

# Notite Modele de Securitate

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### Logica propozitionala:

- $\varphi ::= p \mid \neg\varphi \mid \varphi \vee \varphi \mid \varphi \wedge \varphi \mid \varphi \rightarrow \varphi \mid \varphi \leftrightarrow \varphi, p \in \mathcal{AP}$ .
- $\varphi_1 \wedge \varphi_2 = \neg(\varphi_1 \vee \neg\varphi_2)$
- $\varphi_1 \rightarrow \varphi_2 = \neg\varphi_1 \vee \varphi_2$
- $\varphi_1 \leftrightarrow \varphi_2 = (\varphi_1 \rightarrow \varphi_2) \wedge (\varphi_2 \rightarrow \varphi_1)$

### Logica modala:

Structura Kripke  $M = \langle W, R, L \rangle$ :

1.  $W$  = set nevid (cu cuvinte)
2.  $R \subseteq W \times W$  = relatia de accesibilitate dintre lumi
3.  $L : W \rightarrow 2^{\mathcal{AP}}$  = functia de etichetare

Data o structura Kripke  $M = \langle W, R, L \rangle$ , o lume  $w \in W$  si doua formule BML  $\varphi$  si  $\psi$ , avem:

- $M, w \models p$  ddaca  $p \in L(w)$
- $M, w \models \neg\varphi$  ddaca  $M, w \not\models \varphi$
- $M, w \models \varphi \vee \psi$  ddaca  $M, w \models \varphi$  sau  $M, w \models \psi$
- $M, w \models \Box\varphi$  ddaca  $\forall t \in W, (w, t) \in R \Rightarrow M, t \models \varphi$
- $M, w \models \Diamond\varphi$  ddaca  $\exists t \in W, (w, t) \in R \Rightarrow M, t \models \varphi$

Spunem ca un **model satisface o formula**  $\varphi$  daca pentru **orice lume din model** o satisface. Scriem

$$M \models \varphi \Leftrightarrow M, w \models \varphi, \forall w \in W$$

$\Box\varphi$	$\Diamond\varphi$
Necesar adevarat ca $\varphi$	Este posibil adevarat ca $\varphi$
Intotdeauna adevarat ca $\varphi$	Candva in viitor $\varphi$
Ar trebui sa fie a.i. $\varphi$	Este permis sa fie a.i. $\varphi$
Agentul Q crede ca $\varphi$	$\varphi$ in concordanta cu credintele lui Q
Agentul Q stie ca $\varphi$	Din tot ce cunoaste Q, $\varphi$
Dupa orice rulare a P, $\varphi$ tine	Dupa o rulare a lui P, $\varphi$ tine

### Posibile proprietati ale lui R:

- **reflexiv**:  $\forall w \in W, \exists R(x, x)$
- **simetric**:  $\forall x, y \in W, \exists R(x, y) \rightarrow R(y, x)$
- **de serie**:  $\forall x, \exists y$  a.i.  $R(x, y)$
- **tranzitiv**:  $\forall x, y, z \in W, \exists R(x, y) \wedge R(y, z) \rightarrow R(x, z)$
- **Euclidian**:  $\forall x, y, z \in W, R(x, y) \wedge R(x, z) \rightarrow \exists R(y, z)$
- **functional**:  $\forall x, \exists y$  unic a.i.  $R(x, y)$ .
- **linear**:  $\forall x, y, z \in W, R(x, y) \wedge R(x, z) \rightarrow R(y, z) \vee y = z \vee R(z, y)$
- **total**:  $\forall x, y \in W, \exists R(x, y) \wedge R(y, x)$
- **echivalenta**: reflexiv, simetric, tranzitiv.

### Frameuri

- Un **frame** este o tupla  $\mathcal{F} = \langle W, R \rangle$ .

- O structura Kripke  $\mathcal{M}$  este definita peste un frame  $\mathcal{F}$  ddaca **exista** o functie de etichetare  $L : W \rightarrow 2^{\mathcal{AP}}$  a.i.  $\mathcal{M} = \langle \mathcal{F}, L \rangle$ .
- O formula BML  $\varphi$  este **valida intr-un frame**  $\mathcal{F}$  ( $\mathcal{F} \models \varphi$ ) ddaca  $\varphi$  este **global adevarat in orice structura Kripke**  $\mathcal{M}$  definita peste  $\mathcal{F}$ .

