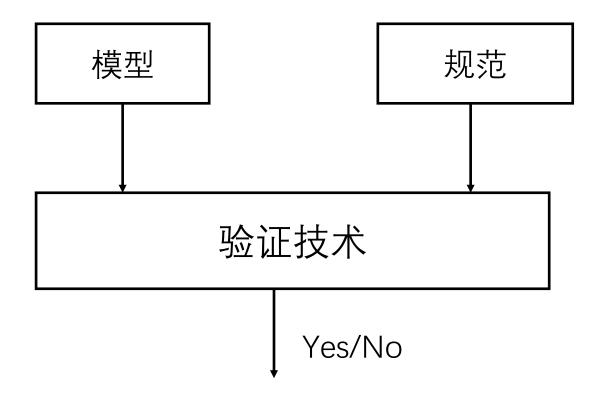
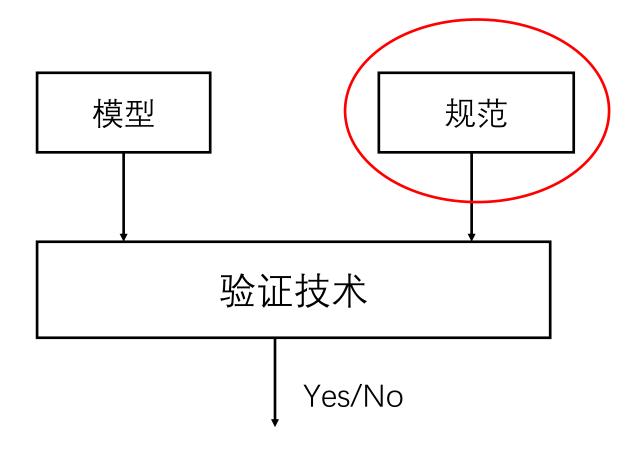
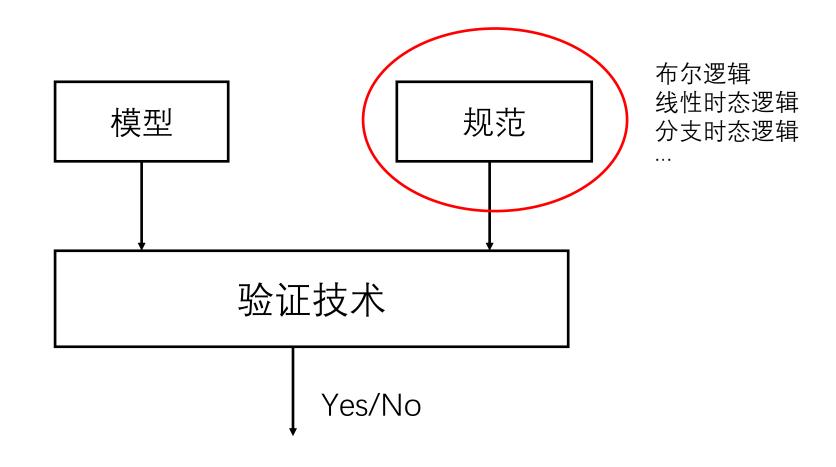
线性时态逻辑

李建文







A design without specifications cannot be right or wrong, it can only be surprising!

-----Young, W., W. Boebert, and R. Kain, 1985: Proving a computer system secure. Scientific Honeyweller, 6(2), 1827.

为什么需要形式化的规范?

自然语言是不精确的

- I once shot an elephant in my pajamas. How he got in my pajamas I'll never know.
- Students hate annoying professors.
- The panda eats boots and leaves.

布尔逻辑

- 1. 一个布尔原子p ∈ {0,1}是一个布尔逻辑公式;
- 2. 如果 φ 是一个布尔逻辑公式,那么 (φ) , $\neg \varphi$, $\varphi \& \varphi$, $\varphi | \varphi$, $\varphi \Rightarrow \varphi$, $\varphi \Leftrightarrow \varphi$ 也是布尔逻辑公式。

线性时态逻辑 (LTL)

1. 一个布尔逻辑公式也是一个线性时态逻辑公式;

2. 如果 φ 是一个线性时态逻辑公式,那么 $X\varphi$, $\varphi U\varphi$, $\varphi R\varphi$, $F\varphi$ 和 $G\varphi$ 也是线性时态逻辑公式。

