Semantics for Counterpart-based Temporal Logics

Andrea Laretto¹, Fabio Gadducci², Davide Trotta²

1: Tallinn University of Technology, 2: University of Pisa

WLD 2023 Logic in Estonia Workshop, Tallinn January 14th, 2023

In this work we present the classical and categorical semantics of a counterpart-based temporal logic, and formalize it using the proof assistant Agda along with results on its positive normal form.

1 Temporal logics and counterpart semantics

- Temporal logics and counterpart semantics
- 2 Categorical perspective

- Temporal logics and counterpart semantics
- ② Categorical perspective
- 3 Agda formalization

- Temporal logics and counterpart semantics
- 2 Categorical perspective
- 3 Agda formalization
- 4 Positive normal form

- Temporal logics and counterpart semantics
- 2 Categorical perspective
- 3 Agda formalization
- 4 Positive normal form
- 6 Conclusion and future work

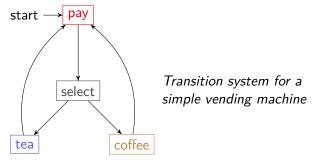
Well-known formalism for specifying and verifying complex systems

Well-known formalism for specifying and verifying complex systems

1 Represent the system as a transition system, called model

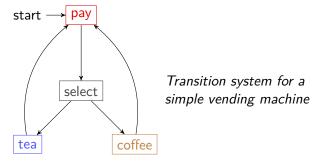
Well-known formalism for specifying and verifying complex systems

1 Represent the system as a transition system, called model



Well-known formalism for specifying and verifying complex systems

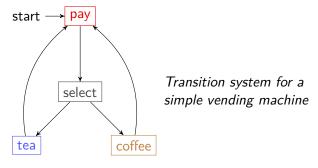
Represent the system as a transition system, called model



2 Express desired properties as formulas in a temporal logic

Well-known formalism for specifying and verifying complex systems

• Represent the system as a transition system, called model

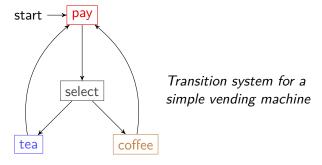


2 Express desired properties as formulas in a temporal logic

Always(Eventually(pay))

Well-known formalism for specifying and verifying complex systems

Represent the system as a transition system, called model

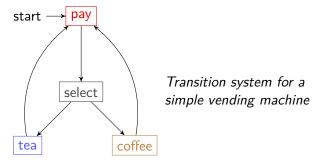


2 Express desired properties as formulas in a temporal logic

 $\mathsf{Always}(\mathsf{Eventually}(\mathsf{pay})) \qquad \neg \, \mathsf{Eventually}(\mathsf{tea})$

Well-known formalism for specifying and verifying complex systems

Represent the system as a transition system, called model



2 Express desired properties as formulas in a temporal logic

 $\mathsf{Always}(\mathsf{Eventually}(\mathsf{pay})) \qquad \neg \, \mathsf{Eventually}(\mathsf{tea})$

3 Use a program to *check* that the *model* satisfies the formula

Andrea Laretto World Logic Day 2023 January 14th, 2023

2/18

• States are simply atomic points

- States are simply atomic points
- In practice, states often have structure that can change in time:

- States are simply atomic points
- In practice, states often have structure that can change in time:
 - Time evolution of graph topologies: merging nodes, deletion of edges

- States are simply atomic points
- In practice, states often have structure that can change in time:
 - Time evolution of graph topologies: merging nodes, deletion of edges
 - Managing processes in memory: forking, allocation and deallocation

3/18

- States are simply atomic points
- In practice, states often have structure that can change in time:
 - Time evolution of graph topologies: merging nodes, deletion of edges
 - Managing processes in memory: forking, allocation and deallocation
 - Dynamic behaviour of election algorithms: splitting and union of parties

- States are simply atomic points
- In practice, states often have structure that can change in time:
 - Time evolution of graph topologies: merging nodes, deletion of edges
 - Managing processes in memory: forking, allocation and deallocation
 - Dynamic behaviour of election algorithms: splitting and union of parties
- Objectives:

Can we enrich our models to express multi-component behaviour?

- States are simply atomic points
- In practice, states often have structure that can change in time:
 - Time evolution of graph topologies: merging nodes, deletion of edges
 - Managing processes in memory: forking, allocation and deallocation
 - Dynamic behaviour of election algorithms: splitting and union of parties
- Objectives:

Can we enrich our models to express multi-component behaviour? Can we define logics that can reason on the fate of individual elements?

- States are simply atomic points
- In practice, states often have structure that can change in time:
 - Time evolution of graph topologies: merging nodes, deletion of edges
 - Managing processes in memory: forking, allocation and deallocation
 - Dynamic behaviour of election algorithms: splitting and union of parties
- Objectives:

Can we enrich our models to express multi-component behaviour? Can we define logics that can reason on the fate of individual elements?

Yes! Using counterpart models and quantified temporal logics



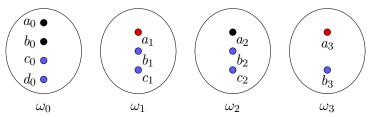
• Standard LTL traces: sequences of states



Associate to each state a set of individuals, called worlds

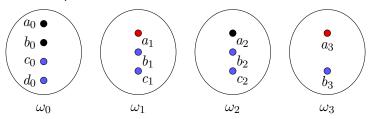


- Associate to each state a set of individuals, called worlds
- Our traces: sequences of worlds





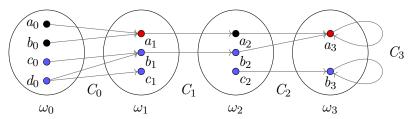
- Associate to each state a set of individuals, called worlds
- Our traces: sequences of worlds



How do we represent transitions?



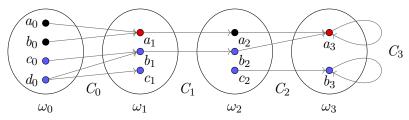
- Associate to each state a set of individuals, called worlds
- Our traces: sequences of worlds, connected with counterpart relations



• Standard LTL traces: sequences of states



- Associate to each state a set of individuals, called worlds
- Our traces: sequences of worlds, connected with counterpart relations

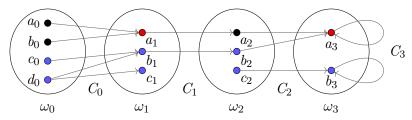


• Intuition: individuals connected by a relation are the same after one step

• Standard LTL traces: sequences of states



- Associate to each state a set of individuals, called worlds
- Our traces: sequences of worlds, connected with counterpart relations



- Intuition: individuals connected by a relation are the same after one step
- We call these sequences of worlds and relations counterpart traces