### Scheme de formula si proprietati ale lui R

- **T**:  $\Box\varphi \rightarrow \varphi$ : reflexiv
- **B**:  $\varphi \rightarrow \Box\Diamond\varphi$ : simetric
- **D**:  $\Box\varphi \rightarrow \Diamond\varphi$ : serial
- **4**:  $\Box\varphi \rightarrow \Box\Box\varphi$ : tranzitiv
- **5**:  $\Diamond\varphi \rightarrow \Box\Diamond\varphi$ : Euclidian
- $(\Box\varphi \rightarrow \Diamond\varphi) \wedge (\Diamond\varphi \rightarrow \Box\varphi)$ : functional

### KT45 si Agenti multisistem

- KT45 - Folosit pt. rationamentul despre cunoastere:
  - **T: Adevar**: Agentul Q stie doar lucrurile adevarate
  - **4: Introspectie pozitiva**: Daca Q stie ceva, at. el stie ca stie
  - **5: Introspectie negativa**: Daca Q nu stie ceva, at. el stie ca nu stie

KT45 poate fi aplicat doar la un agent  $\rightarrow$  introducem  $KT45^n$  pt. **sisteme multiagent**.

- Fie un set de agenti  $A = \{1, 2, 3, \dots, n\}$
- In loc de  $\Box$ , vom folosi  $K_i$  pentru a specifica ce stie agentul  $i$ .
- Daca avem  $\mathcal{AP} = \{p, q, r, \dots\}$ ,  $K_i p$  inseamna ca agentul  $i$  cunoaste ca  $p$  este adevarat.
- Ex:  $K_1 p \wedge K_1 \neg K_2 K_1 p$  inseamna: Agent 1 stie  $p$ , si totodata stie ca Agent 2 nu cunoaste ca Agent 1 stie  $p$ .

Formule de **logica modala epistematica** sunt definite de:

$$\varphi ::= \top \mid \perp \mid p \mid \neg\varphi \mid \varphi \vee \varphi \mid K_i \varphi$$

unde  $p \in \mathcal{AP}$  si  $i \in \mathcal{A}$ .

O structura Kripke pentru logica epistematica este o tupla  $\mathcal{K} = \langle W, L, K_1, \dots, K_n \rangle$ , unde

- W - setul de lumi posibile
- L - functia de etichetare care asigneaza fiecarei stari setul de propozitii care sunt adevarate

$$L : W \rightarrow 2^{\mathcal{AP}}$$

- $K_i$  este setul de relatii binare peste W,  $\forall i \in 1..n$  (un set de perechi, fiecare pereche fiind formata din doua elemente din W)
- O pereche  $(w_1, w_2) \in K_i$  inseamna ca agentul  $i$  nu deosebeste singur care dintre lumi  $(w_1 \text{ or } w_2)$  este realitatea
- Fiecare relatie dintre lumii ( $K_i$ ) este o relatie de echivalenta:
  - reflexivitate: agentul nu vede diferenta dintre lumi
  - simetrie: daca agentul nu face deosebire intre lumile  $w_1$  si  $w_2$ , atunci el nu va putea face deosebire intre lumile  $w_2$  si  $w_1$
  - tranzitivitate: daca agentul nu deosebeste  $w_1$  de  $w_2$  si nu deosebeste  $w_2$  de  $w_3$ , atunci el nu deosebeste  $w_1$  de  $w_3$

#### Semantici ale logicii epistemice pentru sisteme multiagent

Semanticile unei formule  $\varphi$  din logica epistemica este definita in conformitate cu o structura Kripke  $\mathcal{K} = \langle W, L, K_1, \dots, K_n \rangle$  si cu starea sistemului  $x \in W$  astfel:

- $K, x \models \top$
- $K, x \not\models \perp$
- $K, x \models p$  ddaca  $p \in L(p)$
- ...
- $K, x \models K_i \varphi$  ddaca  $\forall x' \in W$  cu  $(x, x') \in K_i$ , avem ca  $K, x' \models \varphi$

