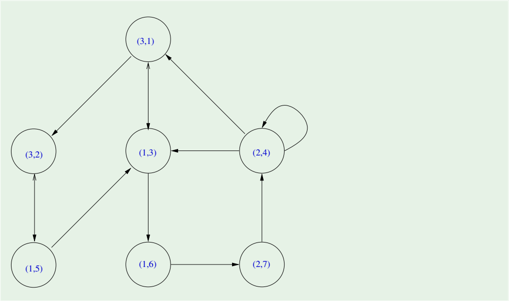

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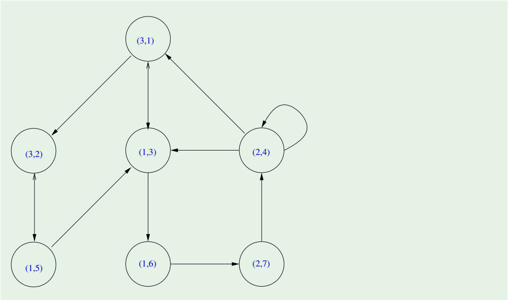

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Product $P = T_\psi \times M$: symbolic representation

- Initial states: $I(s,c,h,e,x) = (\neg s \wedge \neg h \wedge \neg e) \wedge \neg(c \vee (\neg h \wedge x)) = \neg s \wedge \neg h \wedge \neg e \wedge \neg c \wedge \neg x$
- Transition relation: $R(s,c,h,e,x,s',c',h',e',x') =$ (an OBDD for)

$(x \leftrightarrow (c' \vee (\neg h' \wedge x'))) \wedge ($

$(\ \neg s \wedge \neg c \wedge \neg h \wedge \neg e \wedge \neg s' \wedge c' \wedge \neg h' \wedge \neg e') \vee$ $(close\_door,\ no\ error)$

$(\ s \wedge \neg c \wedge \neg h \wedge e \wedge s' \wedge c' \wedge \neg h' \wedge e') \vee$ $(close\_door,\ error)$

$(\ \neg s \wedge c \wedge \neg e \wedge \neg s' \wedge \neg c' \wedge \neg h' \wedge \neg e') \vee$ $(open\_door,\ no\ error)$

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$(\ \neg s \wedge \neg c \wedge \neg h \wedge \neg e \wedge s' \wedge \neg c' \wedge \neg h' \wedge e') \vee$ $(start\_oven,\ error)$

$(\ s \wedge c \wedge \neg h \wedge e \wedge \neg s' \wedge c' \wedge \neg h' \wedge \neg e') \vee$ $(reset)$

$(\ s \wedge c \wedge \neg h \wedge \neg e \wedge s' \wedge c' \wedge h' \wedge \neg e') \vee$ $(warmup)$

$(\ s \wedge c \wedge h \wedge \neg e \wedge \neg s' \wedge c' \wedge h' \wedge \neg e') \vee$ $(start\_cooking)$

$(\ \neg s \wedge c \wedge h \wedge \neg e \wedge \neg s' \wedge c' \wedge h' \wedge \neg e') \vee$ $(cook)$

$(\ \neg s \wedge c \wedge h \wedge \neg e \wedge \neg s' \wedge c' \wedge \neg h' \wedge \neg e')$ $(done)$

$)$

Product $P = T_\psi \times M$: symbolic representation

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$$
\begin{array}{ll}
(x \leftrightarrow (c' \vee (\neg h' \wedge x'))) \wedge (& \\
(\neg s \wedge \neg c \wedge \neg h \wedge \neg e \wedge \neg s' \wedge c' \wedge \neg h' \wedge \neg e') \vee & (close\_door,\ no\ error) \\
(s \wedge \neg c \wedge \neg h \wedge e \wedge s' \wedge c' \wedge \neg h' \wedge e') \vee & (close\_door,\ error) \\
(\neg s \wedge c \wedge \neg e \wedge \neg s' \wedge \neg c' \wedge \neg h' \wedge \neg e') \vee & (open\_door,\ no\ error) \\
(s \wedge c \wedge \neg h \wedge e \wedge s' \wedge \neg c' \wedge \neg h' \wedge e') \vee & (open\_door,\ error) \\
(\neg s \wedge c \wedge \neg h \wedge \neg e \wedge s' \wedge c' \wedge \neg h' \wedge \neg e') \vee & (start\_oven,\ no\ error) \\
(\neg s \wedge \neg c \wedge \neg h \wedge \neg e \wedge s' \wedge \neg c' \wedge \neg h' \wedge e') \vee & (start\_oven,\ error) \\
(s \wedge c \wedge \neg h \wedge e \wedge \neg s' \wedge c' \wedge \neg h' \wedge \neg e') \vee & (reset) \\
(s \wedge c \wedge \neg h \wedge \neg e \wedge s' \wedge c' \wedge h' \wedge \neg e') \vee & (warmup) \\
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(\neg s \wedge c \wedge h \wedge \neg e \wedge \neg s' \wedge c' \wedge h' \wedge \neg e') \vee & (cook) \\
(\neg s \wedge c \wedge h \wedge \neg e \wedge \neg s' \wedge c' \wedge \neg h' \wedge \neg e') & (done) \\
) &
\end{array}
$$

