Overview

Introduction

Modelling parallel systems

Linear Time Properties

Regular Properties

Linear Temporal Logic (LTL)

- syntax and semantics of LTL ⟵
- automata-based LTL model checking
- complexity of LTL model checking

Computation-Tree Logic

Equivalences and Abstraction

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$$\varphi \ ::= \ \textit{true} \ \mid \ a \ \mid \ \varphi_1 \wedge \varphi_2 \ \mid \ \neg\varphi \ \mid \ \bigcirc \varphi \ \mid \ \varphi_1 \, \mathbf{U} \, \varphi_2$$

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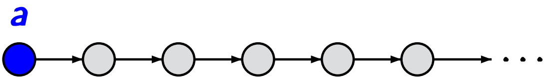

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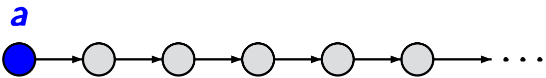

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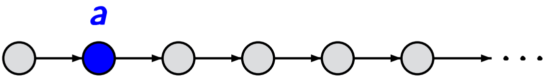

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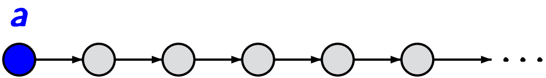

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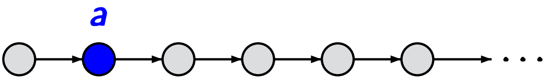

until operator
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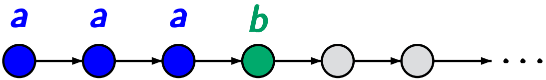

Derived operators in LTL

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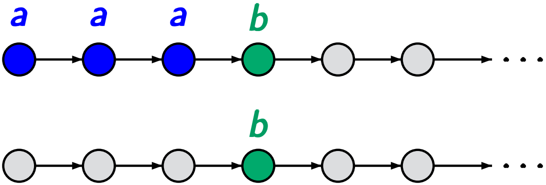

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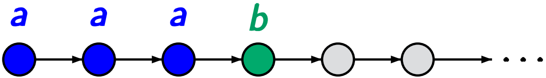

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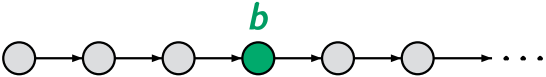

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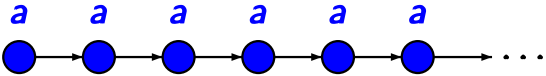
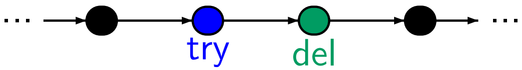


Next $\bigcirc$, until U and eventually $\Diamond$

$\Box\,(\text{try\_to\_send} \rightarrow \bigcirc\ \text{delivered})$



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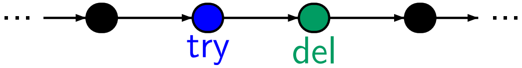

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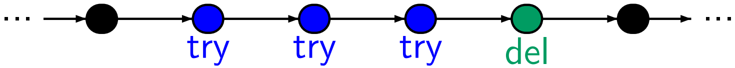

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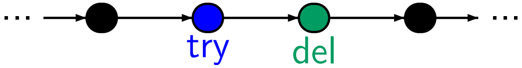

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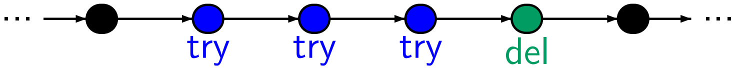

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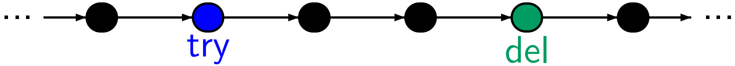

Examples for LTL formulas

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traffic light: $\Box(\mathit{yellow} \vee \bigcirc\neg \mathit{red})$

Infinitely often and eventually forever

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LTL-semantics

interpretation of **LTL** formulas over traces, i.e., infinite words over 2^{AP}

formalized by a satisfaction relation $\models$ for

- LTL formulas and
- infinite words $\sigma = A_0\, A_1\, A_2 \ldots \in \left(2^{AP}\right)^\omega$

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$\sigma \models \bigcirc\varphi$	iff	$\mathit{suffix}(\sigma, 1) = A_1\, A_2\, A_3 \ldots \models \varphi$

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$\sigma \models \varphi_1 \,\mathsf{U}\, \varphi_2$	iff	there exists $j \geq 0$ such that

$suffix(\sigma, j) = A_j\, A_{j+1}\, A_{j+2} \ldots \models \varphi_2$ and

$suffix(\sigma, i) = A_i\, A_{i+1}\, A_{i+2} \ldots \models \varphi_1$ for $0 \leq i < j$

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LT property of formula φ:

$$Words(\varphi) \overset{\text{def}}{=} \left\{ \sigma \in \left(2^{AP}\right)^{\omega} : \sigma \models \varphi \right\}$$

for $\sigma = A_0 \, A_1 \, A_2 \, \ldots \in \left(2^{AP}\right)^\omega$:

$\vdots$

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LTL-semantics of derived operators $\Diamond$ and $\Box$

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$\sigma \models \Diamond\varphi$	iff	there exists $j \geq 0$ such that
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$\sigma \models \Box\varphi$	iff	for all $j \geq 0$ we have:
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LTL semantics over TS

given a TS $\mathcal{T} = (S, Act, \rightarrow, S_0, AP, L)$

define satisfaction relation $\models$ for

- **LTL** formulas over AP
- the maximal path fragments and states of $\mathcal{T}$

assumption: $\mathcal{T}$ has no terminal states, i.e., all maximal path fragments in $\mathcal{T}$ are infinite

LTL semantics over paths of TS

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given: TS $\mathcal{T} = (S, Act, \to, S_0, AP, L)$
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interpretation of φ over infinite path fragments

$$\pi = s_0\, s_1\, s_2 \ldots \models \varphi \quad \text{iff} \quad trace(\pi) \models \varphi$$

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$$\pi = s_0\, s_1\, s_2 \ldots \models \varphi \quad \text{iff} \quad trace(\pi) \models \varphi$$
$$\text{iff} \quad trace(\pi) \in Words(\varphi)$$

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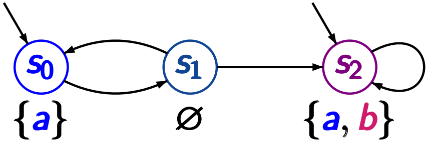
remind: LT property of an LTL formula:

$$Words(\varphi) = \left\{ \sigma \in \left(2^{AP}\right)^{\omega} : \sigma \models \varphi \right\}$$

Example: LTL-semantics over paths



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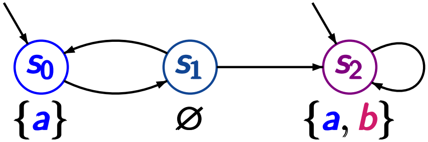

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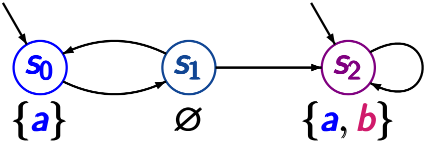

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$\pi \models a$

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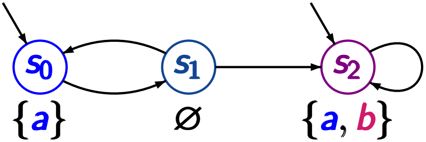

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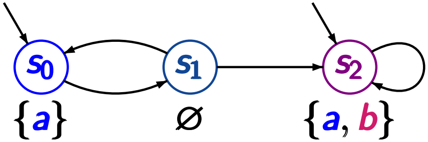

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$\pi \models \bigcirc(\neg a \wedge \neg b)$

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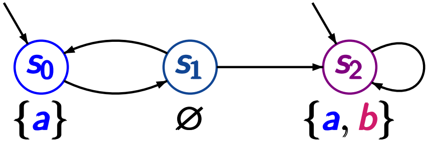

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path $\pi = s_0\, s_1\, s_2\, s_2\, s_2\, s_2 \ldots$ $\quad$ $trace(\pi) = \{a\}\, \varnothing\, \{a, b\}^\omega$

$\pi \models a$, but $\pi \not\models b$ $\quad$ as $L(s_0) = \{a\}$

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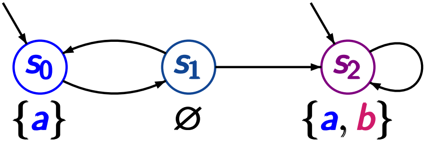
Example: LTL-semantics over paths



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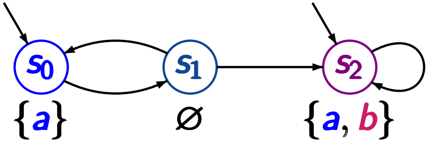

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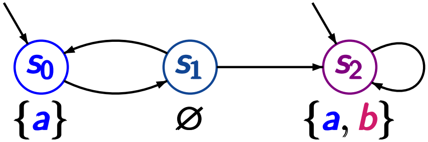

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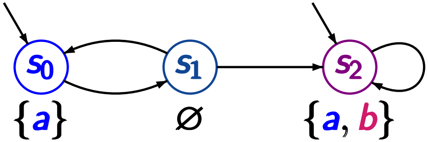

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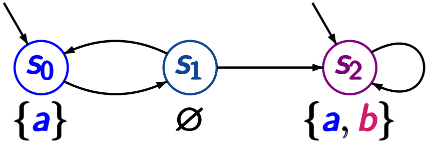

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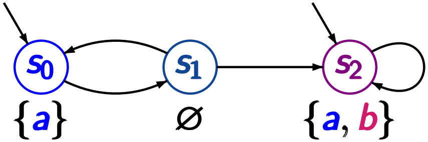
Correct or wrong ?



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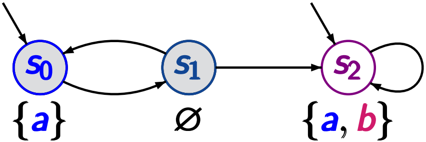

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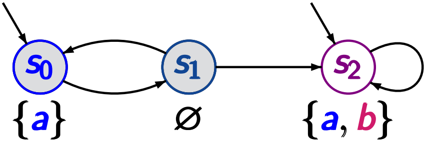

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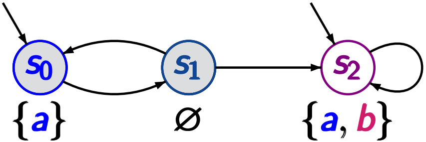

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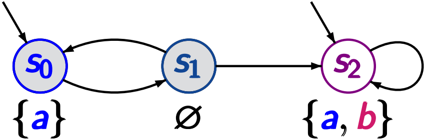

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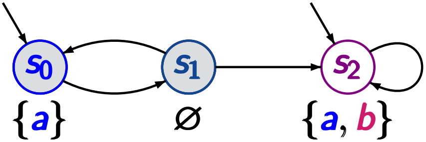
$\pi \models \Diamond b \rightarrow (a \,\mathsf{U}\, b)$?