线性时态逻辑是布尔逻辑的一种扩展

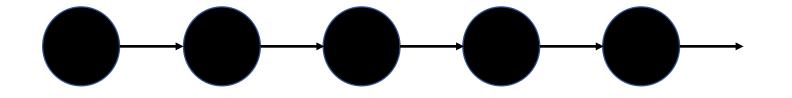
线性时态逻辑 (LTL) -语法

- a & b, a | b, ! a
- Xa & X! b & cRd
- X(aRd)
- *a R* (*c U d*)
- FGa

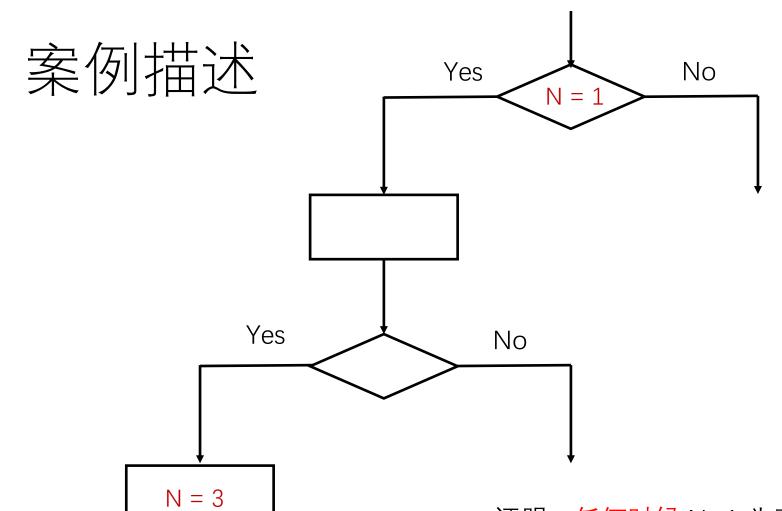
- *XRd*
- cFGa

从命题逻辑到线性时态逻辑

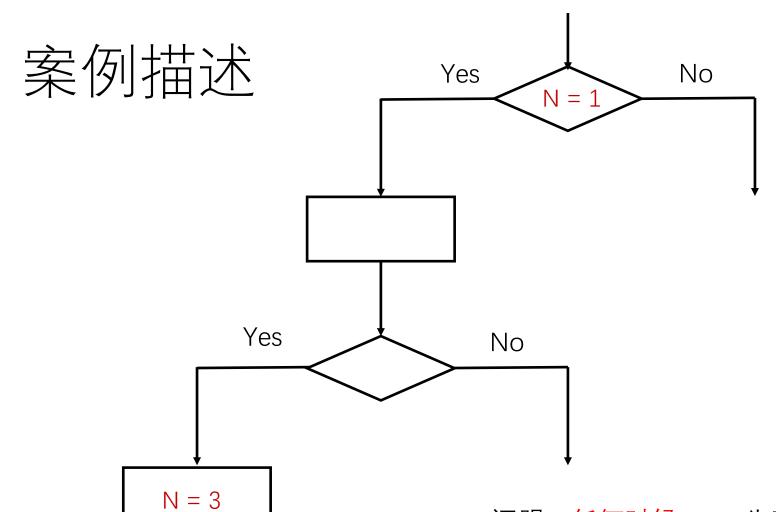
布尔逻辑:语义解释在一个时刻上



线性时态逻辑: 语义解释在一个无限长 的时间序列上



证明: 任何时候 N=1 为真, N=3 在将来的某个时刻也会为真?



证明: 任何时候 N=1 为真, N=3 在将来的某个时刻也会为真?

G(N=1 => F(N=3))

案例描述



证明:对任意的输入信号,输出信号都为1?

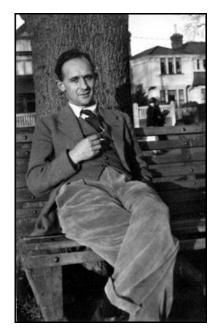
案例描述



证明:对任意的输入信号,输出信号都为1?

线性时态逻辑LTL

From Church and Prior to PSL. Moshe Vardi at 25 years of Model Checking.



Arthur Prior (1914–1969)

"I remember his waking me one night [in 1953], coming and sitting on my bed, . . ., and saying he thought one could make a formalised tense logic."

线性时态逻辑LTL

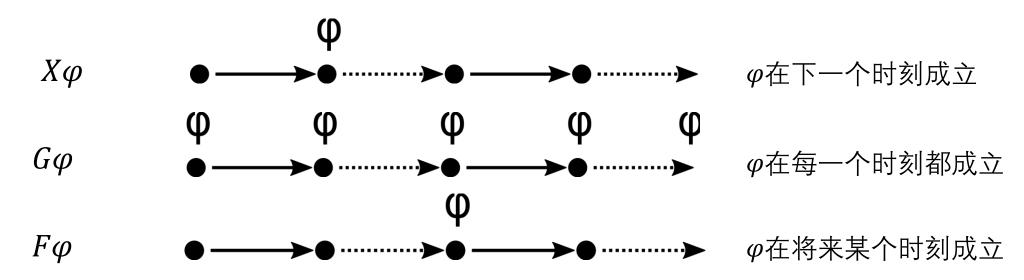


First introduced into Computer Science in 1977. (1996 Turing Award)

Amir Pnueli (1941–2009)

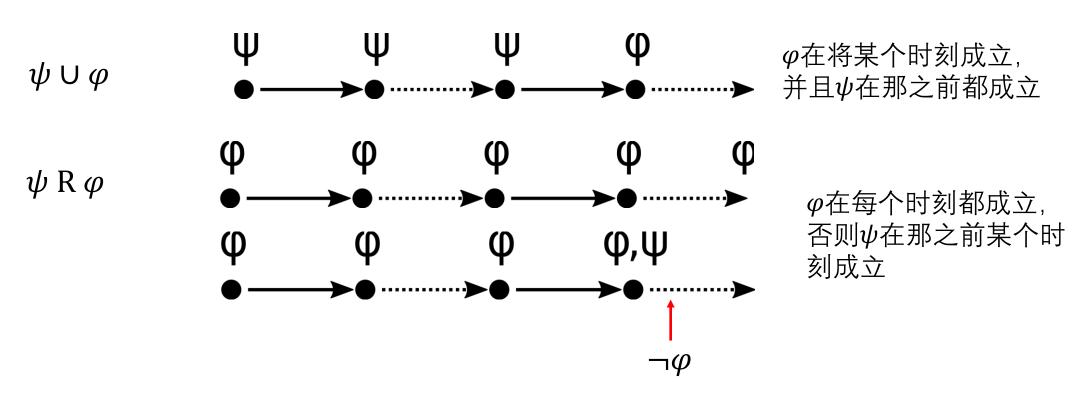
线性时态逻辑(LTL)-非形式化语义

 $\varphi \coloneqq p \mid \neg \varphi \mid \varphi \land \varphi \mid \varphi \lor \varphi \mid X\varphi \mid \varphi \cup \varphi \mid \varphi R \varphi \mid G\varphi \mid F\varphi$



线性时态逻辑(LTL)-非形式化语义

 $\varphi \coloneqq p \mid \neg \varphi \mid \varphi \land \varphi \mid \varphi \lor \varphi \mid X\varphi \mid \varphi \cup \varphi \mid \varphi R \varphi \mid G\varphi \mid F\varphi$



Safety: Something bad (p) never happens.

Safety: Something bad (p) never happens.

G!p

Liveness: It is always the case that Something Good (p) eventually happens".

Liveness: It is always the case that Something Good (p) eventually happens".

