MODULE ChessRoyalMurder

EXTENDS Integers

The set of all valid squares on the board that the knights can move to. The squares are represented as 2-tuples $\langle File, Rank \rangle$: (x = valid square)

```
Rank
8 0 0 0 x 0 0 0 0
7 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
6 0 x x x x x x x x
5 x x x x x x x x
4 x x x x x x x x
2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
1 0 x 0 0 0 0 x 0
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 File
```

This set includes their starting squares, b1 and g1, the black Queen's square, d8, and any square not occupied by another piece excluding a6, which the black knight can move to. There are other squares that the knights could visit, namely a1, h1, a8, b8, g8, and h8, but they aren't necessary to include to find a solution.

CONSTANTS Squares

These variables are the board location of each knight starting on files \mathcal{B}/\mathcal{G} and the number of moves each knight has made.

VARIABLES knightBpos, knightGpos, knightBmove, knightGmove

The knights must always be on valid squares. The number of moves must always be a natural number.

```
TypeOK \triangleq
```

- $\land knightBpos \in Squares$
- $\land knightGpos \in Squares$
- $\land knightBmove \in Nat$
- $\land knightGmove \in Nat$

The initial state of the board. The knights are on their starting squares and they haven't moved.

```
Init \triangleq
```

- $\land knightBpos = \langle 2, 1 \rangle$
- $\land knightGpos = \langle 7, 1 \rangle$
- $\land knightBmove = 0$
- $\wedge knightGmove = 0$

An action describing all possible knight moves.

```
KnightMove(knightpos) \triangleq \\ \land knightpos' \in Squares \\ \land \lor \land knightpos[1]' = knightpos[1] - 2 \\ \land \lor knightpos[2]' = knightpos[2] + 1 \\ \lor knightpos[2]' = knightpos[2] - 1
```

$$\lor \land knightpos[1]' = knightpos[1] + 2$$

$$\land \lor knightpos[2]' = knightpos[2] + 1$$

```
 \begin{array}{l} \vee knightpos[2]' = knightpos[2] - 1 \\ \vee \wedge knightpos[1]' = knightpos[1] - 1 \\ \wedge \vee knightpos[2]' = knightpos[2] + 2 \\ \vee knightpos[2]' = knightpos[2] - 2 \\ \vee \wedge knightpos[1]' = knightpos[1] + 1 \\ \wedge \vee knightpos[2]' = knightpos[2] + 2 \\ \vee knightpos[2]' = knightpos[2] - 2 \end{array}
```

This is what it means to move the knight starting on b1:

It is moved, its move count increases, and the other knight doesn't move.

 $KnightBMove \triangleq$

```
\land KnightMove(knightBpos)
\land knightBmove' = knightBmove + 1
```

 \land UNCHANGED $\langle knightGpos, knightGmove \rangle$

This is what it means to move the knight starting on g1:

It is moved, its move count increases, and the other knight doesn't move.

```
KnightGMove \triangleq
```

```
\land KnightMove(knightGpos)
```

 $\land knightGmove' = knightGmove + 1$

 \land UNCHANGED $\langle knightBpos, knightBmove \rangle$

This describes each possible move for white. Either knight is moved, but they can't end up on the same square.

 $Next \triangleq$

```
\land (KnightBMove \lor KnightGMove) \land knightBpos' \neq knightGpos'
```

By telling the model checker that a solution to the puzzle does not exist as described by this invariant, it will produce a counterexample when it finds one, which is a solution.

 $Solution \triangleq$

```
\neg(\vee(knightBpos = \langle 4, 8 \rangle \land knightGpos = \langle 7, 1 \rangle \land knightBmove = 8) \\ \lor(knightBpos = \langle 7, 1 \rangle \land knightGpos = \langle 4, 8 \rangle \land knightGmove = 8))
```