Andrea Laretto World Logic Day 2023 January 14th, 2023 4 / 18

• QLTL: (first-order) quantified linear temporal logic using traces

- QLTL: (first-order) quantified linear temporal logic using traces
- Syntax of QLTL formulas:

$$\phi := \mathsf{true} \mid \neg \phi \mid \phi_1 \lor \phi_2$$

- QLTL: (first-order) quantified linear temporal logic using traces
- Syntax of QLTL formulas:

$$\phi := \mathsf{true} \mid \neg \phi \mid \phi_1 \lor \phi_2 \mid \mathsf{Next}(\phi) \mid \phi_1 \, \mathsf{Until} \, \phi_2$$

- QLTL: (first-order) quantified linear temporal logic using traces
- Syntax of QLTL formulas:

$$\phi := \mathsf{true} \mid \neg \phi \mid \phi_1 \lor \phi_2 \mid \mathsf{Next}(\phi) \mid \phi_1 \, \mathsf{Until} \, \phi_2 \mid x = y \mid \exists x. \phi \mid P(x)$$

- QLTL: (first-order) quantified linear temporal logic using traces
- Syntax of QLTL formulas:

$$\phi := \mathsf{true} \mid \neg \phi \mid \phi_1 \vee \phi_2 \mid \mathsf{Next}(\phi) \mid \phi_1 \, \mathsf{Until} \, \phi_2 \mid x = y \mid \exists x. \phi \mid P(x)$$

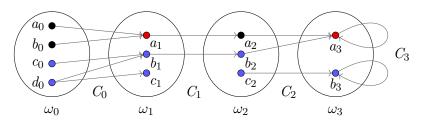
ullet Semantics: for each world, define the (tuples of) individuals satisfying ϕ

5/18

- QLTL: (first-order) quantified linear temporal logic using traces
- Syntax of QLTL formulas:

$$\phi := \mathsf{true} \mid \neg \phi \mid \phi_1 \lor \phi_2 \mid \mathsf{Next}(\phi) \mid \phi_1 \, \mathsf{Until} \, \phi_2 \mid x = y \mid \exists x. \phi \mid P(x)$$

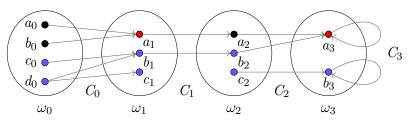
ullet Semantics: for each world, define the (tuples of) individuals satisfying ϕ



- QLTL: (first-order) quantified linear temporal logic using traces
- Syntax of QLTL formulas:

$$\phi := \mathsf{true} \mid \neg \phi \mid \phi_1 \lor \phi_2 \mid \mathsf{Next}(\phi) \mid \phi_1 \, \mathsf{Until} \, \phi_2 \mid x = y \mid \exists x. \phi \mid P(x)$$

ullet Semantics: for each world, define the (tuples of) individuals satisfying ϕ

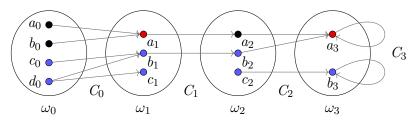


• $a_0 \vDash_{\omega_0} \mathsf{Next}(\mathsf{Red}(x))$

- QLTL: (first-order) quantified linear temporal logic using traces
- Syntax of QLTL formulas:

$$\phi := \mathsf{true} \mid \neg \phi \mid \phi_1 \lor \phi_2 \mid \mathsf{Next}(\phi) \mid \phi_1 \, \mathsf{Until} \, \phi_2 \mid x = y \mid \exists x. \phi \mid P(x)$$

ullet Semantics: for each world, define the (tuples of) individuals satisfying ϕ

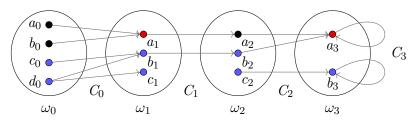


- $a_0 \vDash_{\omega_0} \mathsf{Next}(\mathsf{Red}(x))$
- $c_1 \vDash_{\omega_1} \neg \mathsf{Next}(\mathsf{Red}(x))$

- QLTL: (first-order) quantified linear temporal logic using traces
- Syntax of QLTL formulas:

$$\phi := \mathsf{true} \mid \neg \phi \mid \phi_1 \lor \phi_2 \mid \mathsf{Next}(\phi) \mid \phi_1 \, \mathsf{Until} \, \phi_2 \mid x = y \mid \exists x. \phi \mid P(x)$$

• Semantics: for each world, define the (tuples of) individuals satisfying ϕ



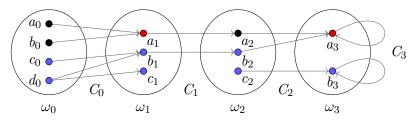
- $a_0 \vDash_{\omega_0} \mathsf{Next}(\mathsf{Red}(x))$
- $c_1 \vDash_{\omega_1} \neg \mathsf{Next}(\mathsf{Red}(x))$
- $c_0 \vDash_{\omega_0} \mathsf{Blue}(x) \mathsf{Until} \mathsf{Red}(x)$

Andrea Laretto World Logic Day 2023

- QLTL: (first-order) quantified linear temporal logic using traces
- Syntax of QLTL formulas:

$$\phi := \mathsf{true} \mid \neg \phi \mid \phi_1 \lor \phi_2 \mid \mathsf{Next}(\phi) \mid \phi_1 \, \mathsf{Until} \, \phi_2 \mid x = y \mid \exists x. \phi \mid P(x)$$

ullet Semantics: for each world, define the (tuples of) individuals satisfying ϕ



• $a_0 \vDash_{\omega_0} \mathsf{Next}(\mathsf{Red}(x))$

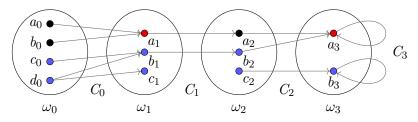
• $(a_0, b_0) \vDash_{\omega_0} \mathsf{Next}(x = y)$

- $c_1 \vDash_{\omega_1} \neg \mathsf{Next}(\mathsf{Red}(x))$
- $c_0 \vDash_{\omega_0} \mathsf{Blue}(x) \mathsf{Until} \, \mathsf{Red}(x)$

- QLTL: (first-order) quantified linear temporal logic using traces
- Syntax of QLTL formulas:

$$\phi := \mathsf{true} \mid \neg \phi \mid \phi_1 \lor \phi_2 \mid \mathsf{Next}(\phi) \mid \phi_1 \, \mathsf{Until} \, \phi_2 \mid x = y \mid \exists x. \phi \mid P(x)$$

ullet Semantics: for each world, define the (tuples of) individuals satisfying ϕ



• $a_0 \vDash_{\omega_0} \text{Next}(\text{Red}(x))$

• $(a_0, b_0) \vDash_{\omega_0} \mathsf{Next}(x = y)$

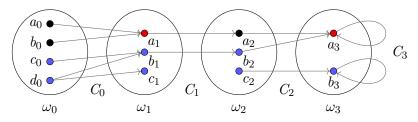
• $c_1 \vDash_{\omega_1} \neg \mathsf{Next}(\mathsf{Red}(x))$