Correct or wrong ?



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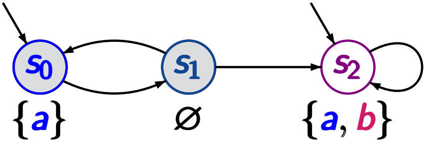

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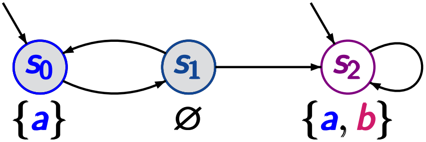

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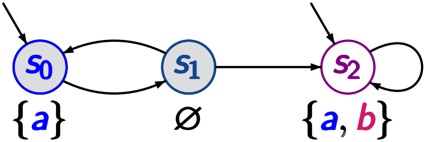

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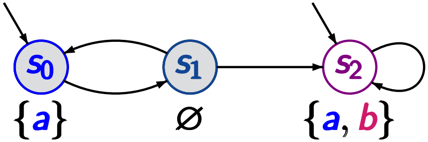
$\pi \models \Box a$?

Correct or wrong ?



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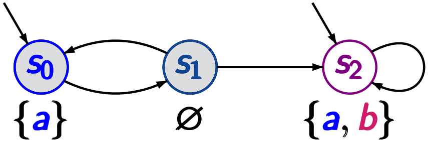

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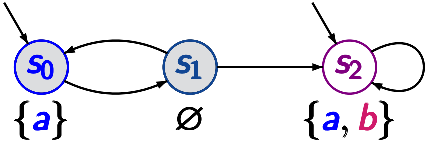
$\pi \models \Box\Diamond a$?

Correct or wrong ?

LTLSF3.1-7



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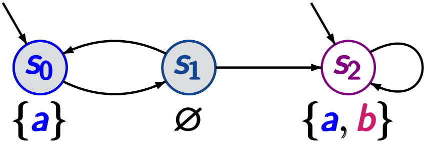
Correct or wrong ?



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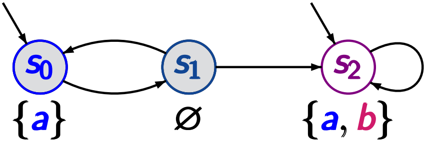

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$\pi \not\models \Diamond\Box a$ as $\Diamond\Box \mathrel{\widehat{=}}$ eventually forever

LTL-semantics of derived operators

for $\sigma = A_0\, A_1\, A_2\, \ldots \in \left(2^{AP}\right)^\omega$:

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$\sigma \models \Box\varphi$	iff	for all $j \geq 0$ we have: $A_j\, A_{j+1}\, A_{j+2}\, \ldots \models \varphi$

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$\sigma \models \Box\Diamond\varphi$	iff	there are infinitely many $j \geq 0$ s.t. $A_j\, A_{j+1}\, A_{j+2} \ldots \models \varphi$
$\sigma \models \Diamond\Box\varphi$	iff	for almost all $j \geq 0$ we have: $A_j\, A_{j+1}\, A_{j+2} \ldots \models \varphi$

LTL semantics over the states of a TS

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given: TS $\mathcal{T} = (S, Act, \rightarrow, S_0, AP, L)$
without terminal states

LTL formula φ over AP

interpretation of φ over infinite path fragments

$$\pi = s_0\, s_1\, s_2 \ldots \models \varphi \quad \text{iff} \quad trace(\pi) \models \varphi$$

interpretation of φ over states:

$$s \models \varphi \quad \text{iff} \quad trace(\pi) \models \varphi \text{ for all } \pi \in Paths(s)$$

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↑

satisfaction relation for LT properties

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$$
\begin{aligned}
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& \text{iff} \quad s \models Words(\varphi) \\
& \text{iff} \quad Traces(s) \subseteq Words(\varphi)
\end{aligned}
$$

Interpretation of LTL formulas over TS

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$$
\begin{array}{lll}
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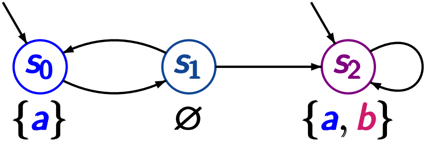
& \text{iff} & \mathcal{T} \models Words(\varphi)
\end{array}
$$

↑ satisfaction relation for LT properties

Which formulas hold for $\mathcal{T}$?



$AP = \{a, b\}$

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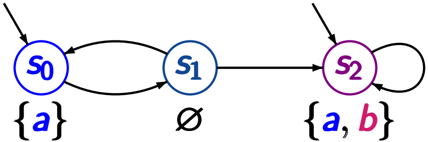

$AP = \{a, b\}$

$\mathcal{T} \models a$

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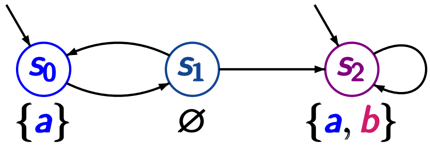

$AP = \{a, b\}$

$\mathcal{T} \models a$ as $s_0 \models a$ and $s_2 \models a$

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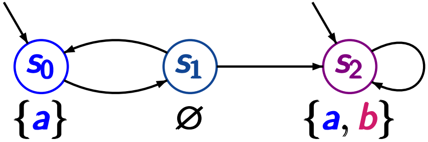
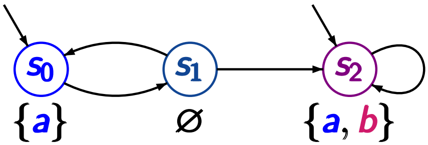


$AP = \{a, b\}$

$\mathcal{T} \models a$ as $s_0 \models a$ and $s_2 \models a$

$\mathcal{T} \models \Diamond\Box a$

Which formulas hold for $\mathcal{T}$?



$AP = \{a, b\}$

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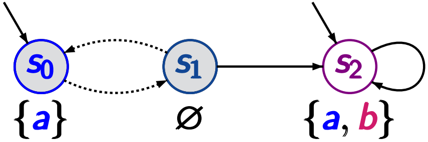

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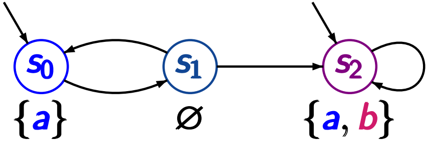

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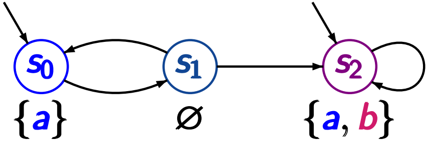

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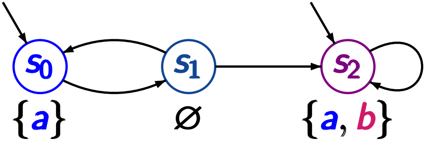

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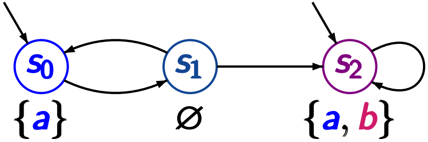

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For each path π we have: $\pi \models \varphi$ or $\pi \models \neg\varphi$

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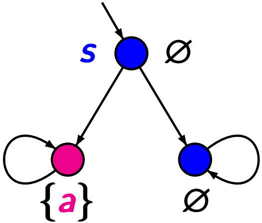

$s \not\models \Diamond a$ and $s \not\models \neg\Diamond a$

LTL-formulas for MUTEX protocols

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LTL formulas over $AP = \{wait_1, crit_1, wait_2, crit_2\}$

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$$\varphi_{sf} \;=\; \Box(wait_1 \rightarrow \Diamond crit_1) \;\wedge\; \Box(wait_2 \rightarrow \Diamond crit_2)$$

- set of all words $A_0\, A_1\, A_2 \ldots \in \left(2^{AP}\right)^{\omega}$ such that:

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Examples:

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all equivalences
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Self-duality of the next operator

$$\varphi_1 \equiv \varphi_2 \quad \text{iff} \quad \textit{Words}(\varphi_1) = \textit{Words}(\varphi_2)$$

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\text{iff} & A_0\, A_1\, A_2\, A_3 \ldots & \models \bigcirc\neg\varphi
\end{array}
$$

Correct or wrong?

$$\Diamond(\varphi \vee \psi) \equiv \Diamond\varphi \vee \Diamond\psi$$

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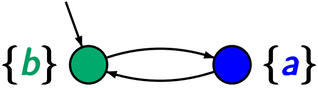

$\models \Diamond b \wedge \Diamond a$

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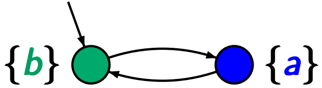

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similarly: $\Box(\varphi \wedge \psi) \equiv \Box\varphi \wedge \Box\psi$

$\Box(\varphi \vee \psi) \not\equiv \Box\varphi \vee \Box\psi$

Expansion laws

LTLSF3.1-28

Expansion law for U

until: $\varphi \, \mathsf{U} \, \psi \;\equiv\; \psi \;\vee\; (\varphi \wedge \bigcirc(\varphi \, \mathsf{U} \, \psi))$

Expansion laws for U and $\Diamond$

until: $\varphi \,\mathsf{U}\, \psi \;\equiv\; \psi \;\vee\; (\varphi \wedge \bigcirc(\varphi \,\mathsf{U}\, \psi))$

eventually: $\Diamond\psi \;\equiv\; \psi \;\vee\; \bigcirc\Diamond\psi$

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note:

$$\begin{aligned} \Diamond \psi &= \mathit{true} \, \mathsf{U} \, \psi \\ &\equiv \psi \vee (\mathit{true} \wedge \bigcirc(\underbrace{\mathit{true} \, \mathsf{U} \, \psi}_{= \Diamond \psi})) \\ &\equiv \psi \vee \bigcirc \Diamond \psi \end{aligned}$$

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always: $\Box\psi \equiv$ **?**

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$$\begin{aligned} \Box\psi &= \neg\Diamond\neg\psi \\ &\equiv \neg(\neg\psi \vee \bigcirc\Diamond\neg\psi) \longleftarrow \boxed{\text{expansion law for } \Diamond} \end{aligned}$$

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\end{aligned}$$

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$$
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&\equiv \psi \wedge \bigcirc \neg \Diamond \neg \psi \quad \longleftarrow \text{self duality of } \bigcirc
\end{aligned}
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&\equiv \psi \;\wedge\; \bigcirc\Box\psi \qquad \longleftarrow \boxed{\text{definition of } \Box}
\end{aligned}$$

Expansion laws are fixed point equations

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Expansion laws are fixed point equations

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eventually: $\Diamond\psi \equiv \psi \lor \bigcirc\Diamond\psi$

always: $\Box\psi \equiv \psi \land \bigcirc\Box\psi$

...don't yield a complete characterization, e.g.,

$$\mathit{false} \equiv a \land \bigcirc \mathit{false}$$
$$\Box a \equiv a \land \bigcirc \Box a$$

consider $\psi = a$

Expansion laws are fixed point equations

until: $\boxed{\varphi \mathsf{U} \psi} \equiv \psi \lor (\varphi \land \bigcirc \boxed{\varphi \mathsf{U} \psi})$

