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Abstract

Key words:

Let $Prop$ be the set of all propositional variables.

A model is a triple $\mathcal{S} = (S, \mu, \pi)$ such that

- S is a countable set of symbols representing states.
- $\mu : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow S$ is a bijection.
- $\pi : S \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(Prop)$ is a mapping which induces a propositional assignment of $Prop$ for each state.
- In many literature, μ is just written as a sequence s_0, s_1, \dots .

In fact same as following definition

A linear-time structure is a mapping $\pi : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow 2^{Prop}$, where 2^{Prop} is the power set of $Prop$ which is the set propositional variables.

Given $x \in Prop$, two models π_1 and π_2 . We say π_1 is an x -variant if for any $i \in \mathbb{N}$ we have $\pi_1(i) \setminus \{x\} = \pi_2(i) \setminus \{x\}$.

- X for next (or \bigcirc) .
- F for future, i.e., eventually holds (or \Diamond)

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- U for until
- U^- for flat until, AU^-B implicitly means that A is just a propositional formula without temporal operators.
- FA iff $\top UA$
- G (or \Box) for always hold in the future.
- GA iff $\neg F\neg A$.

Satisfaction Relation

- $\pi, i \models p$, for $p \in Prop$, iff $p \in \pi(i)$
- $\pi, i \models XA$ iff $\pi, i + 1 \models A$
- $\pi, i \models FA$ iff there is $j \geq i$ such that $\pi, j \models A$
- $\pi, i \models AUB$ iff there is $j \geq i$ such that $\pi, j \models B$ and $\pi, j' \models A$ for $i \leq j' < j$
- we write $\pi \models A$ if $\pi, 0 \models A$.
- SAT for $LTL(\dots)$: determining whether a given formula A in $LTL(\dots)$ is satisfiable, i.e., there is a linear-time structure π such that $\pi \models A$.
- SAT for $LTL(X, F)$ is PSPACE-complete.
- SAT for $LTL(U)$ is PSPACE-complete
- $LTL(F)$ is nothing but S4.3Dum (also called S4.3.1 or D) SAT for S4.3Dum is NP-complete by H. Ono and A. nakamura in 1980 [Studia Logic 39(4), 325-333, 1980]
- $LTL(X)$ is $KDAlt_1$. SAT for $LTL(X)$ is studied in P. Y. Schobbens and J.F. Raskin. [The Logic of "initially" and "next": complete axiomatization and complexity. IPL 69(5), 221-225, 1999]
- $Prop(A)$ is the set of propositional variables occurring in A .
- $th(A)$, the temporal height of A , is the maximum number of nested temporal operators.

- $LTL_m^k(\dots)$ denotes the class of formulas $A \in L(\dots)$ such that $\text{th}(A) \leq m$ and A has at most m variables.
- Likewise for $LTL^k(\dots)$ and $LTL_m(\dots)$.
- Example $(p \rightarrow \text{XF}q) \cup (\neg \text{X}p) \in LTL_2^3(\text{X}, \text{U}, \text{F})$

Model Checking Problem.

- A Kripke structure $T = (S, R, \epsilon)$: S is a non-empty set of states; $R \subseteq S \times S$ is a *total* relation, i.e., for any $s_1 \in S$ there is at least one $s_2 \in S$ such that $s_1 R s_2$; and $\epsilon : S \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\text{Prop})$
- A path in T is an infinite sequence s_0, s_1, \dots , such that $s_i R s_{i+1}$ for each i .
- A path in T , together with ϵ , is nothing but a linear time structure. And inversely, a linear-time structure is a (simple) Kripke structure.
- $\text{path}(T)$ is the set of all pathes in T .
- (Traditionally) $T \models A$ if and only if $\pi \models A$ for all $\pi \in \text{path}(T)$.
- (Traditionally) $T, s \models A$ iff $\pi \models A$ **for all** $\pi \in \text{path}(T)$ starting from s .
- (But this paper) $T, s \models A$ iff $\pi \models A$ **for some** $\pi \in \text{path}(T)$ starting from s .
- $\text{MC}(LTL(\dots))$ is the problem of determining whether $T, s \models A$ for a given Kripke structure T , a state $s \in T$ and a formula $A \in LTL(\dots)$.

Tiling Problem:

- A set of colors $C = \{c_1, \dots, c_l\}$.
- A set of tile type $D \subseteq C^4$. each $d \in D$ has the form $(c_{up}, c_{right}, c_{down}, c_{left})$.
- A tile is a unit square with a type d (left side colored by c_{left}, \dots). Please note that we can not rotated
- A region $\mathcal{R} \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^2$. My understanding, (i, j) represents the grid with vertices $(i, j), (i, j + 1), (i + 1, j + 1), (i + 1, j)$.

- Two grid (i_1, j_1) and (i_2, j_2) are neighboring if they share an edge, that is, if

$$((i_1 = i_2) \wedge (|j_1 - j_2| = 1)) \text{ xor } ((j_1 = j_2) \wedge |i_1 - i_2| = 1).$$

- A tiling for a region \mathcal{R} is a map $t : R \rightarrow D$ such that any two neighboring tiles have matching colors on the shared edge.
- Informally, $t(i, j) = d$ means that the grid (i, j) is paved by a tile with type d .
- **TILING PROBLEM:** Instance: D and two colors $c_0, c_1 \in C$. Query: does there exists m and a tiling for the region $n \times m$ such that the bottom line of the region is colored with c_0 , and the top line is colored with c_1 , here $n = |D|$, i.e., the number of types in D .
- Tiling Problem is PSPACE-complete, where is the citation?

Reduction from tiling problem to MC(LTL).