- () $\vDash_{w_2} \exists x. \mathsf{Next}(\mathsf{Blue}(x))$
- $c_0 \vDash_{\omega_0} \mathsf{Blue}(x) \mathsf{Until} \, \mathsf{Red}(x)$

- QLTL: (first-order) quantified linear temporal logic using traces
- Syntax of QLTL formulas:

$$\phi := \mathsf{true} \mid \neg \phi \mid \phi_1 \vee \phi_2 \mid \mathsf{Next}(\phi) \mid \phi_1 \, \mathsf{Until} \, \phi_2 \mid x = y \mid \exists x. \phi \mid P(x)$$

ullet Semantics: for each world, define the (tuples of) individuals satisfying ϕ



• $a_0 \vDash_{\omega_0} \mathsf{Next}(\mathsf{Red}(x))$

• $(a_0, b_0) \vDash_{\omega_0} \mathsf{Next}(x = y)$

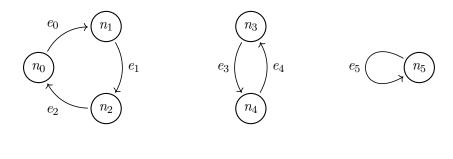
• $c_1 \vDash_{\omega_1} \neg \mathsf{Next}(\mathsf{Red}(x))$

- () $\vDash_{w_2} \exists x. \mathsf{Next}(\mathsf{Blue}(x))$
- $c_0 \vDash_{\omega_0} \mathsf{Blue}(x) \mathsf{Until} \, \mathsf{Red}(x)$
- $(a_0, c_0) \vDash_{\omega_0} (\neg (x = y)) \operatorname{Until}(x = y)$

ullet Worlds-as-algebras: generalize sets to algebras over a signature Σ

- \bullet Worlds-as-algebras: generalize sets to algebras over a signature \varSigma
- Examples: graphs, trees, lists, etc.

- ullet Worlds-as-algebras: generalize sets to algebras over a signature \varSigma
- Examples: graphs, trees, lists, etc.
- A counterpart trace on the signature of directed graphs:



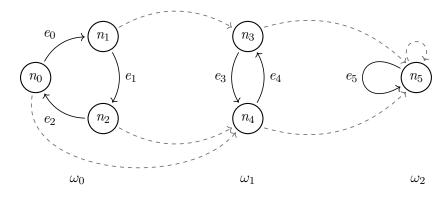
Andrea Laretto

 ω_0

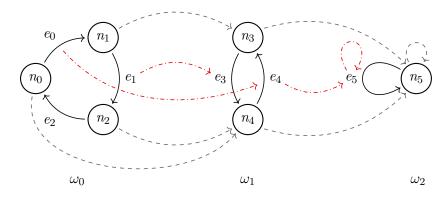
 ω_1

 ω_2

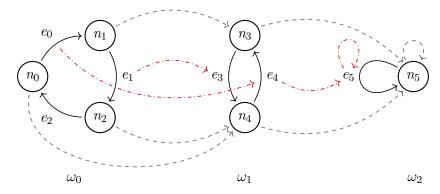
- Worlds-as-algebras: generalize sets to algebras over a signature Σ
- Examples: graphs, trees, lists, etc.
- A counterpart trace on the signature of directed graphs:



- ullet Worlds-as-algebras: generalize sets to algebras over a signature Σ
- Examples: graphs, trees, lists, etc.
- A counterpart trace on the signature of directed graphs:

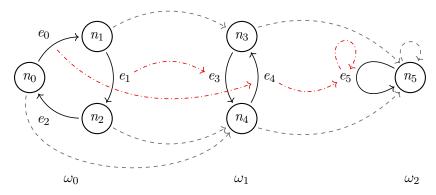


- ullet Worlds-as-algebras: generalize sets to algebras over a signature Σ
- Examples: graphs, trees, lists, etc.
- A counterpart trace on the signature of directed graphs:



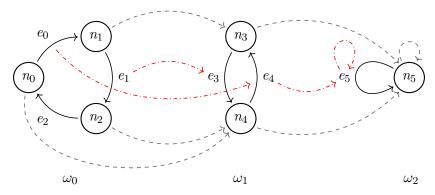
• Algebraic QLTL: equality between terms, instead of individuals:

- ullet Worlds-as-algebras: generalize sets to algebras over a signature Σ
- Examples: graphs, trees, lists, etc.
- A counterpart trace on the signature of directed graphs:



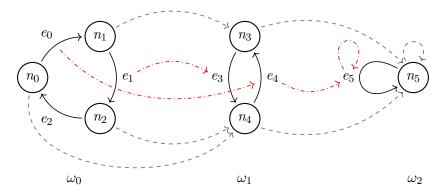
• Algebraic QLTL: equality between *terms*, instead of individuals: loop(e) := s(e) = t(e),

- ullet Worlds-as-algebras: generalize sets to algebras over a signature \varSigma
- Examples: graphs, trees, lists, etc.
- A counterpart trace on the signature of directed graphs:



• Algebraic QLTL: equality between terms, instead of individuals: $\mathbf{loop}(e) := s(e) = t(e), \quad e_5 \vDash_{\omega} \mathbf{loop}(x),$

- ullet Worlds-as-algebras: generalize sets to algebras over a signature \varSigma
- Examples: graphs, trees, lists, etc.
- A counterpart trace on the signature of directed graphs:



• Algebraic QLTL: equality between terms, instead of individuals: $\mathbf{loop}(e) := s(e) = t(e), \quad e_5 \vDash_{\omega_2} \mathbf{loop}(x), \quad e_4 \vDash_{\omega_1} \mathbf{Next}(\mathbf{loop}(x)).$

• Counterpart model: a transition system enriched with worlds and counterpart relations between them

- Counterpart model: a transition system enriched with worlds and counterpart relations between them
- Our claim: counterpart models can be understood within the unifying perspective of *category theory and categorical logic*:

- Counterpart model: a transition system enriched with worlds and counterpart relations between them
- Our claim: counterpart models can be understood within the unifying perspective of *category theory and categorical logic*:

Counterpart model pprox a category \mathcal{W}

- Counterpart model: a transition system enriched with worlds and counterpart relations between them
- Our claim: counterpart models can be understood within the unifying perspective of *category theory and categorical logic*:

$$\begin{array}{c} \textit{Counterpart model} \approx \textit{ a category } \mathcal{W} \\ + \textit{ a class } T \textit{ of selected morphisms of } \mathcal{W} \\ \hline \textit{Temporal structure} \end{array}$$

