

DiGraph operators taken from <https://github.com/nano-o/TLA-Library/blob/master/DiGraph.tla>

EXTENDS *FiniteSets*, *Naturals*, *Sequences*

The following two operators are from the Specifying Systems book, though I can't make *Path* work because of *Seq* being infinite and non-enumerable.

$Path(G) \triangleq$ The set of paths in G , where a path is represented as a sequence of nodes
 $\{p \in Seq(G.node) : \wedge p \neq \langle \rangle$
 $\wedge \forall i \in 1 \dots (Len(p) - 1) : \langle p[i], p[i + 1] \rangle \in G.edge\}$

$AreConnected(m, n, G) \triangleq$ True if there is a path from m to n in G
 $\exists p \in Path(G) : (p[1] = m) \wedge (p[Len(p)] = n)$

A digraph is a set of vertices and a set of edges, where an edge is a pair of vertices.

$Vertices(G) \triangleq G.node$
 $Edges(G) \triangleq G.edge$
 $IsDigraph(G) \triangleq Edges(G) \subseteq (Vertices(G) \times Vertices(G))$

Recursive implementation of $Dominates(v1, v2, G)$.

RECURSIVE $DominatesRec(-, -, -, -)$
 $DominatesRec(v1, v2, G, acc) \triangleq$
 $\vee \langle v1, v2 \rangle \in Edges(G)$
 $\vee \exists v \in Vertices(G) :$
 $\wedge \neg v \in acc$
 $\wedge \langle v1, v \rangle \in Edges(G)$
 $\wedge DominatesRec(v, v2, G, acc \cup \{v1\})$

True when there exists a path from $v1$ to $v2$ in the graph G

$Dominates(v1, v2, G) \triangleq$
 $DominatesRec(v1, v2, G, \{\})$

All the paths of length smaller or equal to n in graph G

RECURSIVE $Paths(-, -)$
 $Paths(n, G) \triangleq$
 IF $n = 1$
 THEN
 $Edges(G)$
 ELSE
 LET $nextVs(p) \triangleq$
 $\{e[2] : e \in \{e \in Edges(G) : e[1] = p[Len(p)]\}\}$
 $nextPaths(p) \triangleq \{Append(p, v) : v \in nextVs(p)\}$
 IN

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{UNION } \{nextPaths(p) : p \in Paths(n-1, G)\} \\ & \cup Paths(n-1, G) \end{aligned}$$
