

CS 181U Applied Logic

# Lecture 9

Computation Tree Logic

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Ignore the warning.

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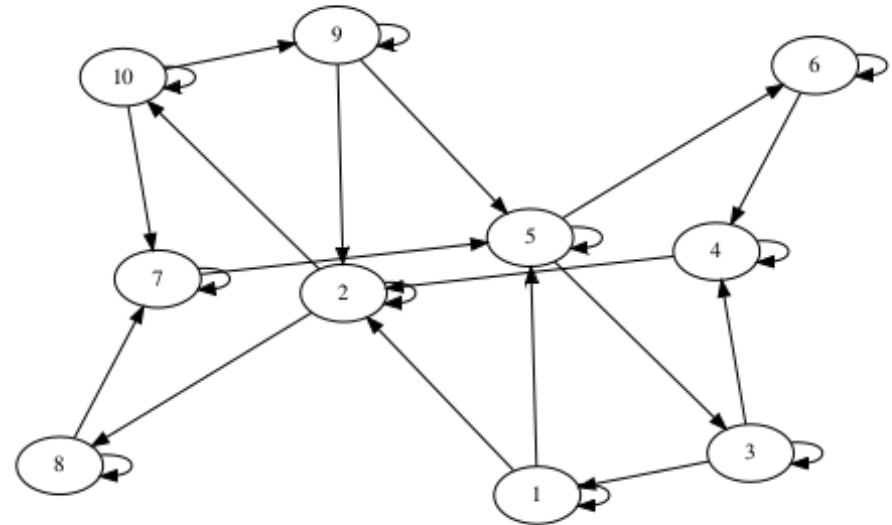
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MODULE `main`, and processes `P0` and `P1` are three separate threads. `P0` and `P1` are subthreads of `main`.

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MODULE proc(id, ...)
    ...
MODULE main
    ...
p0 = proc(0, ...)
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    ...
```



Use `FAIRNESS` running in `proc` specification.

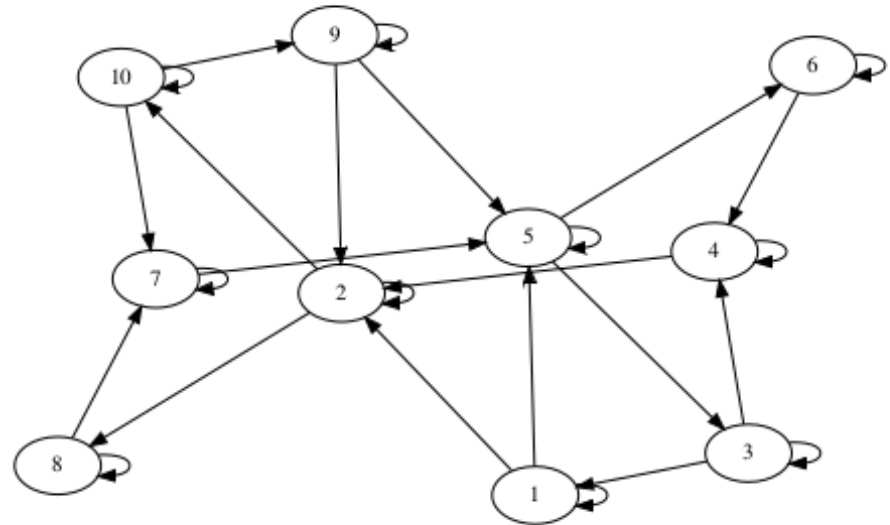
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# Interesting Quote

If what is exactly stated can be done by a machine, the residue of the uniquely human becomes coextensive with the linguistic qualities that interfere with precise specification—ambiguity, metaphoric play, multiple encoding, and allusive exchanges between one symbol system and another. The uniqueness of human behavior thus becomes assimilated to the ineffability of language, and the common ground that humans and machines share is identified with the univocality of an instrumental language that has banished ambiguity from its lexicon.