#### Operatori pentru grupuri de agenti

- $E_G \varphi$ 
  - Oricine din grupul G cunoaste  $\varphi$
  - Daca  $G = \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ , atunci
$$K, x \models E_G \varphi \Leftrightarrow K, x \models K_1 \varphi \wedge K_2 \varphi \wedge \dots \wedge K_n \varphi$$
- $C_G \varphi$ 
  - Toti agentii din G cunosc  $\varphi$ , iar fiecare dintre ei cunoaste ca toti dintre ei cunosc acest fapt
  - Cunoastere comuna intre agentii din grupul G asupra  $\varphi$

$$K, x \models C_G \varphi \Leftrightarrow K, x \models E_G^k \varphi, \forall k \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$(E_G^0 \varphi \equiv \varphi, E_G^1 \varphi \equiv E_G \varphi, E_G^2 \varphi \equiv E_G E_G \varphi, \dots)$$

- $D_G \varphi$ 
  - Toti agentii din G pot deduce  $\varphi$  daca toti is pun cunostintele in comun
  - Cunostintele distribuite intre agentii din G asupra  $\varphi$

$$K, x \models D_G \varphi \Leftrightarrow K, y \models \varphi \text{ oricand } K_i(x, y), \forall i \in G$$

**Model checking:** Verificarea formală necesita:

- Un **model al sistemului**, de obicei format din
  - un set de stari, continand informatii despre valorile variabilelor si contoarelor de program
  - o relatie de tranzitie, care descrie cum sistemul poate sa se schimbe de la o stare la alta
- O **metoda de specificare** pt. a exprima cerintele intr-un mod formal
- Un **set de reguli de dovada** pt. a determina daca modelul satisface cerintele impuse

#### Modelare sistemelor: posibile comportamente

- O structura Kripke (sau Labelled Transition System)  $\mathcal{M}$  peste  $\mathcal{AP}$  este o tupla  $\mathcal{M} = (S, S_0, \mathcal{AP}, \mathcal{R}, L)$ , unde
  - $S$  este un set finit de stari
  - $S_0 \subseteq S$  este setul de stari initiale
  - $\mathcal{AP}$  este setul finit de proprietati atomice
  - $\mathcal{R} \subseteq S \times S$  este relatia de tranzitie care trebuie sa fie totala - pt. fiecare stare  $s \in S$  exista o stare  $s' \in S$  astfel incat  $\mathcal{R}(s, s')$
  - $L : S \rightarrow 2^{\mathcal{AP}}$  este o functie care eticheteaza fiecare stare cu setul de propozitii atomice care sunt adevarate in acea stare
- Un **drum** in structura M de la o stare s este o *secventa infinita de stari*

$$\pi = s_0 s_1 s_2 \dots$$

a.i.  $\mathcal{R}(s_i, s_{i+1})$  tine pentru toti  $i \geq 0$ .

- Arborele de calcul a unei structuri Kripke etichetate este **desfasurarea aciclica** a sa.

#### Logici temporale

- **Linear-time Temporal Logic ( LTL )**

- O formula LTL peste  $\mathcal{AP}$  este definita de

$$\varphi ::= p \mid \neg \varphi \mid \varphi \vee \varphi \mid X \varphi \mid \varphi_1 \mathcal{U} \varphi_2$$

unde  $p \in \mathcal{AP}$ .

Precedenta operatorilor		
Operator	Nume	Prioritate
$\neg$	Negare	0
X	Next	0
G	Intotdeauna	0
F	Eventual	0
$\mathcal{U}$	Pana cand	1
$\mathcal{R}$	Release	1
$\wedge$	Conjunctie	2
$\vee$	Disjunctie	2

- **Semantici LTL** Fie  $\pi = s_0, s_1, \dots$  un drum si  $\varphi$  o formula LTL. Definim notiunea ” $\varphi$  este adevarata in  $\pi$ ”, notata prin  $\pi, 0 \models \varphi$ , folosind inductia:

- \*  $\pi, i \models \top$
- \*  $\pi, i \models p$  ddaca  $p \in L(s_i)$
- \*  $\pi, i \models \varphi_1 \wedge \varphi_2$  ddaca  $\pi, i \models \varphi_1$  si  $\pi, i \models \varphi_2$
- \*  $\pi, i \models \varphi_1 \vee \varphi_2$  ddaca  $\pi, i \models \varphi_1$  sau  $\pi, i \models \varphi_2$
- \*  $\pi, i \models \neg \varphi$  ddaca  $\pi, i \not\models \varphi$
- \*  $\pi, i \models X\varphi$  ddaca  $\pi, i+1 \models \varphi$
- \*  $\pi, i \models \varphi_1 \mathcal{U} \varphi_2$  ddaca  $\exists j \geq i$  a.i.  $\pi, j \models \varphi_2$  si  $\pi, k \models \varphi_1$  pt toti  $i \leq k < j$
- \*  $\pi, i \models \varphi_1 \mathcal{R} \varphi_2$  ddaca  $\forall j \geq i$  a.i.  $(\forall k \leq j) \pi, k \models \varphi_1 \rightarrow \pi, j \models \varphi_2$

- **Branching-time Temporal Logic (CTL\* si CTL)**

- **O formula CTL\*** peste  $\mathcal{AP}$  este definita de

$$\varphi ::= p \mid \neg \varphi \mid \varphi \vee \varphi \mid E\varphi \mid A\varphi \mid X\varphi \mid \varphi_1 \mathcal{U} \varphi_2$$

unde  $p \in \mathcal{AP}$

- **O formula CTL** peste  $\mathcal{AP}$  este definita de

$$\varphi ::= p \mid \neg \varphi \mid \varphi \vee \varphi \mid EX\varphi \mid AX\varphi \mid E(\varphi_1 \mathcal{U} \varphi_2) \mid A(\varphi_1 \mathcal{U} \varphi_2)$$

unde  $p \in \mathcal{AP}$

- **Semantici CTL si CTL\*** Fie  $\pi = s_0, s_1, s_2, \dots$  un drum si  $\varphi$  o formula CTL\*. Daca  $\pi_i$  este sufixul lui  $\pi$  incepand cu pozitia  $i$ , atunci

- \*  $\pi, i \models \top$
- \*  $\pi, i \models p$  ddaca  $p \in L(s_i)$
- \*  $\pi, i \models \neg \varphi$  ddaca  $\pi, i \not\models \varphi$
- \*  $\pi, i \models \varphi_1 \vee \varphi_2$  ddaca  $\pi, i \models \varphi_1$  sau  $\pi, i \models \varphi_2$
- \*  $\pi, i \models X\varphi$  ddaca  $\pi, i+1 \models \varphi$
- \*  $\pi, i \models \varphi_1 \mathcal{U} \varphi_2$  ddaca  $\exists j \geq i$  a.i.  $\pi, j \models \varphi_2$  si  $\pi, k \models \varphi_1$  pt toti  $i \leq k < j$
- \*  $\pi, i \models E\varphi$  ddaca exista un drum infinit  $\pi' = s'_0, s'_1, \dots$  cu  $s'_0 = s_i$  si  $\pi', 0 \models \varphi$
- \*  $\pi, i \models A\varphi$  ddaca pt. orice drum infinit  $\pi' = s'_0, s'_1, \dots$  cu  $s'_0 = s_i$  avem  $\pi', 0 \models \varphi$

- **Rezolvarea problemelor de verificare model**

Definim:

$$pre_{\exists}(Y) = \{s \in S \mid \exists s' \in Y \text{ s.t. } (s, s') \in \mathcal{R}\}$$

$$pre_{\forall}(Y) = \{s \in S \mid \mathcal{R}(s) \subseteq Y\}$$

$$\llbracket \varphi \rrbracket = \{s \in S \mid s \models \varphi\}$$

$$\llbracket p \rrbracket = \{s \in S \mid p \in L(s)\}$$

$$\llbracket \neg \varphi \rrbracket = S \setminus \llbracket \varphi \rrbracket$$

$$\llbracket \varphi_1 \vee \varphi_2 \rrbracket = \llbracket \varphi_1 \rrbracket \cup \llbracket \varphi_2 \rrbracket$$

$$\llbracket EX\varphi \rrbracket = pre_{\exists}(\llbracket \varphi \rrbracket)$$

$$\llbracket AF\varphi \rrbracket = MC_{CTL}^{AF}(\varphi)$$

$$\llbracket E(\varphi_1 \mathcal{U} \varphi_2) \rrbracket = MC_{CTL}^{EU}(\varphi_1, \varphi_2)$$

Testeaza daca staterea de input  $s \in \llbracket \varphi \rrbracket$ .