GFp

Liveness/Fairness: p happens infinitely often"

Liveness/Fairness: p happens infinitely often"

GFp

Invariance: At some point, p will hold forever"

Invariance: At some point, p will hold forever"

FGp

Liveness: Every request is followed by a grant"

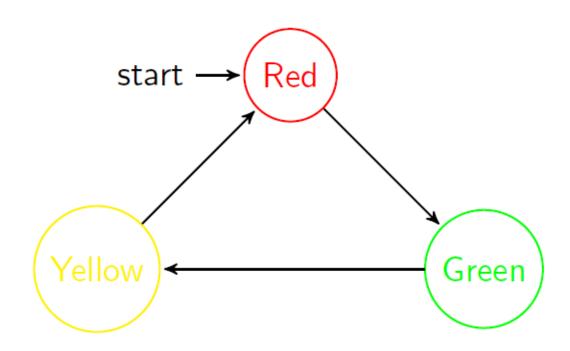
Liveness: Every request is followed by a grant"

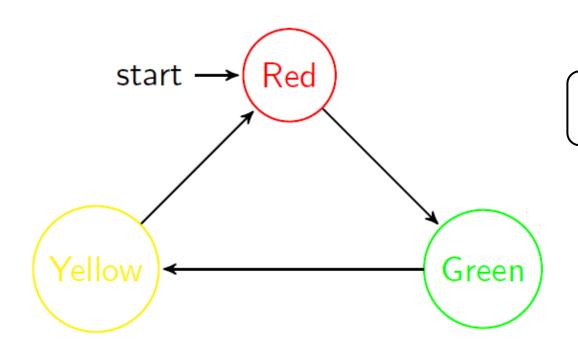
G (req -> F grant)

"p oscillates every time step"

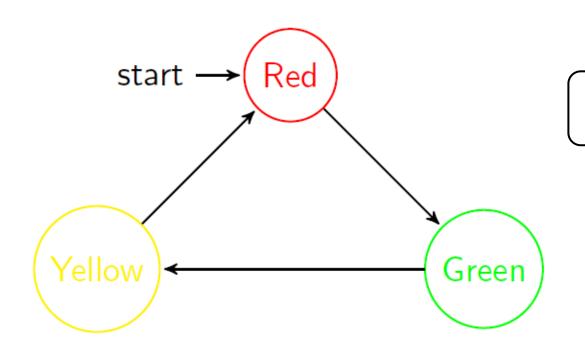
"p oscillates every time step"

G((p -> X !p) & (!p -> X p))



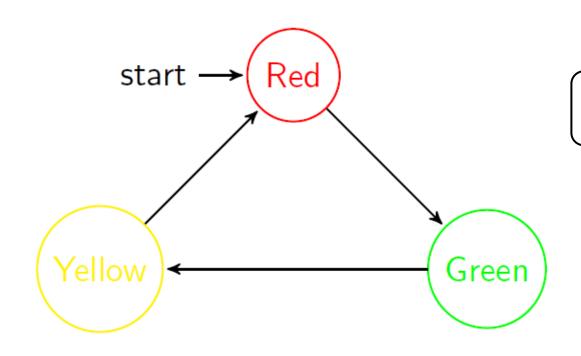


Traffic light is green infinitely often;

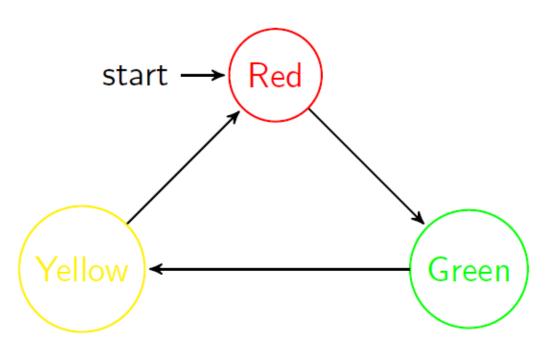


Traffic light is green infinitely often;

GFg

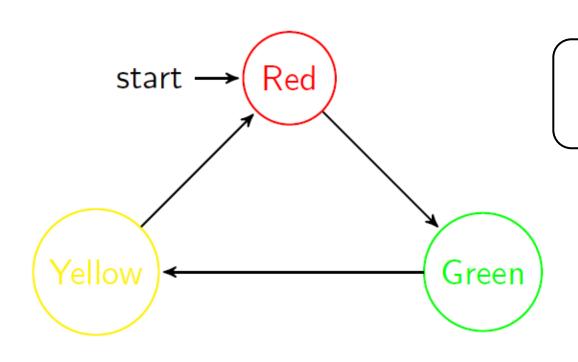


Traffic light cannot by green, red or yellow at the same time;



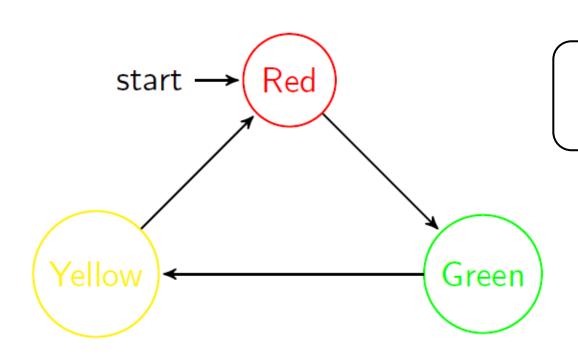
Traffic light cannot be green, red or yellow at the same time;

 $G((g \rightarrow !r \&!y) \& (r \rightarrow !g \&!y) \& (y \rightarrow !g \&!r))$



There is no such case that the light color goes from green to red without being yellow at first;

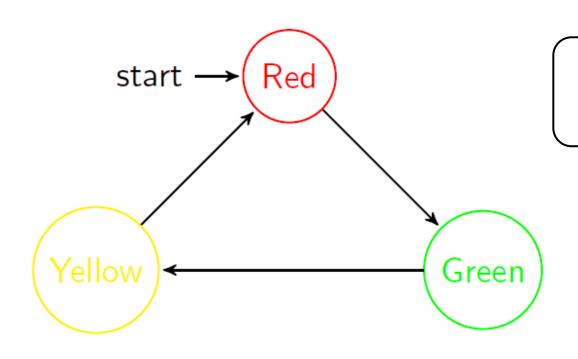
线性时态逻辑LTL-课堂练习



There is no such case that the light color goes from green to red without being yellow at first;