–N. Katherine Hayles

How we Became Posthuman: Virtual Bodies in  
Cybernetics, Literature, and Informatics

# Reminder

## Linear Temporal Logic (LTL)

We will assign symbols for expressing temporal system requirements like *always* ( $G$ ), *eventually* ( $F$ ), *next* ( $X$ ), *until* ( $U$ ), and a few more. We will give a formal and unambiguous semantics to these symbols.

## Transition Systems

We will learn a formal system of specifying transition systems (which we often depict as a transition diagram).

## Concurrency Concepts

Safety, liveness, mutual exclusion, ...

## Verification Software

Symbolic Model Verifier (NuSMV)

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We did all this.



# Next

## Computation Tree Logic (CTL)

We will learn a different way to write temporal properties of systems.

## Verification Software + CTL

Symbolic Model Verifier (NuSMV) with CTL

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## Computation Tree Logic (CTL)

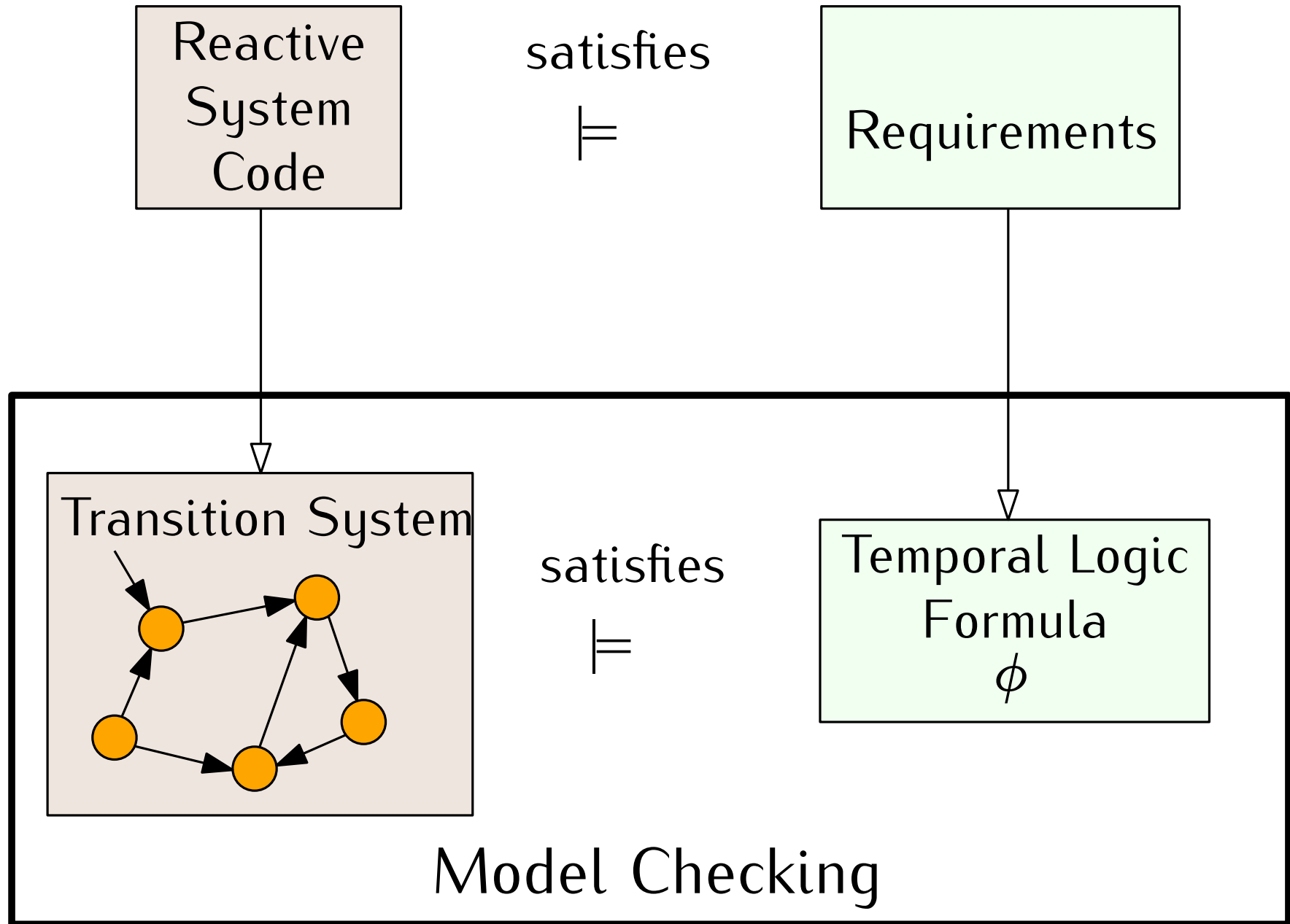
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Today

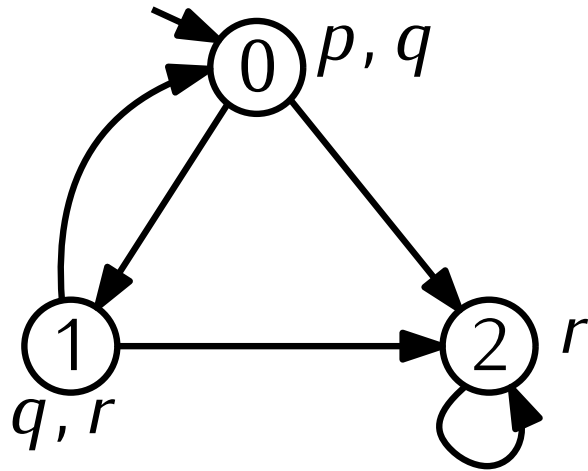
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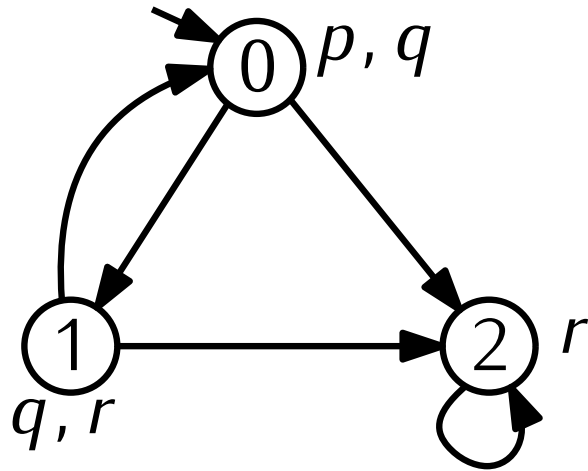
