

General Picture of LTL Model Checking with Büchi Automata

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Reactive Systems Verification

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Topics

- Automata-based LTL model checking. General picture.
- From LTL formulas to NBAs. Examples.
- NFA and NBA for safety properties.
- Examples of LTL model checking with NBA.
- LTL model checking complexity (without proof).

Material

Reading:

Chapter 5 of the book, Section 5.2.

More:

The slides in the following pages are taken from the material of the course “Introduction to Model Checking” held by Prof. Dr. Ir. Joost-Pieter Katoen at Aachen University.

Introduction

Modelling parallel systems

Linear Time Properties

Regular Properties

Linear Temporal Logic (LTL)

 syntax and semantics of LTL

 automata-based LTL model checking ←

 complexity of LTL model checking

Computation-Tree Logic

Equivalences and Abstraction

given: finite transition system \mathcal{T} over AP
(without terminal states)
LTL-formula φ over AP

question: does $\mathcal{T} \models \varphi$ hold ?

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$$\pi \not\models \varphi$$

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$$\pi \not\models \varphi, \text{ i.e., } \pi \models \neg\varphi$$

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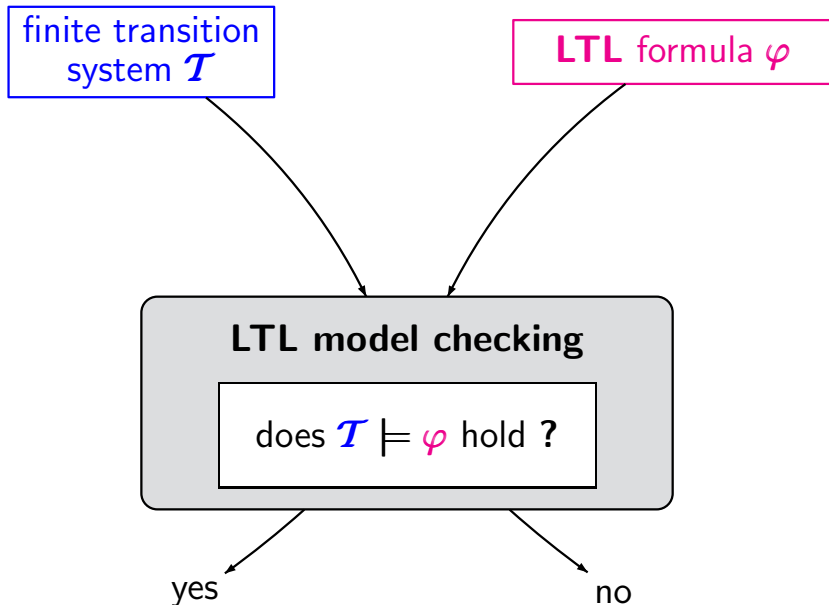
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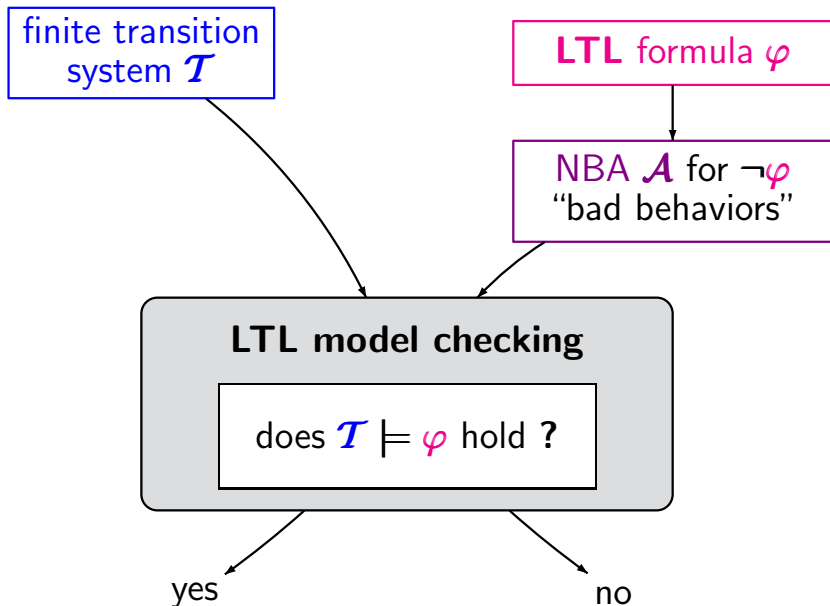
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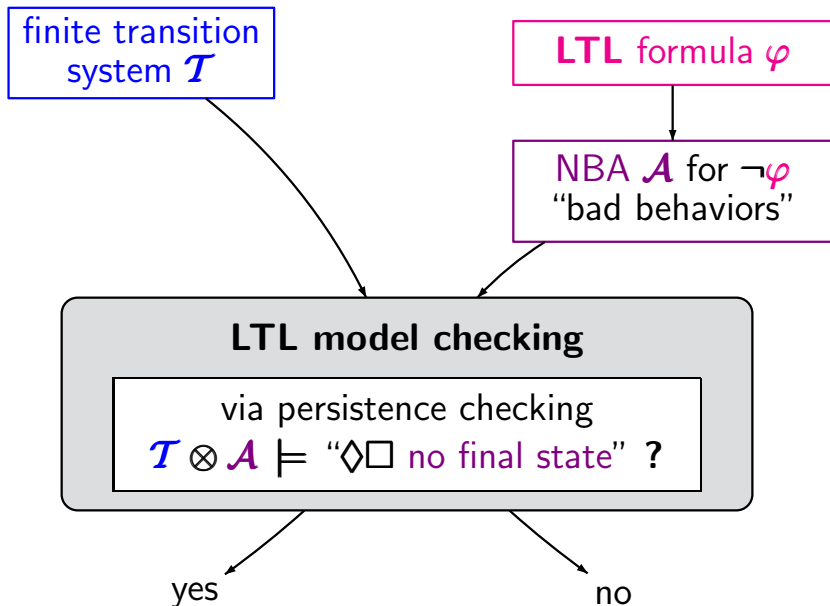
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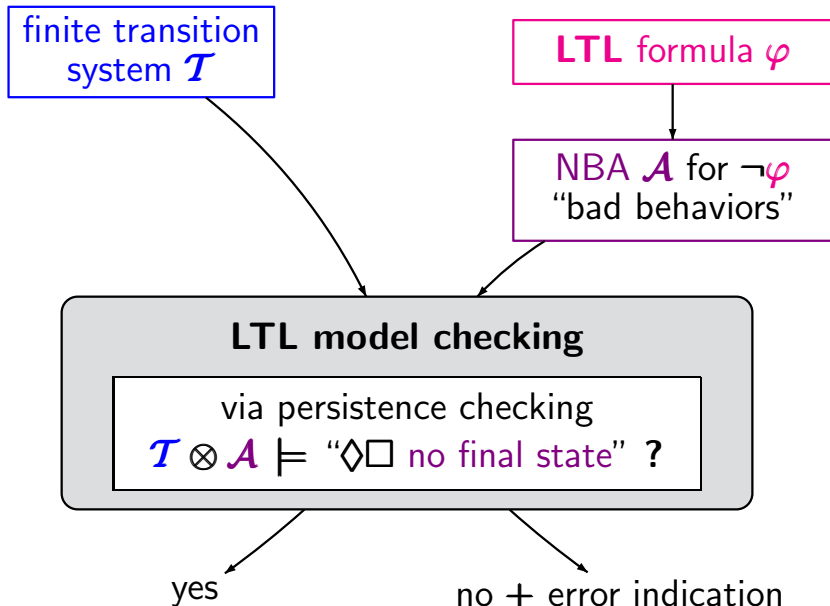


construct the product-TS $\mathcal{T} \otimes \mathcal{A}$
search a path in the product that meets
the acceptance condition of \mathcal{A}









safety property E

LTL-formula φ

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 $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{A}) \subseteq (2^{AP})^+$