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$$\boxed{\begin{array}{lcl} \mathit{false} & \equiv & a \land \bigcirc \mathit{false} \\ \Box a & \equiv & a \land \bigcirc \Box a \end{array}}$$

although $\Box a \not\equiv \mathit{false}$

Expansion laws are fixed point equations

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least fixed point

eventually: $\Diamond\psi \equiv \psi \vee \bigcirc\Diamond\psi$

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... don't yield a complete characterization, e.g.,

$$false \equiv a \wedge \bigcirc false$$
$$\Box a \equiv a \wedge \bigcirc\Box a$$

although $\Box a \not\equiv false$

Expansion laws are fixed point equations

until: $\varphi \, \mathsf{U} \, \psi \equiv \psi \vee (\varphi \wedge \bigcirc(\varphi \, \mathsf{U} \, \psi))$

least fixed point

eventually: $\Diamond \psi \equiv \psi \vee \bigcirc \Diamond \psi$

least fixed point

always: $\Box \psi \equiv \psi \wedge \bigcirc \Box \psi$

greatest fixed point

...don't yield a complete characterization, e.g.,

$$false \equiv a \wedge \bigcirc false$$
$$\Box a \equiv a \wedge \bigcirc \Box a$$

although $\Box a \not\equiv false$

Expansion law for U

The LTL formula $\chi = \varphi \, \mathsf{U} \, \psi$ is the least solution of

$$\chi \equiv \psi \vee (\varphi \wedge \bigcirc \chi)$$

Expansion law for U

The LTL formula $\chi = \varphi \, \mathsf{U} \, \psi$ is the least solution of

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i.e., $\mathit{Words}(\varphi \, \mathsf{U} \, \psi)$ least LT-property E s.t.

$$E = \mathit{Words}(\psi) \cup \big\{ A_0 A_1 A_2 \ldots \in \mathit{Words}(\varphi) : A_1 A_2 \ldots \in E \big\}$$

Expansion law for U

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$$E = \mathit{Words}(\psi) \cup \{A_0 A_1 A_2 \ldots \in \mathit{Words}(\varphi) : A_1 A_2 \ldots \in E\}$$

It even holds that $\mathit{Words}(\varphi \,\mathbf{U}\, \psi)$ least LT-property E s.t.

(1) $\mathit{Words}(\psi) \subseteq E$

(2) $\{A_0 A_1 A_2 \ldots \in \mathit{Words}(\varphi) : A_1 A_2 \ldots \in E\} \subseteq E$

The weak until operator W

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$$\varphi \, \mathsf{W} \, \psi \quad \overset{\text{def}}{=} \quad (\varphi \, \mathsf{U} \, \psi) \ \vee \ \Box\varphi$$

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deriving "always" and "until" from "weak until":

$$\Box\varphi \quad \equiv \quad ?$$

The weak until operator W

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deriving "always" and "until" from "weak until":

$$\Box\varphi \quad \equiv \quad \varphi \, \mathsf{W} \, \mathit{false}$$

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deriving “always” and “until” from “weak until”:

$$\Box\varphi \equiv \varphi \,\mathsf{W}\, \mathit{false}$$

$$\varphi \,\mathsf{U}\, \psi \equiv \; ?$$

The weak until operator W

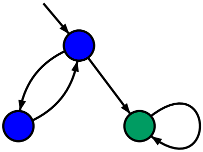
$$\varphi \,\mathsf{W}\, \psi \;\stackrel{\text{def}}{=}\; (\varphi \,\mathsf{U}\, \psi) \vee \Box\varphi$$

deriving "always" and "until" from "weak until":

$$\Box\varphi \equiv \varphi \,\mathsf{W}\, \mathit{false}$$

$$\varphi \,\mathsf{U}\, \psi \equiv (\varphi \,\mathsf{W}\, \psi) \wedge \Diamond\psi$$

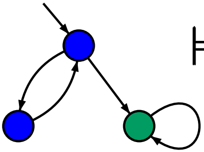
Does $\mathcal{T} \models a \,\mathsf{W}\, b$ hold?



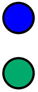
● $\widehat{=}$ $\{a\}$

● $\widehat{=}$ $\{b\}$

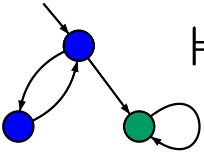
Does $\mathcal{T} \models a \,\mathsf{W}\, b$ hold?



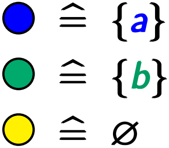
$\models a \,\mathsf{W}\, b$

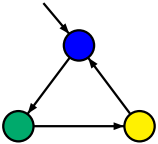


Does $\mathcal{T} \models a \, \mathsf{W} \, b$ hold?



$\models a \, \mathsf{W} \, b$





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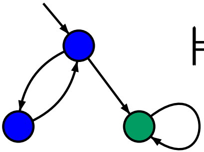
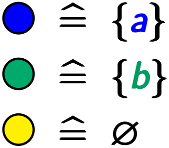
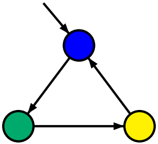


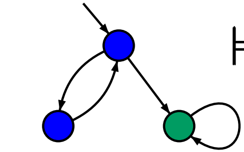
$\models a \,\mathsf{W}\, b$



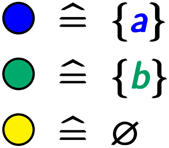


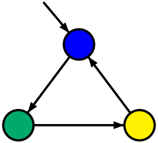
$\models a \,\mathsf{W}\, b$ (even $a \,\mathsf{U}\, b$)

Does $\mathcal{T} \models a \mathsf{W} b$ hold?

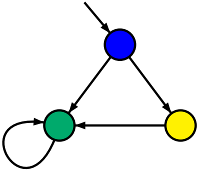


$\models a \mathsf{W} b$

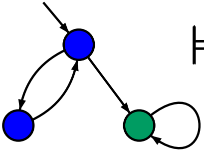




$\models a \mathsf{W} b$ (even $a \mathsf{U} b$)



Does $\mathcal{T} \models a \mathsf{W} b$ hold?

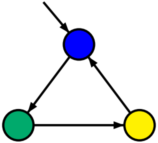


$\models a \mathsf{W} b$

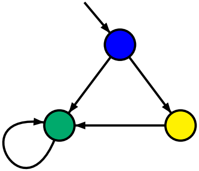
$\widehat{=}\ \{a\}$

$\widehat{=}\ \{b\}$

$\widehat{=}\ \varnothing$



$\models a \mathsf{W} b$ (even $a \mathsf{U} b$)



$\not\models a \mathsf{W} b$

Duality of U and W

$$\varphi \, \mathsf{W} \, \psi \;\stackrel{\text{def}}{=}\; (\varphi \, \mathsf{U} \, \psi) \vee \Box\varphi$$

goal: express $\neg(\varphi \, \mathsf{U} \, \psi)$ via **W**, and vice versa

Duality of U and W

$$\varphi \, \mathsf{W} \, \psi \overset{\text{def}}{=} (\varphi \, \mathsf{U} \, \psi) \vee \Box\varphi$$

$$\neg(\varphi \, \mathsf{U} \, \psi)$$

$$\equiv ((\varphi \wedge \neg\psi) \; \mathsf{U} \; (\neg\varphi \wedge \neg\psi)) \vee \Box(\varphi \wedge \neg\psi)$$

Duality of U and W

$$\varphi \, \mathsf{W} \, \psi \;\overset{\text{def}}{=}\; (\varphi \, \mathsf{U} \, \psi) \vee \Box\varphi$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \neg(\varphi \, \mathsf{U} \, \psi) \\ \equiv \; & ((\varphi \wedge \neg\psi) \; \mathsf{U} \; (\neg\varphi \wedge \neg\psi)) \vee \Box(\varphi \wedge \neg\psi) \\ \equiv \; & (\varphi \wedge \neg\psi) \, \mathsf{W} \, (\neg\varphi \wedge \neg\psi) \end{aligned}$$

Duality of U and W

$$\varphi \mathsf{W} \psi \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (\varphi \mathsf{U} \psi) \vee \Box\varphi$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \neg(\varphi \mathsf{U} \psi) \\ \equiv\ & ((\varphi \wedge \neg\psi) \mathsf{U} (\neg\varphi \wedge \neg\psi)) \vee \Box(\varphi \wedge \neg\psi) \\ \equiv\ & (\varphi \wedge \neg\psi) \mathsf{W} (\neg\varphi \wedge \neg\psi) \\ \equiv\ & (\neg\psi) \mathsf{W} (\neg\varphi \wedge \neg\psi) \end{aligned}$$

Duality of U and W

$$\varphi \, \mathsf{W} \, \psi \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (\varphi \, \mathsf{U} \, \psi) \vee \Box\varphi$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \neg(\varphi \, \mathsf{U} \, \psi) \\
\equiv \; & ((\varphi \wedge \neg\psi) \; \mathsf{U} \; (\neg\varphi \wedge \neg\psi)) \vee \Box(\varphi \wedge \neg\psi) \\
\equiv \; & (\varphi \wedge \neg\psi) \, \mathsf{W} \, (\neg\varphi \wedge \neg\psi) \\
\equiv \; & (\neg\psi) \, \mathsf{W} \, (\neg\varphi \wedge \neg\psi)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\neg(\varphi \, \mathsf{U} \, \psi) \equiv (\neg\psi) \, \mathsf{W} \, (\neg\varphi \wedge \neg\psi)$$

$$\neg(\varphi \, \mathsf{W} \, \psi) \equiv \; ?$$

Duality of U and W

$$\varphi \, \mathsf{W} \, \psi \ \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \ (\varphi \, \mathsf{U} \, \psi) \ \vee \ \Box\varphi$$

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\end{aligned}$$

$$\neg(\varphi \, \mathsf{U} \, \psi) \ \equiv \ (\neg\psi) \, \mathsf{W} \, (\neg\varphi \wedge \neg\psi)$$

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Expansion laws for U and W

Expansion laws for U and W

$$\varphi \, \mathsf{U} \, \psi \quad \equiv \quad \psi \vee (\varphi \wedge \bigcirc(\varphi \, \mathsf{U} \, \psi))$$

$$\varphi \, \mathsf{W} \, \psi \quad \equiv \quad ?$$

Expansion laws for U and W

$$\varphi \ \mathsf{U} \ \psi \quad \equiv \quad \psi \ \vee \ (\varphi \wedge \bigcirc(\varphi \ \mathsf{U} \ \psi))$$

$$\varphi \ \mathsf{W} \ \psi \quad \equiv \quad \psi \ \vee \ (\varphi \wedge \bigcirc(\varphi \ \mathsf{W} \ \psi))$$

Expansion laws for U and W

$$\varphi \ \mathsf{U} \ \psi \quad \equiv \quad \psi \ \vee \ (\varphi \wedge \bigcirc(\varphi \, \mathsf{U} \, \psi))$$

smallest solution

$$\varphi \ \mathsf{W} \ \psi \quad \equiv \quad \psi \ \vee \ (\varphi \wedge \bigcirc(\varphi \, \mathsf{W} \, \psi))$$

Expansion laws for U and W

$\varphi \, \mathsf{U} \, \psi \quad \equiv \quad \psi \lor (\varphi \land \bigcirc(\varphi \, \mathsf{U} \, \psi))$		smallest solution
$\varphi \, \mathsf{W} \, \psi \quad \equiv \quad \psi \lor (\varphi \land \bigcirc(\varphi \, \mathsf{W} \, \psi))$		largest solution

$\varphi \, \mathsf{U} \, \psi \equiv \psi \vee (\varphi \wedge \bigcirc(\varphi \, \mathsf{U} \, \psi))$		smallest solution
$\varphi \, \mathsf{W} \, \psi \equiv \psi \vee (\varphi \wedge \bigcirc(\varphi \, \mathsf{W} \, \psi))$		largest solution

Words$(\varphi \, \mathsf{U} \, \psi)$ smallest LT-property ***E*** s.t.

