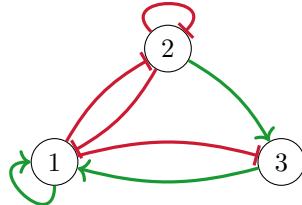


# Boolean Networks in Life Sciences

## Exercise Sheet 6: Model Verification

Friday 5<sup>th</sup> December, 2025

**Exercise 1** Consider the following Boolean network of dimension 3.



$$\begin{aligned}f_1(\mathbf{x}) &= \neg x_2 \vee (x_1 \wedge x_3) \\f_2(\mathbf{x}) &= \neg x_1 \vee \neg x_2 \\f_3(\mathbf{x}) &= \neg x_1 \wedge x_2\end{aligned}$$

Characterise the set  $\mathcal{S}(000)$  using the maximal traces.

**Exercise 2** Sketch the execution tree rooted in 000 for the Boolean network from Exercise 1.

**Exercise 3** Determine the validity of the following LTL formulae in all configurations of the Boolean network from Exercise 1:

1.  $x_1 \mathbf{U} x_3;$
2.  $\mathbf{G}(\mathbf{F}(x_2));$

**Exercise 4** Determine the validity of the following CTL formulae in all configurations of the Boolean network from Exercise 1:

1.  $\exists x_1 \mathbf{U} x_3;$
2.  $\exists (\exists \mathbf{F}(x_3)) \mathbf{U} (\forall \mathbf{G}(x_2));$

**Exercise 5** Assume a Boolean network of dimension at least 3. Write LTL formulae that best capture the following properties:

1. Eventually, either 1 activates or 2 stays active forever;

2. It remains possible to activate 3 at least until simultaneous activation of both 1 and 2;
3. 1 cannot activate until any activation of 2 causes immediate deactivation of 3;

**Exercise 6** Assume a Boolean network of dimension at least 2. Write CTL formulae that best capture the following properties:

1. There exists a successor from which 1 is always active until it becomes possible to immediately activate 2;
2. It is always possible to eventually ensure that 1 will always be active infinitely often;
3. Exactly one of 1 and 2 is active across all successors, and there is always a possibility for the active one to stay active forever;