# CS 228 : Logic in Computer Science

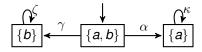
Krishna. S

### LTL ModelChecking

- ▶ Given transition system *TS*, and LTL formula  $\varphi$ , does *TS*  $\models \varphi$ ?
- ▶  $Tr(TS) \subseteq L(\varphi)$  iff  $Tr(TS) \cap \overline{L(\varphi)} = \emptyset$
- ▶ First construct NBA  $A_{\neg \varphi}$  for  $\neg \varphi$ .
- ▶ Construct product of TS and  $A_{\neg \omega}$ , obtaining a new TS, say TS'.
- ▶ Check some very simple property on TS', to check  $TS \models \varphi$ .

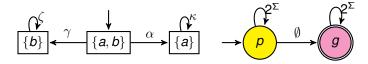
# An Example $TS \models \varphi$

- ▶ Let  $\varphi = \Box(a \lor b), \neg \varphi = \Diamond(\neg a \land \neg b)$
- ▶ Take TS and  $A_{\neg \varphi}$ , and check the intersection.



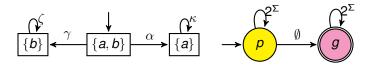
# An Example $TS \models \varphi$

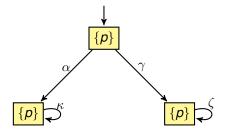
- ▶ Let  $\varphi = \Box(a \lor b), \neg \varphi = \Diamond(\neg a \land \neg b)$
- ▶ Take TS and  $A_{\neg \varphi}$ , and check the intersection.



# An Example $TS \models \varphi$

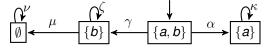
- ▶ Let  $\varphi = \Box(a \lor b), \neg \varphi = \Diamond(\neg a \land \neg b)$
- ▶ Take TS and  $A_{\neg \varphi}$ , and check the intersection.





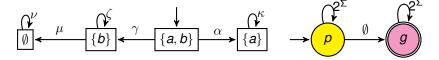
# An Example : $TS \nvDash \varphi$

- ▶ Let  $\varphi = \Box(a \lor b), \neg \varphi = \Diamond(\neg a \land \neg b)$
- ▶ Take TS and  $A_{\neg \varphi}$ , and check the intersection.



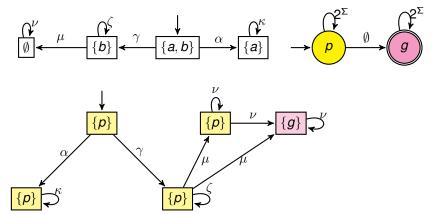
### An Example : $TS \nvDash \varphi$

- ▶ Let  $\varphi = \Box(a \lor b), \neg \varphi = \Diamond(\neg a \land \neg b)$
- ▶ Take TS and  $A_{\neg \varphi}$ , and check the intersection.



### An Example : $TS \nvDash \varphi$

- ▶ Let  $\varphi = \Box(a \lor b), \neg \varphi = \Diamond(\neg a \land \neg b)$
- ▶ Take TS and  $A_{\neg \varphi}$ , and check the intersection.



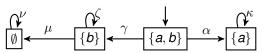
### Product of TS and NBA

Given TS = (S, Act, I, AP, L) and  $A = (Q, 2^{AP}, \delta, Q_0, G)$  NBA. Define  $TS \otimes A = (S \times Q, Act, I', AP', L')$  such that

- ▶  $I' = \{(s_0, q) \mid s_0 \in I \text{ and } \exists q_0 \in Q_0, q_0 \stackrel{L(s_0)}{\to} q\}$
- ▶ AP' = Q,  $L' : S \times Q \rightarrow 2^Q$  such that  $L'((s, q)) = \{q\}$
- ▶ If  $s \stackrel{\alpha}{\to} t$  and  $q \stackrel{L(t)}{\to} p$ , then  $(s, q) \stackrel{\alpha}{\to} (t, p)$

### **Persistence Properties**

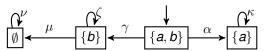
Let  $\eta$  be a propositional logic formula over AP. A persistence property  $P_{pers}$  has the form  $\Diamond \Box \eta$ . How will you check a persistence property on a TS?



- ▶ For example,  $TS \nvDash \Diamond \Box (a \lor b)$
- ▶ For example,  $TS \models \Diamond \Box (a \lor (a \to b))$

### **Persistence Properties**

Let  $\eta$  be a propositional logic formula over AP. A persistence property  $P_{pers}$  has the form  $\Diamond \Box \eta$ . How will you check a persistence property on a TS?



- ▶ For example,  $TS \nvDash \Diamond \Box (a \lor b)$
- ▶ For example,  $TS \models \Diamond \Box (a \lor (a \to b))$
- ►  $TS \nvDash P_{pers}$  iff there is a reachable cycle in the TS containing a state with a label which satisfies  $\neg \eta$ .

### LTL ModelChecking

- ▶ Given *TS* and LTL formula  $\varphi$ . Does *TS*  $\models \varphi$ ?
- ▶ Construct  $A_{\neg \varphi}$ , and let  $g_1, \ldots, g_n$  be the good states in  $A_{\neg \varphi}$ .
- ▶ Build  $TS' = TS \otimes A_{\neg \omega}$ .
- ▶ The labels of TS' are the state names of  $A_{\neg \varphi}$ .
- ▶ Check if  $TS' \models \Diamond \Box (\neg g_1 \land \ldots \neg g_n)$ .