$MC_{CTL}^{AF}(\varphi)$  este calculat astfel:

- $Y := S; Z := \llbracket \varphi \rrbracket;$
- **while**  $Y \neq Z$  **do**:
  - \*  $Y = Z;$
  - \*  $Z = Z \cup pre_{\forall}(Z);$
- **return** Y;

$MC_{CTL}^{EU}(\varphi_1, \varphi_2)$  este calculat astfel:

- $Y := \emptyset; Z := \llbracket \varphi_2 \rrbracket;$
- **while**  $Z \not\subseteq Y$  **do**:
  - \*  $Y = Y \cup Z;$
  - \*  $Z = pre_{\exists}(Y) \cap \llbracket \varphi_1 \rrbracket'$
- **return** Y;

Un sistem de tranzitii etichetat (LTS) este o tupla  $\mathcal{M} = \langle \mathcal{AP}, S, S_0, \mathcal{R}, L \rangle$ , unde

- $\mathcal{AP}$  - setul de etichete (propositii atomice)

- $S$  - setul finit de stari

- $S_0 \in S$  - setul de stari initiale

- $\mathcal{R} \subseteq S \times S$  - relatia de tranzitie

- $L : S \rightarrow 2^{\mathcal{AP}}$  - functia de etichetare (**fiecare stare este etichetata cu un set de propositii!**)

- O **rulare** (finita/infinita)  $p$  in  $\mathcal{M}$  este o secventa  $p = s_0 s_1 s_2 \dots$ , unde

- $s_0 \in S_0$  este o stare initiala a lui  $\mathcal{M}$ .
- $\forall i \geq 0, (s_i, s_{i+1}) \in \mathcal{R}$ .

- **trace(p)** =  $L(s_0)L(s_1)L(s_2)\dots$

- **Traces**( $\mathcal{M}$ ) =  $\{\text{trace}(p) \mid p \text{ o rulare in } \mathcal{M}\}$  este setul de **traces** (urme) ale lui  $\mathcal{M}$ .

- Expresii regulate pentru a exprima proprietati pentru rulari finite.

- Linear-time Temporal Logic (LTL) pt. a exprima propr. pt. rulari infinite.

### Sintaxa LTL

$$\varphi ::= p | \neg\varphi | \varphi \vee \varphi | X\varphi | \varphi\mathcal{U}\varphi$$

Definim urmatoarele macro:

- $F\varphi = \text{true}\mathcal{U}\varphi$
- $G\varphi = \neg F\neg\varphi$
- $\varphi_1\mathcal{R}\varphi_2 = G\varphi_2 \vee \varphi_2\mathcal{U}(\varphi_1 \wedge \varphi_2)$

### Semantici LTL pt. un cuvant

$w = w_0w_1w_2\dots \in (2^{\mathcal{AP}})^\omega$  si o pozitie  $i \geq 0$

- $w, i \models p$  ddaca  $p \in w_i$
- $w, i \models \neg\varphi$  ddaca  $w, i \not\models \varphi$
- $w, i \models \varphi_1 \vee \varphi_2$  ddaca  $w, i \models \varphi_1$  sau  $w, i \models \varphi_2$
- $w, i \models X\varphi$  ddaca  $w, i+1 \models \varphi$
- $w, i \models \varphi_1\mathcal{U}\varphi_2$  ddaca  $\exists j \geq i$  a.i.  $w, j \models \varphi_2$  si  $w, k \models \varphi_1, \forall i \leq k < j$
- **Limbajul lui  $\varphi$ :**  $\mathcal{L}(\varphi) = \{w \in (2^{\mathcal{AP}})^\omega | w, 0 \models \varphi\}$

**Pt. a verifica daca  $\mathcal{M}$  satisface o formula LTL**

$\varphi$ :

$$\text{Traces}(\mathcal{M}) \subseteq \mathcal{L}(\varphi) \equiv \text{Traces}(\mathcal{M}) \cap \mathcal{L}(\neg\varphi) = \emptyset$$

**Automat Büchi nedeterminist (NBA)** este o

tupla

$\mathcal{A} = \langle 2^{\mathcal{AP}}, Q, Q_0, \delta, T \rangle$ , unde

- $2^{\mathcal{AP}}$  este alfabetul
- $Q$  este setul de stari
- $Q_0 \subseteq Q$  este setul de stari initiale
- $\delta \subseteq Q^{\mathcal{AP}} \times Q$  este relatia de tranzitie
- $T \subseteq Q$  este setul de stari acceptante