Expansion laws for U and W

$\varphi \,\mathsf{U}\, \psi$	$\equiv$	$\psi \vee (\varphi \wedge \bigcirc(\varphi \,\mathsf{U}\, \psi))$	smallest solution
$\varphi \,\mathsf{W}\, \psi$	$\equiv$	$\psi \vee (\varphi \wedge \bigcirc(\varphi \,\mathsf{W}\, \psi))$	largest solution

$Words(\varphi \,\mathsf{U}\, \psi)$ smallest LT-property E s.t.

(1) $Words(\psi) \subseteq E$

(2) $\{A_0 A_1 A_2 \ldots \in Words(\varphi) : A_1 A_2 \ldots \in E\} \subseteq E$

Expansion laws for U and W

$\varphi \, \mathsf{U} \, \psi \quad \equiv \quad \psi \vee (\varphi \wedge \bigcirc(\varphi \, \mathsf{U} \, \psi))$	smallest solution
$\varphi \, \mathsf{W} \, \psi \quad \equiv \quad \psi \vee (\varphi \wedge \bigcirc(\varphi \, \mathsf{W} \, \psi))$	largest solution

$Words(\varphi \, \mathsf{U} \, \psi)$ smallest LT-property E s.t.

(1) $Words(\psi) \subseteq E$

(2) $\{A_0 A_1 A_2 \ldots \in Words(\varphi) : A_1 A_2 \ldots \in E\} \subseteq E$

$\Updownarrow$

$$Words(\psi) \cup \{A_0 A_1 A_2 \ldots \in Words(\varphi) : A_1 A_2 \ldots \in E\} \subseteq E$$

Expansion laws for U and W

$\varphi \,\mathsf{U}\, \psi$	$\equiv$	$\psi \vee (\varphi \wedge \bigcirc(\varphi \,\mathsf{U}\, \psi))$	smallest solution
$\varphi \,\mathsf{W}\, \psi$	$\equiv$	$\psi \vee (\varphi \wedge \bigcirc(\varphi \,\mathsf{W}\, \psi))$	largest solution

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Expansion laws for U and W

$\varphi \,\mathsf{U}\, \psi$	$\equiv$	$\psi \vee (\varphi \wedge \bigcirc(\varphi \,\mathsf{U}\, \psi))$	smallest solution
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$Words(\varphi \,\mathsf{U}\, \psi)$ smallest LT-property E s.t.

$$Words(\psi) \cup \{A_0A_1A_2\ldots \in Words(\varphi) : A_1A_2\ldots \in E\} \subseteq E$$

$Words(\varphi \,\mathsf{W}\, \psi)$ largest LT-property E s.t.

Expansion laws for U and W

$\varphi \, \mathsf{U} \, \psi$	$\equiv$	$\psi \vee (\varphi \wedge \bigcirc(\varphi \, \mathsf{U} \, \psi))$	smallest solution
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Expansion laws for U and W

$\varphi \,\mathsf{U}\, \psi \equiv \psi \vee (\varphi \wedge \bigcirc(\varphi \,\mathsf{U}\, \psi))$	smallest solution
$\varphi \,\mathsf{W}\, \psi \equiv \psi \vee (\varphi \wedge \bigcirc(\varphi \,\mathsf{W}\, \psi))$	largest solution

$Words(\varphi \,\mathsf{U}\, \psi)$ smallest LT-property E s.t.

$$Words(\psi) \cup \{A_0A_1A_2\ldots \in Words(\varphi) : A_1A_2\ldots \in E\} \subseteq E$$

$Words(\varphi \,\mathsf{W}\, \psi)$ largest LT-property E s.t.

$$E \subseteq Words(\psi) \cup \{A_0A_1A_2\ldots \in Words(\varphi) : A_1A_2\ldots \in E\}$$

Expansion laws for U and W

$$\varphi \,\mathsf{U}\, \psi \quad \equiv \quad \psi \;\vee\; (\varphi \wedge \bigcirc(\varphi \,\mathsf{U}\, \psi))$$

smallest solution

$$\varphi \,\mathsf{W}\, \psi \quad \equiv \quad \psi \;\vee\; (\varphi \wedge \bigcirc(\varphi \,\mathsf{W}\, \psi))$$

largest solution

Expansion laws for U, W, $\Diamond$, and $\Box$

$$\varphi \, \mathsf{U} \, \psi \equiv \psi \vee (\varphi \wedge \bigcirc(\varphi \, \mathsf{U} \, \psi))$$

smallest solution

$$\Diamond \psi \equiv \psi \vee \bigcirc \Diamond \psi$$

smallest solution

$$\varphi \, \mathsf{W} \, \psi \equiv \psi \vee (\varphi \wedge \bigcirc(\varphi \, \mathsf{W} \, \psi))$$

largest solution

$$\Box \varphi \equiv \varphi \wedge \bigcirc \Box \varphi$$

largest solution

---

remind: $\Diamond \psi = \mathit{true} \, \mathsf{U} \, \psi$, $\Box \varphi \equiv \varphi \, \mathsf{W} \, \mathit{false}$

Positive normal form (PNF)

Positive normal form (PNF)

- negation only on the level of literals
- uses for each operator its dual

PNF for propositional logic

- negation only on the level of literals
- uses for each operator its dual

syntax of propositional formulas in PNF:

$$\varphi \ ::= \ \mathit{true} \mid \mathit{false} \mid a \mid \neg a \mid \varphi_1 \wedge \varphi_2 \mid \varphi_1 \vee \varphi_2$$

PNF for propositional logic

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syntax of propositional formulas in PNF:

$$\varphi \ ::= \ \mathit{true} \mid \mathit{false} \mid a \mid \neg a \mid \varphi_1 \wedge \varphi_2 \mid \varphi_1 \vee \varphi_2$$

$\neg \mathit{true} \ \equiv \ \mathit{false}$	duality of the constant truth values
$\neg(\varphi_1 \wedge \varphi_2) \ \equiv \ \neg\varphi_1 \vee \neg\varphi_2$	duality of $\vee$ and $\wedge$ (de Morgan's law)

LTL in positive normal form (PNF)

- negation only on the level of literals
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using duality of constants and duality of $\vee$ and $\wedge$

LTL in positive normal form (PNF)

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$$\varphi \;::=\; \mathit{true} \mid \mathit{false} \mid a \mid \neg a \mid \varphi_1 \wedge \varphi_2 \mid \varphi_1 \vee \varphi_2 \mid$$

$$\bigcirc\varphi$$ + dual operator for $\bigcirc$

using duality of constants and duality of $\vee$ and $\wedge$

LTL in positive normal form (PNF)

- negation only on the level of literals
- uses for each operator its dual

$$\varphi \;::=\; \mathit{true} \mid \mathit{false} \mid a \mid \neg a \mid \varphi_1 \wedge \varphi_2 \mid \varphi_1 \vee \varphi_2 \mid$$

$$\bigcirc\varphi \leftarrow$$ no new operator needed for $\neg\bigcirc$

using duality of constants and duality of $\vee$ and $\wedge$

$\neg\bigcirc\varphi \equiv \bigcirc\neg\varphi$ self-duality of the next operator

LTL in positive normal form (PNF)

- negation only on the level of literals
- uses for each operator its dual

$$\varphi \ ::= \ \mathit{true} \mid \mathit{false} \mid a \mid \neg a \mid \varphi_1 \wedge \varphi_2 \mid \varphi_1 \vee \varphi_2 \mid \bigcirc\varphi \mid \varphi_1 \, \mathsf{U} \, \varphi_2 \ + \text{dual operator for } \mathsf{U}$$

using duality of constants and duality of $\vee$ and $\wedge$

$\neg \bigcirc \varphi \equiv \bigcirc \neg \varphi$ self-duality of the next operator

LTL in positive normal form (PNF)

- negation only on the level of literals
- uses for each operator its dual

$$\varphi \ ::= \ true \mid false \mid a \mid \neg a \mid \varphi_1 \wedge \varphi_2 \mid \varphi_1 \vee \varphi_2 \mid \bigcirc \varphi \mid \varphi_1 \, \mathsf{U} \, \varphi_2 \mid \varphi_1 \, \mathsf{W} \, \varphi_2$$

using duality of constants and duality of $\vee$ and $\wedge$

$\neg \bigcirc \varphi \equiv \bigcirc \neg \varphi$ self-duality of the next operator

$\neg(\varphi_1 \, \mathsf{U} \, \varphi_2) \equiv (\neg \varphi_2) \, \mathsf{W} (\neg \varphi_1 \wedge \neg \varphi_2)$

duality of **U** and **W**

Derivation of $\Diamond$ and $\Box$ in LTL-PNF

$$\varphi \quad ::= \quad \mathit{true} \mid \mathit{false} \mid a \mid \neg a \mid \varphi_1 \wedge \varphi_2 \mid \varphi_1 \vee \varphi_2 \mid \bigcirc\varphi \mid \varphi_1 \,\mathsf{U}\, \varphi_2 \mid \varphi_1 \,\mathsf{W}\, \varphi_2$$

Derivation of $\Diamond$ and $\Box$ in LTL-PNF

$$\varphi \;::=\; \mathit{true} \mid \mathit{false} \mid a \mid \neg a \mid \varphi_1 \wedge \varphi_2 \mid \varphi_1 \vee \varphi_2 \mid \bigcirc\varphi \mid \varphi_1 \,\mathsf{U}\, \varphi_2 \mid \varphi_1 \,\mathsf{W}\, \varphi_2 \mid \Diamond\varphi \mid \Box\varphi$$