[**EG***true*]: symbolic representation

- Emerson-Lei returns (an OBDD equivalent to):

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\mathbf{EG}\mathit{true} = & \\
(\ \neg s \wedge \neg c \wedge \neg h \wedge \neg e \wedge x) \vee & (3,1) \\
(\ \ s \wedge \neg c \wedge \neg h \wedge e \wedge x) \vee & (3,2) \\
(\ \neg s \wedge c \wedge \neg h \wedge \neg e \wedge x) \vee & (1,3) \\
(\ \neg s \wedge c \wedge h \wedge \neg e \wedge x) \vee & (2,4) \\
(\ \ s \wedge c \wedge \neg h \wedge e \wedge x) \vee & (1,5) \\
(\ \ s \wedge c \wedge \neg h \wedge \neg e \wedge x) \vee & (1,5) \\
(\ \ s \wedge c \wedge h \wedge \neg e \wedge x) \vee & (2,7) \\
\quad \ldots & \text{(other unreachables states)}
\end{array}
$$

- Initial states: $I(s,c,h,e,x) = \neg s \wedge \neg h \wedge \neg e \wedge \neg c \wedge \neg x$

$\Longrightarrow$ $I(s,c,h,e,x) \not\models$ **EG***true*

$\Longrightarrow$ $I \not\subseteq$ [**EG***true*]

$\Longrightarrow$ $T_\psi \times M \not\models$ **EG***true*

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(\ \neg s \wedge \ c \wedge \neg h \wedge \neg e \wedge \ x) \vee & (1,3) \\
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(\ \ s \wedge \ c \wedge \neg h \wedge \ e \wedge \ x) \vee & (1,5) \\
(\ \ s \wedge \ c \wedge \neg h \wedge \neg e \wedge \ x) \vee & (1,5) \\
(\ \ s \wedge \ c \wedge \ h \wedge \neg e \wedge \ x) \vee & (2,7) \\
\quad \ldots & \text{(other unreachables states)}
\end{array}
$$

- Initial states: $I(s, c, h, e, x) = \neg s \wedge \neg h \wedge \neg e \wedge \neg c \wedge \neg x$

$\Longrightarrow$ $I(s, c, h, e, x) \not\models \textbf{EG}\,true$

$\Longrightarrow$ $I \not\subseteq [\textbf{EG}\,true]$

$\Longrightarrow$ $T_\psi \times M \not\models \textbf{EG}\,true$

$\Longrightarrow$ Property verified!

The property verified is...

Outline

Ex: Symbolic CTL Model Checking

Given the following finite state machine expressed in NuSMV input language:

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MODULE main
VAR v1 : boolean; v2 : boolean;
INIT (!v1 & !v2)
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- the graph representing the FSM. (Assume the notation "$v_1 v_2$" for labeling the states: e.g. "10" means "$v_1 = 1, v_2 = 0$".)

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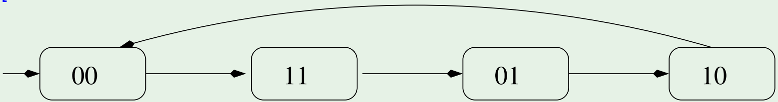

]

Ex: Symbolic CTL Model Checking (cont.)

- the Boolean formula representing symbolically **EX**P. [The formula must be computed symbolically, not simply inferred from the graph of the previous question!]

Ex: Symbolic CTL Model Checking (cont.)

- the Boolean formula representing symbolically **EX***P*. [The formula must be computed symbolically, not simply inferred from the graph of the previous question!]