# Remember the big picture



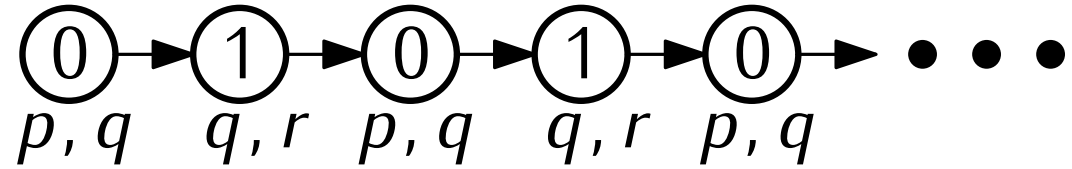
# Linear vs Branching Time Logic



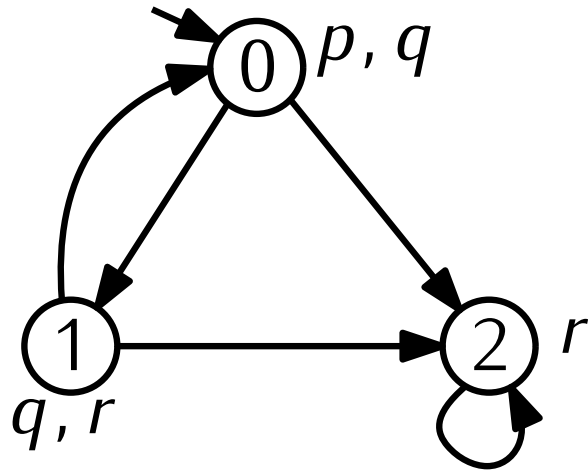
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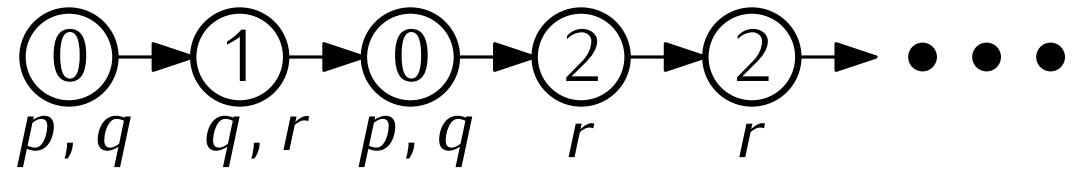
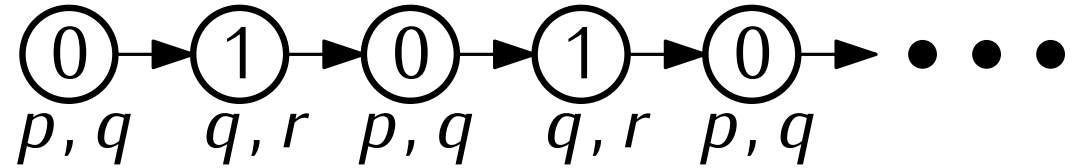
Some paths of  $\mathcal{M}$



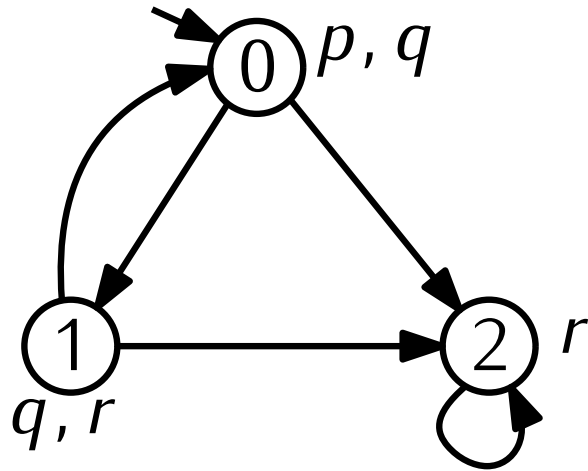
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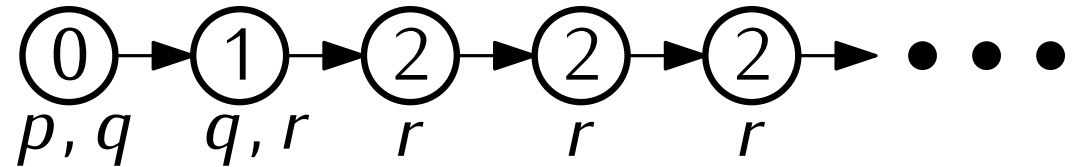
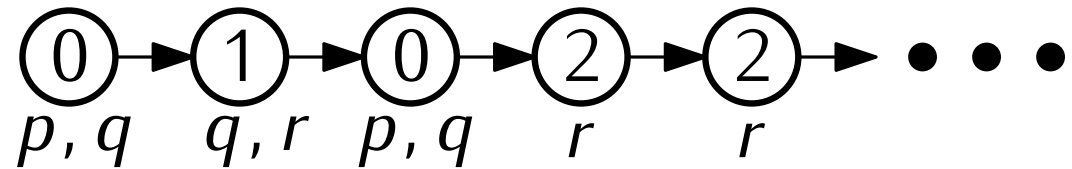
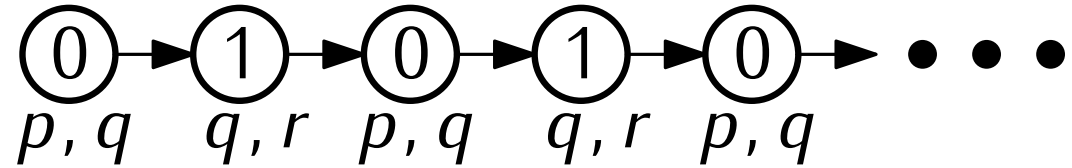
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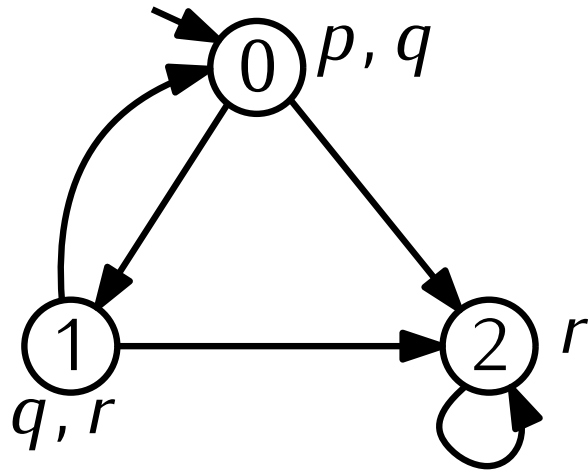
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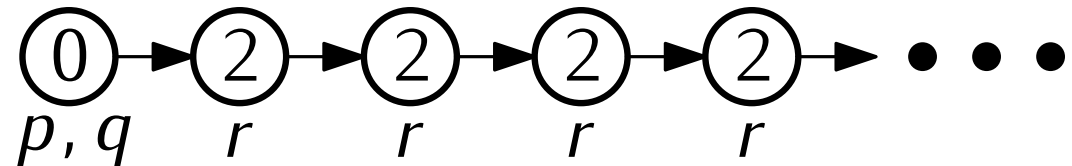
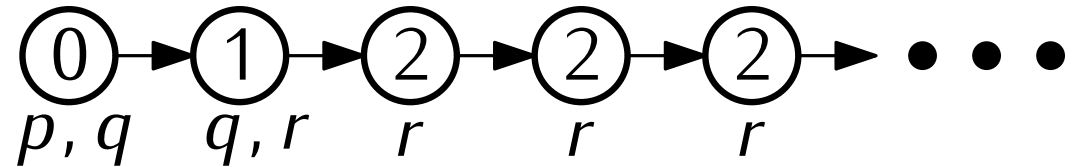
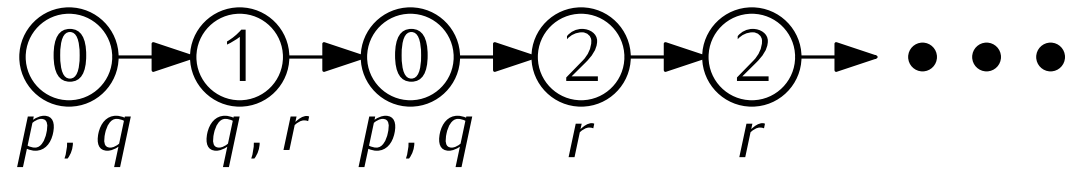
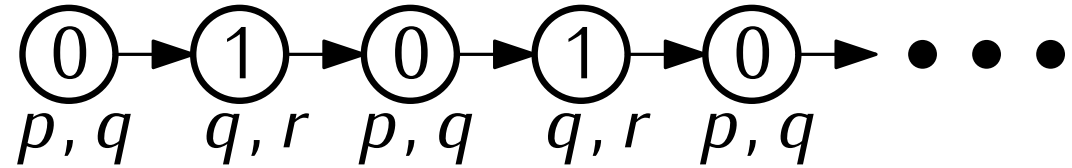
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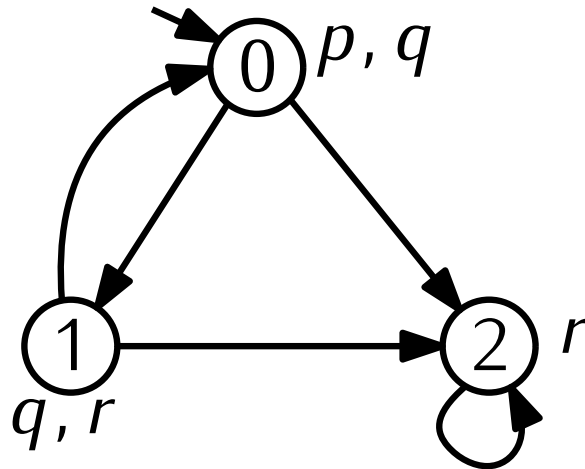


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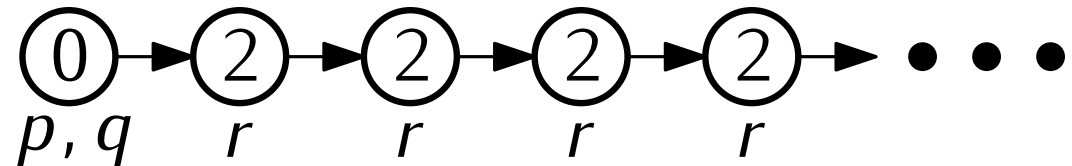
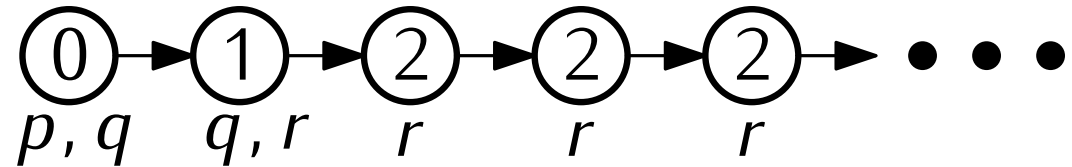
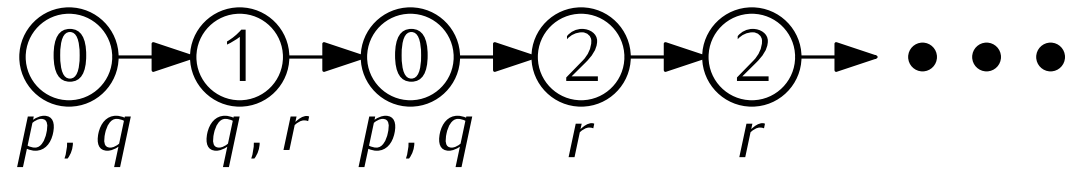
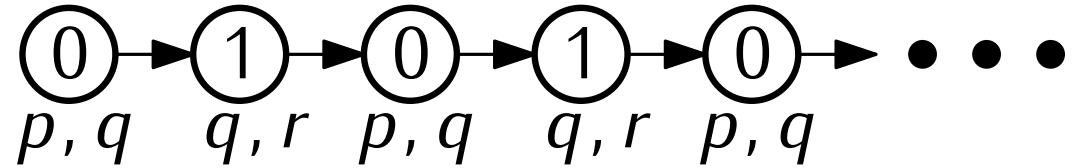




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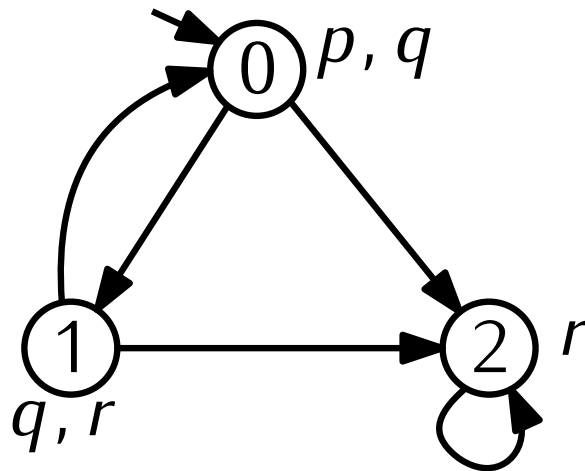