$\Diamond$ and $\Box$ can (still) be derived:

$$\Diamond\varphi \;\overset{\text{def}}{=}\; \mathit{true}\,\mathsf{U}\,\varphi$$

$$\Box\varphi \;\overset{\text{def}}{=}\; \varphi\,\mathsf{W}\,\mathit{false}$$

Universality of LTL-PNF

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Each LTL formula can be transformed into an equivalent LTL formula in **PNF**

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LTL formula $\varphi \rightsquigarrow$ LTL formula in PNF φ'
by successive application of the following rules:

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LTL formula $\varphi \rightsquigarrow$ LTL formula in PNF φ'
by successive application of the following rules:

$$
\begin{array}{lcl}
\neg \mathit{true} & \rightsquigarrow & \mathit{false} \\
\neg\neg\varphi & \rightsquigarrow & \varphi \\
\neg(\varphi_1 \wedge \varphi_2) & \rightsquigarrow & \neg\varphi_1 \vee \neg\varphi_2 \\
\neg \bigcirc \varphi & \rightsquigarrow & \bigcirc\neg\varphi \\
\neg(\varphi_1 \,\mathsf{U}\, \varphi_2) & \rightsquigarrow & (\neg\varphi_2)\,\mathsf{W}(\neg\varphi_1 \wedge \neg\varphi_2)
\end{array}
$$

Each LTL formula can be transformed into an equivalent LTL formula in **PNF**

LTL formula $\varphi \rightsquigarrow$ LTL formula in PNF φ'
by successive application of the following rules:

$$
\begin{array}{lcl}
\neg \mathit{true} & \rightsquigarrow & \mathit{false} \\
\neg\neg\varphi & \rightsquigarrow & \varphi \\
\neg(\varphi_1 \wedge \varphi_2) & \rightsquigarrow & \neg\varphi_1 \vee \neg\varphi_2 \\
\neg \bigcirc \varphi & \rightsquigarrow & \bigcirc\neg\varphi \\
\neg(\varphi_1 \, \mathsf{U} \, \varphi_2) & \rightsquigarrow & (\neg\varphi_2) \, \mathsf{W} (\neg\varphi_1 \wedge \neg\varphi_2)
\end{array}
$$

exponential-blow up is possible

Example: LTL $\rightsquigarrow$ LTL-PNF

$$\neg \textit{true} \rightsquigarrow \textit{false}$$

$$\neg\neg\varphi \rightsquigarrow \varphi$$

$$\neg(\varphi_1 \wedge \varphi_2) \rightsquigarrow \neg\varphi_1 \vee \neg\varphi_2$$

$$\neg \bigcirc \varphi \rightsquigarrow \bigcirc\neg\varphi$$

$$\neg(\varphi_1 \,\mathbf{U}\, \varphi_2) \rightsquigarrow (\neg\varphi_2)\,\mathbf{W}(\neg\varphi_1 \wedge \neg\varphi_2)$$

Example: LTL $\rightsquigarrow$ LTL-PNF

$$
\begin{array}{lll}
\neg \textit{true} & \rightsquigarrow & \textit{false} \quad + \text{ analogue rule for } \neg \textit{false} \\
\neg\neg\varphi & \rightsquigarrow & \varphi \\
\neg(\varphi_1 \wedge \varphi_2) & \rightsquigarrow & \neg\varphi_1 \vee \neg\varphi_2 \quad + \text{ analogue rule for } \neg\vee \\
\neg \bigcirc \varphi & \rightsquigarrow & \bigcirc\neg\varphi \\
\neg(\varphi_1 \,\mathsf{U}\, \varphi_2) & \rightsquigarrow & (\neg\varphi_2)\,\mathsf{W}(\neg\varphi_1 \wedge \neg\varphi_2)
\end{array}
$$

Example: LTL $\rightsquigarrow$ LTL-PNF

$\neg \mathit{true}$	$\rightsquigarrow$	false	+ analogue rule for $\neg \mathit{false}$
$\neg\neg\varphi$	$\rightsquigarrow$	φ	
$\neg(\varphi_1 \wedge \varphi_2)$	$\rightsquigarrow$	$\neg\varphi_1 \vee \neg\varphi_2$	+ analogue rule for $\neg\vee$
$\neg \bigcirc \varphi$	$\rightsquigarrow$	$\bigcirc\neg\varphi$	
$\neg(\varphi_1 \,\mathsf{U}\, \varphi_2)$	$\rightsquigarrow$	$(\neg\varphi_2) \,\mathsf{W}\, (\neg\varphi_1 \wedge \neg\varphi_2)$	
$\neg\Diamond\varphi$	$\rightsquigarrow$	$\Box\neg\varphi$	$\neg\Box\varphi \rightsquigarrow \Diamond\neg\varphi$

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$\neg\neg\varphi$	$\rightsquigarrow$	φ	
$\neg(\varphi_1 \wedge \varphi_2)$	$\rightsquigarrow$	$\neg\varphi_1 \vee \neg\varphi_2$	+ analogue rule for $\neg\vee$
$\neg \bigcirc \varphi$	$\rightsquigarrow$	$\bigcirc\neg\varphi$	
$\neg(\varphi_1 \mathsf{U} \varphi_2)$	$\rightsquigarrow$	$(\neg\varphi_2) \mathsf{W} (\neg\varphi_1 \wedge \neg\varphi_2)$	
$\neg\Diamond\varphi$	$\rightsquigarrow$	$\Box\neg\varphi$	$\neg\Box\varphi \rightsquigarrow \Diamond\neg\varphi$

$$\neg\Box((a \,\mathsf{U}\, b) \vee \bigcirc c)$$

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$\neg\Diamond\varphi$	$\rightsquigarrow$	$\Box\neg\varphi$	$\neg\Box\varphi \rightsquigarrow \Diamond\neg\varphi$

$$\neg\Box((a \mathsf{U} b) \vee \bigcirc c)$$

$$\equiv \Diamond\neg((a \mathsf{U} b) \vee \bigcirc c)$$

$\longleftarrow$ duality of $\Diamond$ and $\Box$

$$
\begin{array}{lll}
\neg \mathit{true} & \rightsquigarrow & \mathit{false} \quad + \text{ analogue rule for } \neg \mathit{false} \\
\neg\neg\varphi & \rightsquigarrow & \varphi \\
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\neg \bigcirc \varphi & \rightsquigarrow & \bigcirc\neg\varphi \\
\neg(\varphi_1 \mathsf{U} \varphi_2) & \rightsquigarrow & (\neg\varphi_2) \mathsf{W} (\neg\varphi_1 \wedge \neg\varphi_2) \\
\neg\Diamond\varphi & \rightsquigarrow & \Box\neg\varphi \qquad \neg\Box\varphi \rightsquigarrow \Diamond\neg\varphi
\end{array}
$$

$$\neg\Box((a \,\mathsf{U}\, b) \vee \bigcirc c)$$

$$\equiv \Diamond\neg((a \,\mathsf{U}\, b) \vee \bigcirc c) \qquad \longleftarrow \boxed{\text{duality of } \Diamond \text{ and } \Box}$$

$$\equiv \Diamond(\neg(a \,\mathsf{U}\, b) \wedge \neg\bigcirc c) \qquad \longleftarrow \boxed{\text{duality of } \wedge \text{ and } \vee}$$

Example: LTL $\rightsquigarrow$ LTL-PNF

$\neg \mathit{true}$	$\rightsquigarrow$	false	+ analogue rule for $\neg \mathit{false}$
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$\neg \bigcirc \varphi$	$\rightsquigarrow$	$\bigcirc\neg\varphi$	
$\neg(\varphi_1 \mathsf{U} \varphi_2)$	$\rightsquigarrow$	$(\neg\varphi_2)\,\mathsf{W}(\neg\varphi_1 \wedge \neg\varphi_2)$	
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$$\equiv \Diamond(\neg(a \,\mathsf{U}\, b) \wedge \neg\bigcirc c) \qquad \longleftarrow \text{duality of } \wedge \text{ and } \vee$$

$$\equiv \Diamond(\neg(a \,\mathsf{U}\, b) \wedge \bigcirc\neg c) \qquad \longleftarrow \text{self-duality of } \bigcirc$$

Example: LTL $\rightsquigarrow$ LTL-PNF

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$\neg \bigcirc \varphi$	$\rightsquigarrow$	$\bigcirc\neg\varphi$	
$\neg(\varphi_1 \mathsf{U} \varphi_2)$	$\rightsquigarrow$	$(\neg\varphi_2) \mathsf{W} (\neg\varphi_1 \wedge \neg\varphi_2)$	
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$$\equiv \Diamond(\neg(a \mathsf{U} b) \wedge \neg\bigcirc c) \quad \longleftarrow \text{duality of } \wedge \text{ and } \vee$$

$$\equiv \Diamond((\neg b) \mathsf{W} (\neg a \wedge \neg b) \wedge \bigcirc\neg c) \quad \longleftarrow \text{duality of } \mathsf{U} \text{ and } \mathsf{W}$$

Example: LTL $\rightsquigarrow$ LTL-PNF

$\neg\mathit{true}$	$\rightsquigarrow$	false	+ analogue rule for $\neg\mathit{false}$
$\neg\neg\varphi$	$\rightsquigarrow$	φ	
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Fairness in LTL

LTLSF3.1-38

Recall: action-based fairness

Recall: action-based fairness

fairness assumption for TS $\mathcal{T} = (S, Act, \rightarrow, S_0, AP, L)$:

$$\mathcal{F} = (\mathcal{F}_{ucond}, \mathcal{F}_{strong}, \mathcal{F}_{weak})$$

where $\mathcal{F}_{ucond}$, $\mathcal{F}_{strong}$, $\mathcal{F}_{weak} \subseteq 2^{Act}$

$\mathcal{F}_{ucond}$	unconditional fairness assumption
$\mathcal{F}_{strong}$	strong fairness assumption
$\mathcal{F}_{weak}$	weak fairness assumption

Recall: action-based fairness

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execution $s_0 \xrightarrow{\alpha_1} s_1 \xrightarrow{\alpha_2} s_2 \xrightarrow{\alpha_3} \ldots$ $\mathcal{F}$-fair if

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- for all $A \in \mathcal{F}_{ucond}$: $\overset{\infty}{\exists} i \geq 1. \alpha_i \in A$

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- for all $A \in \mathcal{F}_{ucond}$: $\overset{\infty}{\exists} i \geq 1. \alpha_i \in A$
- for all $A \in \mathcal{F}_{strong}$:

$$\overset{\infty}{\exists} i \geq 1. A \cap Act(s_i) \neq \varnothing \implies \overset{\infty}{\exists} i \geq 1. \alpha_i \in A$$

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- for all $A \in \mathcal{F}_{weak}$:

  $$\overset{\infty}{\forall} i \geq 1.\, A \cap Act(s_i) \neq \varnothing \implies \overset{\infty}{\exists} i \geq 1.\, \alpha_i \in A$$

Recall: action-based fairness

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where $\mathcal{F}_{ucond}$, $\mathcal{F}_{strong}$, $\mathcal{F}_{weak} \subseteq 2^{Act}$

satisfaction relation for LT-properties under fairness:

$\mathcal{T} \models_{\mathcal{F}} E$ iff for all $\mathcal{F}$-fair paths π of $\mathcal{T}$: $trace(\pi) \in E$

Process fairness is LTL-definable

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$$\varphi \ ::= \ \mathit{true} \mid a \mid \varphi_1 \wedge \varphi_2 \mid \neg\varphi \mid \bigcirc \varphi \mid \varphi_1 \,\mathsf{U}\, \varphi_2$$

eventually	$\Diamond\varphi$	$\overset{\text{def}}{=}$	$\mathit{true}\,\mathsf{U}\,\varphi$
always	$\Box\varphi$	$\overset{\text{def}}{=}$	$\neg\Diamond\neg\varphi$
infinitely often		$\Box\Diamond\varphi$	
eventually forever		$\Diamond\Box\varphi$	

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always $\Box\varphi \overset{\text{def}}{=} \neg\Diamond\neg\varphi$

infinitely often $\Box\Diamond\varphi$

eventually forever $\Diamond\Box\varphi$

e.g., unconditional fairness $\Box\Diamond \mathit{crit}_i$

strong fairness $\Box\Diamond \mathit{wait}_i \rightarrow \Box\Diamond \mathit{crit}_i$

Process fairness is LTL-definable

$$\varphi ::= true \mid a \mid \varphi_1 \wedge \varphi_2 \mid \neg\varphi \mid \bigcirc \varphi \mid \varphi_1 \mathsf{U} \varphi_2$$

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LTL fairness assumptions

LTL fairness assumptions

. . . are conjunctions of LTL formulas of the form:

- unconditional fairness $\Box\Diamond\phi$
- strong fairness $\Box\Diamond\phi_1 \rightarrow \Box\Diamond\phi_2$
- weak fairness $\Diamond\Box\phi_1 \rightarrow \Box\Diamond\phi_2$

where ϕ_1, ϕ_2, ϕ are propositional formulas

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If ***fair*** is a LTL fairness assumption, $\boldsymbol{s}$ a state in a TS, and φ an LTL formula then

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If *fair* is a LTL fairness assumption, s a state in a TS, and φ an LTL formula then

$s \models_{fair} \varphi$ iff for all $\pi \in Paths(s)$:
if $\pi \models fair$ then $\pi \models \varphi$

LTL fairness assumptions

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If *fair* is a LTL fairness assumption, s a state in a TS, and φ an LTL formula then

$$s \models_{fair} \varphi \quad \text{iff} \quad \text{for all } \pi \in Paths(s): \text{ if } \pi \models fair \text{ then } \pi \models \varphi$$

$$\text{iff} \quad s \models fair \rightarrow \varphi$$

Randomized arbiter for MUTEX

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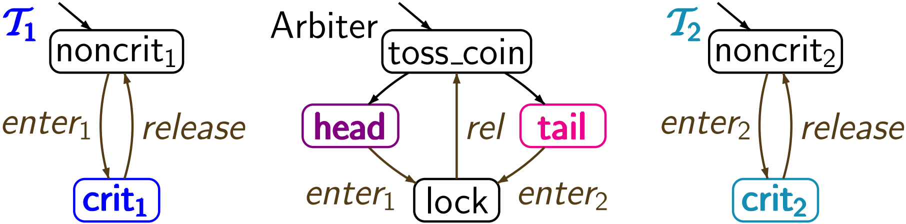
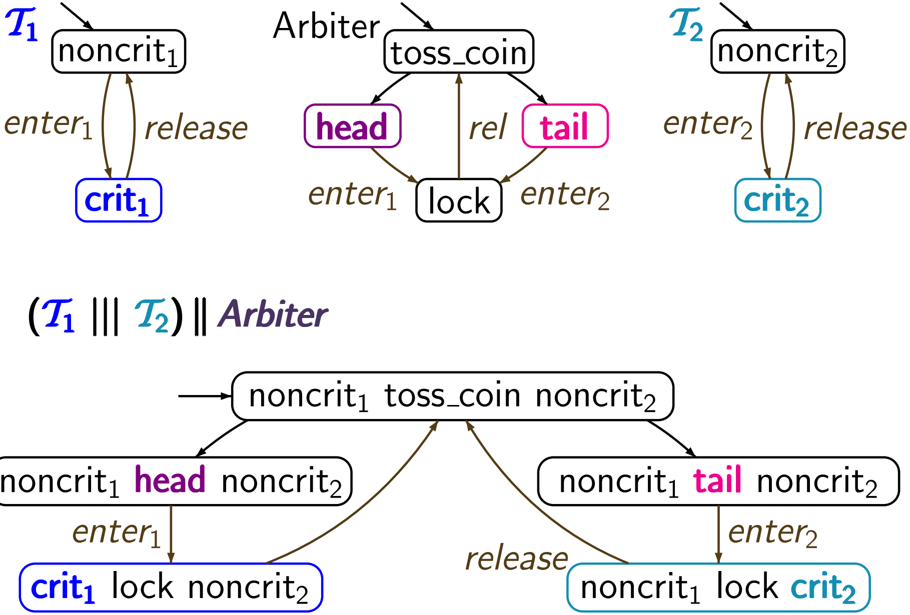
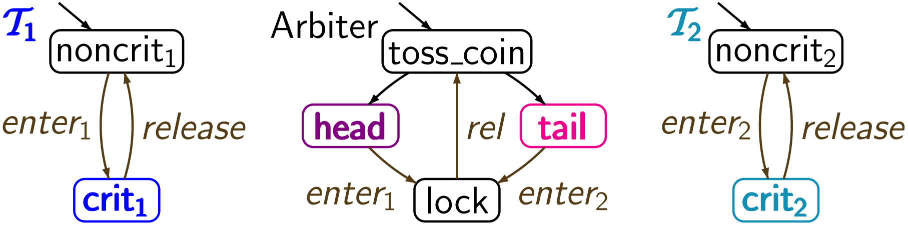


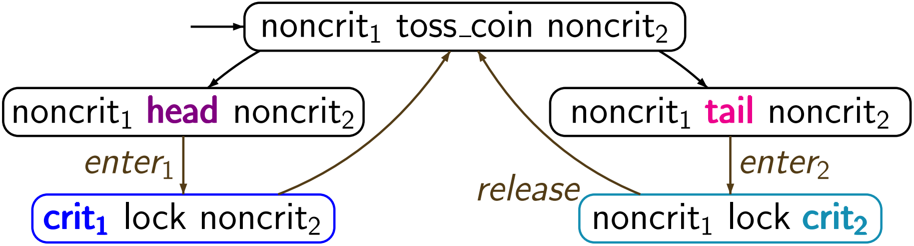
Randomized arbiter for MUTEX



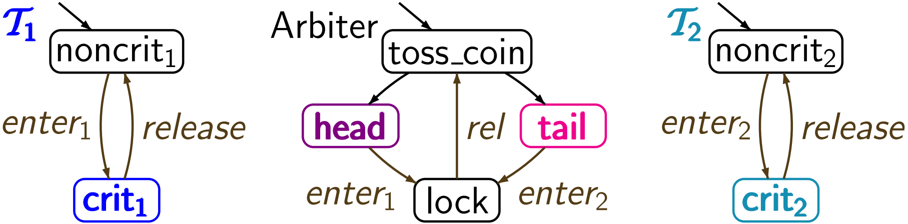
Randomized arbiter for MUTEX



$$(\mathcal{T}_1 \;|||\; \mathcal{T}_2) \,\|\, \textit{Arbiter} \not\models \Box\Diamond crit_1 \wedge \Box\Diamond crit_2$$



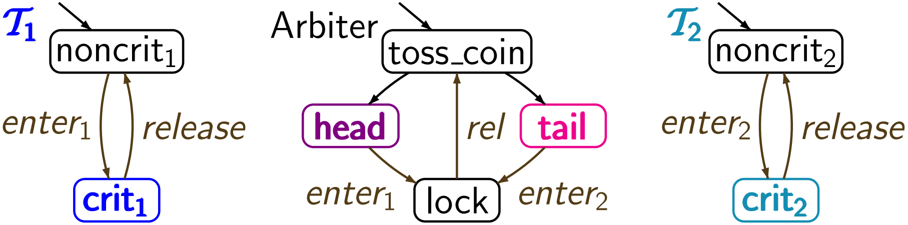
Randomized arbiter for MUTEX



unconditional LTL-fairness:

$$fair \; = \; \Box\Diamond \mathbf{head} \; \wedge \; \Box\Diamond \mathbf{tail}$$

Randomized arbiter for MUTEX

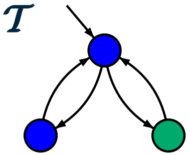


unconditional LTL-fairness:

$$fair = \Box\Diamond head \wedge \Box\Diamond tail$$

$$(\mathcal{T}_1 \,|||\, \mathcal{T}_2) \,\|\, Arbiter \models_{fair} \Box\Diamond crit_1 \wedge \Box\Diamond crit_2$$

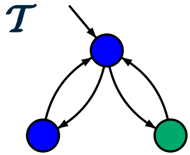
Correct or wrong?



LTL fairness assumption
$fair = \Diamond\Box a \rightarrow \Box\Diamond b$

● $\widehat{=}\{a\}$ ● $\widehat{=}\{b\}$

Correct or wrong?



LTL fairness assumption

$fair = \Diamond\Box a \to \Box\Diamond b$

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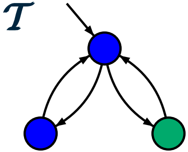
$\mathcal{T} \models_{fair} \bigcirc b$ **?**



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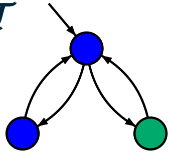
$\mathcal{T} \not\models_{fair} \bigcirc b$ as ●→●→●→●→●→●→ ... is fair

Correct or wrong?

$\mathcal{T}$



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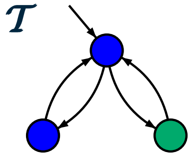
$\mathcal{T} \models_{fair} a \,\mathsf{U}\, b$ **?**

Correct or wrong?



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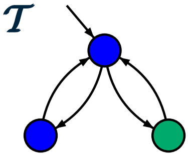

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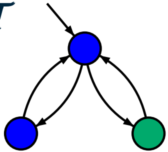
$\mathcal{T} \models_{fair} a \, \mathsf{U} \, b$ √

$\mathcal{T} \models_{fair} a \, \mathsf{U} \, \Box(b \leftrightarrow \bigcirc a)$?

Correct or wrong?