  [Solution:

$$\begin{array}{rcl}\mathbf{EX}(P) & = & \exists v_1', v_2'.(T(v_1, v_2, v_1', v_2') \wedge P(v_1', v_2')) \\ & = & \exists v_1', v_2'.((v_1' \leftrightarrow \neg v_1) \wedge (v_2' \leftrightarrow (v_1 \leftrightarrow v_2)) \wedge \underbrace{(v_1' \wedge v_2')}_{\Longrightarrow v_1' = \top, v_2' = \top}) \\ & = & \overbrace{(\neg v_1 \wedge \neg v_2)}^{v_1' = \top, v_2' = \top} \vee \bot \vee \bot \vee \bot \\ & = & (\neg v_1 \wedge \neg v_2)\end{array}$$

  .]

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Given the following finite state machine expressed in NuSMV input language:

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VAR    v1 : boolean;  v2 : boolean;
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write:

- the Boolean formulas $I(v_1, v_2)$ and $T(v_1, v_2, v_1', v_2')$ representing the initial states and the transition relation of M respectively.
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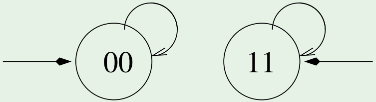
  [Solution: 

]

Ex: Symbolic CTL Model Checking (cont.)

- the Boolean formula $R^1(v_1', v_2')$ representing the set of states which can be reached after exactly 1 step.
  NOTE: this must be computed symbolically, not simply deduced from the graph of question b).

Ex: Symbolic CTL Model Checking (cont.)

- the Boolean formula $R^1(v_1', v_2')$ representing the set of states which can be reached after exactly 1 step.
  NOTE: this must be computed symbolically, not simply deduced from the graph of question b).

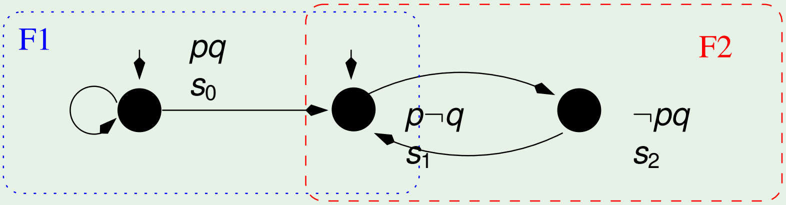
  [Solution:

$$
\begin{array}{rcl}
R^1(v_1', v_2') & = & \exists v_1, v_2.(I(v_1, v_2) \wedge T(v_1, v_2, v_1', v_2')) \\
& = & \exists v_1, v_2.((v_1 \leftrightarrow v_2) \wedge (v_1 \leftrightarrow v_2') \wedge (v_2 \leftrightarrow v_1')) \\
& = & ((v_1 \leftrightarrow v_2) \wedge (v_1 \leftrightarrow v_2') \wedge (v_2 \leftrightarrow v_1'))[v_1 = \bot, v_2 = \bot] \vee \\
& & ((v_1 \leftrightarrow v_2) \wedge (v_1 \leftrightarrow v_2') \wedge (v_2 \leftrightarrow v_1'))[v_1 = \bot, v_2 = \top] \vee \\
& & ((v_1 \leftrightarrow v_2) \wedge (v_1 \leftrightarrow v_2') \wedge (v_2 \leftrightarrow v_1'))[v_1 = \top, v_2 = \bot] \vee \\
& & ((v_1 \leftrightarrow v_2) \wedge (v_1 \leftrightarrow v_2') \wedge (v_2 \leftrightarrow v_1'))[v_1 = \top, v_2 = \top] \\
& = & (\neg v_1' \wedge \neg v_2') \vee \bot \vee \bot \vee (v_1' \wedge v_2') \\
& = & (\neg v_1' \wedge \neg v_2') \vee (v_1' \wedge v_2') \\
& = & (v_1' \leftrightarrow v_2')
\end{array}
$$

  .]

Ex: Fair CTL Model Checking

Consider the following *fair* Kripke Model M:



For each of the following facts, say if it is true or false in CTL.