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error indication:

prefix of a path π

s.t. $\text{trace}(\pi) \in \mathcal{L}_\omega(\mathcal{A})$

$\mathcal{T} \models$ safety property E

iff $Traces_{fin}(\mathcal{T}) \cap \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{A}) = \emptyset$

where \mathcal{A} is an NFA for the bad prefixes

$\mathcal{T} \models$ LTL-formula φ

iff $Traces(\mathcal{T}) \cap \mathcal{L}_\omega(\mathcal{A}) = \emptyset$

where \mathcal{A} is an NBA for $\neg\varphi$

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iff there is no path fragment $\langle s_0, q_0 \rangle \langle s_1, q_1 \rangle \dots \langle s_n, q_n \rangle$
in $\mathcal{T} \otimes \mathcal{A}$ s. t. $q_n \in F$

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iff $\mathcal{T} \otimes \mathcal{A} \models \square \neg F \leftarrow$ invariant checking

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iff $\mathcal{T} \otimes \mathcal{A} \models \diamond \square \neg F \leftarrow$ persistence checking

NBA $\mathcal{A} = (Q, \Sigma, \delta, Q_0, F)$

- Q finite set of states
- Σ alphabet
- $\delta : Q \times \Sigma \rightarrow 2^Q$ transition relation
- $Q_0 \subseteq Q$ set of initial states
- $F \subseteq Q$ set of **final states**, also called **accept states**

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run for a word $A_0 A_1 A_2 \dots \in \Sigma^\omega$:

state sequence $\pi = q_0 q_1 q_2 \dots$ where $q_0 \in Q_0$
and $q_{i+1} \in \delta(q_i, A_i)$ for $i \geq 0$

run π is **accepting** if $\exists i \in \mathbb{N}. q_i \in F$

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accepted language $\mathcal{L}_\omega(\mathcal{A}) \subseteq \Sigma^\omega$ is given by:

$\mathcal{L}_\omega(\mathcal{A}) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{set of infinite words over } \Sigma \text{ that have an accepting run in } \mathcal{A}$

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- Σ alphabet \leftarrow here: $\Sigma = 2^{AP}$
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For each **LTL** formula φ over AP there is an **NBA** \mathcal{A} over the alphabet 2^{AP} such that

$$\text{Words}(\varphi) = \mathcal{L}_\omega(\mathcal{A})$$

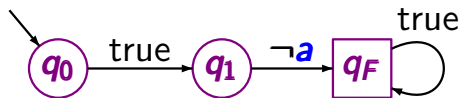
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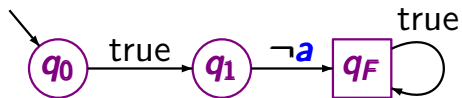
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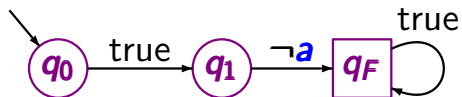
proof: ... later ...



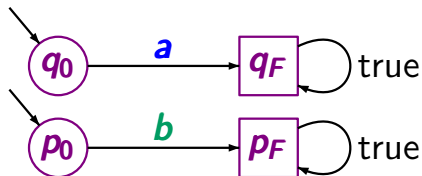
$$\mathcal{L}_\omega(\mathcal{A}) = ?$$



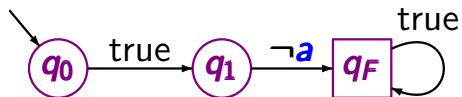
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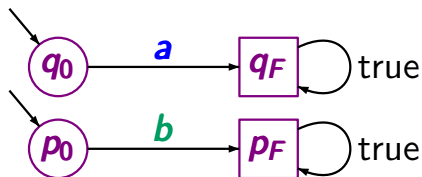
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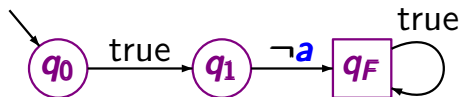
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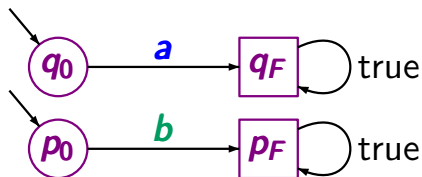
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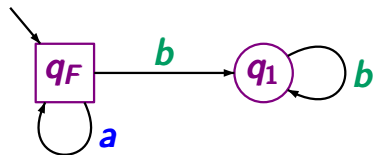
$$\mathcal{L}_\omega(\mathcal{A}) = \text{Words}(a \vee b)$$



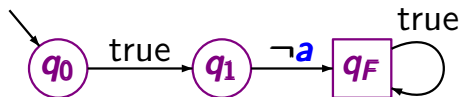
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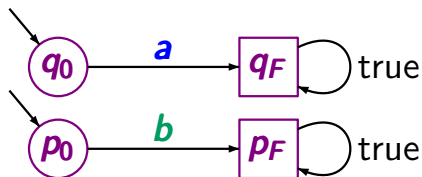
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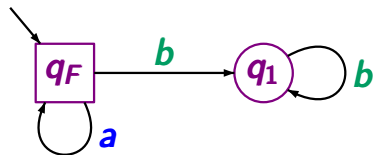
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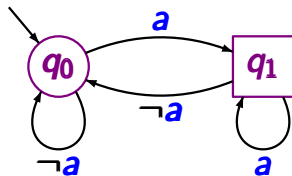
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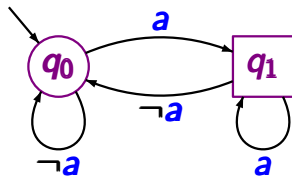
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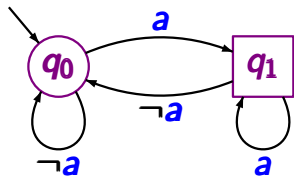
$$\mathcal{L}_\omega(\mathcal{A}) = \text{Words}(\Box a)$$



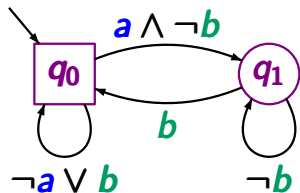
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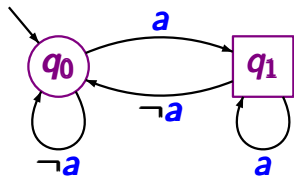
$$\mathcal{L}_\omega(\mathcal{A}) = \text{Words}(\Box\Diamond a)$$