### NBA - Proprietati de inchidere

- Reuniunea:  $\mathcal{A}_\cup = \langle 2^{\mathcal{AP}}, Q', Q'_0, \delta', T' \rangle$  a.i.  $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{A}_\cup) = \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{A}_1) \cup \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{A}_2)$ 
  - $\mathcal{A}_1 = \langle 2^{\mathcal{AP}}, Q_1, Q_0^1, \delta_1, T_1 \rangle$
  - $\mathcal{A}_2 = \langle 2^{\mathcal{AP}}, Q_2, Q_0^2, \delta_2, T_2 \rangle$
  - $Q' = Q_1 \cup Q_2$
  - $Q'_0 = Q_0^1 \cup Q_0^2$
  - $\delta' = \delta_1 \cup \delta_2$
  - $T' = T_1 \cup T_2$
- Intersectia - **cazul special**  
 $\mathcal{A}_\cap = \langle 2^{\mathcal{AP}}, Q', Q'_0, \delta', T' \rangle$  a.i.  $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{A}_\cap) = \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{A}_1) \cap \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{A}_2)$ 
  - $\mathcal{A}_1 = \langle 2^{\mathcal{AP}}, Q_1, Q_0^1, \delta_1, T_1 \rangle$  - toate starile din  $\mathcal{A}_1$  sunt acceptante

- $\mathcal{A}_2 = \langle 2^{\mathcal{AP}}, Q_2, Q_0^2, \delta_2, T_2 \rangle$
- $Q' = Q_1 \times Q_2$
- $Q'_0 = Q_0^1 \times Q_0^2$
- $((q_1, q_2), a, (q'_1, q'_2)) \in \delta'$  ddaca  $(q_1, a, q'_1) \in \delta_1$  si  $(q_2, a, q'_2) \in \delta_2$
- $T' = Q_1 \times T_2$

### • Intersectia - **cazul general**

$\mathcal{A}_\cap = \langle 2^{\mathcal{AP}}, Q', Q'_0, \delta', T' \rangle$  a.i.  $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{A}_\cap) = \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{A}_1) \cap \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{A}_2)$

- $\mathcal{A}_1 = \langle 2^{\mathcal{AP}}, Q_1, Q_0^1, \delta_1, T_1 \rangle$
- $\mathcal{A}_2 = \langle 2^{\mathcal{AP}}, Q_2, Q_0^2, \delta_2, T_2 \rangle$
- $Q' = Q_1 \times Q_2 \times \{1, 2\}$
- $Q'_0 = Q_0^1 \times Q_0^2 \times \{1\}$
- $((q_1, q_2, 1), a, (q'_1, q'_2, 1)) \in \delta'$  ddaca  $(q_1, a, q'_1) \in \delta_1, (q_2, a, q'_2) \in \delta_2$  si  $q_1 \notin T_1$
- $((q_1, q_2, 1), a, (q'_1, q'_2, 2)) \in \delta'$  ddaca  $(q_1, a, q'_1) \in \delta_1, (q_2, a, q'_2) \in \delta_2$  si  $q_1 \in T_1$
- $((q_1, q_2, 2), a, (q'_1, q'_2, 2)) \in \delta'$  ddaca  $(q_1, a, q'_1) \in \delta_1, (q_2, a, q'_2) \in \delta_2$  si  $q_2 \notin T_2$
- $((q_1, q_2, 2), a, (q'_1, q'_2, 1)) \in \delta'$  ddaca  $(q_1, a, q'_1) \in \delta_1, (q_2, a, q'_2) \in \delta_2$  si  $q_2 \in T_2$
- $T' = \{q_1, q_2, 2) | q_1 \in Q_1 \text{ si } q_2 \in T_2\}$

### • Complementul: $\overline{\mathcal{A}_1} = \langle 2^{\mathcal{AP}}, Q', Q'_0, \delta', T' \rangle$ a.i.

$\mathcal{L}(\overline{\mathcal{A}_1}) = \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{A}_1)$  - greu de complimentat automate Büchi, dar

$\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{A}_1) = \mathcal{L}(\varphi)$  pt. unele formule LTL si  $\mathcal{L}(\overline{\mathcal{A}_1}) = \mathcal{L}(\neg\varphi)$ . **Construim direct automatul pt.  $\neg\varphi$**  (daca stim  $\varphi$ ).