$\mathcal{T}$



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$\mathcal{T} \models_{fair} a \,\mathsf{U}\, b$ $\surd$

$\mathcal{T} \not\models_{fair} a \,\mathsf{U}\, \Box(b \leftrightarrow \bigcirc a)$

as ● → ● → ● → ● → ● → ● → … is fair

LTL-fairness assumptions

- can be necessary to prove liveness properties, e.g., mutual exclusion with arbiter/semaphore

$$\mathcal{T}_{sem} \not\models \Box\Diamond crit_1 \wedge \Box\Diamond crit_2$$

$$\mathcal{T}_{sem} \models_{fair} \Box\Diamond crit_1 \wedge \Box\Diamond crit_2$$

for appropriate fairness condition

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for appropriate fairness condition, e.g.,

$$fair = \bigwedge_{i=1,2} \big((\Box\Diamond wait_i \rightarrow \Box\Diamond crit_i) \wedge (\Diamond\Box noncrit_i \rightarrow \Box\Diamond wait_i)\big)$$

- can be necessary to prove liveness properties, e.g., mutual exclusion with arbiter/semaphore

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for appropriate fairness condition

- can be verifiable system properties

e.g., Peterson algorithm guarantees strong fairness

$$\mathcal{T}_{Pet} \models \Box\Diamond wait_1 \rightarrow \Box\Diamond crit_1$$

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  for appropriate fairness condition

- can be verifiable system properties, e.g.,

$$\mathcal{T}_{Pet} \models \Box\Diamond wait_1 \rightarrow \Box\Diamond crit_1$$

- are irrelevant for verifying safety properties

$$\mathcal{T} \models \varphi_{safe} \quad \text{iff} \quad \mathcal{T} \models_{fair} \varphi_{safe}$$

if *fair* is realizable

Each strong **LTL** fairness assumption

$$fair \;=\; \Box\Diamond a \rightarrow \Box\Diamond b$$

is realizable for each TS over $AP = \{a, b, \ldots\}$.

Correct or wrong?

Each strong **LTL** fairness assumption

$$fair \;=\; \Box\Diamond a \rightarrow \Box\Diamond b$$

is realizable for each TS over $AP = \{a, b, \ldots\}$.

recall: a fairness condition is called realizable if for each reachable state s there exists a fair path starting in s

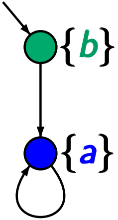
Correct or wrong?

Each strong **LTL** fairness assumption

$$fair = \Box\Diamond a \rightarrow \Box\Diamond b$$

is realizable for each TS over $AP = \{a, b, \ldots\}$.

wrong



$fair = \Box\Diamond a \rightarrow \Box\Diamond b$

is <u>not</u> realizable

Action-based fairness $\rightsquigarrow$ LTL-fairness

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idea: use new atomic propositions ***enabled*(*A*)** and ***taken*(*A*)** and extend the labeling function:

$$enabled(A) \in L(s) \quad \text{iff} \quad s \xrightarrow{\alpha} \ldots \text{ for some } \alpha \in A$$

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- unconditional *A*-fairness: $\Box\Diamond taken(A)$
- strong *A*-fairness: $\Box\Diamond enabled(A) \rightarrow \Box\Diamond taken(A)$
- weak *A*-fairness: $\Diamond\Box enabled(A) \rightarrow \Box\Diamond taken(A)$

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problem: each state s can have several incoming transitions

$$t \xrightarrow{\alpha} s, \quad u \xrightarrow{\beta} s, \; \ldots$$

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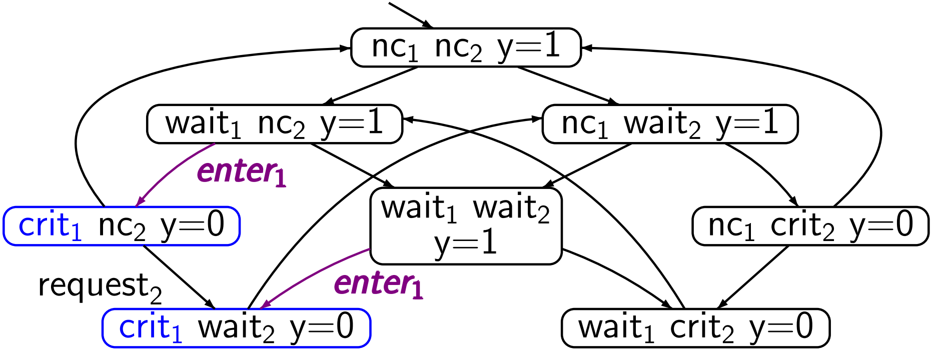
alternative 1: ad-hoc choice of "*taken*-predicate"

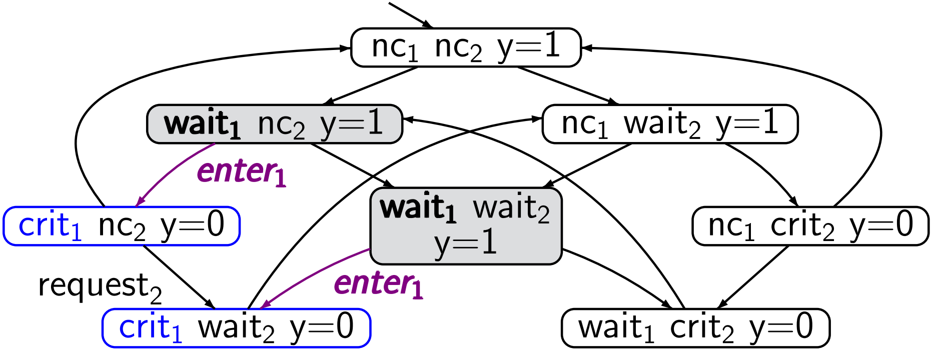
alternative 2: modify the given transition system by adding an action component to the states

Ad-hoc: action fairness ⇝ LTL-fairness



TS for mutual exclusion with semaphore

Ad-hoc: action fairness ⇝ LTL-fairness



$\square \ \widehat{=} \ \textit{enabled}(\{\textit{enter}_1\})$

TS for mutual exclusion with semaphore

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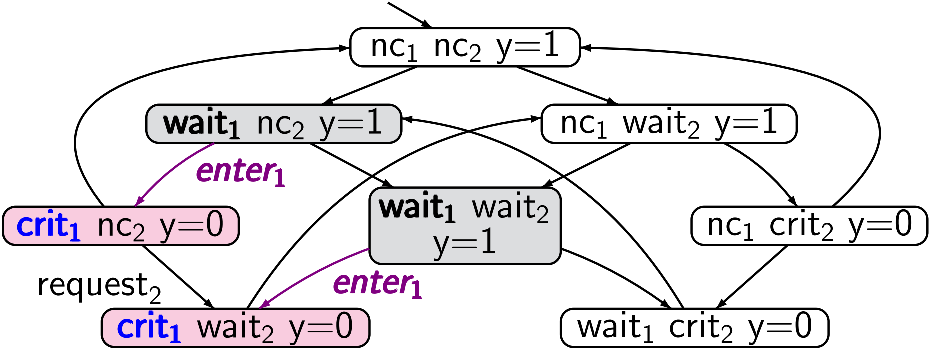

$\widehat{=}$ *taken*({*enter*$_1$})

$\widehat{=}$ *enabled*({*enter*$_1$})

TS for mutual exclusion with semaphore

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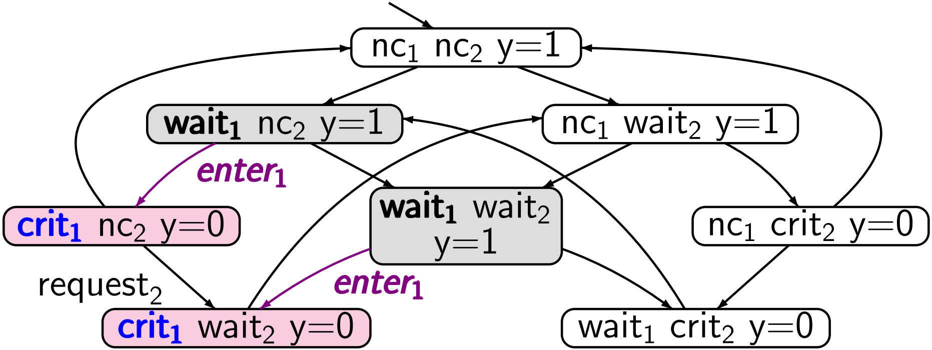
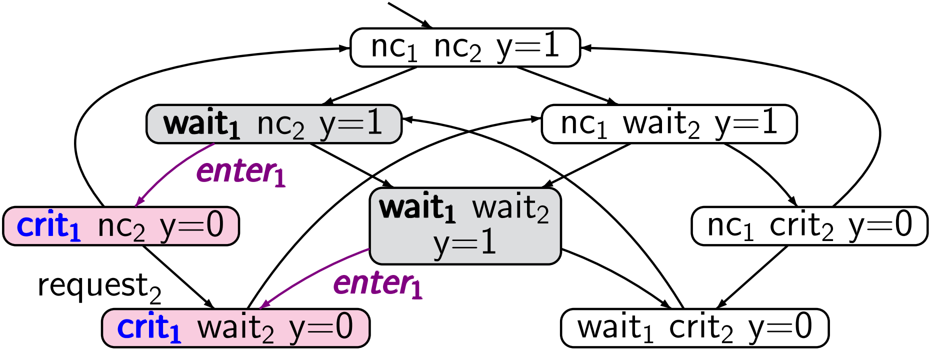


(pink box)	$\widehat{=}$	*taken*({*enter*$_1$})	$\widehat{=}$	**crit$_1$**
(grey box)	$\widehat{=}$	*enabled*({*enter*$_1$})	$\widehat{=}$	**wait$_1$ $\wedge$ $\neg$crit$_2$**

Ad-hoc: action fairness ⇝ LTL-fairness



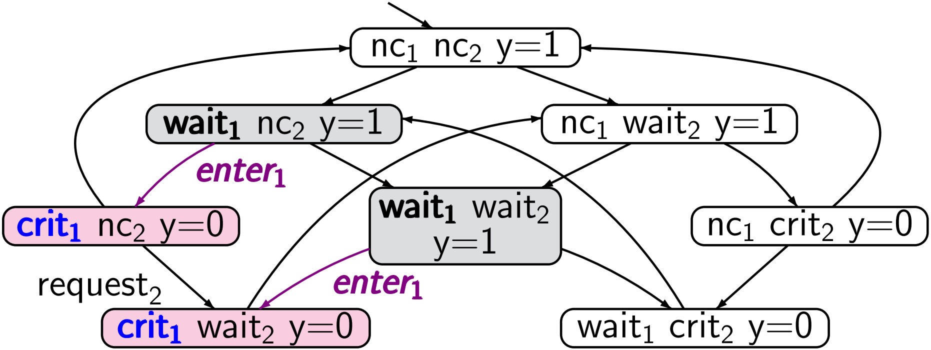
(pink box) $\widehat{=}$ *taken*({*enter*$_1$}) $\widehat{=}$ **crit$_1$**