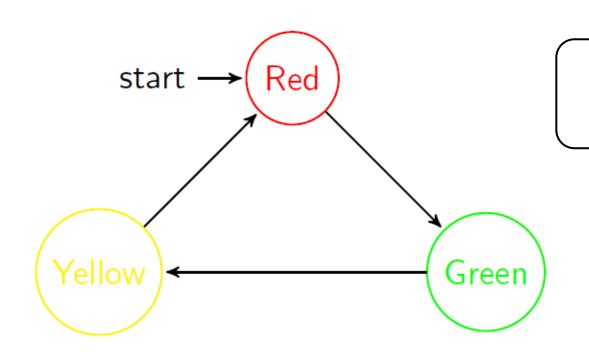
G !(g -> !y U r)

线性时态逻辑LTL-课堂练习



The light color turns into red, yellow and green in order;

线性时态逻辑LTL-课堂练习



The light color turns into red, yellow and green in order;

```
G!(g -> !y U r)
&!(y -> !r U g)
&!(r -> !g U y)
```

线性时态逻辑-形式化语义

给定一个无限序列 $\sigma = \omega_0 \omega_1 \omega_2 \dots$, 令 $\sigma(i) = \omega_i$ 为 σ 在时间i上的元素, $\sigma_i = \omega_i \omega_{i+1} \dots$ 为 σ 从时间i开始的后缀。

- $\sigma \models true \underline{\exists} \sigma \not\models false$;
- $\sigma \models p$ 当且仅当 $P \in \sigma(0)$;
- $\sigma \models \neg \varphi$ 当且仅当 $\sigma \not\models \varphi$;
- $\sigma \vDash \varphi_1 \land \varphi_2$ 当且仅当 $\sigma \vDash \varphi_1$ 并且 $\sigma \vDash \varphi_2$;
- $\sigma \vDash \varphi_1 \lor \varphi_2$ 当且仅当 $\sigma \vDash \varphi_1$ 或者 $\sigma \vDash \varphi_2$;

线性时态逻辑-形式化语义

给定一个无限序列 $\sigma = \omega_0 \omega_1 \omega_2 \dots$, $\varphi \sigma(i) = \omega_i$ 为 σ 在时间i上的元素, $\sigma_i = \omega_i \omega_{i+1} \dots$ 为 σ 从时间i开始的后缀。

- $\sigma \vDash X\varphi$ 当且仅当 $\sigma_1 \vDash \varphi$;
- $\sigma \models \varphi_1 \cup \varphi_2$ 当且仅当 $\exists i \geq 0. (\sigma_i \models \varphi_2$ 成立,并且 $\forall 0 \leq j < i. \sigma_j \models \varphi_1$ 成立);
- $\sigma \models \varphi_1 R \varphi_2$ 当且仅当 $\forall i \geq 0$. (如果 $\sigma_i \models \varphi_2$ 不成立,则 $\exists 0 \leq j < i.\sigma_j \models \varphi_1$ 成立);
- $\sigma \models F\varphi$ 当且仅当 $\exists i \geq 0. \sigma_i \models \varphi$ 成立;
- $\sigma \vDash G\varphi$ 当且仅当 $\forall i \geq 0. \sigma_i \vDash \varphi$ 成立;

给定一个LTL公式 φ , 是否存在一个无限序列使得 $\sigma \vDash \varphi$ 成立?

给定一个LTL公式 φ ,是否存在一个无限序列使得 $\sigma \models \varphi$ 成立?

- 1. Fa?
- 2. Fa & G!a?
- 3. a U b & !a R !b?

给定一个LTL公式 φ , 是否存在一个无限序列使得 $\sigma \models \varphi$ 成立?

- 1. Fa?
- 2. Fa & G!a?
- 3. !a U b & a R !b?

- 1. Satisfiable;
- 2. Unsatisfiable;
- 3. Satisfiable

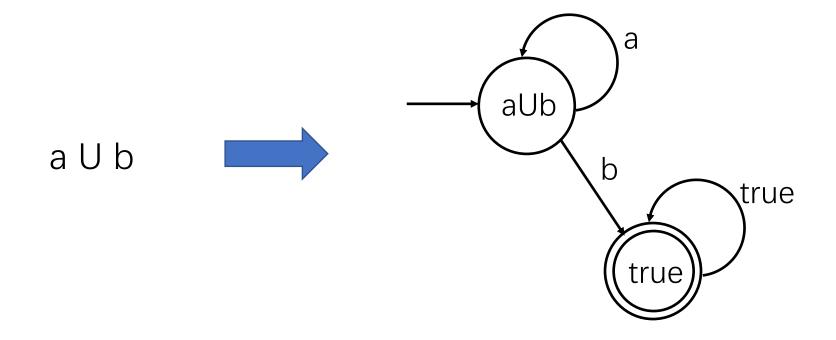
给定一个LTL公式 φ , 是否存在一个无限序列使得 $\sigma \vDash \varphi$ 成立?

How?

给定一个LTL公式 φ , 是否存在一个无限序列使得 $\sigma \models \varphi$ 成立?

How?

将LTL公式转成对应的Büchi自动机!



Büchi自动机

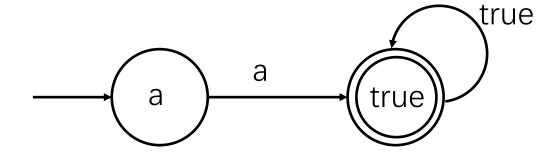
- 一个 $B\ddot{u}$ ch i自动机可以表示成五元组 $A = (\Sigma, S, T, I, F)$, 其中
 - Σ表示字母表的集合
 - S表示状态的集合
 - *T*: *S* × *Σ* × *S*表示边的集合
 - *I* ⊆ *S*表示初始状态的集合
 - $F \subseteq S$ 表示终止(接收)状态的集合