- Counterpart model: a transition system enriched with worlds and counterpart relations between them
- Our claim: counterpart models can be understood within the unifying perspective of *category theory and categorical logic*:

- Counterpart model: a transition system enriched with worlds and counterpart relations between them
- Our claim: counterpart models can be understood within the unifying perspective of *category theory and categorical logic*:

$$\begin{array}{c} \textit{Counterpart model} \approx \textit{ a category } \mathcal{W} \\ + \textit{ a class } T \textit{ of selected morphisms of } \mathcal{W} \\ + \textit{ a class } T \textit{ of selected morphisms of } \mathcal{W} \\ \hline \textit{Temporal structure} \\ + \textit{ a presheaf } D: \mathcal{W}^{op} \rightarrow \textit{Rel} \\ \hline \textit{Relational presheaf} \\ \end{array}$$

ullet Objects of ${\mathcal W}$ are the states of the underlying transition system

- Counterpart model: a transition system enriched with worlds and counterpart relations between them
- Our claim: counterpart models can be understood within the unifying perspective of *category theory and categorical logic*:

- ullet Objects of ${\mathcal W}$ are the states of the underlying transition system
- ullet Morphisms of ${\mathcal W}$ represent *transitions* between states

- Counterpart model: a transition system enriched with worlds and counterpart relations between them
- Our claim: counterpart models can be understood within the unifying perspective of *category theory and categorical logic*:

$$\begin{array}{c} \textit{Counterpart model} \approx \textit{ a category } \mathcal{W} \\ + \textit{ a class } T \textit{ of selected morphisms of } \mathcal{W} \\ + \textit{ a class } T \textit{ of selected morphisms of } \mathcal{W} \\ \hline \textit{Temporal structure} \\ + \textit{ a presheaf } D: \mathcal{W}^{op} \rightarrow \textit{\textbf{Rel}} \\ \hline \textit{Relational presheaf} \\ \end{array}$$

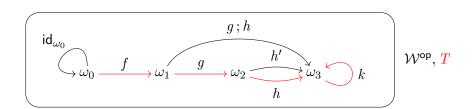
- ullet Objects of ${\mathcal W}$ are the states of the underlying $\emph{transition system}$
- ullet Morphisms of ${\mathcal W}$ represent *transitions* between states
- The temporal structure identifies the one-step transitions of the model

- Counterpart model: a transition system enriched with worlds and counterpart relations between them
- Our claim: counterpart models can be understood within the unifying perspective of *category theory and categorical logic*:

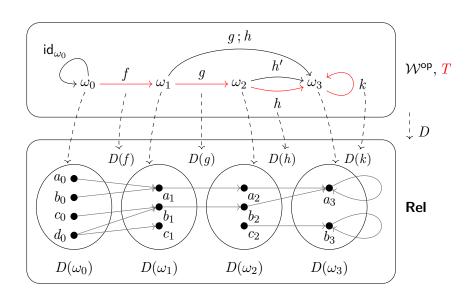
- ullet Objects of ${\mathcal W}$ are the states of the underlying transition system
- ullet Morphisms of ${\mathcal W}$ represent *transitions* between states
- The temporal structure identifies the one-step transitions of the model
- The relational presheaf assigns worlds and counterpart relations to states

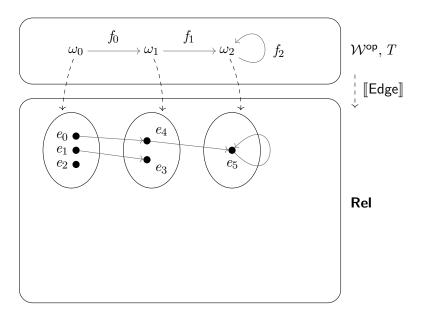
Andrea Laretto World Logic Day 2023 January 14th, 2023 7 / 18

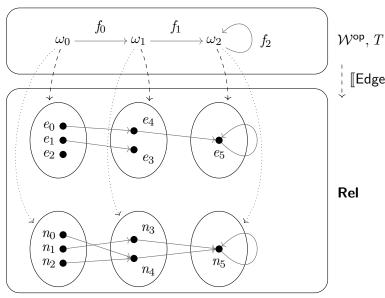
Relational presheaves – Example



Relational presheaves – Example

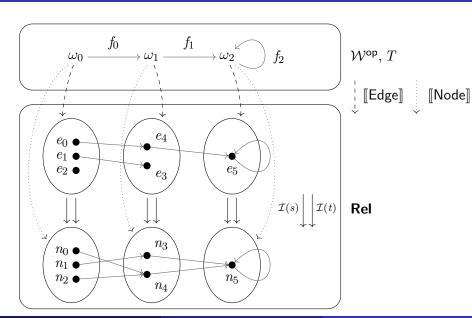






 $\llbracket \mathsf{Edge} \rrbracket$ $\llbracket \mathsf{Node} \rrbracket$

Rel



• Categorical semantics via classical attributes: for each world, define the set of (tuples of) individuals satisfying ϕ

- Categorical semantics via classical attributes: for each world, define the set of (tuples of) individuals satisfying ϕ
- How are the two semantics and their models related?

- Categorical semantics via classical attributes: for each world, define the set of (tuples of) individuals satisfying ϕ
- How are the two semantics and their models related?

Theorem (Classical models \leftrightarrow categorical models)

 (\rightarrow) For any classical counterpart model M, there exists a categorical counterpart model W which satisfies exactly the same QLTL formulae ϕ .

- Categorical semantics via classical attributes: for each world, define the set of (tuples of) individuals satisfying ϕ
- How are the two semantics and their models related?

Theorem (Classical models \leftrightarrow categorical models)

 (\rightarrow) For any classical counterpart model M, there exists a categorical counterpart model W which satisfies exactly the same QLTL formulae ϕ .

• Idea: construct the freely generated category $\mathcal W$ from the transition system; define a relational presheaf $D:\mathcal W^{\mathrm{op}}\to \mathbf{Rel}$ assigning worlds and relations; restrict the morphisms with the temporal structure T.

- Categorical semantics via classical attributes: for each world, define the set of (tuples of) individuals satisfying ϕ
- How are the two semantics and their models related?

Theorem (Classical models \leftrightarrow categorical models)

 (\rightarrow) For any classical counterpart model M, there exists a categorical counterpart model W which satisfies exactly the same QLTL formulae ϕ .

- Idea: construct the freely generated category ${\cal W}$ from the transition system; define a relational presheaf $D: \mathcal{W}^{\mathsf{op}} \to \mathsf{Rel}$ assigning worlds and relations; restrict the morphisms with the temporal structure T.
- The theorem has not been formalized, but the construction is!