$D = \{d_1, \dots, d_n\}$, C , c_0 , c_1 . Define

$$Prop = \{lmost, rmost, end\} \cup \{x = c \mid x \in \{up, right, down, left\}, c \in C\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} S_D &= \{s(0), s(n+1), s(e)\} \cup \{s(d, i) \mid d \in D, i = 1, \dots, n\} \\ R &= \{(s(0), s(d, 1)) \mid d \in D\} \cup \{(s(d, n), s(n+1)) \mid d \in D\} \cup \\ &\quad \{(s(n+1), s(e)), (s(e), s(e))\} \cup \\ &\quad \{(s(d', i), s(d, i+1)) \mid d', d \in D, i = 1, \dots, n-1\} \\ \epsilon(s(0)) &= \{lmost\}, \\ \epsilon(s(n+1)) &= \{rmost\}, \\ \epsilon(s(e)) &= \{end\}, \\ \epsilon(s(d, i)) &= \{up = c_{up}, right = c_{right}, down = c_{down}, left = c_{left} \mid \\ &\quad \text{if } d = (c_{up}, c_{right}, c_{down}, c_{left}). \end{aligned}$$

Bottom line has color c_0 can be expressed as

$$\bigwedge_{k=1}^n X^k(down = c_0)$$

Top line should have color c_1 .

$$\mathsf{F} \left(lmost \wedge \left(\bigwedge_{k=1}^k \mathsf{X}^k(up = c_1) \right) \wedge \mathsf{X}^{n+2}end \right)$$

Neighboring tilts should have matching edges.

$$\mathsf{G} \left(\begin{array}{l} (right = c \rightarrow \mathsf{X}(rmost \vee left = c)) \wedge \\ (up = c \rightarrow \mathsf{X}^{n+2}(end \vee down = c)) \end{array} \right)$$

Theorem: MC(LTL) is PSPACE-hard.

Natural Deduction System

$$\vdash \mathsf{X}A \vee \mathsf{X}\neg A, \quad \vdash A\mathsf{U}\neg A$$

$$B \vdash A\mathsf{U}B, \quad A \wedge (A\mathsf{U}B) \vdash \mathsf{F}B$$

$$(\mathsf{X}^n B) \wedge \left(\bigwedge_{k=0}^{n-1} \mathsf{X}^k A \right) \vdash A\mathsf{U}B, \quad n \geq 1,$$

$$(\mathsf{X}^n(\neg A \wedge \neg B)) \wedge \left(\bigwedge_{k=0}^{n-1} \mathsf{X}^k A \right) \vdash \neg(A\mathsf{U}B), \quad n \geq 1,$$

$$A \wedge \mathsf{X}(A\mathsf{U}B) \vdash A\mathsf{U}B$$

$$\mathsf{X}(A \circ B) \vdash \neg \mathsf{X}A \circ \mathsf{X}B, \quad \circ \in \{\wedge, \vee\}$$

$$\mathsf{F}(A \vee B) \vdash \neg \mathsf{F}A \vee \mathsf{F}B$$

$$\mathsf{F}(A \wedge B) \vdash \neg \mathsf{F}A \wedge \mathsf{F}B$$

$$A \wedge \mathsf{X}A \wedge (A\mathsf{U}B) \vdash \mathsf{X}(A\mathsf{U}B)$$

$$A \vdash \mathsf{F}A, \quad \mathsf{X}A \vdash \mathsf{F}A, \quad \mathsf{F}FA \vdash \mathsf{F}A$$

$$\frac{A \vdash B}{\mathsf{X}A \vdash \mathsf{X}B}, \quad \frac{A \vdash B}{\mathsf{F}A \vdash \mathsf{F}B}$$

$$\frac{A \vdash C, B \vdash D}{(A \cup B) \vdash (C \cup D)}$$

$$\frac{\vdash A}{\vdash \mathbf{F}A}, \quad \frac{\vdash A}{\vdash \neg \mathbf{F} \neg A}, \quad \frac{\vdash A}{\vdash \mathbf{X}^n A}, \quad n \geq 1$$

Non-deterministic finite ω -automata

$$M = (Q, \Sigma, \delta, q_0, Acc)$$

- 1.
- 2.
3. $\delta : Q \times \Sigma \rightarrow \text{Pow}(Q)$ transition function
- 4.
5. Acc acceptance component given as.
 - $F \subseteq Q$, or
 - $\mathcal{F} \subseteq \text{Pow}(Q)$, or
 - $\Omega = \{(E_i, F_i) \mid E_i, F_i \subseteq Q, i = 1, \dots, n\}$

A run of M on $\alpha = a_1 a_2 \dots \in \Sigma^\omega$ is an infinite sequence of states $\mathbf{r} = r_0 r_1 r_2 \dots \in Q^\omega$ such that

$$r_0 = q_0$$

$$r_{i+1} \in \delta(q_i, a_{i+1})$$

Büchi automata $M = (Q, \Sigma, \delta, q_0, F)$ with $F \subseteq Q$.

We say M accept α iff there is a run \mathbf{r} of M on α such that there is a state $q \in F$ such that it occurs in \mathbf{r} infinitely often.

$$L(M) := \{\alpha \mid M \text{ accept } \alpha\}$$

is called the language recognized by M .

A ω -language) $A \subseteq \Sigma^\omega$ is called regular if there is a Büchi automata M such that $A = L(M)$.

1. If $A \subseteq \Sigma^*$ is a regular language then A^ω is a regular ω -language.
2. (Büchi Characterization Theorem) Every regular ω -language A is of the form

$$A = \bigcup_{i=1}^n A_i B_i^\omega$$

where $A_i, B_i \subseteq \Sigma^*$ are regular languages.