Büchi自动机的语义

- 有限自动机 $A = (\Sigma, S, T, I, F)$ 接收一组**无限长度**的字符串
- 给定一个字符串 $\eta = a_0 a_1 \cdots$, η 在A上的<mark>运行轨迹</mark>是一条无限长度的状态序列 $s_0 s_1 \cdots$,使得 s_0 是一个初始状态并且(s_i , a_i , s_{i+1})是A上的一条边。
- -个字符串 $\eta = a_0 a_1 \cdots$ 可以被A接收<mark>当且仅当</mark>存在 η 在A上的一条运行轨迹, 并且该轨迹**无限次的经过**F中的某个接收状态。
- L(A)用来表示A可以接收的所有字符串的集合。

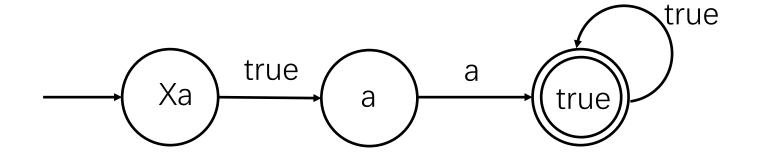
LTL公式为"a"

LTL公式为"a"



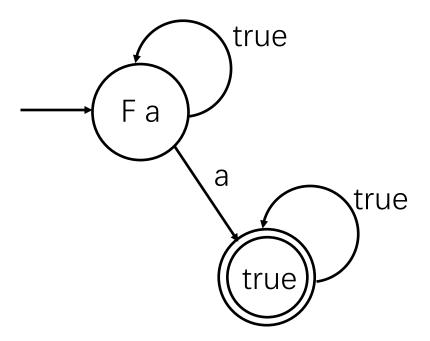
LTL公式为"Xa"

LTL公式为"Xa"



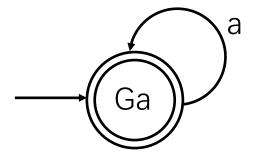
LTL公式为"Fa"

LTL公式为"Fa"



LTL公式为"G a"

LTL公式为"G a"



LTL公式为"aUb"

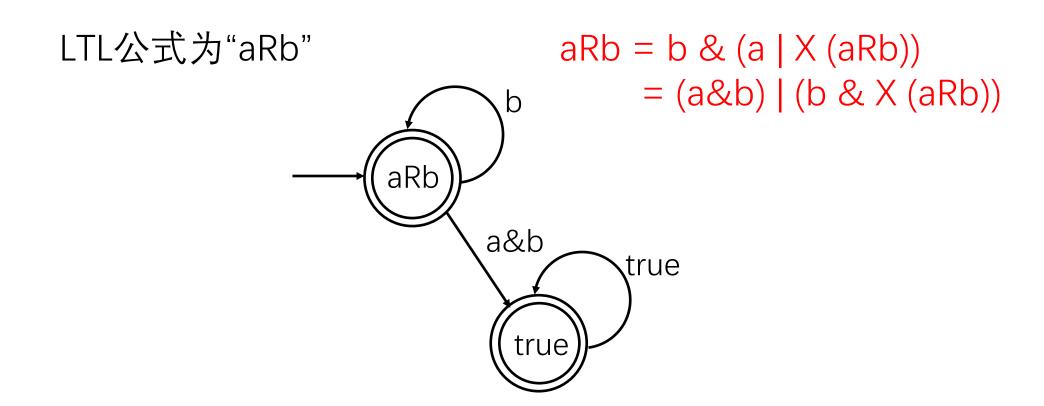
 $aUb = b \mid (a \& X (aUb))$

LTL公式为"aUb" $aUb = b \mid (a \& X (aUb))$ aUb true true)

LTL公式为"aRb"

$$aRb = b & (a | X (aRb))$$

= $(a&b) | (b & X (aRb))$



停下来思考一下…

• 状态是什么?

• 边是什么?

• 初始状态是什么?

• 接收状态是什么?

停下来思考一下…

• 状态是什么?

• 边是什么?

• 初始状态是什么?

• 接收状态是什么?

一个LTL公式

一个布尔公式

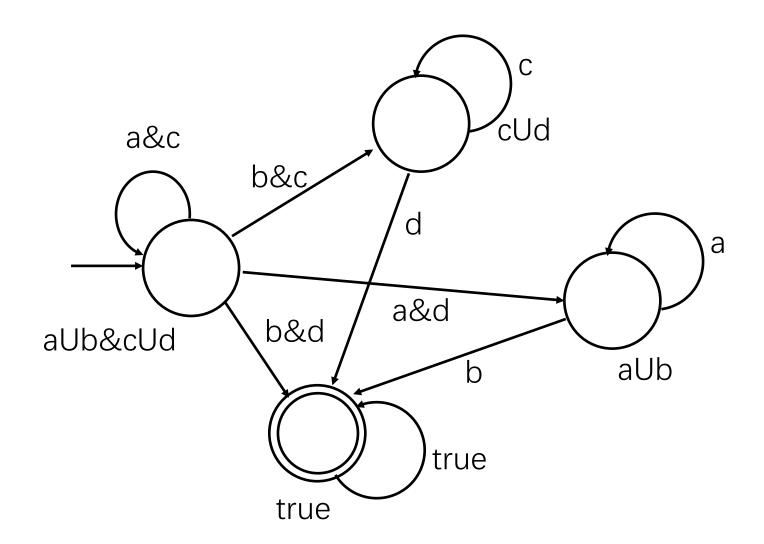
最原始的LTL公式

LTL公式为"aUb & cUd"

```
LTL公式为"aUb & cUd"
    aUb \& cUd = (b | a \& X (a U b)) \& (d | c \& X(c U d))
                 = (b\&d)
                   b&c&X(cUd) |
                   a&d&X (a U b) |
                   a&c&X (aUb & cUd))
    aUb = b \mid a&X(aUb)
    cUd = d \mid c&X(cUd)
```

true = true & Xtrue

BA for (aUb & cUd)



$$\phi \equiv \bigvee (\alpha \wedge X\psi)$$

Every LTL formula has an equivalent normal form with an exponential translation cost.