Agda formalization



Agda: dependently typed programming language and proof assistant

Agda formalization



- Agda: dependently typed programming language and proof assistant
- Can be used in practice to formalize mathematical constructions



- Agda: dependently typed programming language and proof assistant
- Can be used in practice to formalize mathematical constructions
- Mechanization work:



- Agda: dependently typed programming language and proof assistant
- Can be used in practice to formalize mathematical constructions
- Mechanization work:
 - 1 A formalization of categorical QLTL and its models in Agda



- Agda: dependently typed programming language and proof assistant
- Can be used in practice to formalize mathematical constructions
- Mechanization work:
 - 1 A formalization of categorical QLTL and its models in Agda
 - 2 Categorical semantics formalized using the agda-categories library



- Agda: dependently typed programming language and proof assistant
- Can be used in practice to formalize mathematical constructions
- Mechanization work:
 - A formalization of categorical QLTL and its models in Agda
 - 2 Categorical semantics formalized using the agda-categories library
 - 3 Algebraic QLTL: worlds-as-algebras over any multi-sorted signature



- Agda: dependently typed programming language and proof assistant
- Can be used in practice to formalize mathematical constructions
- Mechanization work:
 - A formalization of categorical QLTL and its models in Agda
 - 2 Categorical semantics formalized using the agda-categories library
 - 3 Algebraic QLTL: worlds-as-algebras over any multi-sorted signature
 - 4 A classical set-based semantics without the use of categorical logic



- Agda: dependently typed programming language and proof assistant
- Can be used in practice to formalize mathematical constructions
- Mechanization work:
 - 1 A formalization of categorical QLTL and its models in Agda
 - Categorical semantics formalized using the agda-categories library
 - Algebraic QLTL: worlds-as-algebras over any multi-sorted signature
 - A classical set-based semantics without the use of categorical logic
 - **5** Presentation of the *positive normal forms* of QLTL, also in Agda

- Categorical semantics: 1388 lines of Agda code
- Positive normal form: **1740 lines** of Agda code

- Categorical semantics: 1388 lines of Agda code
- Positive normal form: 1740 lines of Agda code
- Why is a formal presentation of our logic useful?

- Categorical semantics: 1388 lines of Agda code
- Positive normal form: **1740 lines** of Agda code
- Why is a formal presentation of our logic useful?
- Formalizing constructions and semantics establishes their correctness

12 / 18

- Categorical semantics: 1388 lines of Agda code
- Positive normal form: **1740 lines** of Agda code
- Why is a formal presentation of our logic useful?
- Formalizing constructions and semantics establishes their correctness
- Provides a formal setting to test and experiment with temporal logics

12 / 18

- Categorical semantics: 1388 lines of Agda code
- Positive normal form: **1740 lines** of Agda code
- Why is a formal presentation of our logic useful?
- Formalizing constructions and semantics establishes their *correctness*
- Provides a formal setting to test and experiment with temporal logics
- Establishes a foundation to build verified model checkers for QTL

- Categorical semantics: 1388 lines of Agda code
- Positive normal form: **1740 lines** of Agda code
- Why is a formal presentation of our logic useful?
- Formalizing constructions and semantics establishes their correctness
- Provides a formal setting to test and experiment with temporal logics
- Establishes a foundation to build verified model checkers for QTL
- Gives a program to convert standard models into categorical ones:

- Categorical semantics: 1388 lines of Agda code
- Positive normal form: **1740 lines** of Agda code
- Why is a formal presentation of our logic useful?
- Formalizing constructions and semantics establishes their correctness
- Provides a formal setting to test and experiment with temporal logics
- Establishes a foundation to build verified model checkers for QTL
- Gives a program to convert standard models into categorical ones:
 - 1 Define the semantics of the logic with *categorical* notions and models

- Categorical semantics: 1388 lines of Agda code
- Positive normal form: **1740 lines** of Agda code
- Why is a formal presentation of our logic useful?
- Formalizing constructions and semantics establishes their *correctness*
- Provides a formal setting to test and experiment with temporal logics
- Establishes a foundation to build verified model checkers for QTL
- Gives a program to convert standard models into categorical ones:
 - 1 Define the semantics of the logic with *categorical* notions and models
 - 2 Provide a standard *non-categorical* transition system as model

- Categorical semantics: 1388 lines of Agda code
- Positive normal form: **1740 lines** of Agda code
- Why is a formal presentation of our logic useful?
- Formalizing constructions and semantics establishes their *correctness*
- Provides a formal setting to test and experiment with temporal logics
- Establishes a foundation to build verified model checkers for QTL
- Gives a program to convert standard models into categorical ones:
 - 1 Define the semantics of the logic with *categorical* notions and models
 - 2 Provide a standard *non-categorical* transition system as model
 - Use the procedure ClassicalToCategorical to construct the categorical model so that the logic can be applied

https://github.com/agda/agda-categories

• The de-facto (non-univalent) standard category theory library in Agda

https://github.com/agda/agda-categories

- The de-facto (non-univalent) standard category theory library in Agda
- Extremely practical and flexible, no magic involved

13 / 18

https://github.com/agda/agda-categories

- The de-facto (non-univalent) standard category theory library in Agda
- Extremely practical and flexible, no magic involved
- Design choices do not necessarily get in the way of practical applications

13 / 18

https://github.com/agda/agda-categories

- The de-facto (non-univalent) standard category theory library in Agda
- Extremely practical and flexible, no magic involved
- Design choices do not necessarily get in the way of practical applications
- Main definitions used:
 - Categories, functors, natural transformations
 - Rel: category of sets and relations
 - Free categories generated from a quiver (PathCategory)
 - Presheaves, the category of (relational) presheaves is complete
 - Relational presheaves and morphisms between them

https://github.com/agda/agda-categories

- The de-facto (non-univalent) standard category theory library in Agda
- Extremely practical and flexible, no magic involved
- Design choices do not necessarily get in the way of practical applications
- Main definitions used:
 - Categories, functors, natural transformations
 - Rel: category of sets and relations
 - Free categories generated from a quiver (PathCategory)
 - Presheaves, the category of (relational) presheaves is complete
 - Relational presheaves and morphisms between them
- Functoriality and setoid-equality preservation can be annoying to prove

13 / 18

https://github.com/agda/agda-categories

- The de-facto (non-univalent) standard category theory library in Agda
- Extremely practical and flexible, no magic involved
- Design choices do not necessarily get in the way of practical applications
- Main definitions used:
 - Categories, functors, natural transformations
 - Rel: category of sets and relations
 - Free categories generated from a quiver (PathCategory)
 - Presheaves, the category of (relational) presheaves is complete
 - Relational presheaves and morphisms between them
- Functoriality and setoid-equality preservation can be annoying to prove
- © Relatively limited use of the theorems/properties given by the library

Andrea Laretto World Logic Day 2023 January 14th, 2023 13 / 18

• The metalogic provided by Agda is intuitionistic in nature:

• The metalogic provided by Agda is *intuitionistic* in nature:

Negation is defined as $\neg A := A \to \bot$, and the law of excluded middle $A \vee \neg A$ is *not* provable

• The metalogic provided by Agda is *intuitionistic* in nature:

Negation is defined as $\neg A:=A\to \bot$, and the law of excluded middle $A\vee \neg A$ is not provable

• Consequence: the logic we embed in Agda is also intuitionistic!