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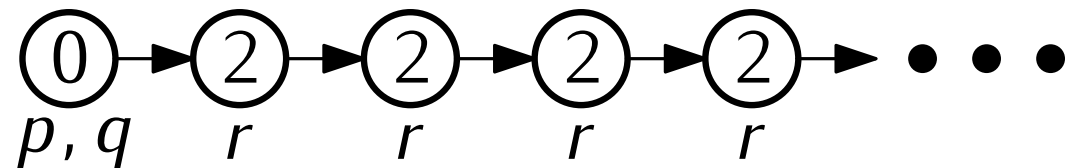
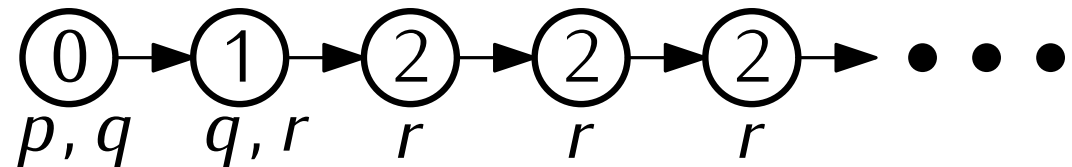
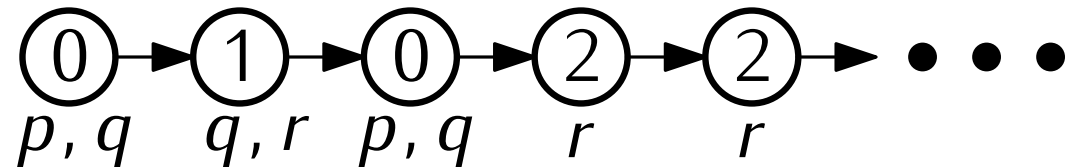
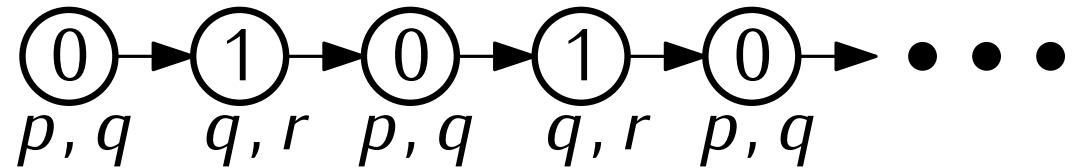


LTL Model  
Checking

# Linear vs Branching Time Logic



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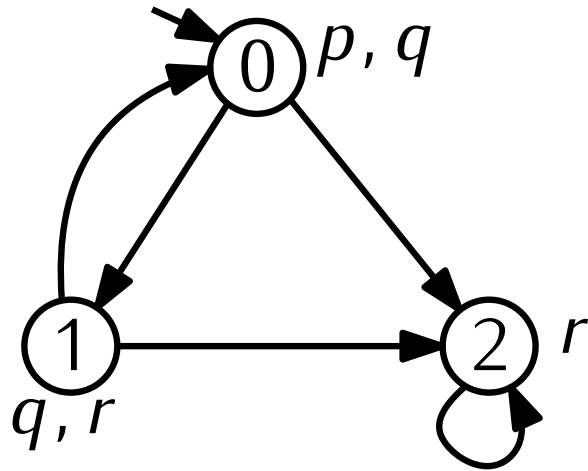
LTL Model  
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$$\mathcal{M} \models \phi \Leftrightarrow \forall \pi [\pi \models \phi]$$

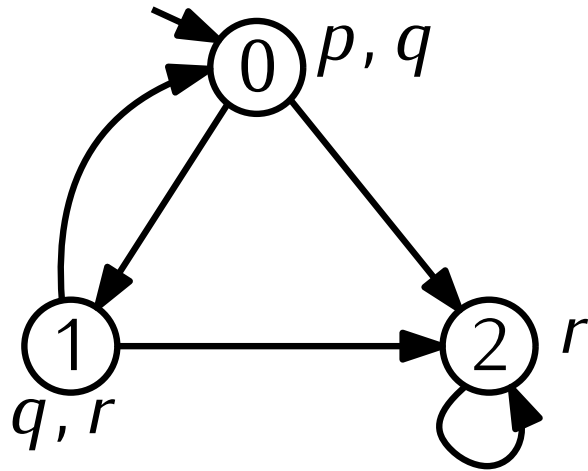
LTL formula



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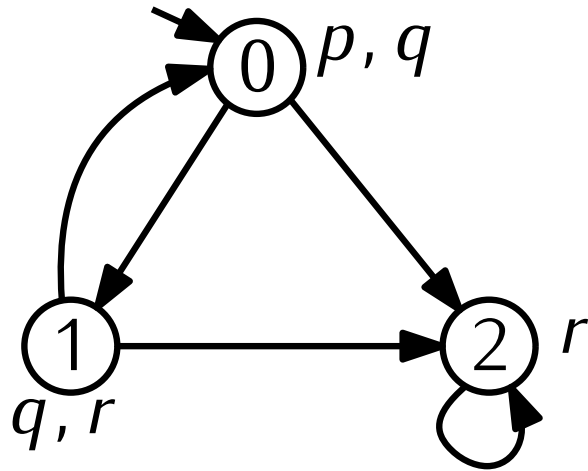
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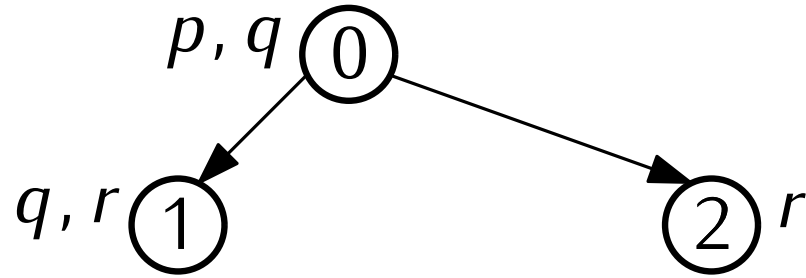
Computation tree for  $\mathcal{M}$

$p, q$   $\textcircled{0}$

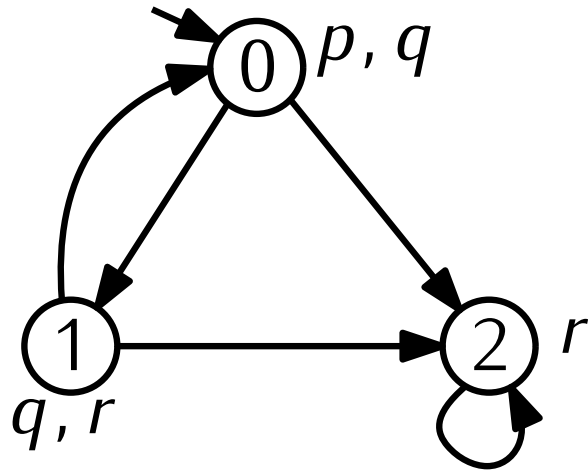
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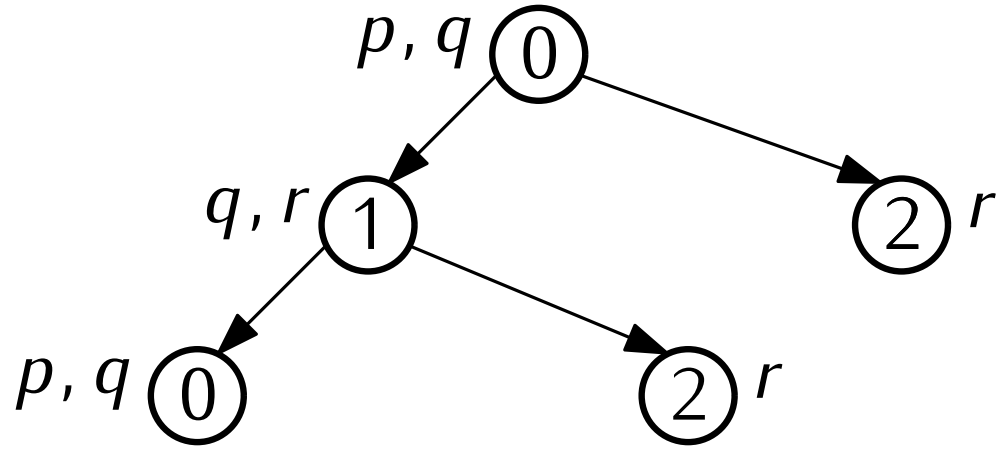
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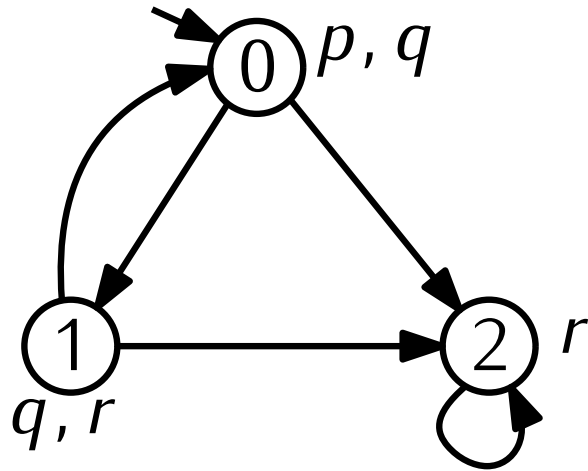
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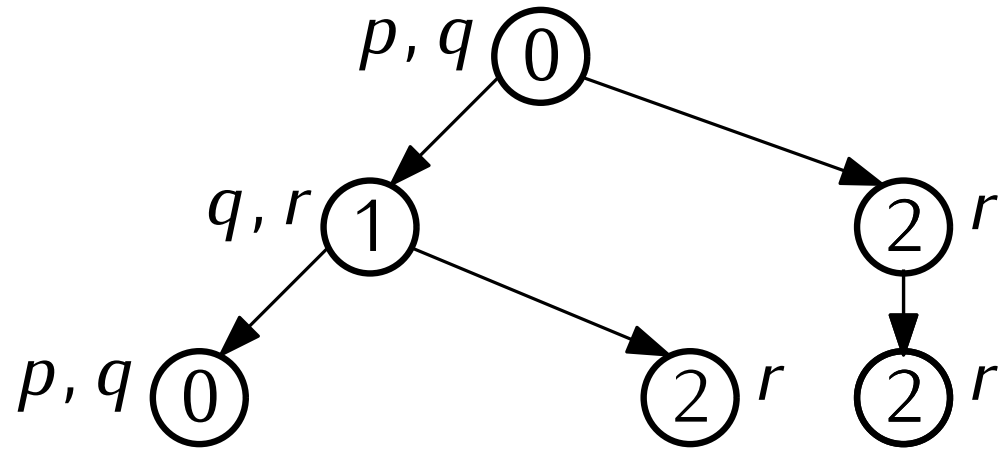
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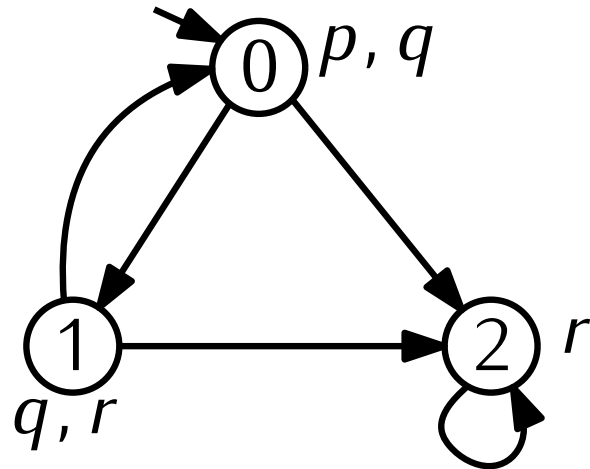
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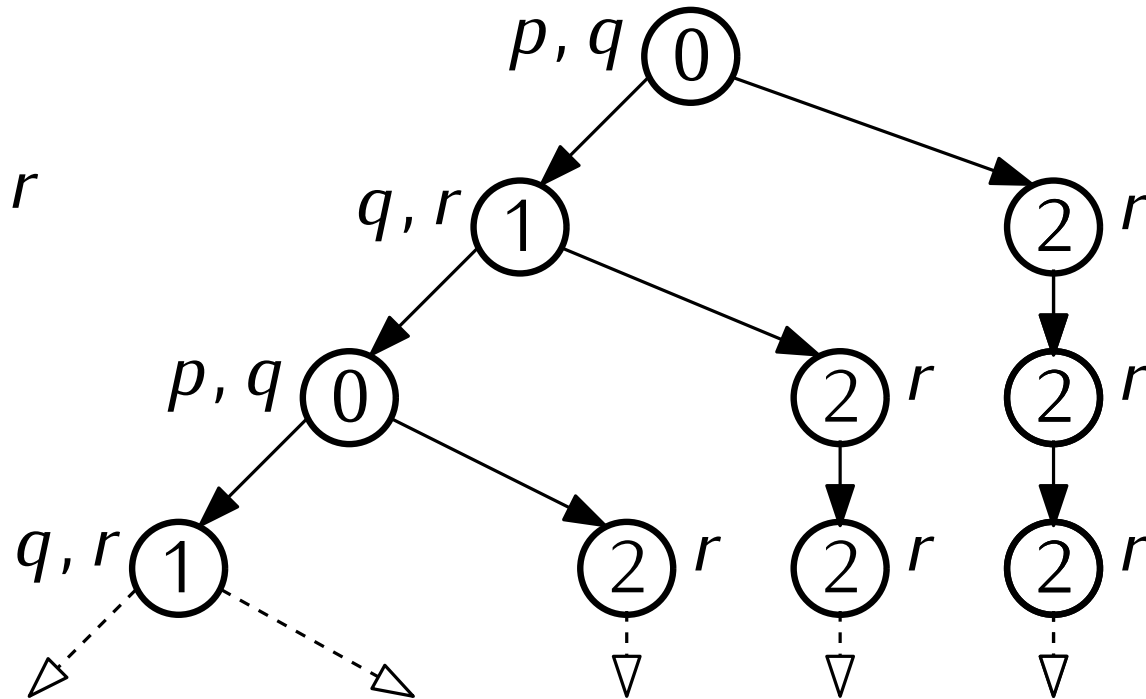