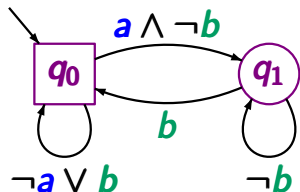
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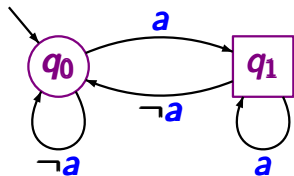


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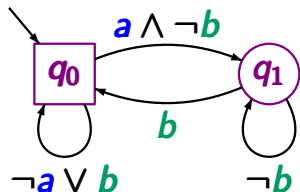


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e.g., $\emptyset\emptyset\emptyset\emptyset\dots = \emptyset^\omega$ } are accepted by \mathcal{A}
 $(\{a\}\{b\})^\omega$

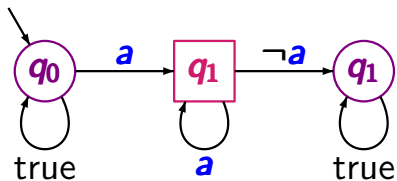


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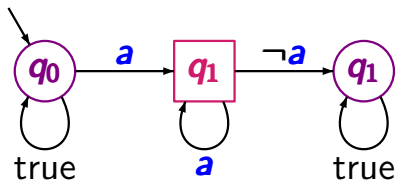


$$\mathcal{L}_\omega(\mathcal{A}) = \text{Words}(\Box(a \rightarrow \Diamond b))$$

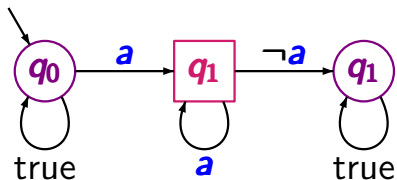
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$$\mathcal{L}_\omega(\mathcal{A}) = \text{Words}(\diamond \Box a)$$



$$\mathcal{L}_\omega(\mathcal{A}) = \text{Words}(\diamond \square a)$$

possible runs for $\{a\}^\omega$

$q_0 \ q_0 \ q_0 \ q_0 \ q_0 \ q_0 \ \dots$

not accepting

$q_0 \ q_1 \ q_1 \ q_1 \ q_1 \ q_1 \ \dots$

accepting

$q_0 \ q_0 \ q_1 \ q_1 \ q_1 \ q_1 \ \dots$

accepting

$q_0 \ q_0 \ q_0 \ q_1 \ q_1 \ q_1 \ \dots$

accepting

\vdots

Let A be an **NFA** for the language of all **bad prefixes** for a safety property E .

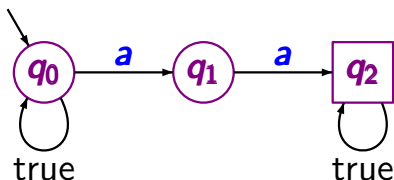
Let \mathcal{A} be an **NFA** for the language of all **bad prefixes** for a safety property E . Then:

$$\mathcal{L}_\omega(\mathcal{A}) = \overline{E} = (2^{AP})^\omega \setminus E$$

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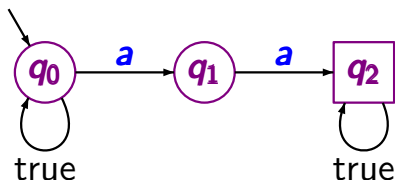
Example: $E \hat{=} \text{“never } a \text{ twice in a row”}$



Let \mathcal{A} be an **NFA** for the language of all bad prefixes for a safety property E . Then:

$$\mathcal{L}_\omega(\mathcal{A}) = \bar{E} = (2^{AP})^\omega \setminus E = \text{Words}(\neg\varphi)$$

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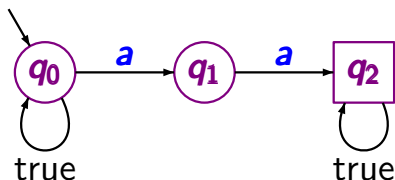
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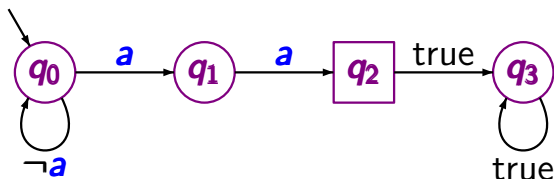
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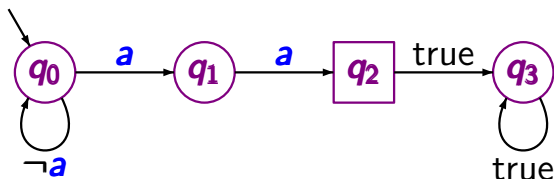
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$$\mathcal{L}_\omega(\mathcal{A}) = \bar{E} = (2^{AP})^\omega \setminus E = \text{Words}(\neg\varphi)$$

wrong, if $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{A}) =$ language of minimal bad prefixes even if \mathcal{A} is a non-blocking DFA

Example: $E \hat{=} \text{“never } a \text{ twice in a row”}$



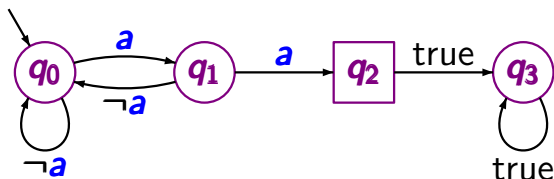
$$\mathcal{L}_\omega(\mathcal{A}) = \emptyset$$

Let \mathcal{A} be an **NFA** for the language of all bad prefixes for a safety property E . Then:

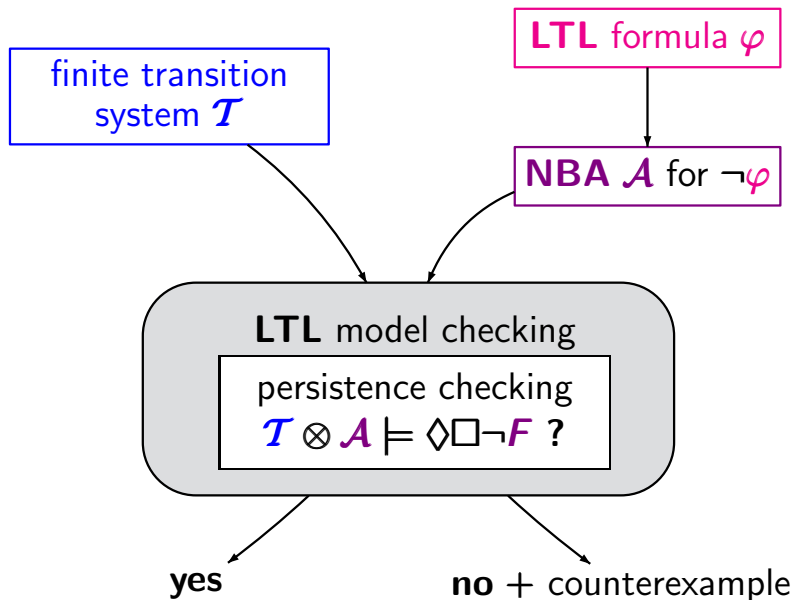
$$\mathcal{L}_\omega(\mathcal{A}) = \bar{E} = (2^{AP})^\omega \setminus E = \text{Words}(\neg\varphi)$$

