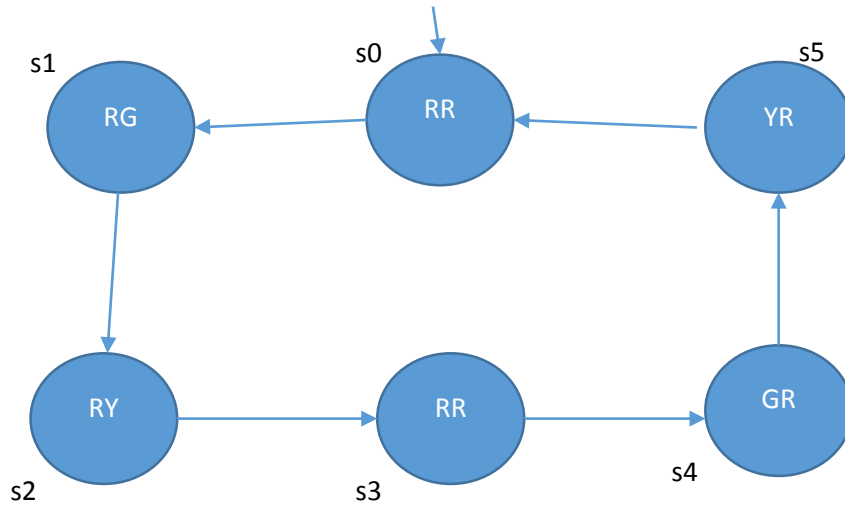


Counter-example for an LTL formula for Normal Mode Traffic Lights

A simple module of VTL+ is having just running in normal mode.



$S = \{s1, s2, s3, s4, s5\}$

$I = \{s0\}$

$T = \{(s0, s1), (s1, s2), (s2, s3), (s3, s4), (s4, s5), (s5, s0)\}$

We have two state variables: $s[0]$ (for north/south) and $s[1]$ (for east/west).

These variables will resolve to true if Green(G) else false.

We wish to verify the liveness property: Each road will eventually get a green light

This can be specified as $AFq_1 \wedge AFq_2$ where $q_1(s) = s[0]$ and $q_2(s) = s[1]$

The counter example is then $EGp_1 \vee EGp_2$ where $p_1(s) = \neg s[0]$ and $p_2(s) = \neg s[1]$

In this bounded model, we will consider paths of length $k = 5$.

Call the states $s_0, s_1, s_2, s_3, s_4, s_5$.

Constraints guarantee that $(s_0, s_1, s_2, s_3, s_4, s_5)$ is a witness for $EGp_1 \vee EGp_2$

(a counter example for $AFq_1 \wedge AFq_2$)

Constraining $(s_0, s_1, s_2, s_3, s_4, s_5)$ to be a valid path start from the initial state.

We obtain the propositional formula $[M] = I(s_0) \wedge T(s_0, s_1) \wedge T(s_1, s_2) \wedge T(s_2, s_3) \wedge T(s_3, s_4)$

Constraining the path, we find that there is no self – loop, hence $[Gp]$ is false.

where $[Gp] = p(s_0) \wedge p(s_1) \wedge p(s_2) \wedge p(s_3) \wedge p(s_4)$

Hence the counter example is not satisfied, and the liveness property satisfies.