(a) $M \models \mathbf{AF}\neg p$

(b) $M \models \mathbf{A}(p\mathbf{U}\neg q)$

(c) $M \models \mathbf{AX}\neg q$

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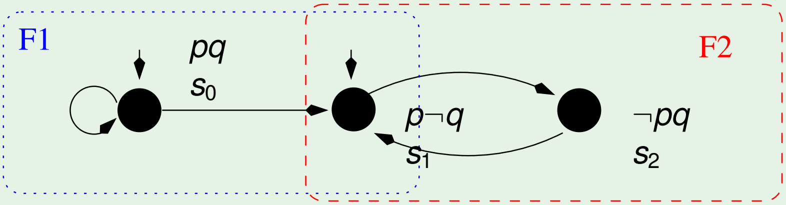

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[Solution: true]

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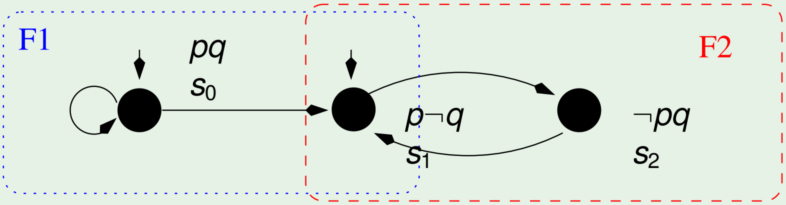

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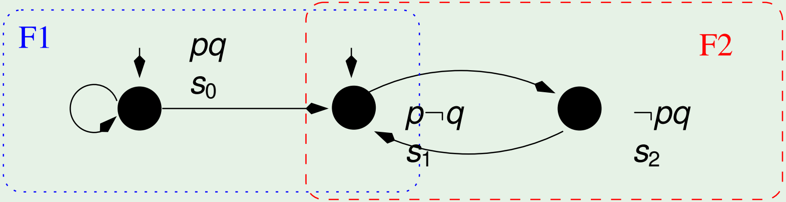

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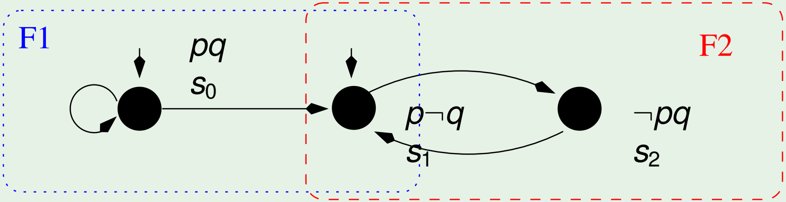

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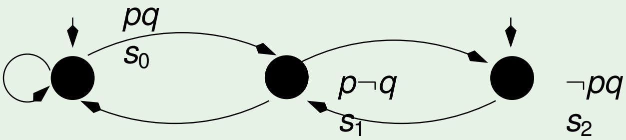

where the fairness properties are expressed by the following CTL formula: $\mathbf{AGAF}\neg q$.

For each of the following facts, say if it is true or false in CTL.

(a) $M \models \mathbf{EF}(p \land q)$

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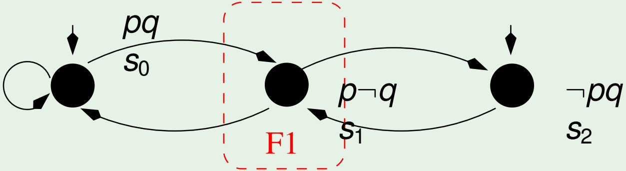

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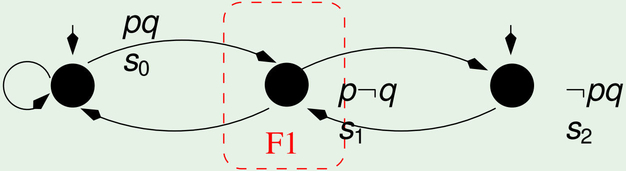

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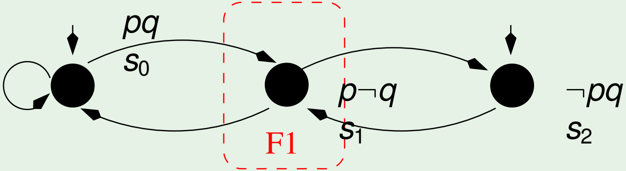

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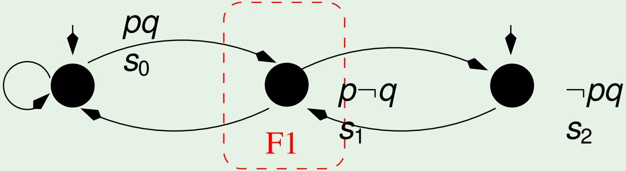