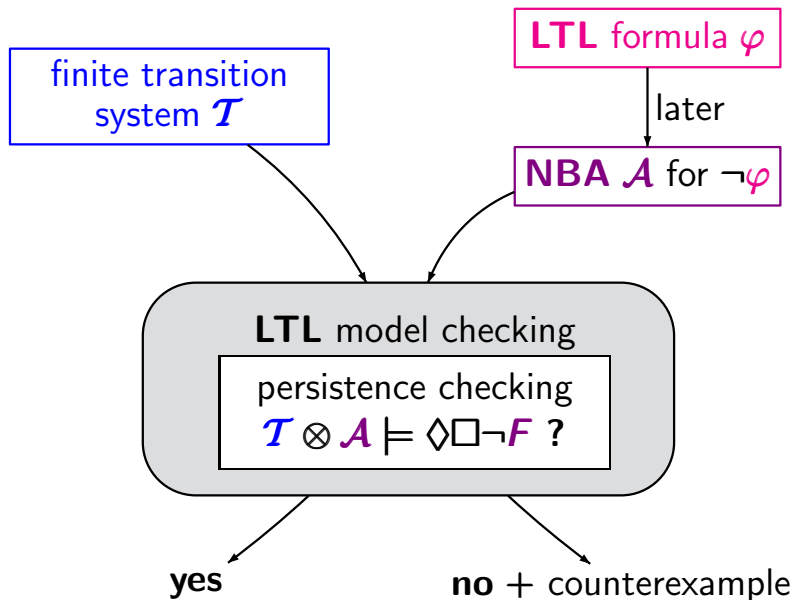
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$\mathcal{T} = (S, Act, \rightarrow, S_0, AP, L)$ TS without terminal states

$\mathcal{A} = (Q, 2^{AP}, \delta, Q_0, F)$ NBA or NFA

non-blocking, $Q_0 \cap F = \emptyset$

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product-TS $\mathcal{T} \otimes \mathcal{A} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (S \times Q, Act, \rightarrow', S'_0, AP', L')$

$\mathcal{T} = (\mathcal{S}, Act, \rightarrow, \mathcal{S}_0, AP, L)$ TS without terminal states

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product-TS $\mathcal{T} \otimes \mathcal{A} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (\mathcal{S} \times \mathcal{Q}, Act, \rightarrow', \mathcal{S}'_0, AP', L')$

initial states: $\mathcal{S}'_0 = \{\langle s_0, q \rangle : s_0 \in \mathcal{S}_0, q \in \delta(\mathcal{Q}_0, L(s_0))\}$

labeling: $AP' = \mathcal{Q}, L'(\langle s, q \rangle) = \{q\}$

$\mathcal{T} = (\mathcal{S}, Act, \rightarrow, \mathcal{S}_0, AP, L)$ TS without terminal states

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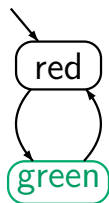
transition relation:

$$\frac{s \xrightarrow{\alpha} s' \wedge q' \in \delta(q, L(s'))}{\langle s, q \rangle \xrightarrow{\alpha'} \langle s', q' \rangle}$$

Example: LTL model checking

LTLMC3.2-8

TS \mathcal{T}

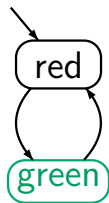


LTL formula $\varphi = \Box\Diamond\text{green}$

Example: LTL model checking

LTLMC3.2-8

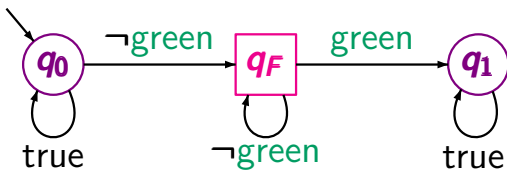
TS \mathcal{T}



LTL formula $\varphi = \Box\Diamond\text{green}$

NBA \mathcal{A} for the complement

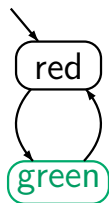
$\neg\varphi \equiv \Diamond\Box\neg\text{green}$



Example: LTL model checking

LTLMC3.2-8

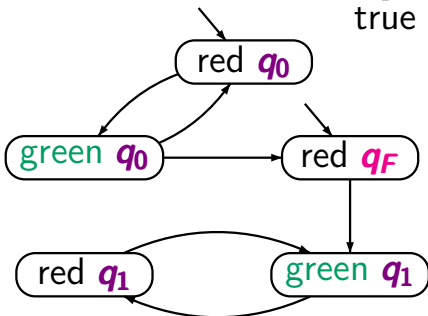
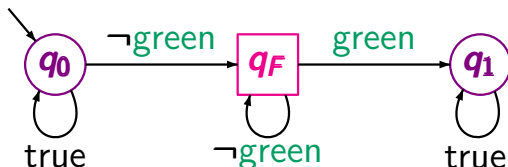
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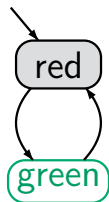


reachable fragment of the product TS $\mathcal{T} \otimes \mathcal{A}$

Example: LTL model checking

LTLMC3.2-8

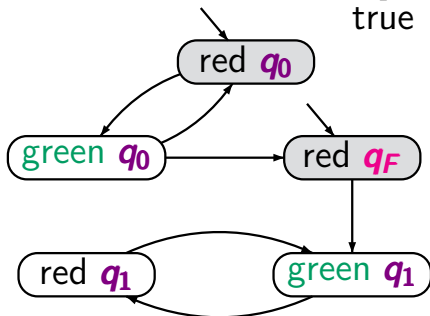
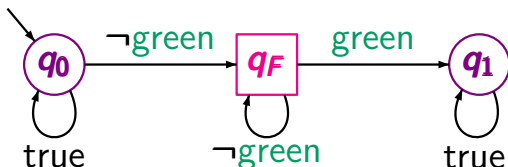
TS \mathcal{T}



LTL formula $\varphi = \Box \Diamond \text{green}$

NBA \mathcal{A} for the complement

$$\neg \varphi \equiv \Diamond \Box \neg \text{green}$$



initial states:

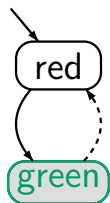
$\langle \text{red}, q \rangle$ where

$$\begin{aligned} q &\in \delta(q_0, L(\text{red})) \\ &= \delta(q_0, \emptyset) \\ &= \{q_0, q_F\} \end{aligned}$$

Example: LTL model checking

LTLMC3.2-8

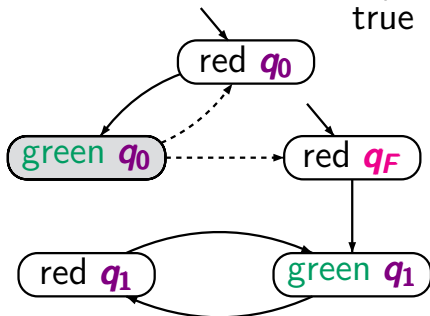
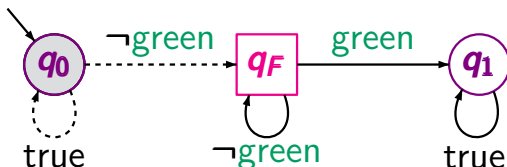
TS \mathcal{T}