$$\phi_1 U \phi_2 \equiv \phi_2 \vee (\phi_1 \wedge X(\phi_1 U \phi_2))$$

$$\overline{\phi_1 R \phi_2 \equiv (\phi_1 \wedge \phi_2) \vee (\phi_2 \wedge X(\phi_1 R \phi_2))}$$

$$NF(p) = p \wedge Xtrue$$

 $NF(\neg p) = \neg p \wedge Xtrue$

$$NF(\phi_1 \lor \phi_2) = NF(\phi_1) \cup NF(\phi_2)$$

$$NF(\phi_1 \land \phi_2) = \{\alpha_1 \land \alpha_2 \land X(\psi_1 \land \psi_2) | \alpha_1 \land X\psi_1 \in NF(\phi_1) \text{ and } \alpha_2 \land X\psi_2 \in NF(\phi_2)\}$$

$$NF(X\phi) = true \wedge X\phi$$

$$NF(\phi_1 U \phi_2) = NF(\phi_2) \cup NF(\phi_1 \wedge X(\phi_1 U \phi_2))$$

$$NF(\phi_1 R \phi_2) = NF(\phi_1 \wedge \phi_2) \cup NF(\phi_2 \wedge X(\phi_1 R \phi_2))$$

思考题

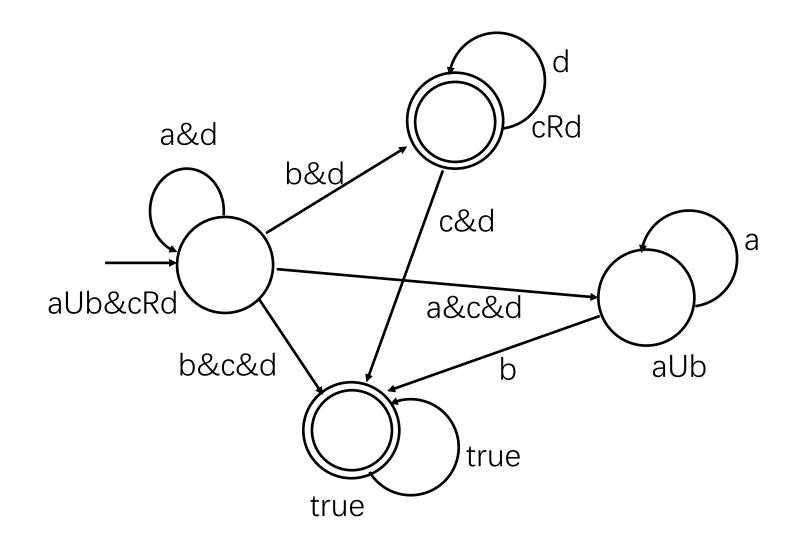
如何写一个算法,求任意一个LTL公式的析取范式?

LTL公式为"aUb & cRd"

LTL公式为"aUb & cRd"

```
aUb \& cRd = (b | a \& X (a U b)) \& (c\&d | d \& X(c R d))
              = (b\&c\&d)
                b&d&X(cRd) |
                a&c&d&X (a U b) |
                a&d&X (aUb & cRd))
aUb = b \mid a&X(aUb)
cRd = (c&d) \mid d&X(cRd)
true = true & Xtrue
```

BA for (aUb & cRd)



LTL公式为"G (Fa&F!a)"

LTL公式为"G (Fa&F!a)"

```
G(F a & F! a) = Fa & F!a & X(G (F a & F!a))

= (a | XFa) & (!a | XF!a) & X (G (F a & F!a))

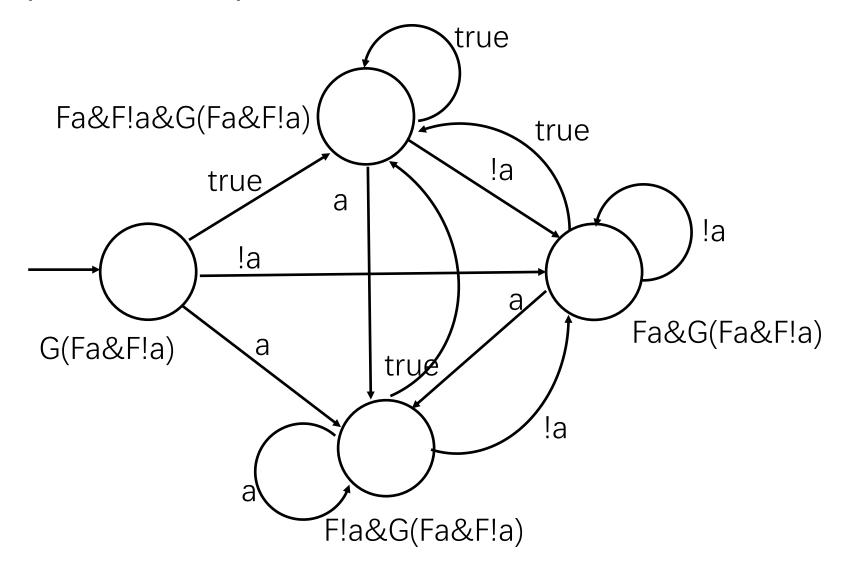
= (a & X(F!a & G (Fa & F!a))) |

(!a & X(Fa & G (Fa & F!a))) |

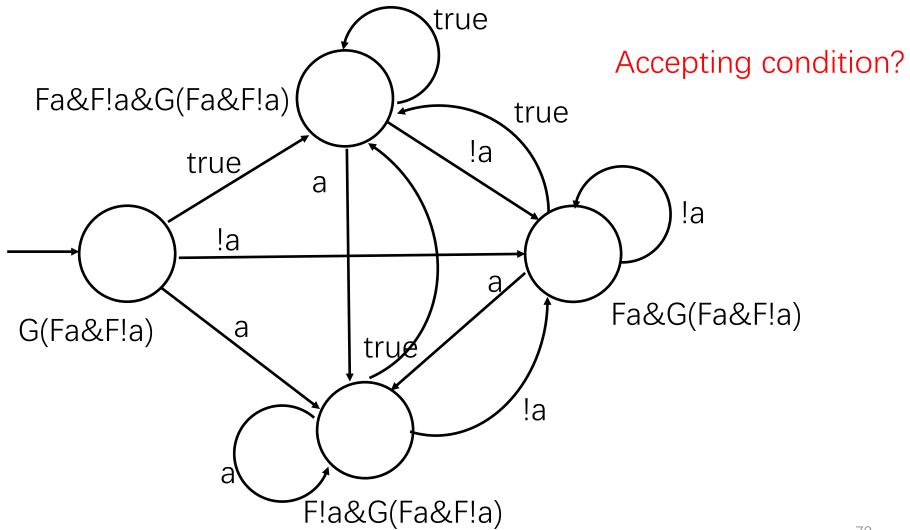
X(Fa & F!a & G (Fa & F!a))
```