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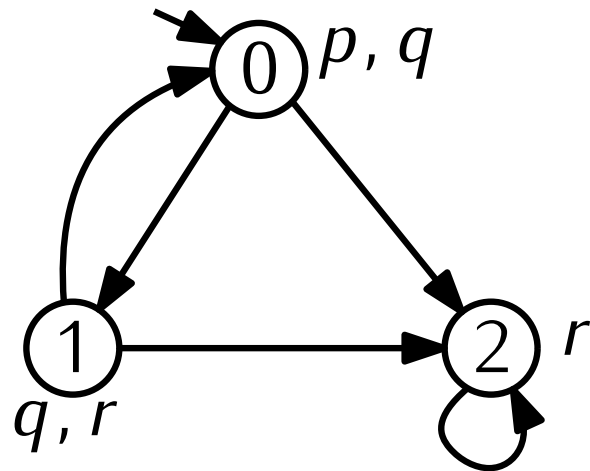


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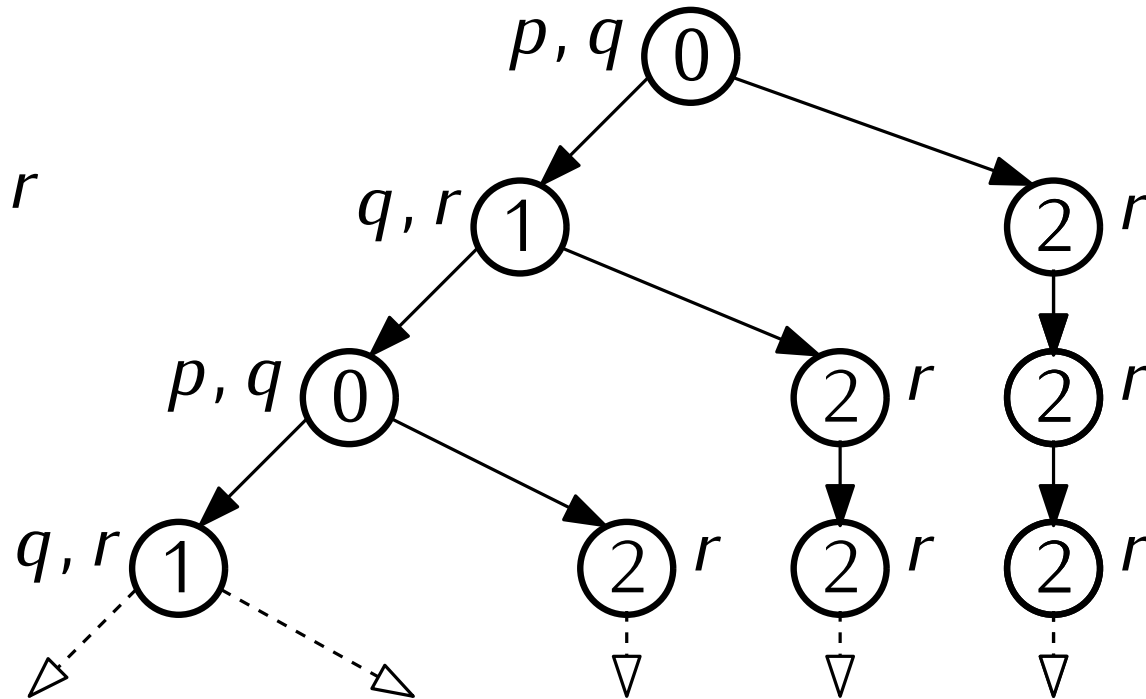




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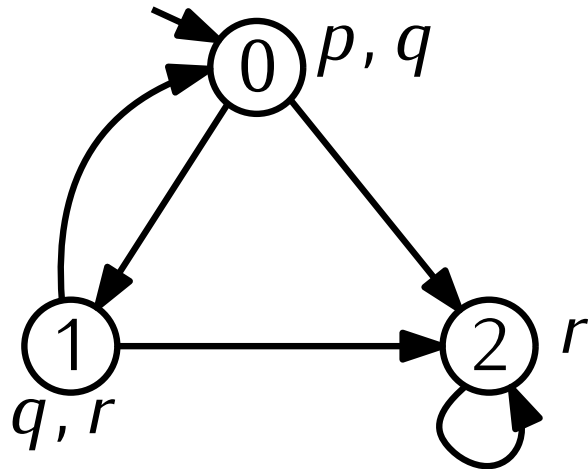


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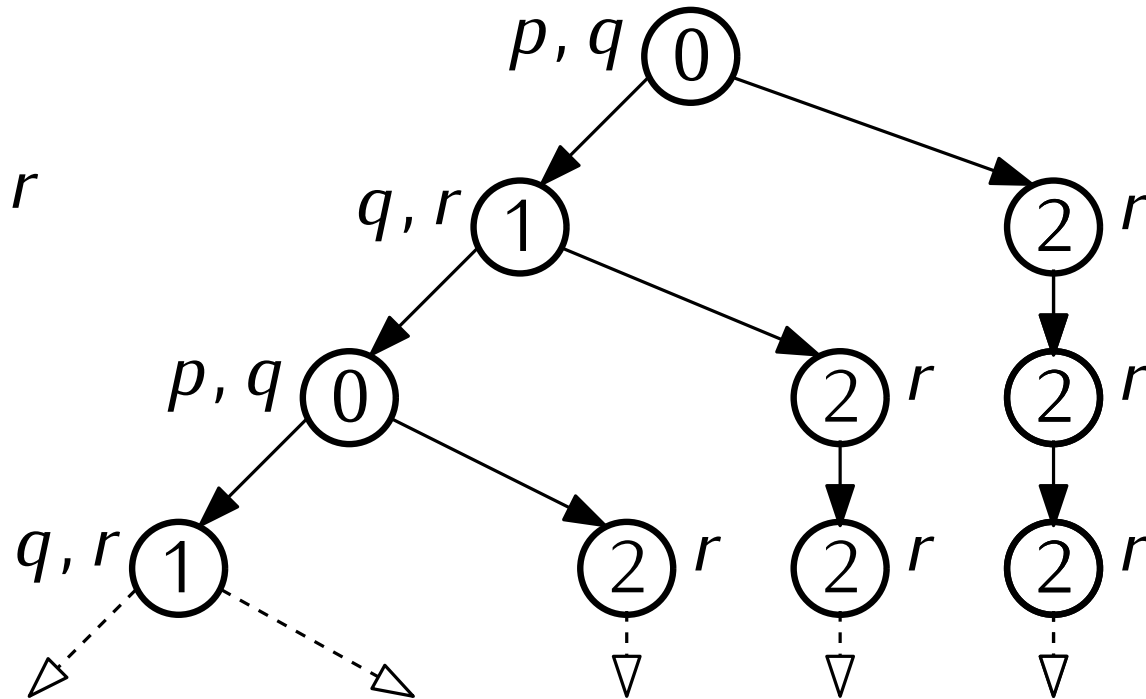


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$$\mathcal{M} \models \phi \Leftrightarrow \text{??????????}$$

CTL formula            

# Computation Tree Logic Syntax

Suppose  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are LTL formulas.

Suppose  $p_i$  is a propositional atom.

Then the following are all LTL formulas.

$\top \quad \perp \quad p_i$

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We use the same temporal operators:  $G, F, X, U$

We attach **path quantifiers**,  $A$  (inevitably) or  $E$  (possibly), to each temporal operator.

$AG \quad AF \quad AX \quad AU$

$EG \quad EF \quad EX \quad EU$

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- If  $\phi$  is an  $E$ -operator, then  $s \models \phi$  iff **there exists a path** starting at  $s$  satisfy the 'LTL formula' made by removing the  $E$  symbol.