LTL formula $\varphi = \Box\Diamond\text{green}$

NBA \mathcal{A} for the complement

$$\neg\varphi \equiv \Diamond\Box\neg\text{green}$$



transition

$$\langle \text{green}, q_0 \rangle \rightarrow \langle \text{red}, q \rangle$$

$$q \in \delta(q_0, L(\text{red}))$$

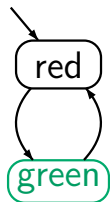
$$= \delta(q_0, \emptyset)$$

$$= \{q_0, q_F\}$$

Example: LTL model checking

LTLMC3.2-8

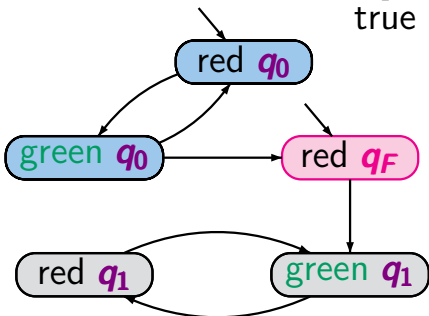
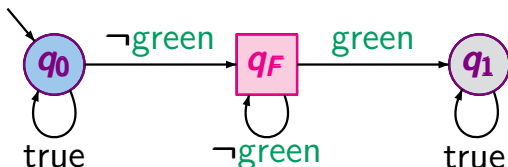
TS \mathcal{T}



LTL formula $\varphi = \Box\Diamond\text{green}$

NBA \mathcal{A} for the complement

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atomic propositions

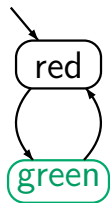
$AP' = \{q_0, q_F, q_1\}$

obvious labeling function

Example: LTL model checking

LTLMC3.2-8

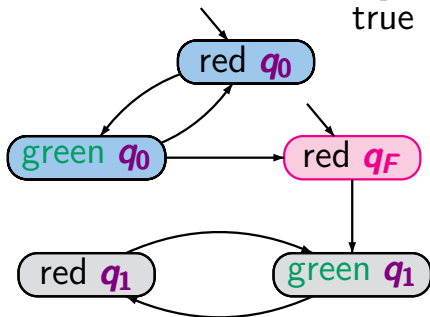
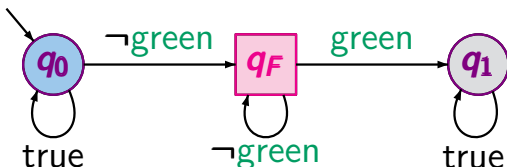
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LTL formula $\varphi = \Box \Diamond \text{green}$

NBA \mathcal{A} for the complement

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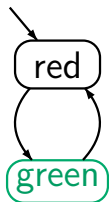


$\mathcal{T} \otimes \mathcal{A} \models \Diamond \Box \neg F$

Example: LTL model checking

LTLMC3.2-8

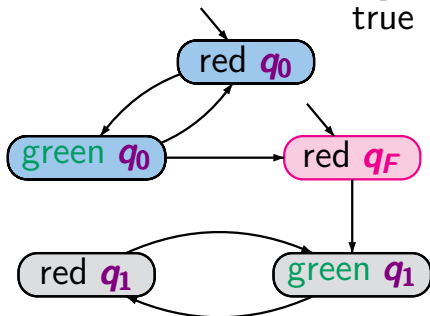
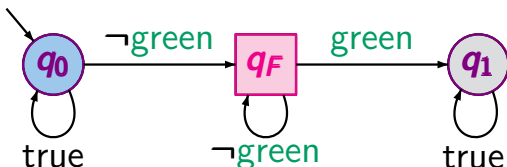
TS \mathcal{T}



LTL formula $\varphi = \Box\Diamond\text{green}$

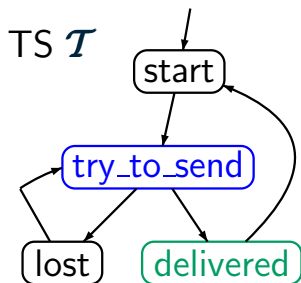
NBA \mathcal{A} for the complement

$\neg\varphi \equiv \Diamond\Box\neg\text{green}$



$\mathcal{T} \otimes \mathcal{A} \models \Diamond\Box\neg F$

hence: $\mathcal{T} \models \varphi$

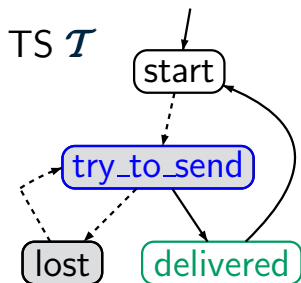


LTL formula $\varphi = \square(\text{try} \rightarrow \diamond \text{del})$

“each (repeatedly) sent message will eventually be delivered”

Example: LTL model checking

LTLMC3.2-9



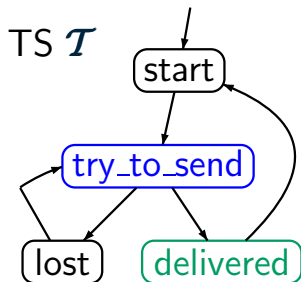
LTL formula $\varphi = \square(\text{try} \rightarrow \diamond \text{del})$

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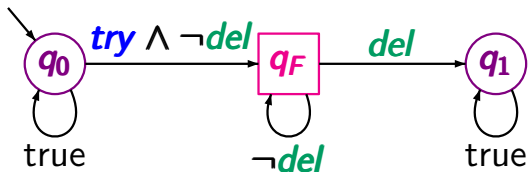
$\mathcal{T} \not\models \varphi$

Example: LTL model checking

LTLMC3.2-9



NBA \mathcal{A} for $\neg\varphi \equiv \diamond(\text{try} \wedge \square\neg\text{del})$



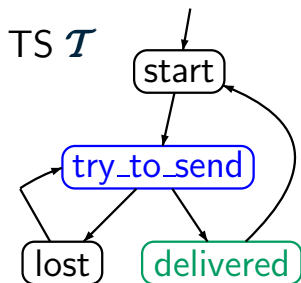
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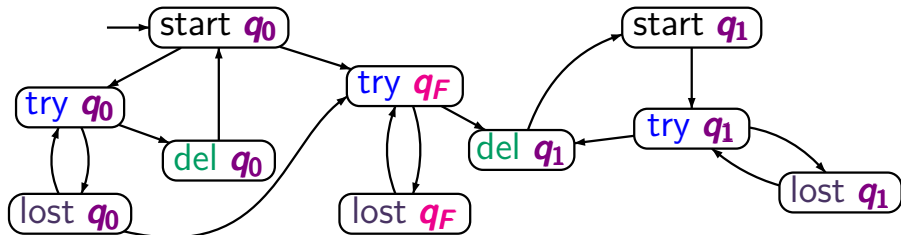
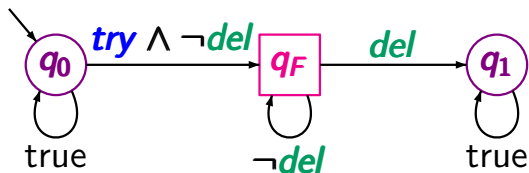
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Example: LTL model checking