G(F a & F! a) = F! a & G (Fa & F! a))) = Fa & G (Fa & F! a))) = Fa & F! a & G (Fa & F! a)))

BA for G(Fa & F!a)



BA for G(Fa & F!a)



不包含R和G算子的LTL-to-BA转换

• 接收条件: true状态

课堂练习: LTL-to-BA

LTL公式为"aUb & a U (c U d)

课堂练习: LTL-to-BA

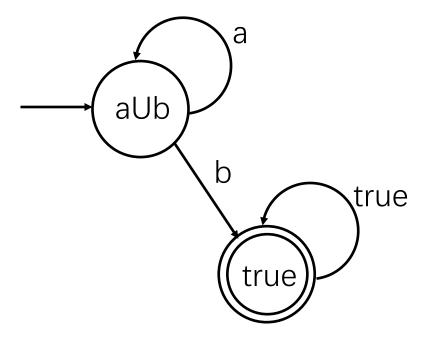
LTL公式为"(aUb)Uc & !c U d

线性时态逻辑LTL可满足性 (Satisfiability)

给定一个LTL公式 φ , 是否存在一个无限序列使得 $\sigma \vDash \varphi$ 成立?

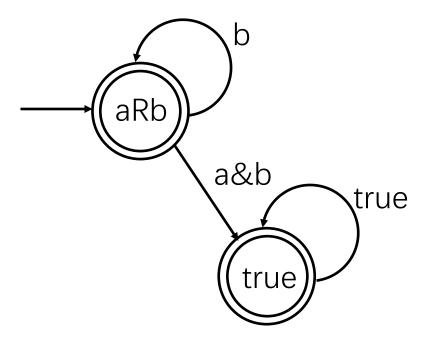
LTL Satisfiability Checking on Automata

LTL公式为"aUb"



LTL Satisfiability Checking on Automata

LTL公式为"aRb"



本章小节

- 介绍线性时态逻辑的语法和语义
- 完成关于线性时态逻辑的一些案例

• 介绍从线性时态逻辑公式到自动机的转化

确定接收状态

$$\phi_1 U \phi_2 \equiv \phi_2 \vee (\phi_1 \wedge X(\phi_1 U \phi_2))$$

$$\phi_1 U \phi \equiv \phi_2 \vee (p_{\phi_1 U \phi_2} \wedge \phi_1 \wedge X(\phi_1 U \phi_2))$$

确定接收状态

$$\phi_1 U \phi_2 \equiv \phi_2 \vee (\phi_1 \wedge X(\phi_1 U \phi_2))$$

$$\phi_1 U \phi \equiv \phi_2 \vee (p_{\phi_1 U \phi_2} \wedge \phi_1 \wedge X(\phi_1 U \phi_2))$$

 $p_{\phi_1 U \phi_2}$ 为真表示 $\phi_1 U \phi$:不成立

The formula is "G (F a & F! a)"

```
LTL公式为"G (F a & F! a)"

G(F a & F! a) = Fa & F!a & X(G (F a & F!a))

= (a | p1&XFa) & (!a | p2& XF!a) & X (G (F a & F!a))

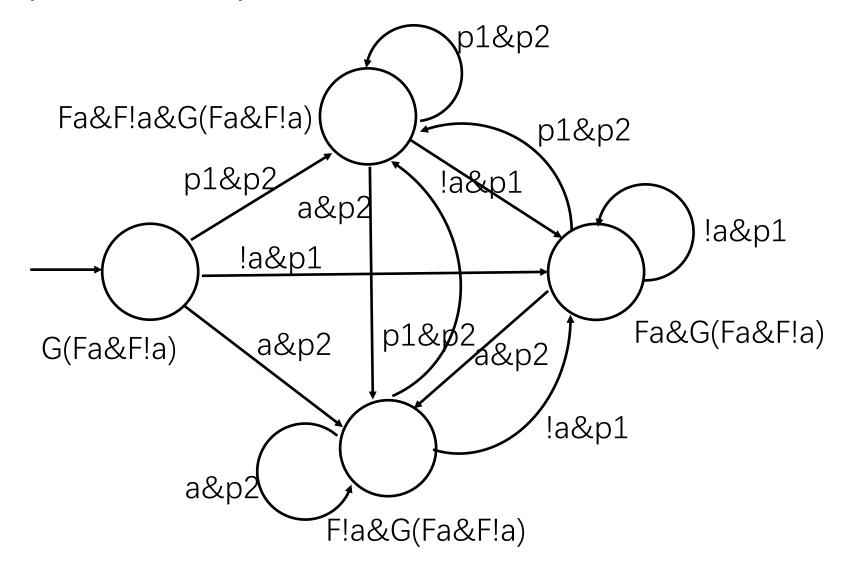
= (a & p2& X(F!a & G (Fa & F!a))) |

(!a & p1& X(Fa & G (Fa & F!a))) |

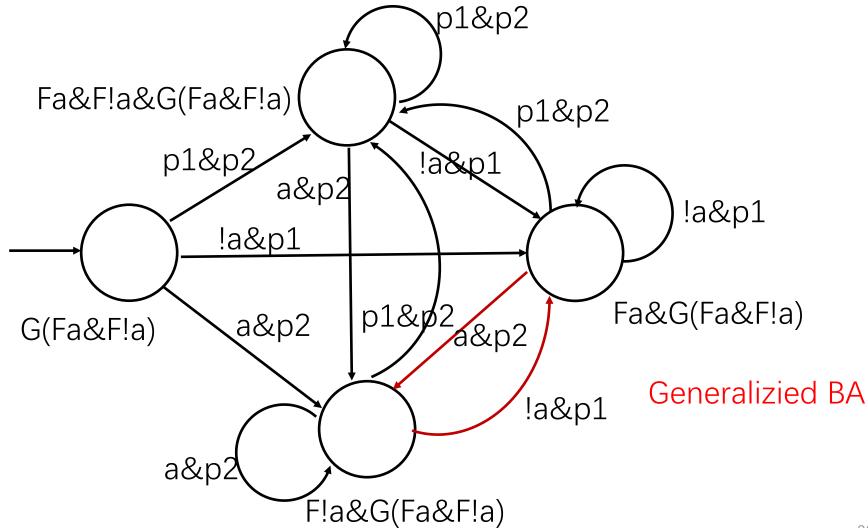
p1&p2& X(Fa & F!a & G (Fa & F!a))
```