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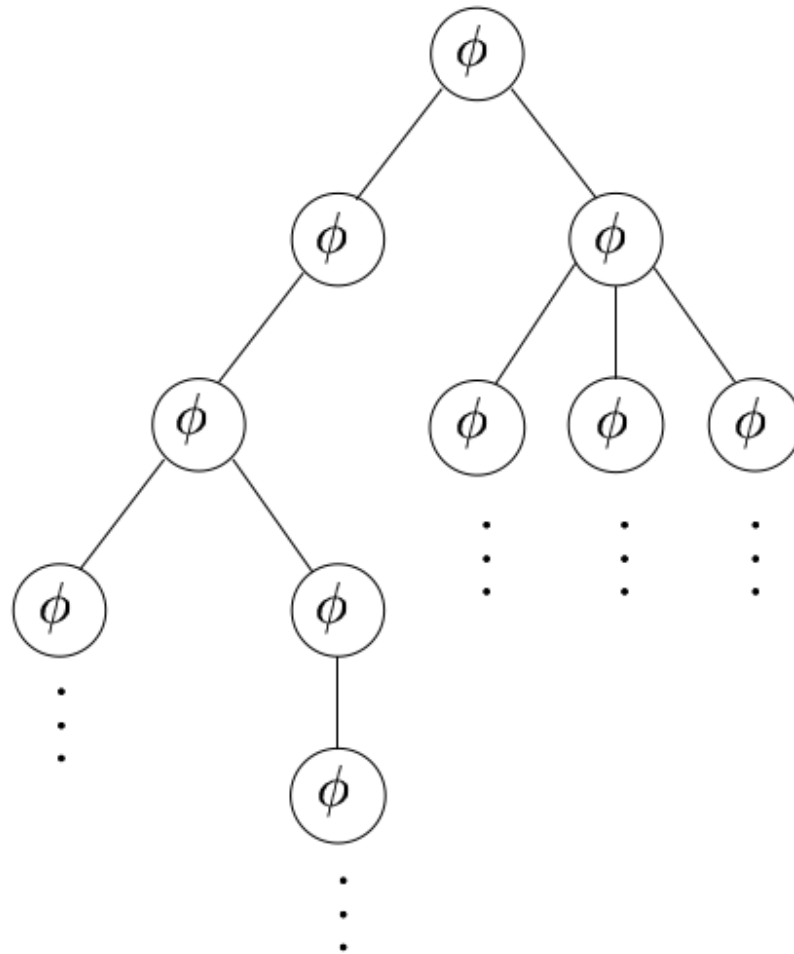
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$$\mathcal{M} \models \phi \Leftrightarrow \forall s \in I \quad s \models \phi$$

## CTL Model Checking

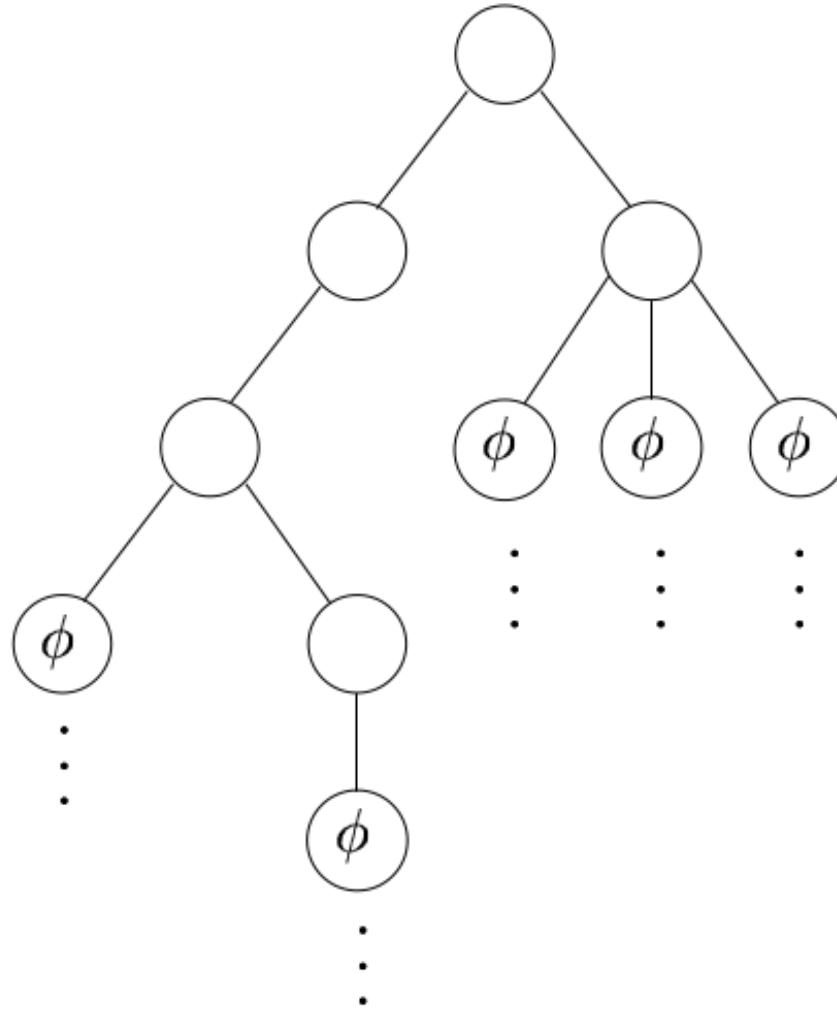
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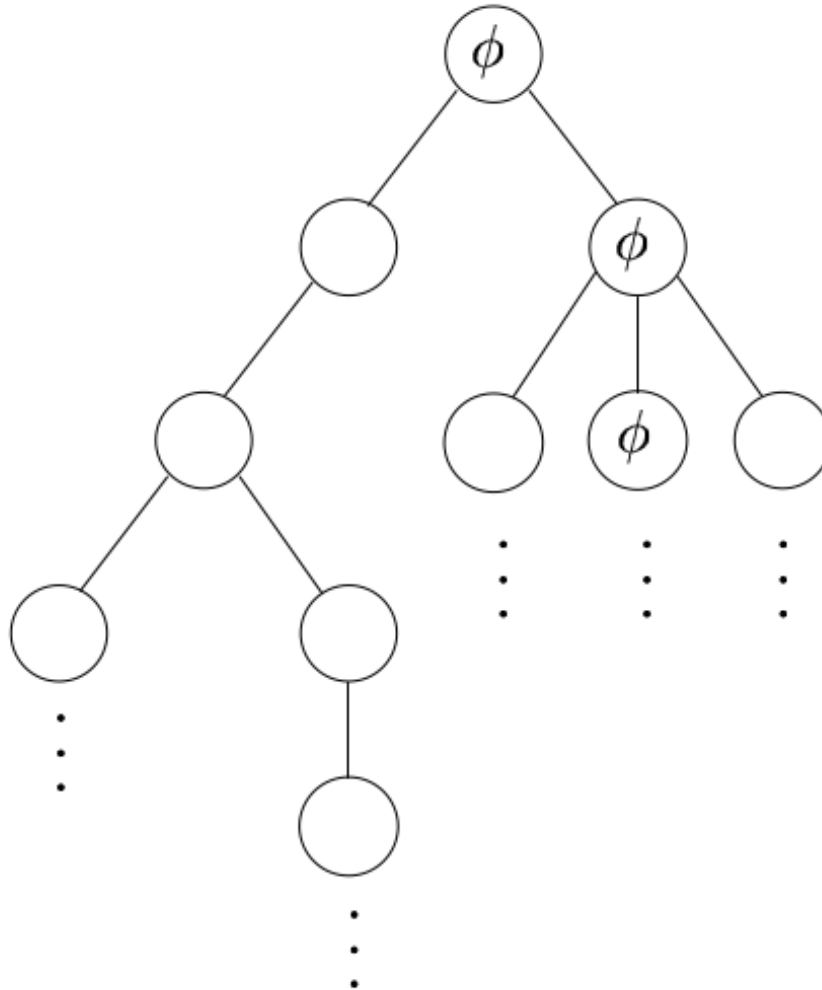
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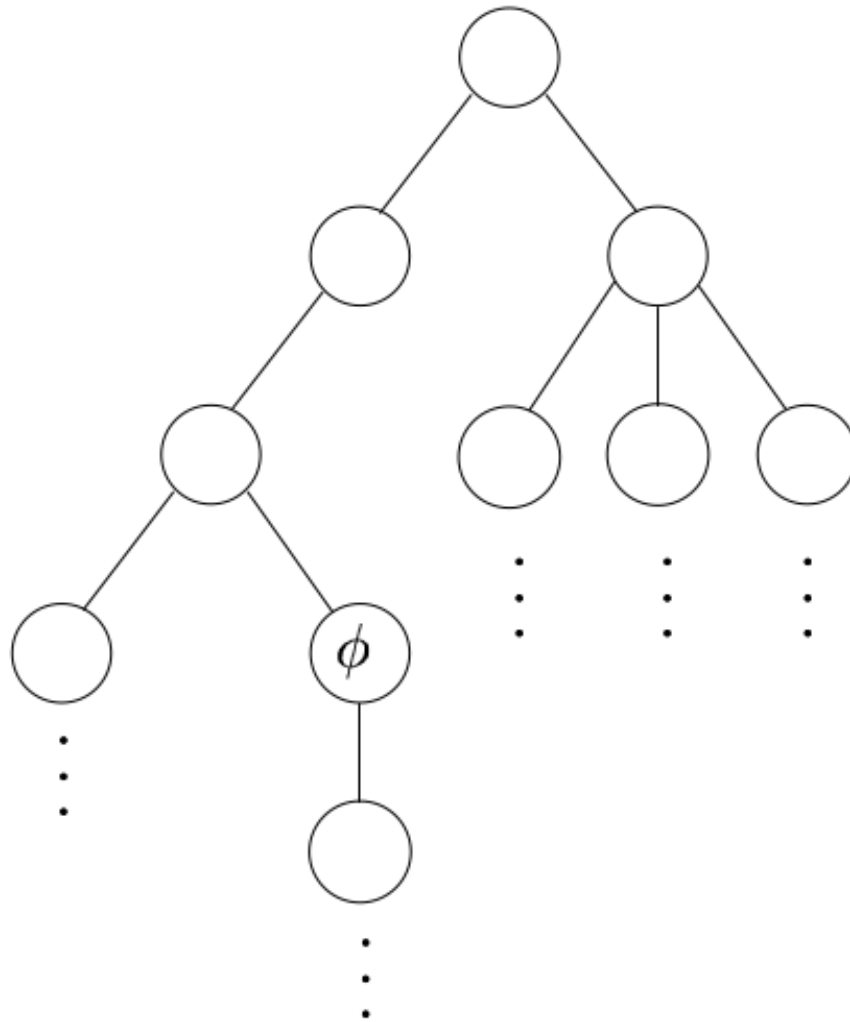
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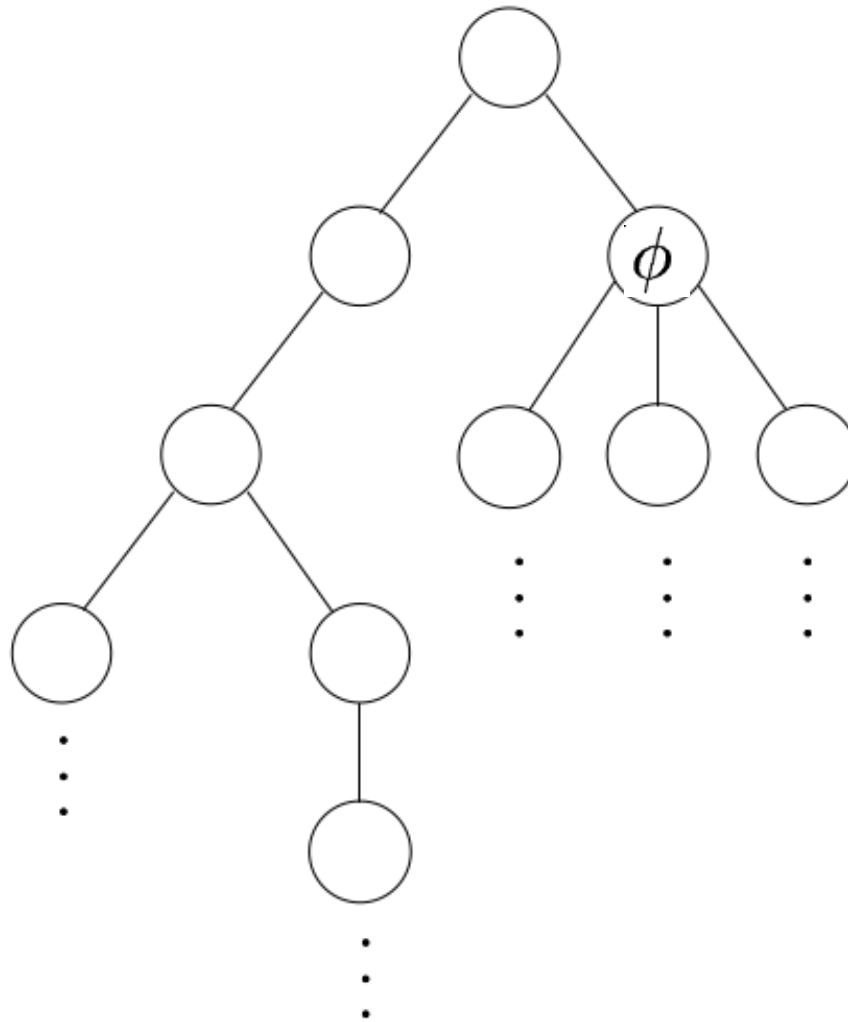
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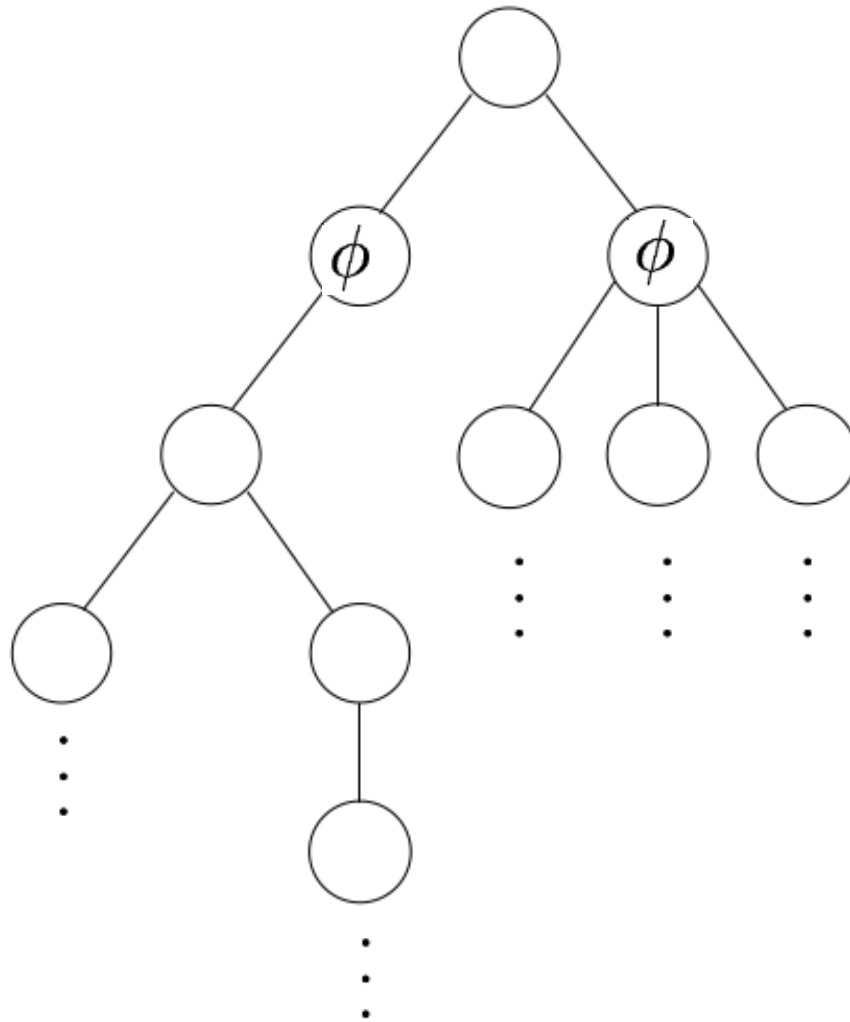
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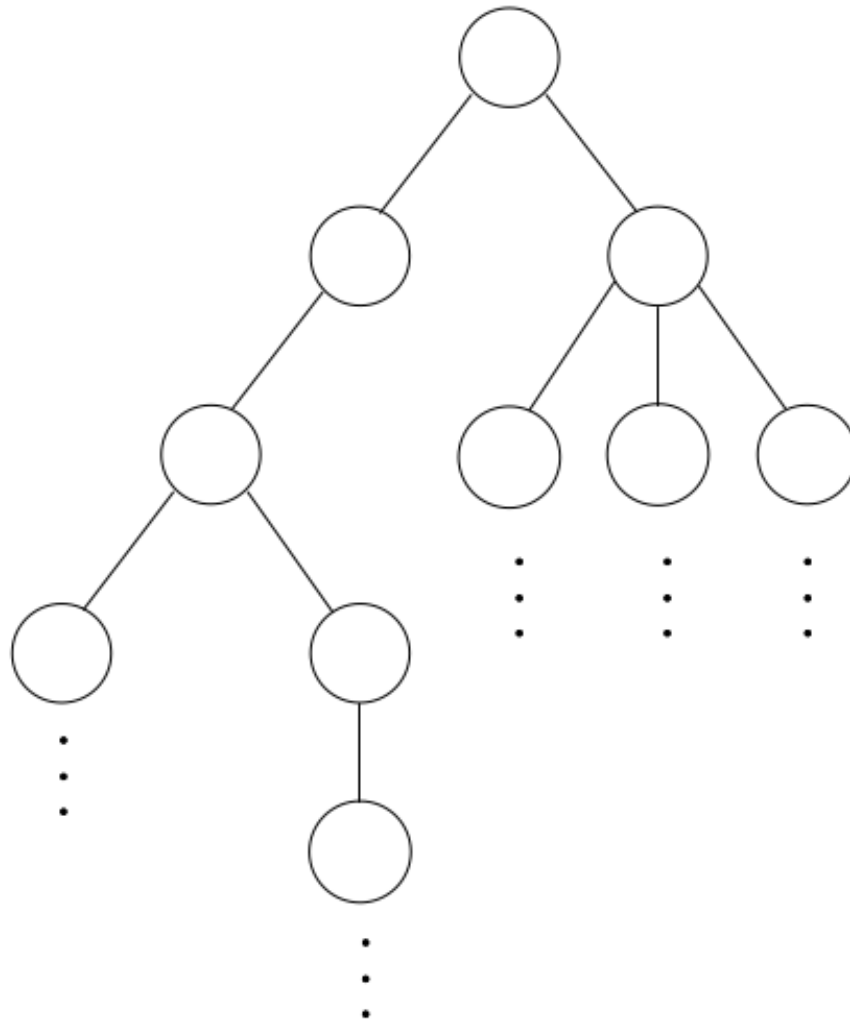
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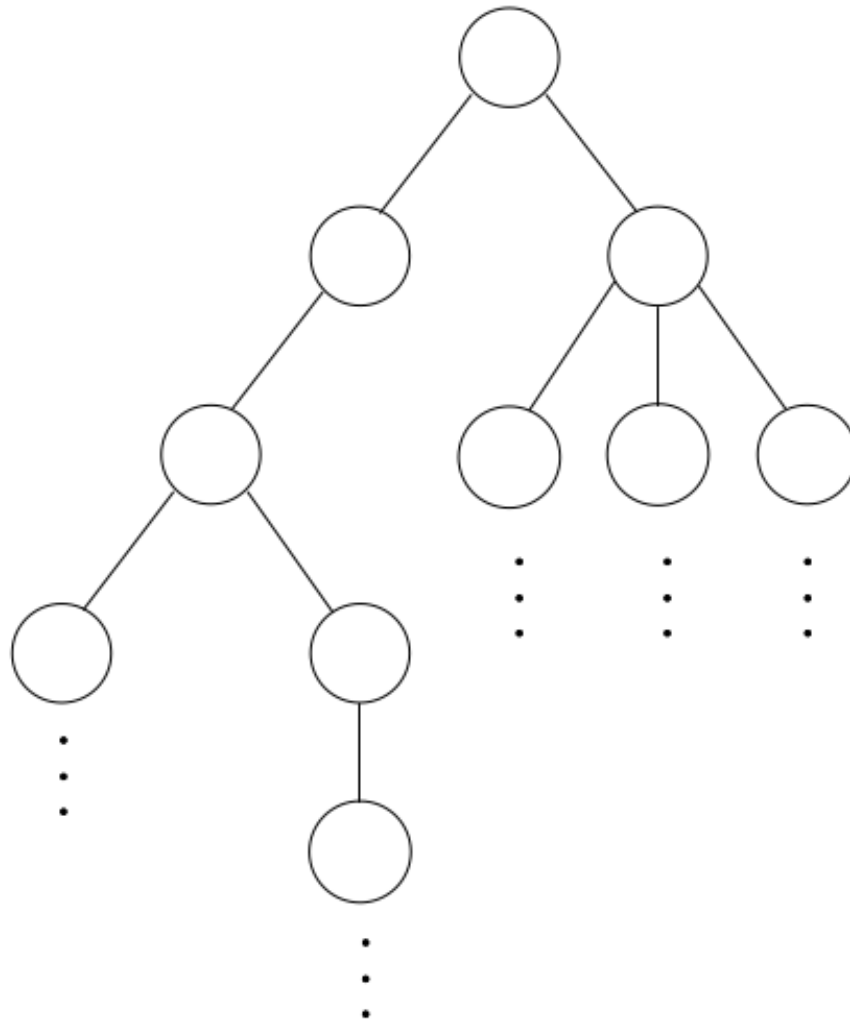
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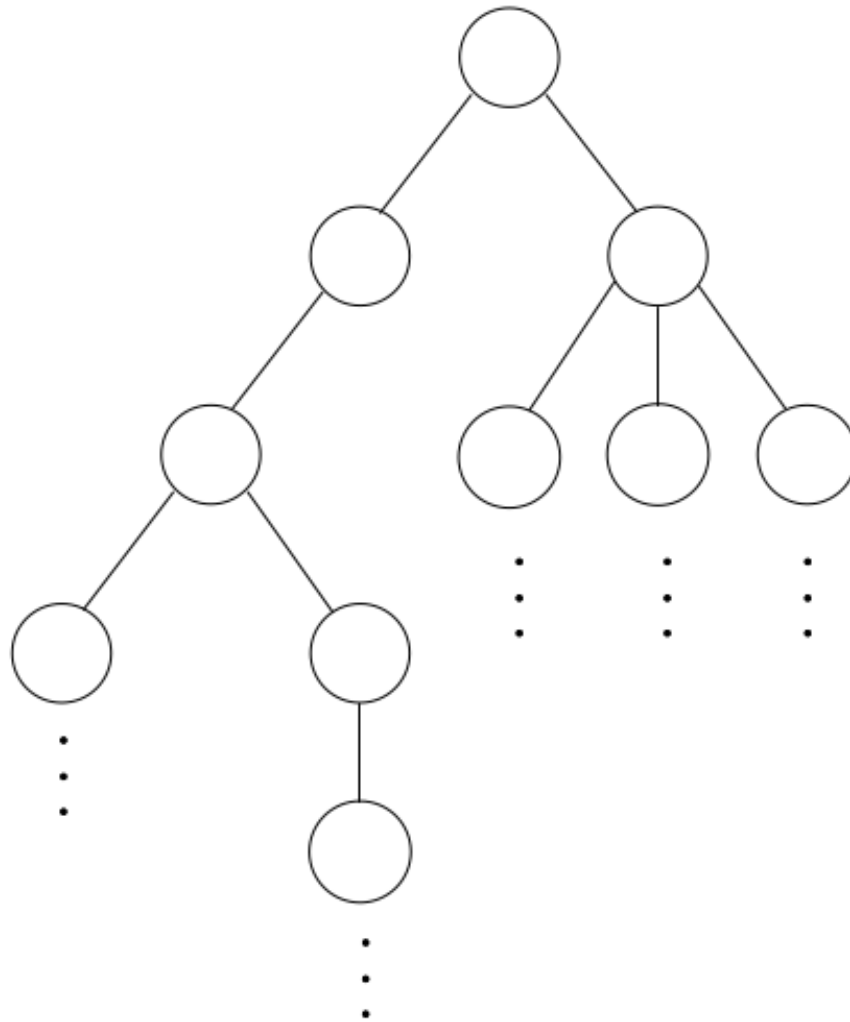
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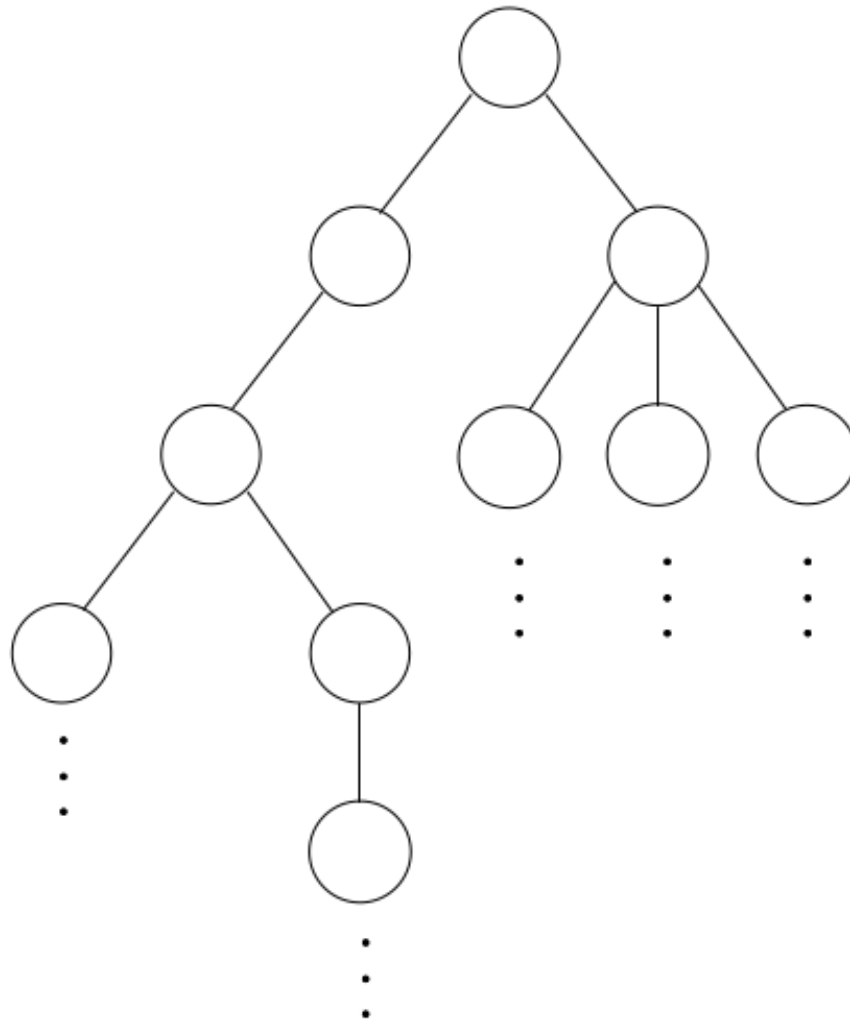
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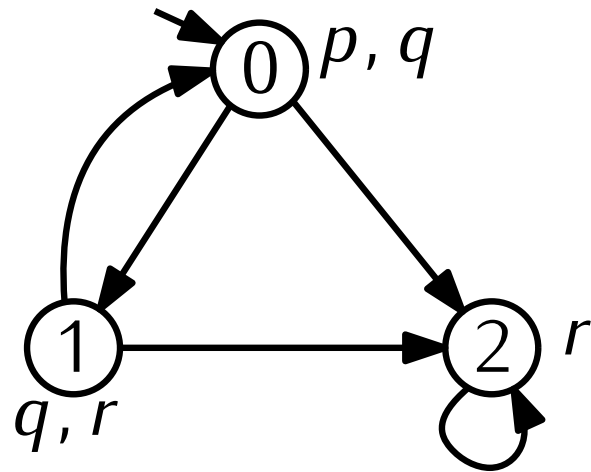
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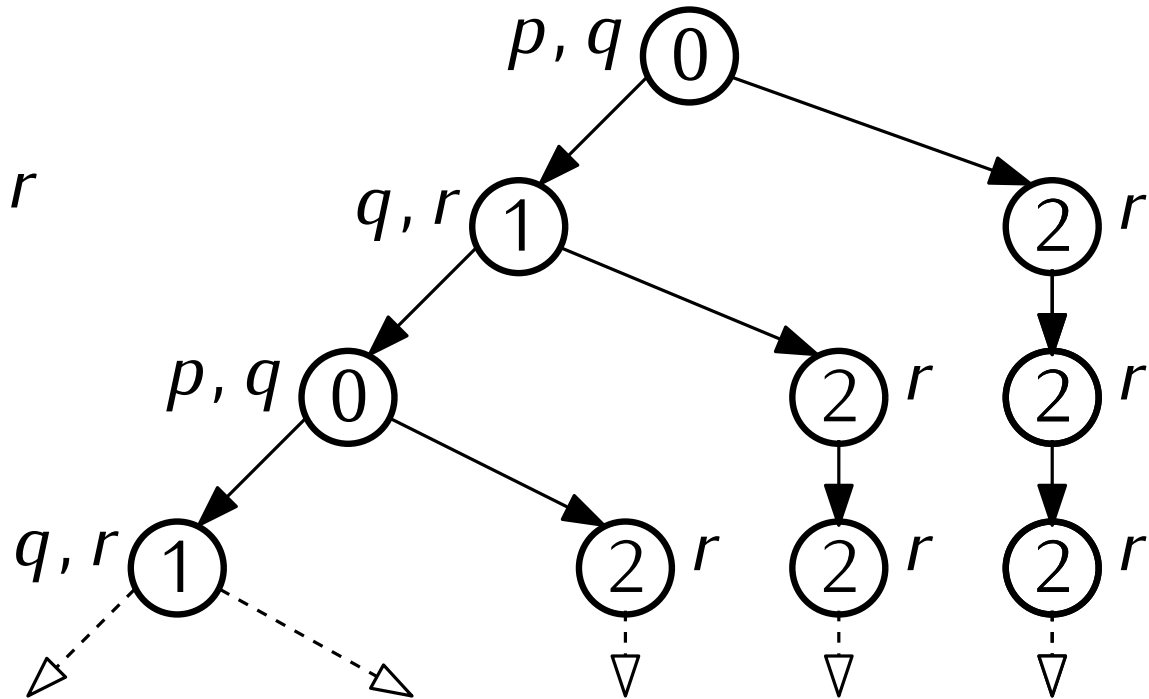