LTLMC3.2-9



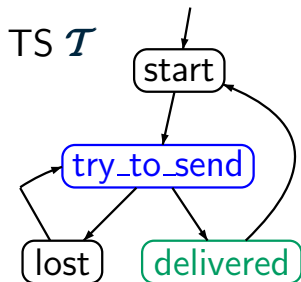
NBA \mathcal{A} for $\neg\varphi \equiv \Diamond(\text{try} \wedge \Box\neg\text{del})$



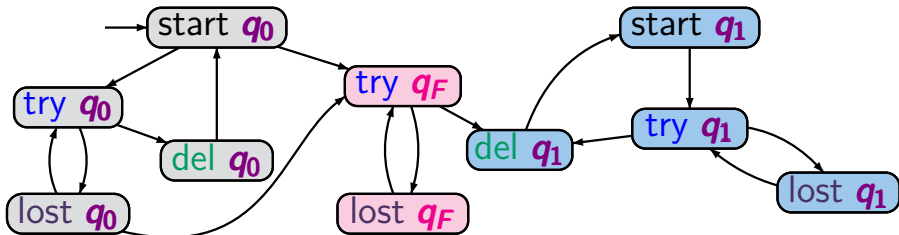
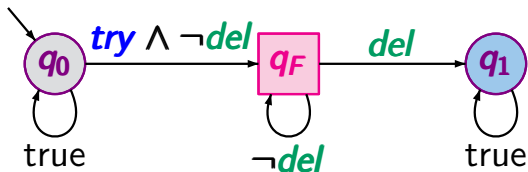
reachable fragment of the product-TS

Example: LTL model checking

LTLMC3.2-9



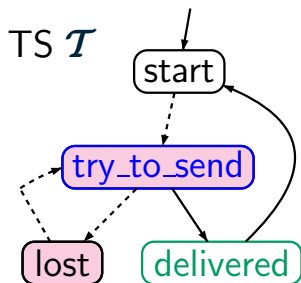
NBA \mathcal{A} for $\neg\varphi \equiv \diamond(\text{try} \wedge \square\neg\text{del})$



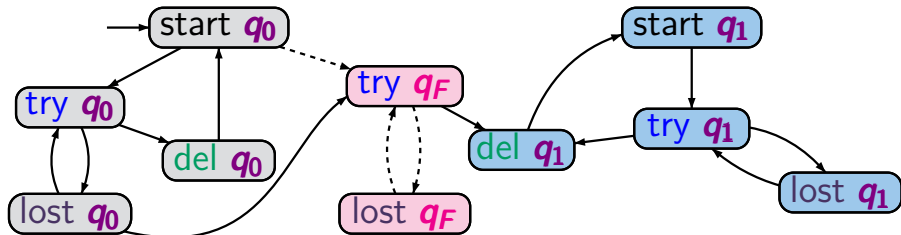
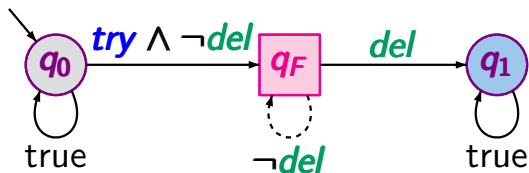
set of atomic propositions $AP' = \{q_0, q_1, q_F\}$

Example: LTL model checking

LTLMC3.2-9



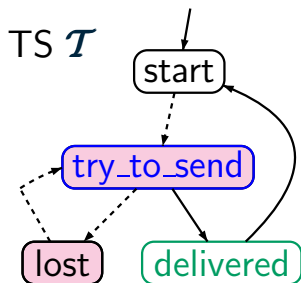
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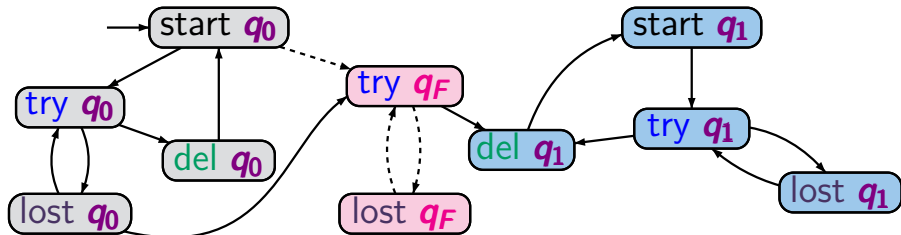
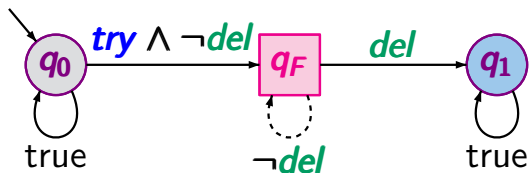
$$\mathcal{T} \otimes \mathcal{A} \not\models \diamond \square \neg F$$

Example: LTL model checking

LTLMC3.2-9



NBA \mathcal{A} for $\neg\varphi \equiv \diamond(\text{try} \wedge \square\neg\text{del})$



$$\mathcal{T} \otimes \mathcal{A} \not\models \diamond \square \neg F$$

hence: $\mathcal{T} \not\models \varphi$

main steps of automata-based LTL model checking:

construction of an NBA \mathcal{A}
for $\neg\varphi$

persistence checking in the
product $\mathcal{T} \otimes \mathcal{A}$

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$\leftarrow \mathcal{O}(\exp(|\varphi|))$

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← $\mathcal{O}(\text{size}(\mathcal{T}) \cdot \text{size}(\mathcal{A}))$

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The **LTL** model checking problem is
PSPACE-complete

