

## Answer

The simple answer is no. If two initial predicates are not equivalent, then there is a state that is allowed by one but not the other. Starting from that state, one can construct a behavior that is allowed by one spec but not the other.

This answer is correct, as long as the specification consists of only the initial predicate and next-state action. However, later you will see that we may add [liveness](#) conditions to our specifications. It's possible to add a liveness condition that rules out behaviors that start in some particular states. With such a condition, we can write two specs that have different initial predicates but allow the same behaviors. You shouldn't write such specs because they're hard to understand, and there's an easy way to avoid writing them.

[CLOSE](#)