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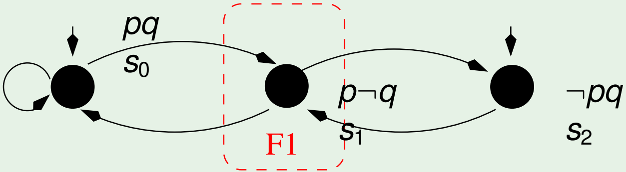

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Ex: Symbolic LTL Model Checking

Given the following LTL formula: $\varphi \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \neg((\mathbf{GF}p \wedge \mathbf{GF}q) \rightarrow \mathbf{GF}r)$

(a) Compute the Negative Normal Form of φ ($NNF(\varphi)$).

(b) Compute the set of elementary subformulas of φ.

(c) What is the (maximum) number of states of a fair Kripke Model representing φ?

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[Solution:

$$\begin{array}{rcl} \varphi & \Longleftrightarrow & \neg((\mathbf{GF}p \wedge \mathbf{GF}q) \rightarrow \mathbf{GF}r) \\ & \Longleftrightarrow & \neg(\neg(\mathbf{GF}p \wedge \mathbf{GF}q) \vee \mathbf{GF}r) \\ & \Longleftrightarrow & (\mathbf{GF}p \wedge \mathbf{GF}q \wedge \neg\mathbf{GF}r) \\ & \Longleftrightarrow & (\mathbf{GF}p \wedge \mathbf{GF}q \wedge \mathbf{FG}\neg r) \Longleftrightarrow NNF(\varphi) \end{array}$$

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[Solution:

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi &\iff \neg((\mathbf{GF}p \wedge \mathbf{GF}q) \rightarrow \mathbf{GF}r) \\ &\iff \neg(\neg(\mathbf{GF}p \wedge \mathbf{GF}q) \vee \mathbf{GF}r) \\ &\iff (\mathbf{GF}p \wedge \mathbf{GF}q \wedge \neg\mathbf{GF}r) \\ &\iff (\mathbf{GF}p \wedge \mathbf{GF}q \wedge \mathbf{FG}\neg r) \iff NNF(\varphi) \end{aligned}$$

]

(b) Compute the set of elementary subformulas of φ.

[Solution: First write the formula in terms of **X** and **U**'s (write "$\mathbf{F}\psi$" for "$\top\mathbf{U}\psi$"):

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi &\iff \neg((\mathbf{GF}p \wedge \mathbf{GF}q) \rightarrow \mathbf{GF}r) \\ &\iff \neg((\neg\mathbf{F}\neg\mathbf{F}p \wedge \neg\mathbf{F}\neg\mathbf{F}q) \rightarrow \neg\mathbf{F}\neg\mathbf{F}r) \end{aligned}$$

$el(\mathbf{F}\neg\mathbf{F}p) = \{\mathbf{XF}\neg\mathbf{F}p\} \cup el(\neg\mathbf{F}p) = \{\mathbf{XF}\neg\mathbf{F}p\} \cup \{\mathbf{XF}p\} \cup el(p) = \{\mathbf{XF}\neg\mathbf{F}p, \mathbf{XF}p, p\}$.

Hence:

$$\begin{aligned} el(\varphi) &= el(\neg((\neg\mathbf{F}\neg\mathbf{F}p \wedge \neg\mathbf{F}\neg\mathbf{F}q) \rightarrow \neg\mathbf{F}\neg\mathbf{F}r)) \\ &= el(\mathbf{F}\neg\mathbf{F}p) \cup el(\mathbf{F}\neg\mathbf{F}q) \cup el(\mathbf{F}\neg\mathbf{F}r) \\ &= \{\mathbf{XF}\neg\mathbf{F}p, \mathbf{XF}p, p, \mathbf{XF}\neg\mathbf{F}q, \mathbf{XF}q, q, \mathbf{XF}\neg\mathbf{F}r, \mathbf{XF}r, r\} \end{aligned}$$

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[Solution: First write the formula in terms of **X** and **U**'s (write "$\mathbf{F}\psi$" for "$\top\mathbf{U}\psi$"):

$$\begin{array}{rcl} \varphi & \Longleftrightarrow & \neg((\mathbf{GF}p \wedge \mathbf{GF}q) \rightarrow \mathbf{GF}r) \\ & \Longleftrightarrow & \neg((\neg\mathbf{F}\neg\mathbf{F}p \wedge \neg\mathbf{F}\neg\mathbf{F}q) \rightarrow \neg\mathbf{F}\neg\mathbf{F}r) \end{array}$$

$el(\mathbf{F}\neg\mathbf{F}p) = \{\mathbf{XF}\neg\mathbf{F}p\} \cup el(\neg\mathbf{F}p) = \{\mathbf{XF}\neg\mathbf{F}p\} \cup \{\mathbf{XF}p\} \cup el(p) = \{\mathbf{XF}\neg\mathbf{F}p, \mathbf{XF}p, p\}$.