The metalogic provided by Agda is intuitionistic in nature:

Negation is defined as $\neg A:=A\to \bot$, and the law of excluded middle $A\vee \neg A$ is *not* provable

- Consequence: the logic we embed in Agda is also intuitionistic!
- e.g., we also cannot prove in Agda that, for any choice of QLTL formula ϕ and counterpart model M,

$$M \models \neg \neg \phi \iff \phi.$$

• The metalogic provided by Agda is *intuitionistic* in nature:

Negation is defined as $\neg A := A \to \bot$, and the law of excluded middle $A \vee \neg A$ is *not* provable

- Consequence: the logic we embed in Agda is also intuitionistic!
- e.g., we also cannot prove in Agda that, for any choice of QLTL formula ϕ and counterpart model M,

$$M \vDash \neg \neg \phi \iff \phi.$$

• *Problem*: in temporal logic we usually define the essential operators of the logic, and then derive the other ones with negation:

• The metalogic provided by Agda is *intuitionistic* in nature:

Negation is defined as $\neg A:=A\to \bot$, and the law of excluded middle $A\vee \neg A$ is not provable

- Consequence: the logic we embed in Agda is also intuitionistic!
- e.g., we also cannot prove in Agda that, for any choice of QLTL formula ϕ and counterpart model M,

$$M \models \neg \neg \phi \iff \phi.$$

 Problem: in temporal logic we usually define the essential operators of the logic, and then derive the other ones with negation:

$$\phi := \mathsf{true} \mid \neg \phi \mid \phi_1 \lor \phi_2 \mid \mathsf{Next}(\phi) \mid \phi_1 \, \mathsf{Until} \, \phi_2 \mid x = y \mid \exists x. \phi \mid P(x)$$

• The metalogic provided by Agda is *intuitionistic* in nature:

Negation is defined as $\neg A := A \to \bot$, and the law of excluded middle $A \vee \neg A$ is not provable

- Consequence: the logic we embed in Agda is also intuitionistic!
- e.g., we also cannot prove in Agda that, for any choice of QLTL formula ϕ and counterpart model M,

$$M \models \neg \neg \phi \iff \phi.$$

 Problem: in temporal logic we usually define the essential operators of the logic, and then derive the other ones with negation:

$$\phi := \mathsf{true} \mid \neg \phi \mid \phi_1 \vee \phi_2 \mid \mathsf{Next}(\phi) \mid \phi_1 \, \mathsf{Until} \, \phi_2 \mid x = y \mid \exists x. \phi \mid P(x)$$

• In Agda, having \land but not \lor in QLTL is *not* equivalent to having both!

• The metalogic provided by Agda is *intuitionistic* in nature:

Negation is defined as $\neg A := A \to \bot$, and the law of excluded middle $A \vee \neg A$ is *not* provable

- Consequence: the logic we embed in Agda is also intuitionistic!
- e.g., we also cannot prove in Agda that, for any choice of QLTL formula ϕ and counterpart model M,

$$M \models \neg \neg \phi \iff \phi.$$

 Problem: in temporal logic we usually define the essential operators of the logic, and then derive the other ones with negation:

$$\phi := \mathsf{true} \mid \neg \phi \mid \phi_1 \vee \phi_2 \mid \mathsf{Next}(\phi) \mid \phi_1 \, \mathsf{Until} \, \phi_2 \mid x = y \mid \exists x. \phi \mid P(x)$$

- In Agda, having \land but not \lor in QLTL is *not* equivalent to having both!
- Problem: it can be tricky to show contradictions with negated formulae

Andrea Laretto World Logic Day 2023 January 14th, 2023 14 / 18

How can we tackle these issues?

- How can we tackle these issues?
- Positive normal form (PNF):

an extension of QLTL which can express **exactly** the same properties without using negation

15 / 18

- How can we tackle these issues?
- Positive normal form (PNF):

an extension of QLTL which can express **exactly** the same properties without using negation

Simplifies algorithms and model checking with temporal logics

15 / 18

- How can we tackle these issues?
- Positive normal form (PNF):

- Simplifies algorithms and model checking with temporal logics
- Our approach:
- 1 Provide the logic in Agda with a positive normal form

- How can we tackle these issues?
- Positive normal form (PNF):

- Simplifies algorithms and model checking with temporal logics
- Our approach:
- 1 Provide the logic in Agda with a positive normal form
- Separately prove that the logic given is a PNF of the original logic

- How can we tackle these issues?
- Positive normal form (PNF):

- Simplifies algorithms and model checking with temporal logics
- Our approach:
- 1 Provide the logic in Agda with a positive normal form
- Separately prove that the logic given is a PNF of the original logic
- 3 Use LEM *only* in the PNF conversion proof, *not* when using the logic

- How can we tackle these issues?
- Positive normal form (PNF):

- Simplifies algorithms and model checking with temporal logics
- Our approach:
- Provide the logic in Agda with a positive normal form
- Separately prove that the logic given is a PNF of the original logic
- 3 Use LEM *only* in the PNF conversion proof, *not* when using the logic
- \Rightarrow Guarantees that no extra expressivity is gained/lost

Positive normal forms

- How can we tackle these issues?
- Positive normal form (PNF):

an extension of QLTL which can express **exactly** the same properties without using negation

- Simplifies algorithms and model checking with temporal logics
- Our approach:
- Provide the logic in Agda with a positive normal form
- Separately prove that the logic given is a PNF of the original logic
- 3 Use LEM *only* in the PNF conversion proof, *not* when using the logic
- \Rightarrow Guarantees that no extra expressivity is gained/lost
- \Rightarrow Proving this theorem gives a program to *convert* formulae in PNF

Positive normal forms

- How can we tackle these issues?
- Positive normal form (PNF):

an extension of QLTL which can express **exactly** the same properties without using negation

- Simplifies algorithms and model checking with temporal logics
- Our approach:
- 1 Provide the logic in Agda with a positive normal form
- Separately prove that the logic given is a PNF of the original logic
- 3 Use LEM *only* in the PNF conversion proof, *not* when using the logic
- \Rightarrow Guarantees that no extra expressivity is gained/lost
- ⇒ Proving this theorem gives a program to convert formulae in PNF
- \Rightarrow Directly prove another formula instead of working with contradiction

Andrea Laretto World Logic Day 2023 January 14th, 2023 15 / 18

• Formalized in Agda: PNF equivalence (using classical reasoning)

- Formalized in Agda: PNF equivalence (using classical reasoning)
- Two cases, using non-categorical semantics:

- Formalized in Agda: PNF equivalence (using classical reasoning)
- Two cases, using non-categorical semantics:
 - PNF with partial functions as counterpart relations

- Formalized in Agda: PNF equivalence (using classical reasoning)
- Two cases, using non-categorical semantics:
 - PNF with partial functions as counterpart relations
 - PNF with general relations (i.e. allow duplication of entities)

- Formalized in Agda: PNF equivalence (using classical reasoning)
- Two cases, using non-categorical semantics:
 - PNF with partial functions as counterpart relations
 - PNF with general relations (i.e. allow duplication of entities)
- Expansion laws and equivalences in QLTL in both settings

- Formalized in Agda: PNF equivalence (using classical reasoning)
- Two cases, using non-categorical semantics:
 - PNF with partial functions as counterpart relations
 - PNF with general relations (i.e. allow duplication of entities)
- Expansion laws and equivalences in QLTL in both settings
- ⇒ LTL-like expansion laws break down in the case of relations!