(grey box) $\widehat{=}$ *enabled*({*enter*$_1$}) $\widehat{=}$ **wait$_1$ $\wedge$ ¬crit$_2$**

strong {*enter*$_1$}-fairness: LTL formula

$$\Box\Diamond\, enabled(\{enter_1\}) \to \Box\Diamond\, taken(\{enter_1\})$$

Ad-hoc: action fairness ⇝ LTL-fairness



$\widehat{=}$ $taken(\{enter_1\})$ $\widehat{=}$ $crit_1$

$\widehat{=}$ $enabled(\{enter_1\})$ $\widehat{=}$ $wait_1 \wedge \neg crit_2$

$$\Box\Diamond\, enabled(\{enter_1\}) \;\rightarrow\; \Box\Diamond\, taken(\{enter_1\})$$

$$\widehat{=}\;\; \Box\Diamond\,(wait_1 \wedge \neg crit_2) \;\rightarrow\; \Box\Diamond\, crit_1$$

Action-based fairness $\rightsquigarrow$ LTL-fairness

idea: use new atomic propositions ***enabled*(*A*)** and ***taken*(*A*)** and extend the labeling function:

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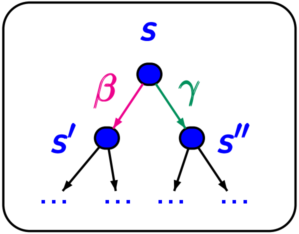
Action-based fairness $\rightsquigarrow$ LTL-fairness

transition system
$\mathcal{T} = (S, Act, \rightarrow, \ldots)$



Action-based fairness $\rightsquigarrow$ LTL-fairness

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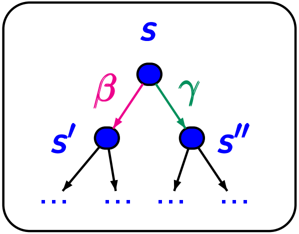
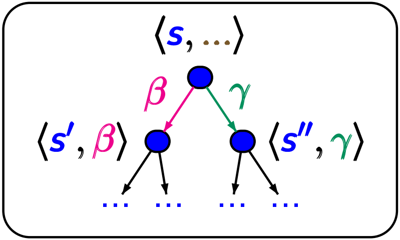


transition system
$\mathcal{T}' = (S \times Act, \ldots, AP', L')$



Action-based fairness $\rightsquigarrow$ LTL-fairness

transition system
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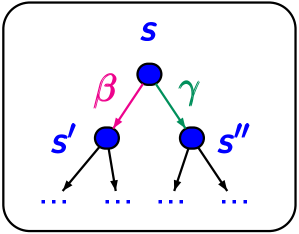

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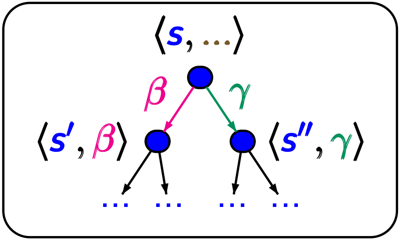


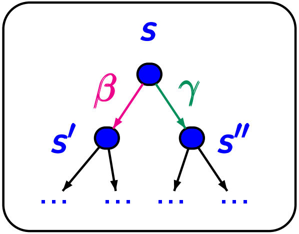
strong A-fairness
for $A \subseteq Act$

strong **LTL**-fairness
$$\Box\Diamond enabled(A) \to \Box\Diamond taken(A)$$

Action-based fairness $\rightsquigarrow$ LTL-fairness

transition system

$\mathcal{T} = (S, Act, \rightarrow, \ldots)$



transition system

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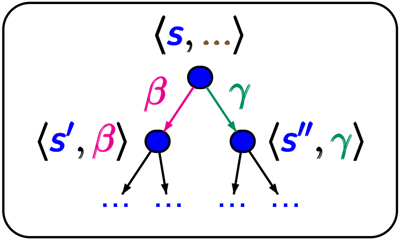


strong A-fairness for $A \subseteq Act$

strong **LTL**-fairness

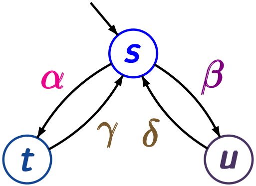
$\Box\Diamond enabled(A) \rightarrow \Box\Diamond taken(A)$

$enabled(A) \in L'(\langle s, \alpha \rangle)$ iff $s \xrightarrow{\beta} \ldots$ for some $\beta \in A$

$taken(A) \in L'(\langle s, \alpha \rangle)$ iff $\alpha \in A$

Example: action fairness $\rightsquigarrow$ LTL-fairness

action-based fairness $\rightsquigarrow$ LTL-fairness



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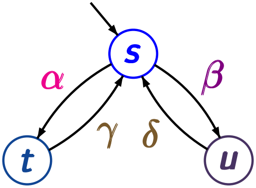

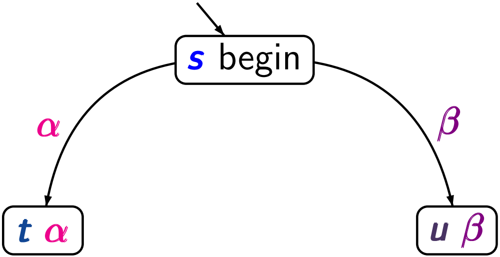

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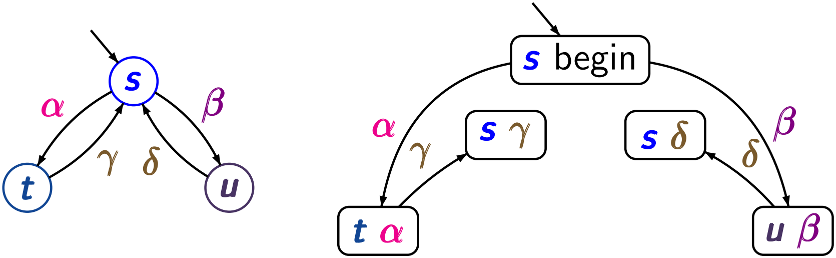

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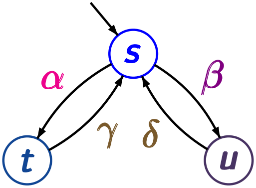

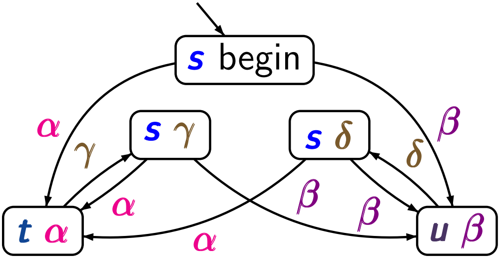

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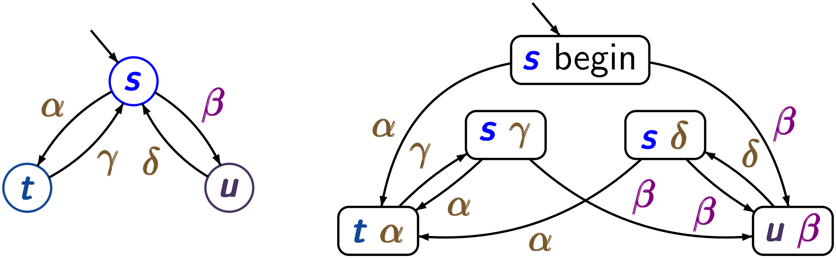

strong fairness for $\{\beta\}$:

$$\Box\Diamond\, \mathit{enabled}(\beta) \rightarrow \Box\Diamond\, \mathit{taken}(\beta)$$

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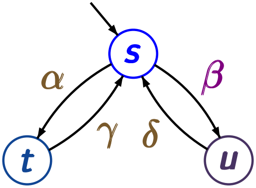
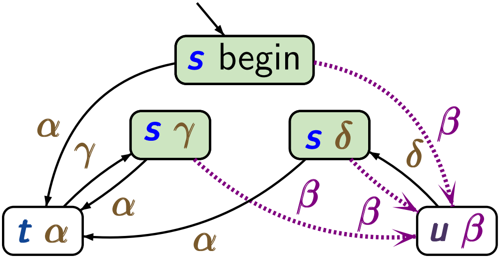
action-based fairness ⇝ LTL-fairness





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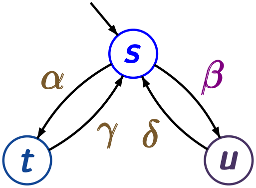

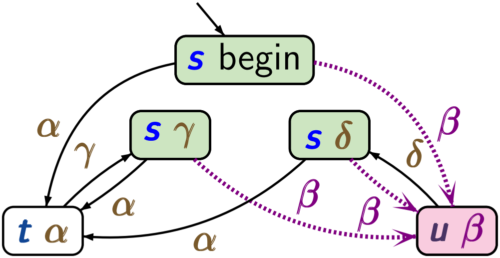

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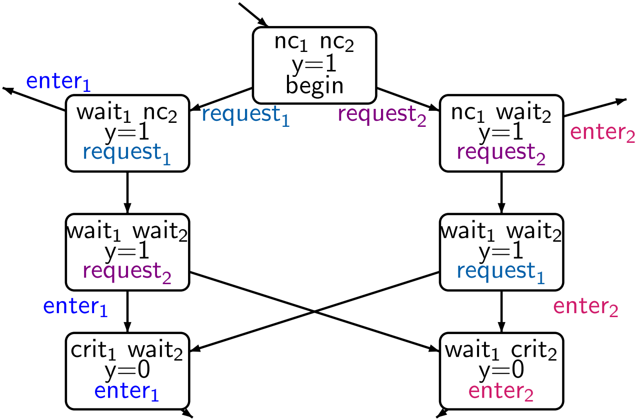
Example: mutual exclusion with semaphore

add additional variable last_action with domain Act ∪ {begin}



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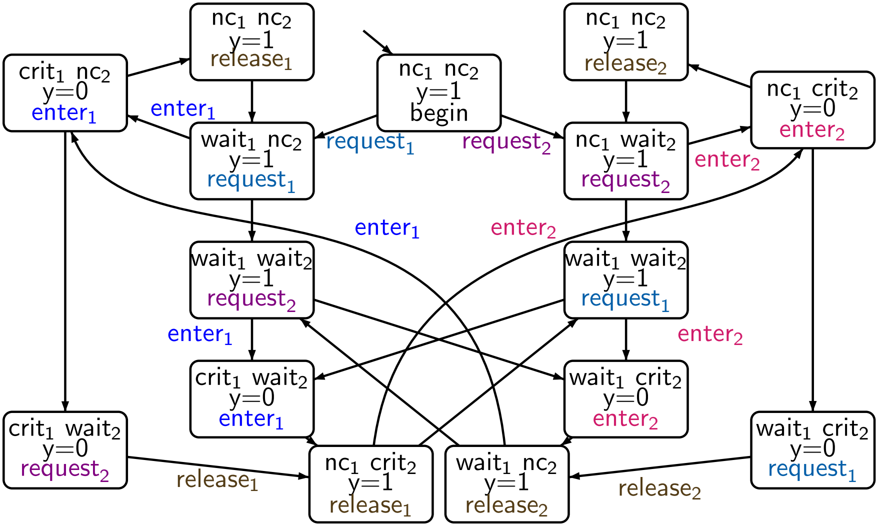

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