

About the Beamer class in presentation making A short story

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Definition 1 (Plant)

A plant automaton is a tuple $\mathcal{P} = (Q, \Sigma_c, \delta, q)$ where Q is a finite set of states, Σ_c is a set of controller commands, $\delta: Q \times \Sigma_c \longmapsto 2^Q$ is the transition function and $q_o \in Q$ is an initial state.

Definition 2 (Controllers)

A controller (strategy) for a plant specified by $\mathcal{P} = (Q, \Sigma_c, \delta, q)$ is a function $C: Q^+ \longmapsto \Sigma_c$. A simple controller is a controller that can be written as a function $C: Q^+ \longmapsto \Sigma_c$.

Definition 3 (Trajectories)

Let \mathcal{P} ne a plant and let $C: Q^+ \longmapsto \Sigma_c$ be a controller. An infinite sequence of states $\alpha: q[0], q[1], \ldots$ such that $q[0] = q_0$ is called a trajectory of \mathcal{P} if

$$q[i+1] \in \bigcup_{\sigma \in \Sigma_c} \delta(q[i], \sigma)$$

Definition 4 (Acceptance Condition)

Let $\mathcal{P} = (Q, \Sigma_c, \delta, q)$ be a plant. An acceptance condition for \mathcal{P} is

$$\Omega \in \{(F, \lozenge), (F, \square), (F, \lozenge \square), (F, \square \lozenge), (F, \mathcal{R}_n)\}$$

Definition 5 (Controller Synthesis Problem)

For a plant \mathcal{P} and an acceptance condition Ω , the problem $\textbf{Synth}(\mathcal{P},\Omega)$ is: Find a controller C such that $L_C(\mathcal{P}) \subseteq L(\mathcal{P},\Omega)$ ot otherwise show that such a controller does not exists.

Definition 6 (Controllable Predecessors)

Let $\mathcal{P} = (Q, \Sigma_c, \delta, q)$ be a plant. We define a function $\pi : 2^Q \longmapsto 2^Q$, mapping a set of states $P \subseteq Q$ into the set of its Controllable predecessors, i.e., the set of states from which the controller can "force" the plant into P in one step:

$$\pi(P) = \{q : \exists \sigma \in \Sigma_c \cdot \delta(q, \sigma) \subseteq P\}$$

Theorem 1

For every $\Omega \in \{(F, \lozenge), (F, \square), (F, \lozenge \square), (F, \square \lozenge), (F, \mathcal{R}_1)\}$ the problem **Synth** (\mathcal{P}, Ω) is solvable. Moreover, if (\mathcal{P}, Ω) is controllable then it is controllable by a simple controller.