PNF for QLTL:

$$\psi := \mathsf{true} \mid x = y \mid P(x), \quad \phi := \psi \mid \neg \psi \mid \phi_1 \lor \phi_2 \mid \phi_1 \land \phi_2 \mid \exists x. \phi \mid \forall x$$

PNF for QLTL:

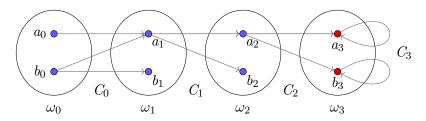
$$\psi := \mathsf{true} \mid x = y \mid P(x), \quad \phi := \psi \mid \neg \psi \mid \phi_1 \vee \phi_2 \mid \phi_1 \wedge \phi_2 \mid \exists x. \phi \mid \forall x. \phi \mid \mathsf{Next}(\phi) \mid \phi_1 \mathsf{Until} \phi_2 \mid \phi_1 \mathsf{WUntil} \phi_2$$

PNF for QLTL:

$$\psi := \mathsf{true} \mid x = y \mid P(x), \quad \phi := \psi \mid \neg \psi \mid \phi_1 \lor \phi_2 \mid \phi_1 \land \phi_2 \mid \exists x. \phi \mid \forall x. \phi \mid \mathsf{Next}(\phi) \mid \phi_1 \mathsf{Until}(\phi_2 \mid \phi_1 \mathsf{WUntil}(\phi_2 \mid \mathsf{Next}(\phi) \mid \phi_1 \mathsf{Until}(\phi_2 \mid \phi_1 \mathsf{WUntil}(\phi_2 \mid \mathsf{Next}(\phi) \mid \phi_1 \mathsf{Until}(\phi_2 \mid \phi_1 \mathsf{WUntil}(\phi_2 \mid \mathsf{Next}(\phi) \mid \phi_1 \mathsf{Until}(\phi_2 \mid \mathsf{Next}(\phi) \mid \phi_1 \mathsf{Until}(\phi_2 \mid \mathsf{Next}(\phi) \mid \mathsf{Next}$$

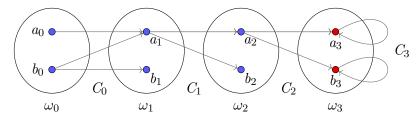
PNF for QLTL:

 $\psi := \mathsf{true} \mid x = y \mid P(x), \quad \phi := \psi \mid \neg \psi \mid \phi_1 \lor \phi_2 \mid \phi_1 \land \phi_2 \mid \exists x. \phi \mid \forall x. \phi \mid \mathsf{Next}(\phi) \mid \phi_1 \mathsf{Until}(\phi_2 \mid \phi_1 \mathsf{WUntil}(\phi_2 \mid \mathsf{NextF}(\phi) \mid \phi_1 \mathsf{Until}(\phi_2 \mid \phi_1 \mathsf{WUntil}(\phi_2 \mid \mathsf{NextF}(\phi) \mid \phi_1 \mathsf{Until}(\phi_2 \mid \mathsf{NextF}(\phi) \mid \phi_1 \mathsf{Until}(\phi_2 \mid \mathsf{NextF}(\phi) \mid \mathsf{NextF$



PNF for QLTL:

$$\begin{split} \psi := \mathsf{true} \mid x = y \mid P(x), \quad \phi := \psi \mid \neg \psi \mid \phi_1 \vee \phi_2 \mid \phi_1 \wedge \phi_2 \mid \exists x. \phi \mid \forall x. \phi \\ \mid \mathsf{Next}(\phi) \mid \phi_1 \mathsf{Until} \phi_2 \mid \phi_1 \mathsf{WUntil} \phi_2 \mid \underline{\mathsf{NextF}}(\phi) \mid \phi_1 \underline{\mathsf{UntilF}} \phi_2 \mid \phi_1 \underline{\mathsf{WUntilF}} \phi_2 \end{split}$$

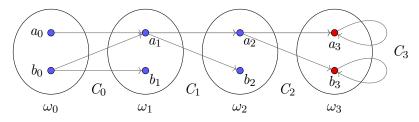


- $\neg \mathsf{Next}(\phi) \equiv \mathsf{NextF}(\neg \phi)$
- $\neg(\phi_1 \mathsf{Until}\phi_2) \equiv (\neg\phi_2) \mathsf{WUntilF}(\neg\phi_1 \land \neg\phi_2)$
- $\neg(\phi_1 \mathsf{WUntil}\phi_2) \equiv (\neg\phi_2) \mathsf{UntilF}(\neg\phi_1 \land \neg\phi_2)$

Andrea Laretto World Logic Day 2023 January 14th, 2023

PNF for QLTL:

$$\begin{split} \psi := \mathsf{true} \mid x = y \mid P(x), \quad \phi := \psi \mid \neg \psi \mid \phi_1 \vee \phi_2 \mid \phi_1 \wedge \phi_2 \mid \exists x. \phi \mid \forall x. \phi \\ \mid \mathsf{Next}(\phi) \mid \phi_1 \mathsf{Until} \phi_2 \mid \phi_1 \mathsf{WUntil} \phi_2 \mid \underline{\mathsf{NextF}}(\phi) \mid \phi_1 \underline{\mathsf{UntilF}} \phi_2 \mid \phi_1 \underline{\mathsf{WUntilF}} \phi_2 \end{split}$$



 $\neg \mathsf{Next}(\phi) \qquad \equiv \mathsf{NextF}(\neg \phi)$

• $b_0 \vDash_{\omega_0} \mathsf{NextF}(\mathsf{Blue}(x))$

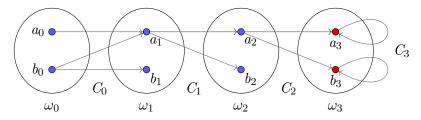
17 / 18

- $\neg(\phi_1 \mathsf{Until}\phi_2) \equiv (\neg\phi_2) \mathsf{WUntilF}(\neg\phi_1 \land \neg\phi_2)$
- $\neg(\phi_1 \mathsf{WUntil}\phi_2) \equiv (\neg\phi_2) \mathsf{UntilF}(\neg\phi_1 \land \neg\phi_2)$