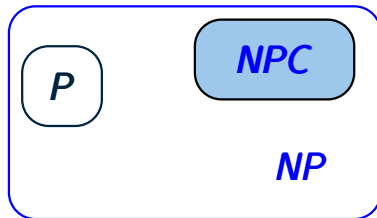
Recall: complexity classes

LTLMC3.2-72A

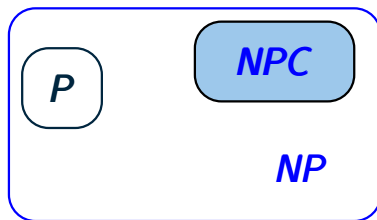


P = class of decision problem solvable in deterministic polynomial time

NP = class of decision problem solvable in nondeterministic polynomial time



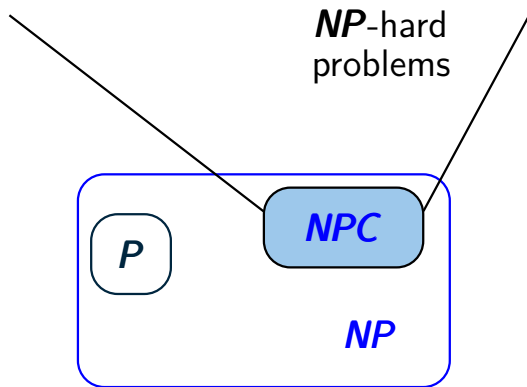
NPC = class of NP -complete problems



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(1) $L \in NP$

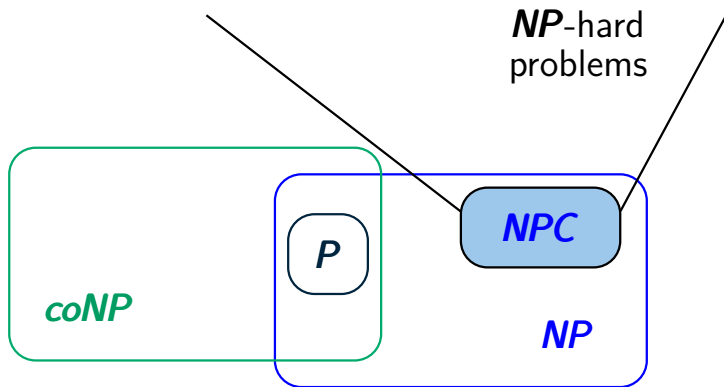
(2) L is NP -hard, i.e., $K \leq_{poly} L$ for all $K \in NP$



NPC = class of NP -complete problems

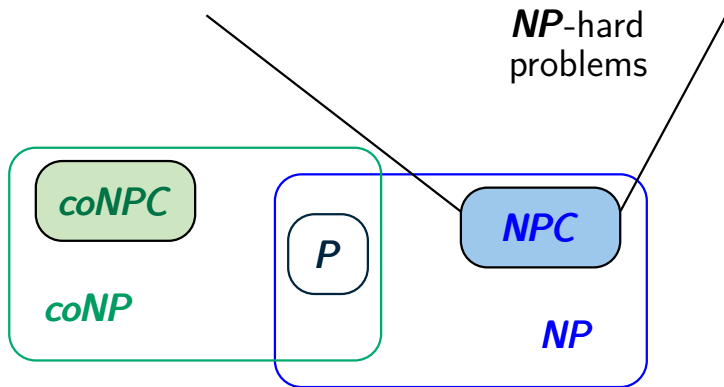
(1) $L \in NP$

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$$coNP = \{ \overline{L} : L \in NP \}$$

↑
complement of L

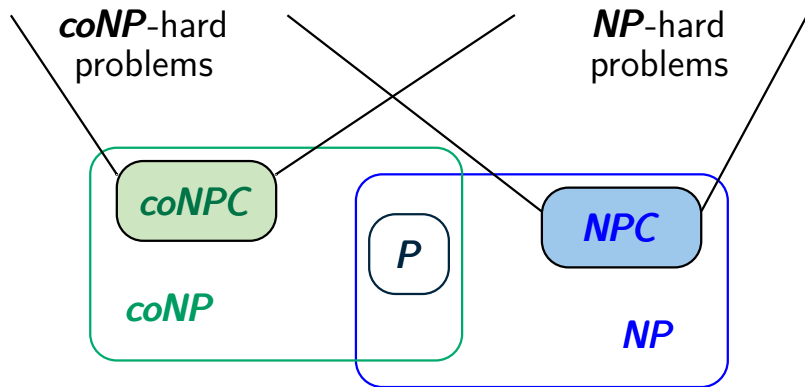


$coNPC$ = class of $coNP$ -complete problems

- (1) $L \in coNP$
- (2) L is $coNP$ -hard, i.e., $K \leq_{poly} L$ for all $K \in coNP$

Complexity classes P , NP , $coNP$

LTLMC3.2-72A

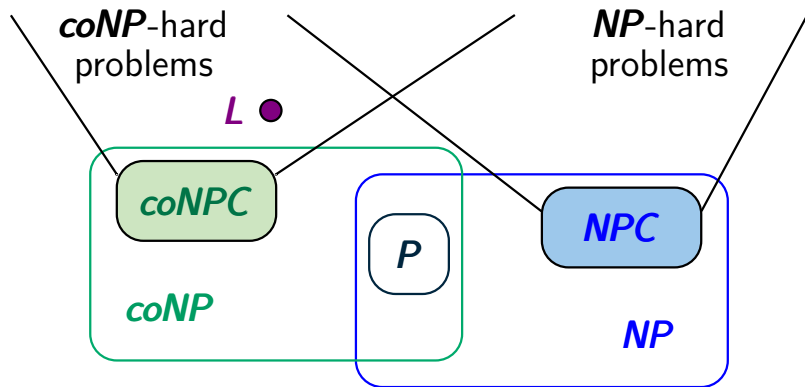


$coNPC$ = class of $coNP$ -complete problems

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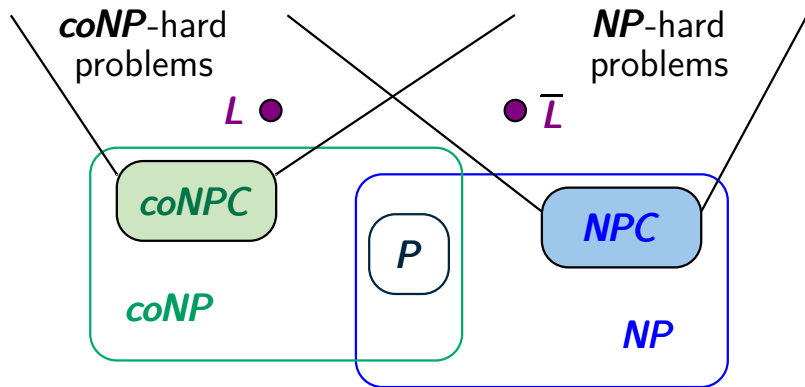


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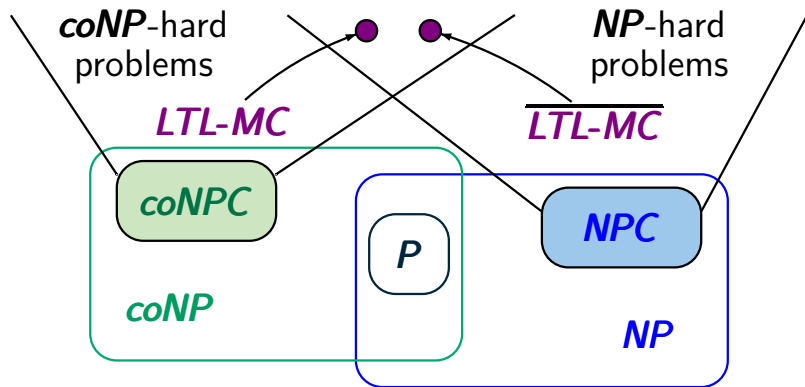


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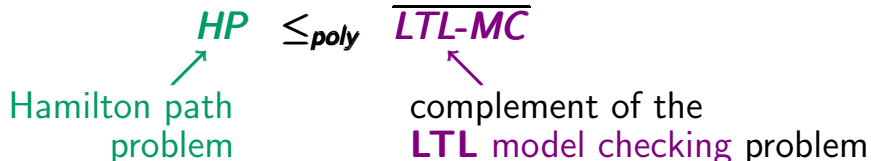
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The **LTL** model checking problem is *coNP*-hard

