

Q1:

$$(s0 \vee \neg ns1)(a \vee \neg ns1)(\neg s0 \vee \neg a \vee ns1) \quad (\neg a \vee \neg ns0)(a \vee ns0) \\ (\neg s1)(\neg s0) \\ (ns1)(\neg ns0)$$

See formula.

Formula has 0 satisfying assignments out of 32 possible (5 vars)

No, it cannot reach 10 from initial state 00 in one step

Q2:

var	value
s0 ₀	0
s1 ₀	0
ns0 ₀	1
ns1 ₀	0
a ₀	0
s0 ₁	1
s1 ₁	0
ns0 ₁	0
ns1 ₁	1
a ₁	1

$$(s0_0 \vee \neg ns1_0)(a_0 \vee \neg ns1_0)(\neg s0_0 \vee \neg a_0 \vee ns1_0) \quad (\neg a_0 \vee \neg ns0_0)(a_0 \vee ns0_0) \\ (s0_1 \vee \neg ns1_1)(a_1 \vee \neg ns1_1)(\neg s0_1 \vee \neg a_1 \vee ns1_1) \quad (\neg a_1 \vee \neg ns0_1)(a_1 \vee ns0_1) \\ (\neg ns1_0 \vee s1_1)(ns1_0 \vee \neg s1_1) \\ (\neg ns0_0 \vee s0_1)(ns0_0 \vee \neg s0_1) \\ (\neg s1_0)(\neg s0_0) \\ (ns1_1)(\neg ns0_1)$$

See formula. Subscript/color indicates which unrolling var is from
Formula has 1 satisfying assignment out of 1024 possible (10 vars)
Yes, it can reach 10 from initial state 00 in two steps.

Q3: Here is the solution when repeating Q3 using SAT solver.

p1.dimacs

```
p cnf 5 9
c
c s0 = 1
c s1 = 2
c ns0 = 3
c ns1 = 4
c a = 5
c
c transition relation
1 -4 0
5 -4 0
-1 -5 4 0
-5 -3 0
5 3 0
c initial state:
-1 0
-2 0
c final state target:
4 0
-3 0
```

--:--- p1.dimacs All L21

p2.dimacs

```
p cnf 10 18
c
c s0_0 = 1
c s1_0 = 2
c ns0_0 = 3
c ns1_0 = 4
c a_0 = 5
c
c s0_1 = 6
c s1_1 = 7
c ns0_1 = 8
c ns1_1 = 9
c a_1 = 10
c
c 1st transition relation
1 -4 0
5 -4 0
-1 -5 4 0
-5 -3 0
5 3 0
c 2nd transition relation:
6 -9 0
10 -9 0
-6 -10 9 0
-10 -8 0
10 8 0
c initial state:
-1 0
-2 0
c final state target:
9 0
-8 0
c buffer clauses:
-4 7 0
4 -7 0
-3 6 0
3 -6 0
```

--:--- p2.dimacs All L3

```
~/examples
[[14:24:29] ~/examples $picosat p1.dimacs
s UNSATISFIABLE
[[14:24:31] ~/examples $picosat p2.dimacs
s SATISFIABLE
v -1 -2 3 -4 -5 6 -7 -8 9 10 0
[14:24:33] ~/examples $
```

var	dimacs index	value
s0 ₀	1	0
s1 ₀	2	0
ns0 ₀	3	1
ns1 ₀	4	0
a ₀	5	0
s0 ₁	6	1
s1 ₁	7	0
ns0 ₁	8	0
ns1 ₁	9	1
a ₁	10	1