## LTL ModelChecking

- ▶ Given *TS* and LTL formula  $\varphi$ . Does *TS*  $\models \varphi$ ?
- ▶ Construct  $A_{\neg \varphi}$ , and let  $g_1, \ldots, g_n$  be the good states in  $A_{\neg \varphi}$ .
- ▶ Build  $TS' = TS \otimes A_{\neg \varphi}$ .
- ▶ The labels of TS' are the state names of  $A_{\neg \varphi}$ .
- ▶ Check if  $TS' \models \Diamond \Box (\neg g_1 \land \ldots \neg g_n)$ .

#### ModelChecking LTL in TS = Check Persistence in TS'

The following are equivalent.

- $ightharpoonup TS \models \varphi$
- ▶  $Tr(TS) \cap L(A_{\neg \varphi}) = \emptyset$
- ▶  $TS' \models \Diamond \Box (\neg g_1 \land \ldots \neg g_n).$

The hamiltonian path problem is polynomially reducible to the complement of the LTL modelchecking problem.

- Given graph G = (V, E) synthesize in polynomial time a TS and an LTL formula φ
- ▶ Show that *G* has a HP iff  $TS \nvDash \varphi$

The hamiltonian path problem is polynomially reducible to the complement of the LTL modelchecking problem.

- ▶ Given graph G = (V, E) synthesize in polynomial time a TS and an LTL formula  $\varphi$
- ▶ Show that *G* has a HP iff  $TS \nvDash \varphi$
- ► TS is the graph itself, with one new node added, say b such all vertices of G have an edge to b, and b has a self loop. Let the label of a node in the TS be the name of the vertex.
- ▶ Write an LTL formula to capture absence of a HP in G. Assume  $V = \{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$ .
- ▶ The formula  $\varphi = \neg \psi$  where  $\psi$  is

$$(\lozenge v_1 \land \Box (v_1 \rightarrow \bigcirc \Box \neg v_1)) \land \ldots (\lozenge v_n \land \Box (v_n \rightarrow \bigcirc \Box \neg v_n))$$

▶ Show that *G* has a HP iff  $TS \nvDash \varphi$ .

Assume  $TS \nvDash \neg \psi$ . Then there is a path witnessing  $\psi$ .

▶ Let  $\pi$  be the path in TS such that  $\pi \models \psi$ .

- ▶ Let  $\pi$  be the path in *TS* such that  $\pi \models \psi$ .
- ▶ As  $\pi \models \bigwedge_{v \in V} (\lozenge v \land \Box (v \to \bigcirc \Box \neg v))$ ,  $\pi$  witnesses all vertices of V, and does not repeat any vertex.

- ▶ Let  $\pi$  be the path in *TS* such that  $\pi \models \psi$ .
- ▶ As  $\pi \models \bigwedge_{v \in V} (\lozenge v \land \Box (v \to \bigcirc \Box \neg v))$ ,  $\pi$  witnesses all vertices of V, and does not repeat any vertex.
- $\blacktriangleright$   $\pi$  has the form  $v_{i_1}v_{i_2}\ldots v_{i_n}b^{\omega}$ ,  $i_1,\ldots,i_n\in\{1,2,\ldots,n\}$ ,  $i_i\neq i_k$ .

- ▶ Let  $\pi$  be the path in *TS* such that  $\pi \models \psi$ .
- ▶ As  $\pi \models \bigwedge_{v \in V} (\lozenge v \land \Box (v \to \bigcirc \Box \neg v))$ ,  $\pi$  witnesses all vertices of V, and does not repeat any vertex.
- $\blacktriangleright$   $\pi$  has the form  $v_{i_1}v_{i_2}\ldots v_{i_n}b^{\omega}$ ,  $i_1,\ldots,i_n\in\{1,2,\ldots,n\}$ ,  $i_i\neq i_k$ .
- ▶ So *G* has the HP  $v_{i_1}v_{i_2}\ldots v_{i_n}$ .

- ▶ Let  $\pi$  be the path in *TS* such that  $\pi \models \psi$ .
- ▶ As  $\pi \models \bigwedge_{v \in V} (\lozenge v \land \Box (v \to \bigcirc \Box \neg v))$ ,  $\pi$  witnesses all vertices of V, and does not repeat any vertex.
- $\blacktriangleright$   $\pi$  has the form  $v_i, v_i, \dots, v_n, b^{\omega}, i_1, \dots, i_n \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}, i_i \neq i_k$ .
- ▶ So G has the HP  $v_{i_1}v_{i_2}\ldots v_{i_n}$ .
- ► The converse is similar : a HP in G extends to a path  $\pi = v_{i_1} v_{i_2} \dots v_{i_n} b^{\omega}$  in TS. Clearly,  $\pi \models \psi$ .

- ▶ Let  $\pi$  be the path in *TS* such that  $\pi \models \psi$ .
- ▶ As  $\pi \models \bigwedge_{v \in V} (\lozenge v \land \Box (v \to \bigcirc \Box \neg v))$ ,  $\pi$  witnesses all vertices of V, and does not repeat any vertex.
- $\blacktriangleright$   $\pi$  has the form  $v_i, v_i, \dots, v_n, b^{\omega}, i_1, \dots, i_n \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}, i_i \neq i_k$ .
- ▶ So G has the HP  $v_{i_1}v_{i_2}\ldots v_{i_n}$ .
- ► The converse is similar : a HP in G extends to a path  $\pi = v_i, v_i, \dots, v_i, b^{\omega}$  in TS. Clearly,  $\pi \models \psi$ .
- ▶ So LTL model checking is co-NP hard as HP is NP-complete.
- ▶ Actual complexity of LTL model checking : PSPACE-complete. For this, show that given a LBTM M and a word w, construct in poly time a TS and an LTL formula  $\varphi$  such that M accepts w iff  $TS \models \varphi$ .

# LTL Summary

- ► LTL : temporal logic for specification of programs/systems, useful in checking program/system correctness
- Studied modelchecking
- ▶ Widely used in industry : SPIN tool for LTL modelchecking