**Construirea unui NBA dintr-o formula LTL este facuta in 3 pasi:**

1. Rescrierea formulei in **Forma Normala Negativa (NNF)** si aplicarea regulilor de rescriere.
2. Transformarea formulei LTL intr-un **Automat Büchi Generalizat (GBA)**.
3. Transformarea GBA-ului intr-un NBA.

### 1. Din LTL in NBA - Rescrierea

- O formula este in NNF daca este de urmatoarea sintaxa:

$$\varphi ::= \top | \perp | p | \neg p | \varphi \vee \varphi | \varphi \wedge \varphi | X\varphi | \varphi\mathcal{U}\varphi | \varphi\mathcal{R}\varphi$$

- Scrie formula in NNF
- Negarea apare doar in fata literalilor
- Foloseste urmatoarele identitati pt. propagarea negatiei:

$$\neg\neg\varphi \equiv \varphi$$

$$\neg X\varphi \equiv X\neg\varphi$$

$$\neg G\varphi \equiv F\neg\varphi$$

$$\neg F\varphi \equiv G\neg\varphi$$

$$\neg(\varphi_1\mathcal{U}\varphi_2) \equiv (\neg\varphi_1)\mathcal{R}(\neg\varphi_2)$$

$$\neg(\varphi_1\mathcal{R}\varphi_2) \equiv (\neg\varphi_1)\mathcal{U}(\neg\varphi_2)$$

## 2. Din LTL in NBA - Din LTL in GBA

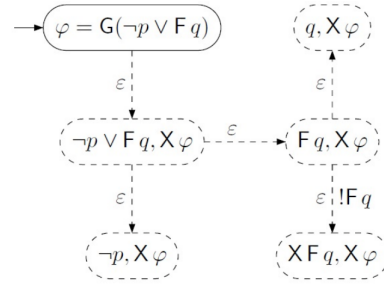
- O stare a automatului  $\mathcal{A}_\varphi$  este un **set consistent**  $Z$  de subformule ale lui  $\varphi$ .
- Un set  $Z \subseteq \text{Sub}(\varphi)$  este **consistent** daca nu contine  $\perp$  sau o pereche  $\{\psi, \neg\psi\}$ .
- Daca o rulare  $\rho$  pe un cuvânt  $w$  incepe in  $Z$  si satisface conditia de acceptare, atunci

$$w, 0 \models \bigwedge_{\psi \in Z} \psi.$$

- Singura stare initiala a lui  $\mathcal{A}_\varphi$  este  $Z = \{\varphi\}$ .
- Tranzitiile catre urmatoarele stari sunt date de formule de forma  $X\psi$  de la  $Z$ .
- $Z$  trebuie redus a.i. toate formulele din  $Z$  sa fie literali, fie de forma  $X\psi$ .
- Reducere folosind  $\epsilon$ -tranzitii pt. seturi arbitrare  $Y$  de formule

- $\psi = \psi_1 \wedge \psi_2 : Y \xrightarrow{\epsilon} Y \setminus \{\psi\} \cup \{\psi_1, \psi_2\}$
- $\psi = \psi_1 \vee \psi_2 : Y \xrightarrow{\epsilon} Y \setminus \{\psi\} \cup \{\psi_1\},$   
 $Y \xrightarrow{\epsilon} Y \setminus \{\psi\} \cup \{\psi_2\}$
- $\psi = \psi_1 \mathcal{R} \psi_2 : Y \xrightarrow{\epsilon} Y \setminus \{\psi\} \cup \{\psi_1, \psi_2\},$   
 $Y \xrightarrow{\epsilon} Y \setminus \{\psi\} \cup \{\psi_2, X\psi\}$
- $\psi = G\psi_2 : Y \xrightarrow{\epsilon} Y \setminus \{\psi\} \cup \{\psi_2, X\psi\}$
- $\psi = \psi_1 \mathcal{U} \psi_2 : Y \xrightarrow{\epsilon} Y \setminus \{\psi\} \cup \{\psi_2\},$   
 $Y \xrightarrow[\psi]{\epsilon} Y \setminus \{\psi\} \cup \{\psi_1, X\psi\}$
- $\psi = F\psi_2 : Y \xrightarrow{\epsilon} Y \setminus \{\psi\} \cup \{\psi_2\},$   
 $Y \xrightarrow[\psi]{\epsilon} Y \setminus \{\psi\} \cup \{X\psi\}$
- $!\psi$  inseamna  $\psi$  a fost amanat

