

Introduction to Model Checking  
 Winter term 08/09

## – Series 8 –

Hand in on January 09 before the exercise class.

## Exercise 1

(2 + 2 points)

We consider the release operator  $R$  which is defined as  $\varphi R \psi := \neg(\neg\varphi U \neg\psi)$ .

- Informally describe the meaning of the expansion law for the release operator  $R$ . Then prove its correctness formally.
- Prove the following two equivalence laws that express  $R$  by  $W$  and vice versa:

- $\varphi R \psi \equiv (\neg\varphi \wedge \psi) W (\varphi \wedge \psi)$
- $\varphi W \psi \equiv (\neg\varphi \vee \psi) R (\varphi \vee \psi)$

## Exercise 2

(0.5 + 1.5 + 2 + 1 + 1 + 2 points)

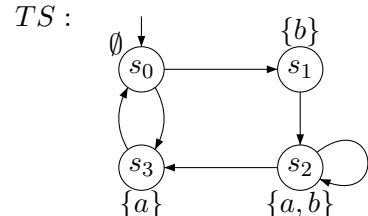
We consider the LTL formula  $\varphi = \square(a \rightarrow (\neg b U (a \wedge b)))$  over the set  $AP = \{a, b\}$  of atomic propositions and want to check  $TS \models \varphi$  wrt. the transition system outlined on the right.

- To check  $TS \models \varphi$ , convert  $\neg\varphi$  into an equivalent LTL-formula  $\psi$  which is constructed according to the following grammar:

$$\varphi ::= \text{true} \mid \text{false} \mid a \mid b \mid \varphi \wedge \varphi \mid \neg\varphi \mid \bigcirc\varphi \mid \varphi U \varphi.$$

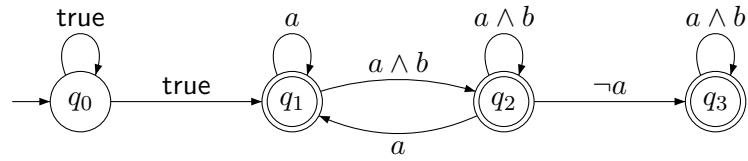
Then construct  $\text{closure}(\psi)$ .

- Give the elementary sets wrt.  $\text{closure}(\psi)$ !
- Construct the GNBA  $\mathcal{G}_\psi$  by providing its initial states, its acceptance set and its transition relation. Use the algorithm given in the lecture.  
*Hint: It suffices to provide the transition relation as a table.*
- Now, construct an NBA  $\mathcal{A}_{\neg\varphi}$  directly from  $\neg\varphi$ , i.e. without relying on  $\mathcal{G}_\psi$ .  
*Hint: Four states suffice!*
- Construct  $TS \otimes \mathcal{A}_{\neg\varphi}$ .
- Use the Nested DFS algorithm from the lecture to check  $TS \models \varphi$ . Therefore sketch the algorithm's main steps and interpret its outcome!



**Exercise 3****(2 points)**

Consider the GNBA  $\mathcal{G}$  over the alphabet  $\Sigma = 2^{\{a,b\}}$  and the set  $\mathcal{F} = \{\{q_1, q_3\}, \{q_2\}\}$  of acceptance sets:



- Provide an LTL formula  $\varphi$  such that  $Word(\varphi) = \mathcal{L}_\omega(\mathcal{G})$ . Justify your answer!
- Depict an NBA  $\mathcal{A}$  with  $\mathcal{L}_\omega(\mathcal{A}) = \mathcal{L}_\omega(\mathcal{G})$ .

Merry Christmas and a happy new year!!!