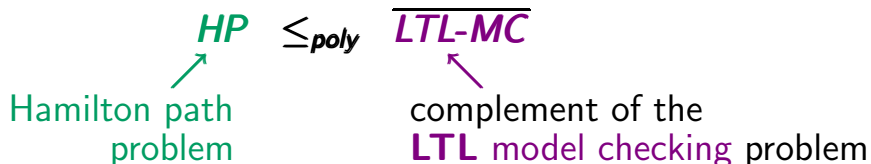
The **LTL** model checking problem is **coNP**-hard

proof by a polynomial reduction



The **LTL** model checking problem is **coNP**-hard

proof by a polynomial reduction



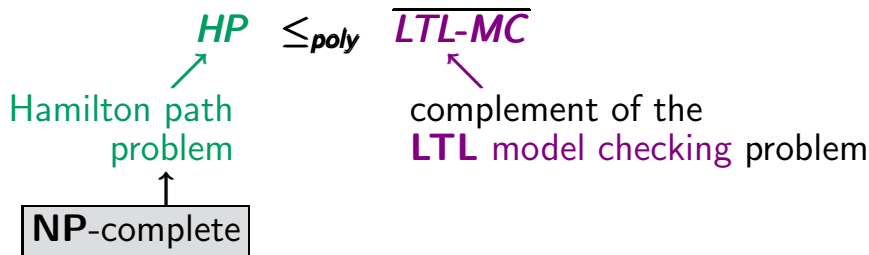
complement of the **LTL** model checking problem:

given: finite transition system \mathcal{T} , LTL-formula φ

question: does $\mathcal{T} \not\models \varphi$ hold ?

The **LTL** model checking problem is **coNP**-hard

proof by a polynomial reduction



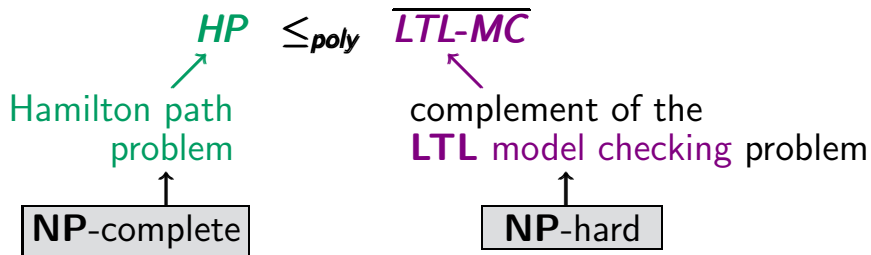
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given: finite transition system \mathcal{T} , LTL-formula φ

question: does $\mathcal{T} \not\models \varphi$ hold ?

We just saw:

The **LTL** model checking problem is **coNP**-hard

We now prove:

The **LTL** model checking problem is
PSPACE-complete

The complexity class *PSPACE*

LTLMC3.2-74

PSPACE = class of decision problems solvable by a deterministic polynomially space-bounded algorithm

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DFS-based analysis of the computation tree
of an *NP*-algorithm

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space requirements:

recursion depth $\hat{=}$ height of computation tree

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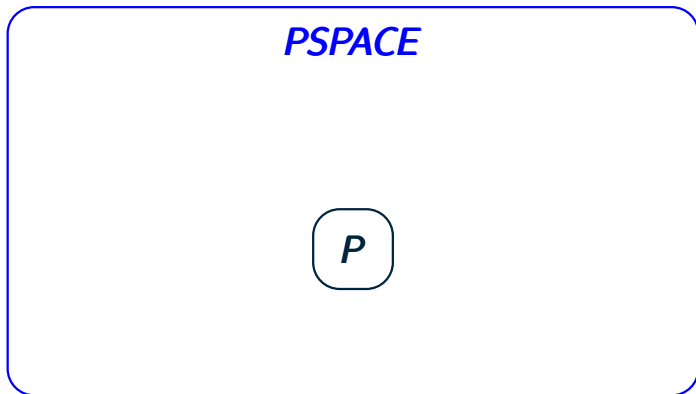
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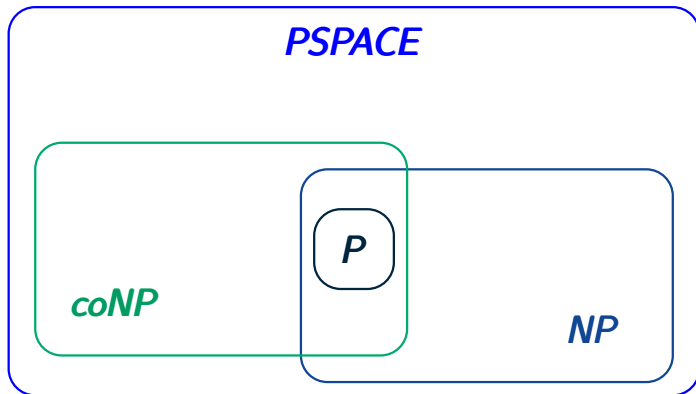
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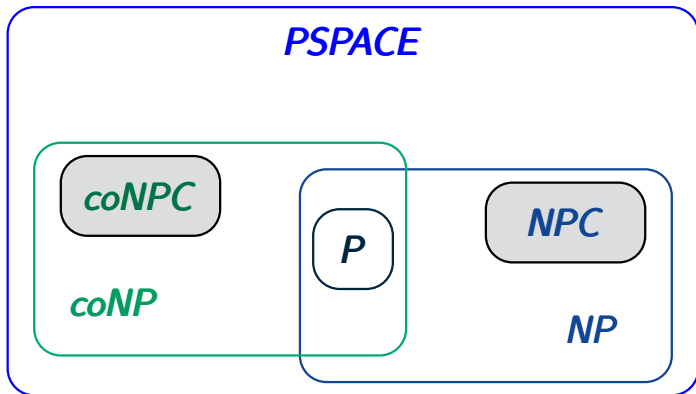
To prove $L \in PSPACE$ it suffices to provide a nondeterministic polynomially space-bounded algorithm for the complement \bar{L} of L



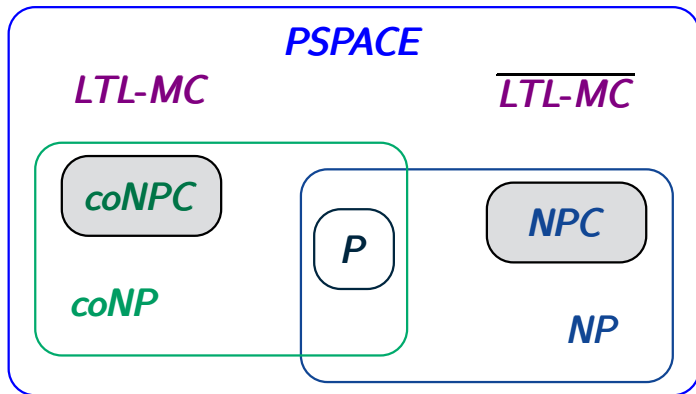
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