- $Y \xrightarrow[\ast]{\epsilon} Z$  daca exista o secventa de  $\epsilon$ -tranzitii de la  $Y$  la  $Z$ :  $\text{Red}(Y) = \{Z \text{ consistent si redus} \mid Y \xrightarrow[\ast]{\epsilon} Z\}$   
 $\text{Red}_\alpha(Y) = \{Z \text{ consistent si redus} \mid Y \xrightarrow[\ast]{\epsilon} Z \text{ fara a se folosi o muchie marcata cu } !\alpha\}$  (vezi Figure 1)
- Fie  $\Sigma_z = \{a \in 2^{\mathcal{AP}} \mid \forall p \in \mathcal{AP}, (p \in Z \rightarrow p \in a) \text{ si } (\neg p \in Z \rightarrow p \notin a)\}$
- Fie  $U(\varphi) = \{\psi \in \text{Sub}(\varphi) \mid \psi = \psi_1 \mathcal{U} \psi_2 \text{ sau } \psi = F(\psi_1)\}$  setul de formule *until* ale lui  $\varphi$
- Fie  $\text{next}(Z) = \{\varphi \mid X\varphi \in Z\}$
- GBA pentru  $\varphi$  este  
 $B_\varphi = \langle 2^{\mathcal{AP}}, Q, Q_0, \delta, (T_\alpha)_{\alpha \in U(\varphi)} \rangle$ 
  - $Q = 2^{\text{Sub}(\varphi)}$
  - $Q_0 = \{\{\varphi\}\}$
  - $\delta = \{Y \xrightarrow{a} \text{next}(Z) \mid Y \in Q, a \in \Sigma_Z \text{ si } Z \in \text{Red}(Y)\}$
  - $\forall \alpha \in U(\varphi), T_\alpha = \{Y \xrightarrow{a} \text{next}(Z) \mid Y \in Q, a \in \Sigma_Z \text{ si } Z \in \text{Red}_\alpha(Y)\}$  (vezi Figure 2)



$$\text{Red}(\{\varphi\}) = \{\{\neg p, X\varphi\}, \{q, X\varphi\}, \{XFq, X\varphi\}\}$$

$$\text{Red}_{Fq}(\{\varphi\}) = \{\{\neg p, X\varphi\}, \{q, X\varphi\}\}$$

Figure 1:  $\varphi = G(\neg p \vee Fq)$

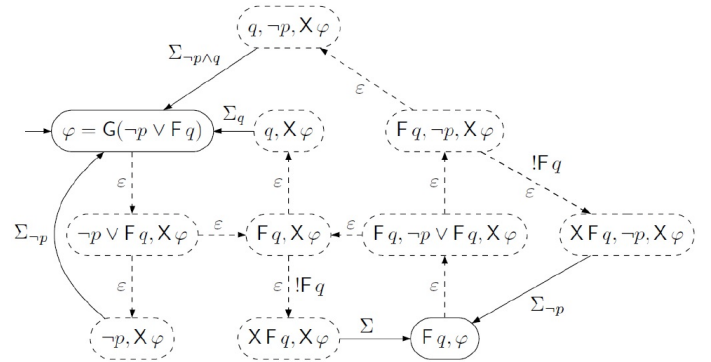


Figure 2:  $\varphi = G(\neg p \vee Fq)$

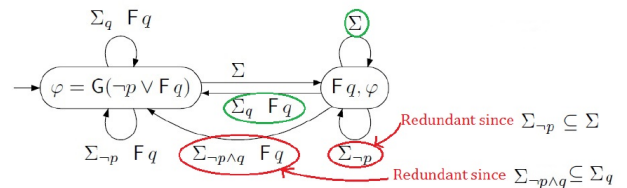


Figure 3:  $\varphi = G(\neg p \vee Fq)$