G(F a & F! a) = F! a & G (Fa & F! a))) = Fa & G (Fa & F! a))) = Fa & F! a & G (Fa & F! a)))

BA for G(Fa & F!a)



BA for G(Fa & F!a)



一般 $B\ddot{u}$ ch i 自动机

- 一个一般 $B\ddot{u}$ ch i 自动机可以表示成五元组 $A = (\Sigma, S, T, I, F)$, 其中
 - Σ表示字母表的集合
 - S表示状态的集合
 - *T*: *S* × *Σ* × *S*表示边的集合
 - $I \subseteq S$ 表示初始状态的集合
 - $F \subseteq 2^T$ 表示接收条件的集合,每个接收条件 $F_i \subseteq T$ 是一组边的集合

一般Büchi自动机的语义

- 有限自动机 $A = (\Sigma, S, T, I, F)$ 接收一组**无限长度**的字符串
- 给定一个字符串 $\eta = a_0 a_1 \cdots$, η 在A上的<mark>运行轨迹</mark>是一条无限长度的状态序列 $s_0 s_1 \cdots$,使得 s_0 是一个初始状态并且(s_i , a_i , s_{i+1})是A上的一条边。
- 一个字符串 $\eta = a_0 a_1 \cdots$ 可以被A接收当且仅当存在 η 在A上的一条运行轨迹,并且该轨迹**无限次的经过**F中的每个 F_i 里的某条边。
- L(A)用来表示A可以接收的所有字符串的集合。

一般 $B\ddot{u}$ chi自动机到 $B\ddot{u}$ chi自动机的转化

一般 $B\ddot{u}$ ch i自动机和 $B\ddot{u}$ ch i自动机可以相互转化。

一般 $B\ddot{u}$ chi自动机到 $B\ddot{u}$ chi自动机的转化

一般 $B\ddot{u}$ ch i自动机和 $B\ddot{u}$ ch i自动机可以相互转化。

From generalized Büchi automata (GBA) [edit]

Multiple sets of states in acceptance condition can be translated into one set of states by an automata construction, which is known as "counting construction". Let's say $A = (Q, \Sigma, \Delta, q_0, \{F_1, ..., F_n\})$ is a GBA, where $F_1, ..., F_n$ are sets of accepting states then the equivalent Büchi automaton is $A' = (Q', \Sigma, \Delta', q'_0, F')$, where

- $Q' = Q \times \{1,...,n\}$
- $\bullet q'_0 = (q_0, 1)$
- $\Delta' = \{ ((q,i), a, (q',j)) \mid (q,a,q') \in \Delta \text{ and if } q \in F_i \text{ then } j = ((i+1) \text{ mod } n) \text{ else } j = i \}$
- $F' = F_1 \times \{1\}$

Spot – LTL-to-BA translator

Spot: a platform for LTL and ω -automata manipulation

Spot is a C++14 library for LTL, ω -automata manipulation and model checking. It has the following notable features:

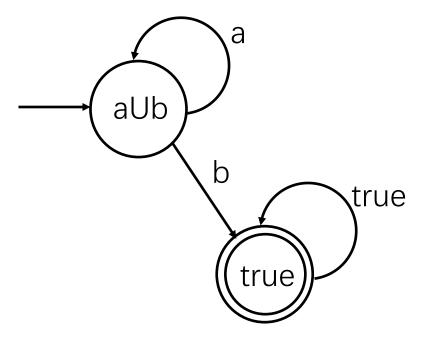
- Support for LTL (several syntaxes supported) and a subset of the linear fragment of PSL.
- Support for ω-automata with arbitrary acceptance condition.
- Support for transition-based acceptance (state-based acceptance is supported by a reduction to transition-based acceptance).
- The automaton parser can read a stream of automata written in any of four syntaxes (HOA, never claims, LBTT, DSTAR).
- Several algorithms for formula manipulation including: simplifying formulas, testing implication or equivalence, testing stutter-invar removing some operators by rewriting, translation to automata, testing membership to the temporal hierarchy of Manna & Pnueli...
- Several algorithms for automata manipulation including: product, emptiness checks, simulation-based reductions, minimization of v DBA, removal of useless SCCs, acceptance-condition transformations, determinization, SAT-based minimization of deterministic

线性时态逻辑LTL可满足性 (Satisfiability)

给定一个LTL公式 φ , 是否存在一个无限序列使得 $\sigma \vDash \varphi$ 成立?

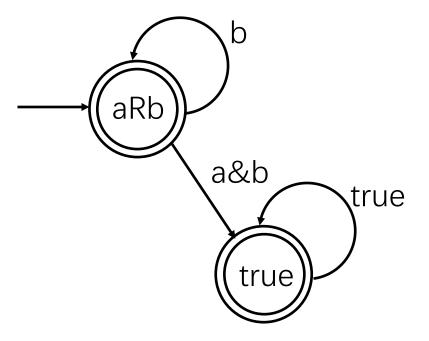
LTL Satisfiability Checking on Automata

LTL公式为"aUb"



LTL Satisfiability Checking on Automata

LTL公式为"aRb"



本章小节

• 介绍线性时态逻辑的语法和语义

• 完成关于线性时态逻辑的一些案例

• 介绍从线性时态逻辑公式到自动机的转化