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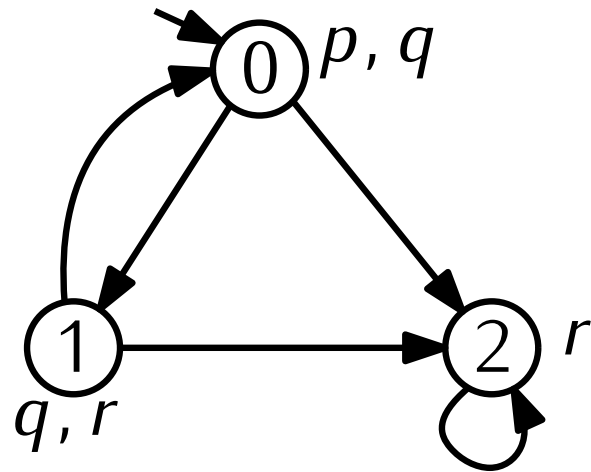
# Computation Tree Logic Example Properties



Computation tree for  $\mathcal{M}$

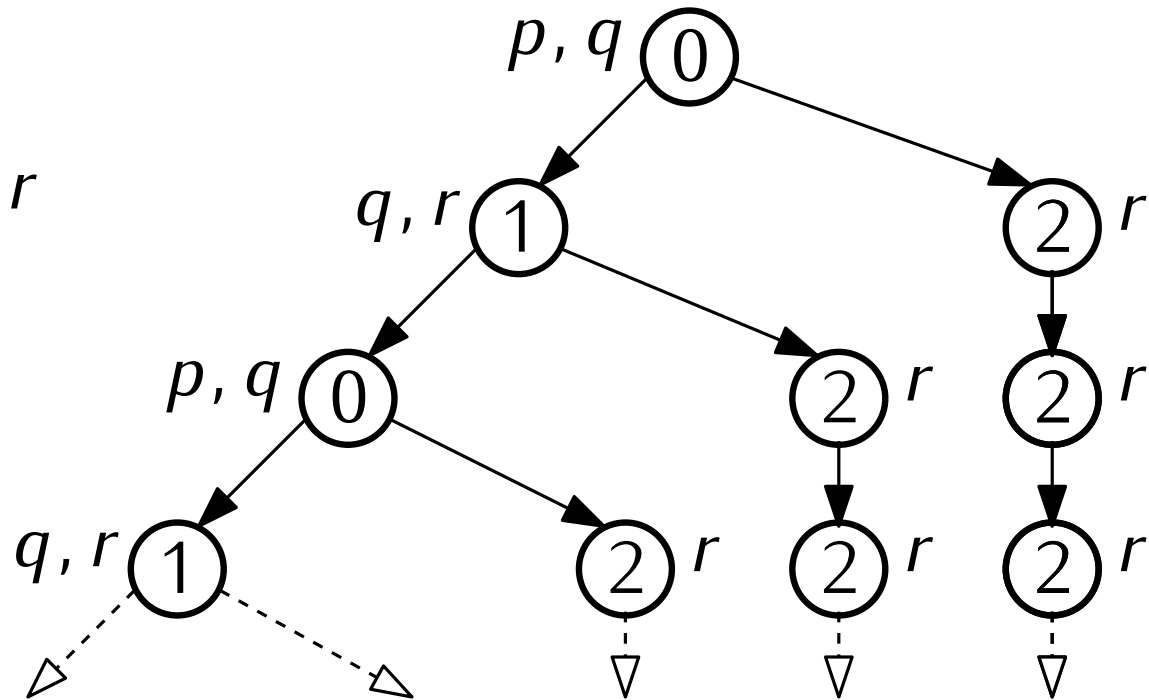


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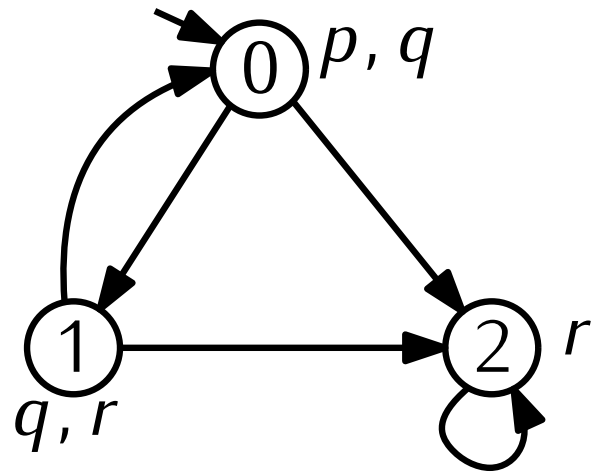


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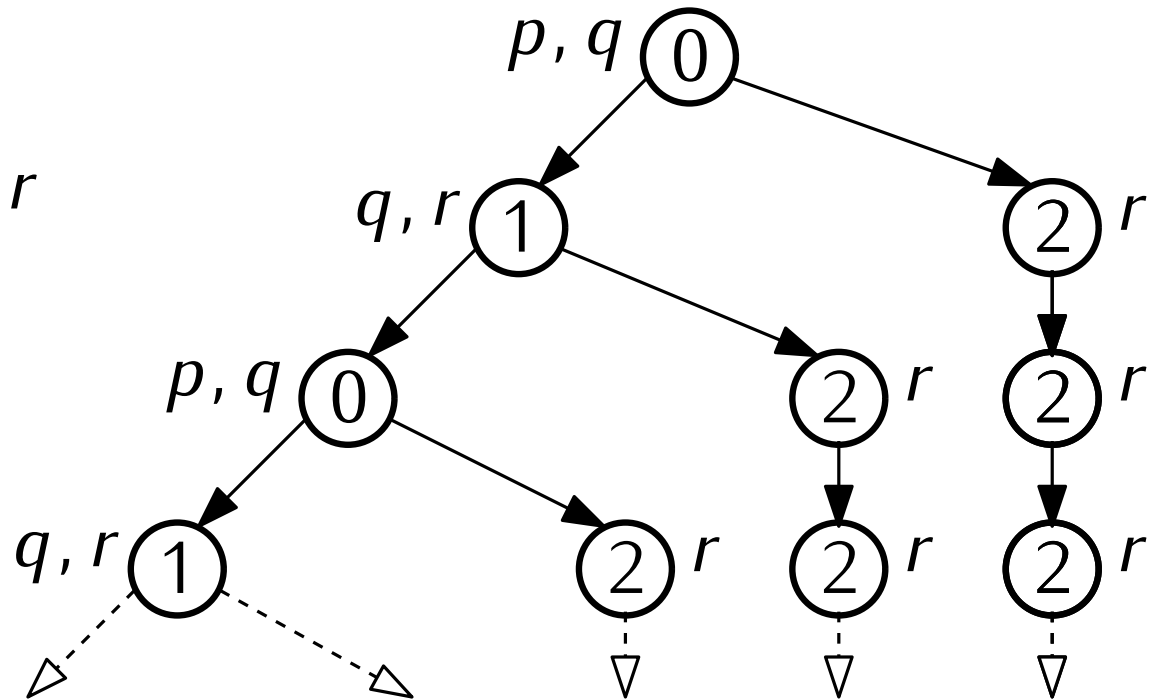
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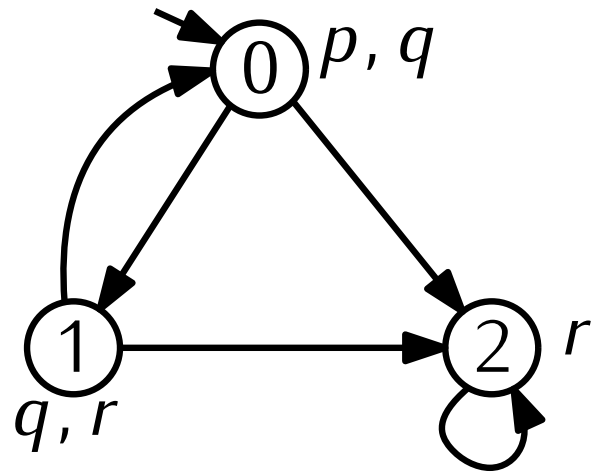
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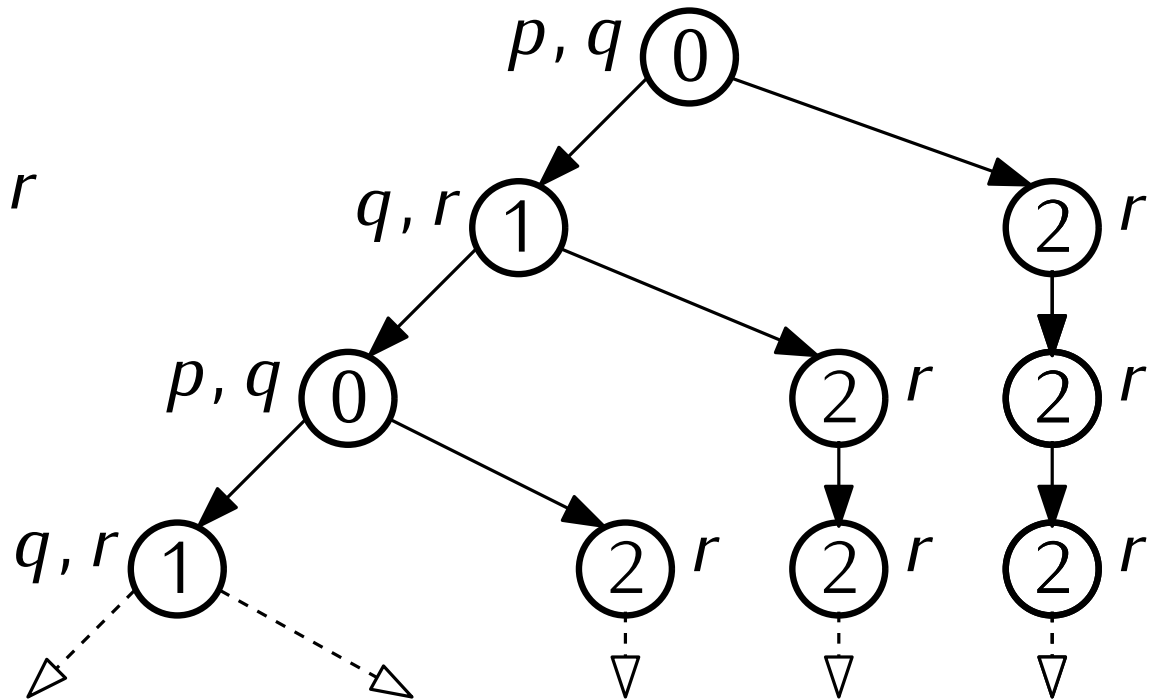
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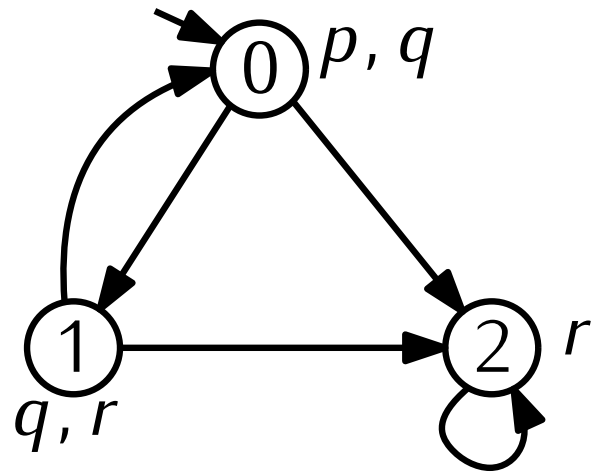


$\mathcal{M} \models p \wedge q ?$

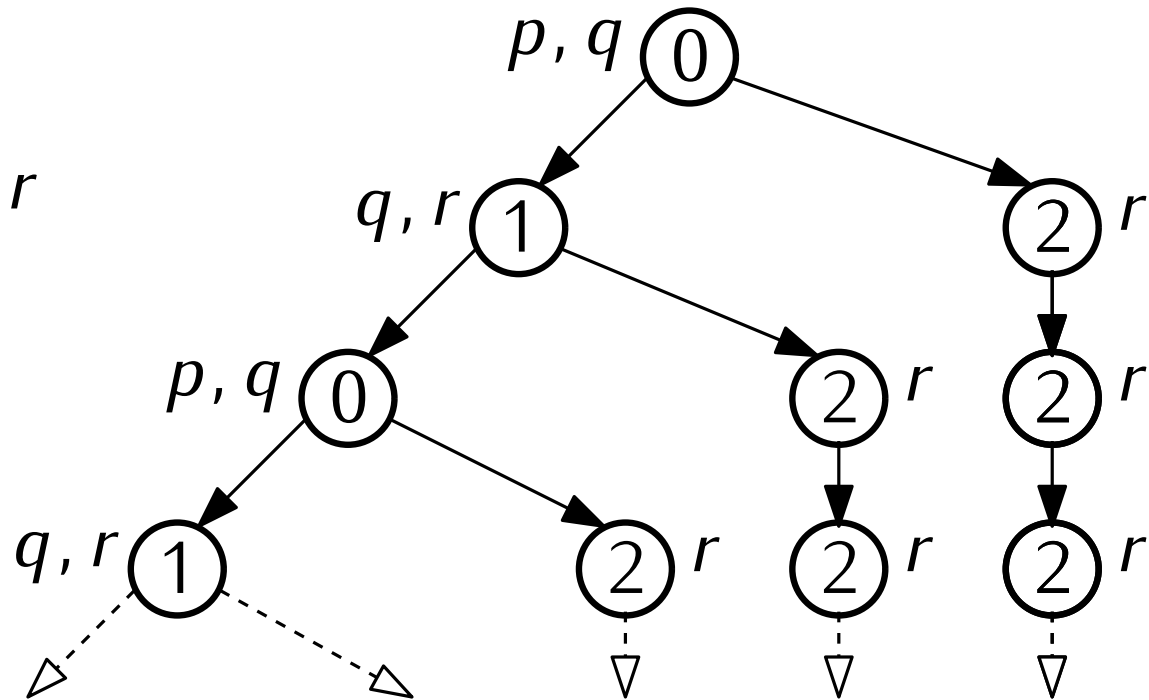
$\mathcal{M} \models \neg r ?$

$\mathcal{M} \models EX(q \wedge r) ?$

# Computation Tree Logic Example Properties



Computation tree for  $\mathcal{M}$



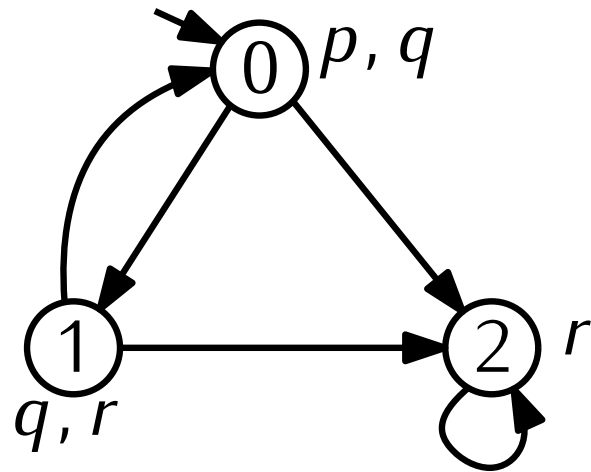
$\mathcal{M} \models p \wedge q ?$

$\mathcal{M} \models \neg r ?$

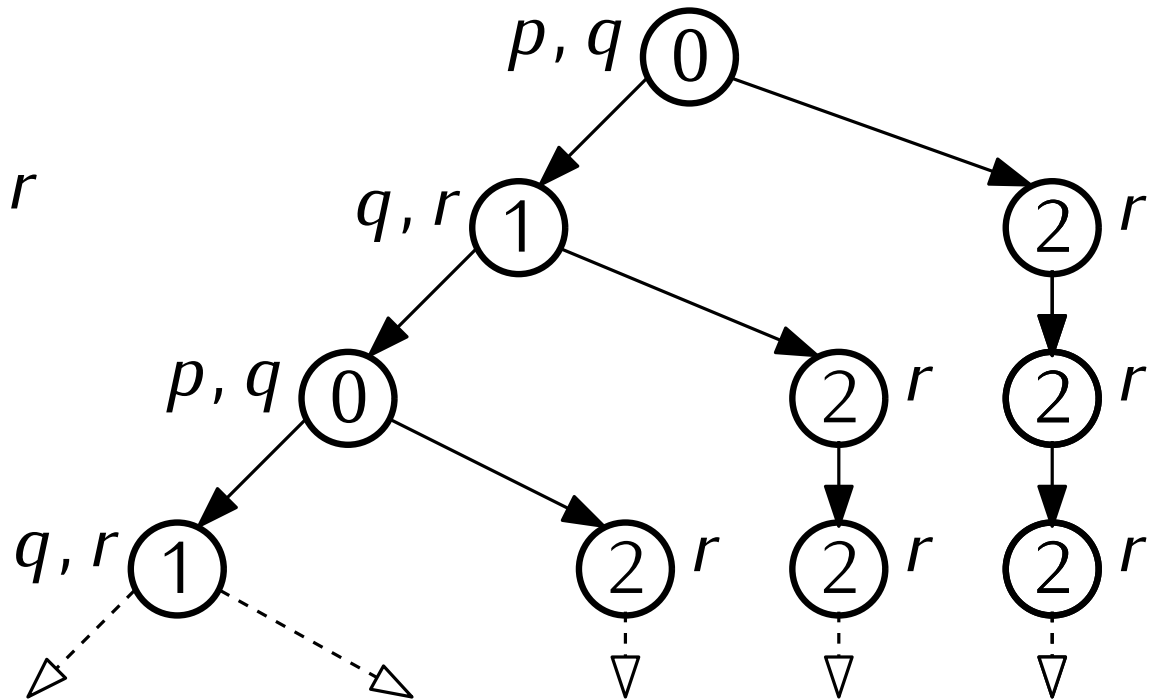
$\mathcal{M} \models EX(q \wedge r) ?$

$\mathcal{M} \models AX(q \wedge r) ?$

# Computation Tree Logic Example Properties



Computation tree for  $\mathcal{M}$



$\mathcal{M} \models p \wedge q$  ?