Hence:

$$\begin{array}{rcl} el(\varphi) & = & el(\neg((\neg\mathbf{F}\neg\mathbf{F}p \wedge \neg\mathbf{F}\neg\mathbf{F}q) \rightarrow \neg\mathbf{F}\neg\mathbf{F}r)) \\ & = & el(\mathbf{F}\neg\mathbf{F}p) \cup el(\mathbf{F}\neg\mathbf{F}q) \cup el(\mathbf{F}\neg\mathbf{F}r) \\ & = & \{\mathbf{XF}\neg\mathbf{F}p, \mathbf{XF}p, p, \mathbf{XF}\neg\mathbf{F}q, \mathbf{XF}q, q, \mathbf{XF}\neg\mathbf{F}r, \mathbf{XF}r, r\} \end{array}$$

]

(c) What is the (maximum) number of states of a fair Kripke Model representing φ?

[Solution: By definition it is $2^{|el(\varphi)|} = 2^9 = 512$.]

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Given the following LTL formula $\psi \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \neg\mathbf{F}\neg p$, compute and draw the tableau $\mathcal{T}_\psi$ of ψ.

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(iv) There is one **U**-subformula, $\mathbf{F}\neg p$, so that there is one fairness condition defined as $sat(\neg\mathbf{F}\neg p \vee \neg p)$. Since $\mathbf{F}\neg p$ is false in s_1, then s_1 is part of the fairness condition. [Alternatively: there is no positive **U**-subformula, so that we must add a $\mathbf{AGAF}\top$ fairness condition, which is equivalent to say that all states belong to the fairness condition.]

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Ex: Symbolic LTL Model Checking (cont.)

[Solution:

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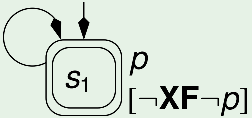

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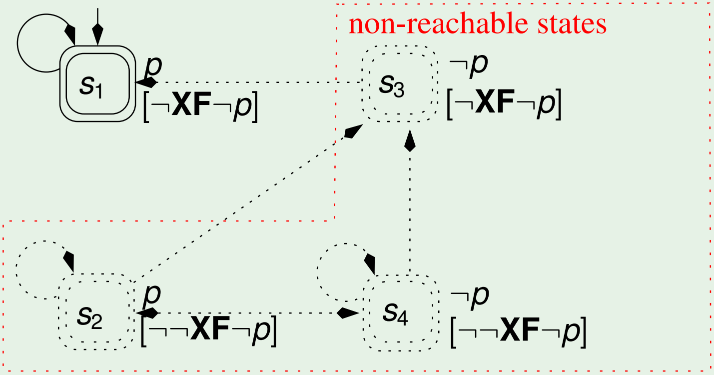

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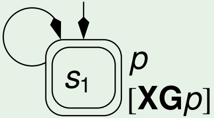

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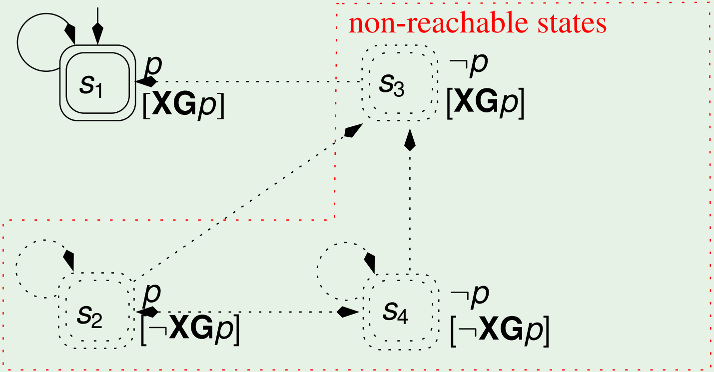

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