Andrea Laretto World Logic Day 2023 January 14th, 2023

PNF for QLTL:

$$\begin{split} \psi := \mathsf{true} \mid x = y \mid P(x), \quad \phi := \psi \mid \neg \psi \mid \phi_1 \vee \phi_2 \mid \phi_1 \wedge \phi_2 \mid \exists x. \phi \mid \forall x. \phi \\ \mid \mathsf{Next}(\phi) \mid \phi_1 \mathsf{Until} \phi_2 \mid \phi_1 \mathsf{WUntil} \phi_2 \mid \underline{\mathsf{NextF}}(\phi) \mid \phi_1 \underline{\mathsf{UntilF}} \phi_2 \mid \phi_1 \underline{\mathsf{WUntilF}} \phi_2 \end{split}$$



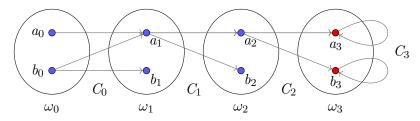
 $\neg \mathsf{Next}(\phi) \equiv \mathsf{NextF}(\neg \phi)$

• $b_0 \vDash_{\omega_0} \mathsf{NextF}(\mathsf{Blue}(x))$

- $\neg(\phi_1 \mathsf{Until}\phi_2) \equiv (\neg\phi_2) \mathsf{WUntilF}(\neg\phi_1 \land \neg\phi_2)$ $b_1 \vDash_{\omega_1} \mathsf{NextF}(\mathsf{Blue}(x))$
- $\neg(\phi_1 \mathsf{WUntil}\phi_2) \equiv (\neg\phi_2) \mathsf{UntilF}(\neg\phi_1 \land \neg\phi_2)$

PNF for QLTL:

$$\begin{split} \psi := \mathsf{true} \mid x = y \mid P(x), \quad \phi := \psi \mid \neg \psi \mid \phi_1 \vee \phi_2 \mid \phi_1 \wedge \phi_2 \mid \exists x. \phi \mid \forall x. \phi \\ \mid \mathsf{Next}(\phi) \mid \phi_1 \mathsf{Until} \phi_2 \mid \phi_1 \mathsf{WUntil} \phi_2 \mid \underline{\mathsf{NextF}}(\phi) \mid \phi_1 \underline{\mathsf{UntilF}} \phi_2 \mid \phi_1 \underline{\mathsf{WUntilF}} \phi_2 \end{split}$$



 $\neg \mathsf{Next}(\phi)$ $\equiv \mathsf{NextF}(\neg \phi)$

- $b_0 \vDash_{\omega_0} \mathsf{NextF}(\mathsf{Blue}(x))$
- $\neg(\phi_1 \mathsf{Until}\phi_2) \equiv (\neg\phi_2) \mathsf{WUntilF}(\neg\phi_1 \land \neg\phi_2)$ $b_1 \vDash_{\omega_1} \mathsf{NextF}(\mathsf{Blue}(x))$
- $\neg(\phi_1 \mathsf{WUntil}\phi_2) \equiv (\neg\phi_2) \mathsf{UntilF}(\neg\phi_1 \land \neg\phi_2)$ $a_0 \vDash_{\omega_0} \mathsf{Blue}(x) \mathsf{UntilF}(x)$

In this work we present a counterpart-based temporal logic and formalize its semantics in Agda using the agda-categories library along with results on its positive normal form.

Many possible extensions of this work:

In this work we present a counterpart-based temporal logic and formalize its semantics in Agda using the agda-categories library along with results on its positive normal form.

- Many possible extensions of this work:
 - formalization of second-order QLTL to express set quantification

In this work we present a counterpart-based temporal logic and formalize its semantics in Agda using the agda-categories library along with results on its positive normal form.

- Many possible extensions of this work:
 - formalization of second-order QLTL to express set quantification
 - extending counterpart semantics to CTL, CTL* and their models

In this work we present a counterpart-based temporal logic and formalize its semantics in Agda using the agda-categories library along with results on its positive normal form.

- Many possible extensions of this work:
 - formalization of second-order QLTL to express set quantification
 - extending counterpart semantics to CTL, CTL* and their models
 - interfacing Agda with SMT solvers and model checkers for QLTL

In this work we present a counterpart-based temporal logic and formalize its semantics in Agda using the agda-categories library along with results on its positive normal form.

- Many possible extensions of this work:
 - formalization of second-order QLTL to express set quantification
 - extending counterpart semantics to CTL, CTL* and their models
 - interfacing Agda with SMT solvers and model checkers for QLTL
 - formalize syntax and models of the logic with indexed categories and morphisms between them, as in categorical logic [Jacobs, 2001]

In this work we present a counterpart-based temporal logic and formalize its semantics in Agda using the agda-categories library along with results on its positive normal form.

- Many possible extensions of this work:
 - formalization of second-order QLTL to express set quantification
 - extending counterpart semantics to CTL, CTL* and their models
 - interfacing Agda with SMT solvers and model checkers for QLTL
 - formalize syntax and models of the logic with indexed categories and morphisms between them, as in categorical logic [Jacobs, 2001]
- A study of formally-presented temporal logics is absent in the literature

In this work we present a counterpart-based temporal logic and formalize its semantics in Agda using the agda-categories library along with results on its positive normal form.

- Many possible extensions of this work:
 - formalization of second-order QLTL to express set quantification
 - extending counterpart semantics to CTL, CTL* and their models
 - interfacing Agda with SMT solvers and model checkers for QLTL
 - formalize syntax and models of the logic with indexed categories and morphisms between them, as in categorical logic [Jacobs, 2001]
- A study of formally-presented temporal logics is absent in the literature
- Other verified model checkers: LTL in Isabelle [Nipkow, 2013]

In this work we present a counterpart-based temporal logic and formalize its semantics in Agda using the agda-categories library along with results on its positive normal form.

- Many possible extensions of this work:
 - formalization of second-order QLTL to express set quantification
 - extending counterpart semantics to CTL, CTL* and their models
 - interfacing Agda with SMT solvers and model checkers for QLTL
 - formalize syntax and models of the logic with indexed categories and morphisms between them, as in categorical logic [Jacobs, 2001]
- A study of formally-presented temporal logics is absent in the literature
- Other verified model checkers: LTL in Isabelle [Nipkow, 2013]
- Proof searching using reflection in Agda for CTL [O'Connor, 2016]



Thank you for your attention!

Agda formalization: https://github.com/iwilare/categorical-qtl