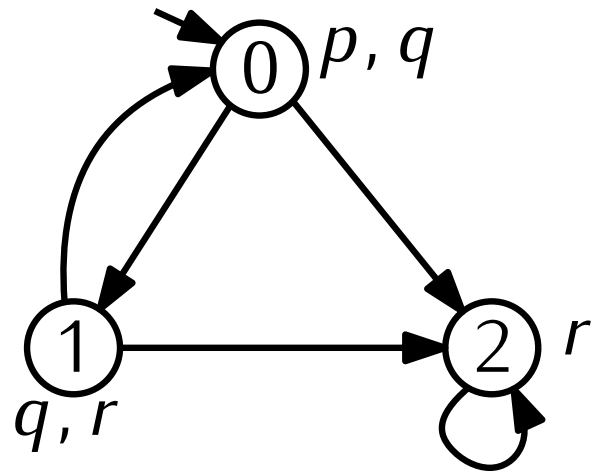
$\mathcal{M} \models \neg r$  ?

$\mathcal{M} \models EX(q \wedge r)$  ?

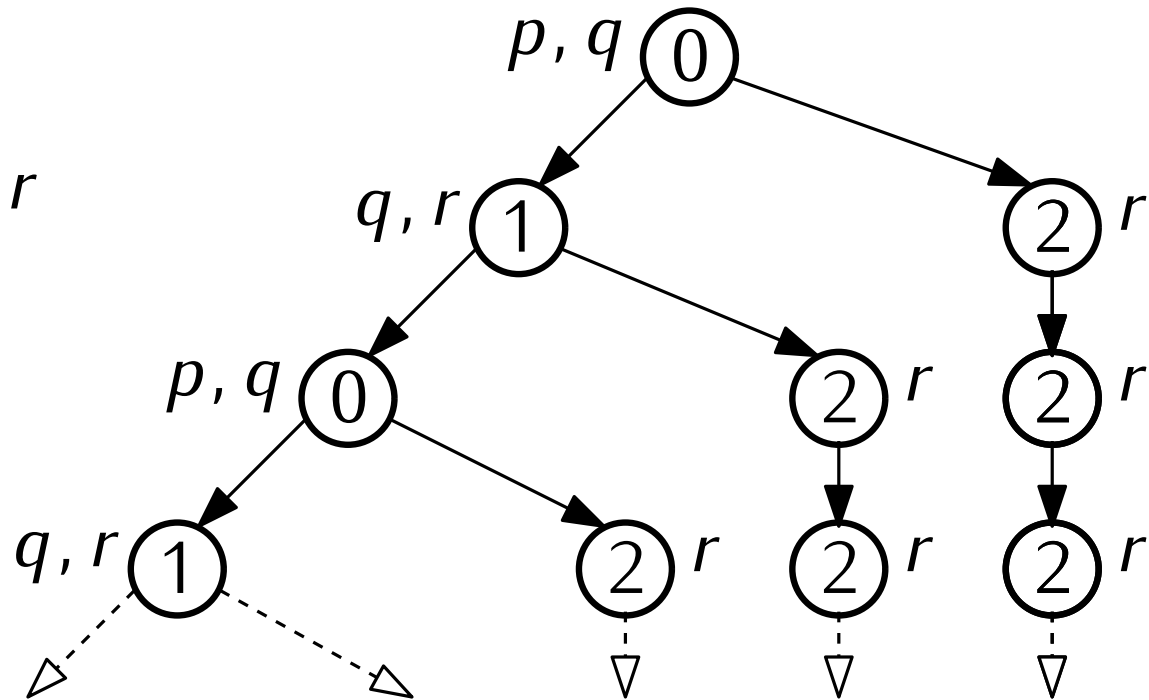
$\mathcal{M} \models AX(q \wedge r)$  ?

$\mathcal{M} \models \neg AX(q \wedge r)$  ?

# Computation Tree Logic Example Properties



Computation tree for  $\mathcal{M}$



$\mathcal{M} \models p \wedge q ?$

$\mathcal{M} \models \neg r ?$

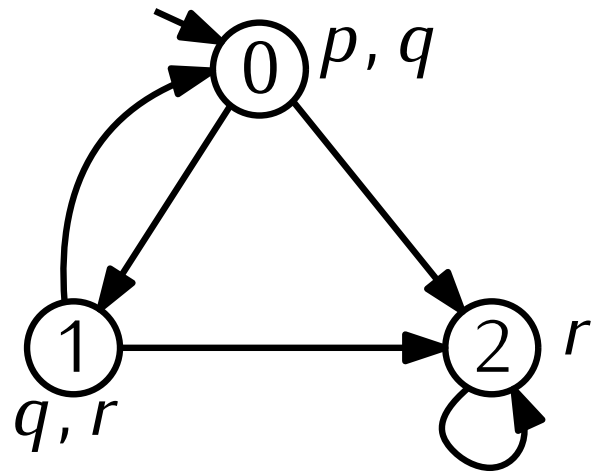
$\mathcal{M} \models EX(q \wedge r) ?$

$\mathcal{M} \models AX(q \wedge r) ?$

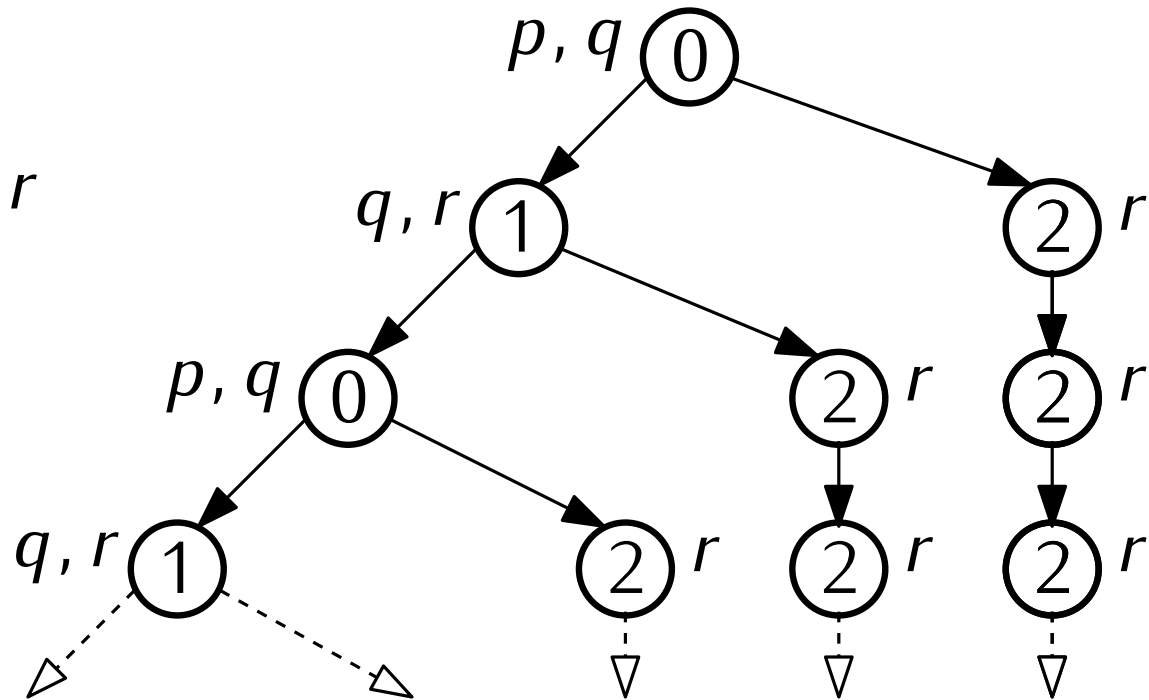
$\mathcal{M} \models \neg AX(q \wedge r) ?$

$\mathcal{M} \models \neg EF(p \wedge r) ?$

# Computation Tree Logic Example Properties



Computation tree for  $\mathcal{M}$



$\mathcal{M} \models p \wedge q ?$

$\mathcal{M} \models \neg r ?$

$\mathcal{M} \models EX(q \wedge r) ?$

$\mathcal{M} \models AX(q \wedge r) ?$

$\mathcal{M} \models \neg AX(q \wedge r) ?$

$\mathcal{M} \models \neg EF(p \wedge r) ?$

$\mathcal{M} \models EG\neg r ?$

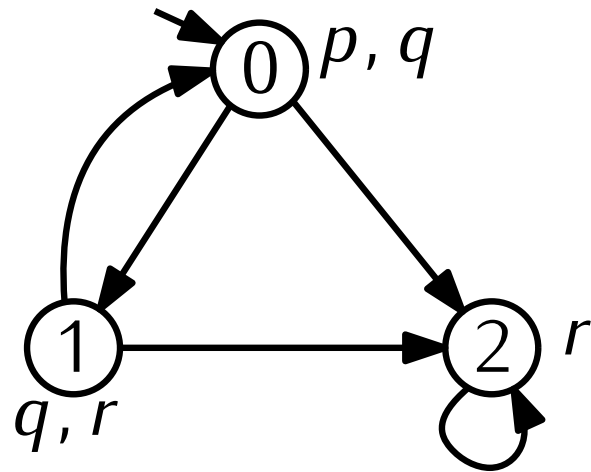
$\mathcal{M} \models AFq ?$

$\mathcal{M} \models p AU r ?$

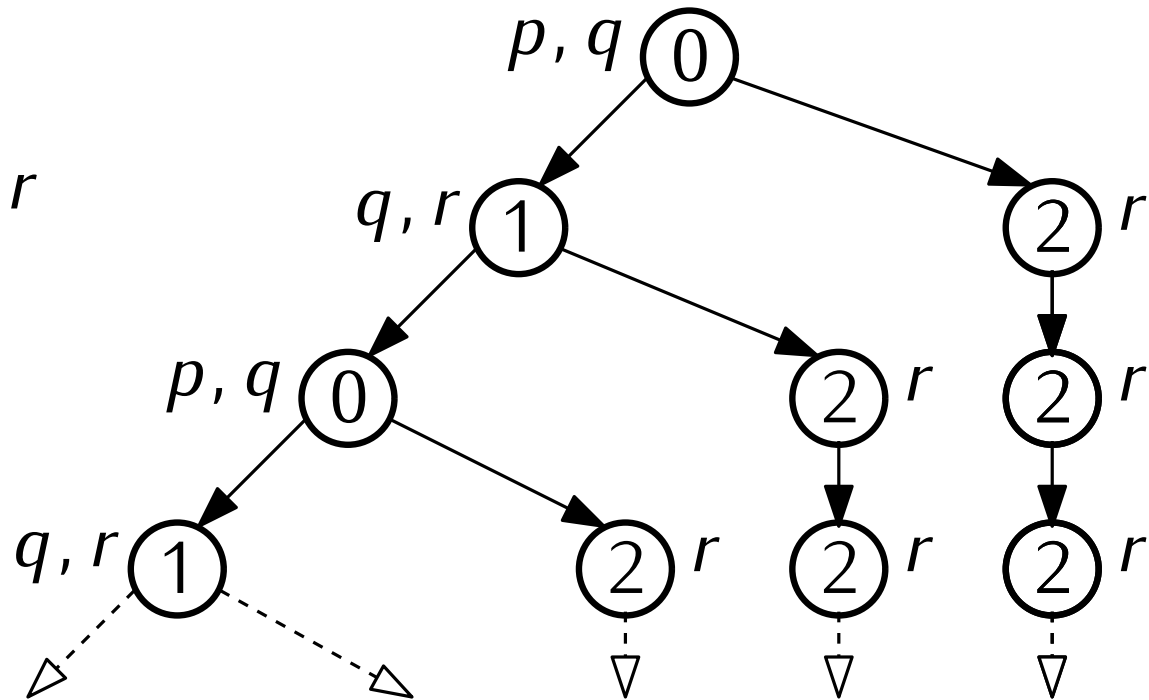
$\mathcal{M} \models \neg(p \wedge q) EU r ?$



# Computation Tree Logic Example Properties



Computation tree for  $\mathcal{M}$



$\mathcal{M} \models p \wedge q ?$

$\mathcal{M} \models \neg r ?$

$\mathcal{M} \models EX(q \wedge r) ?$

$\mathcal{M} \models AX(q \wedge r) ?$

$\mathcal{M} \models \neg AX(q \wedge r) ?$

$\mathcal{M} \models \neg EF(p \wedge r) ?$

$\mathcal{M} \models EG\neg r ?$

$\mathcal{M} \models AFq ?$

$\mathcal{M} \models p AU r ?$

$\mathcal{M} \models \neg(p \wedge q) EU r ?$