

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

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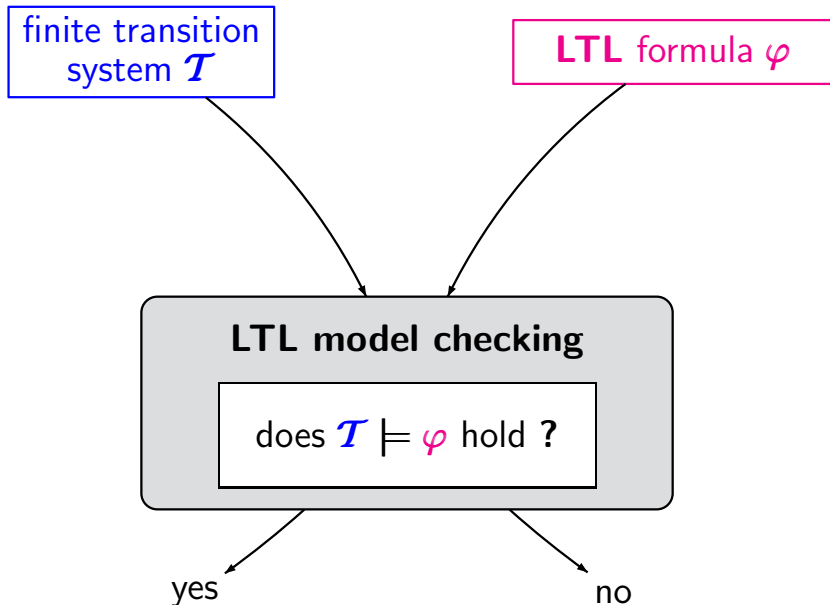
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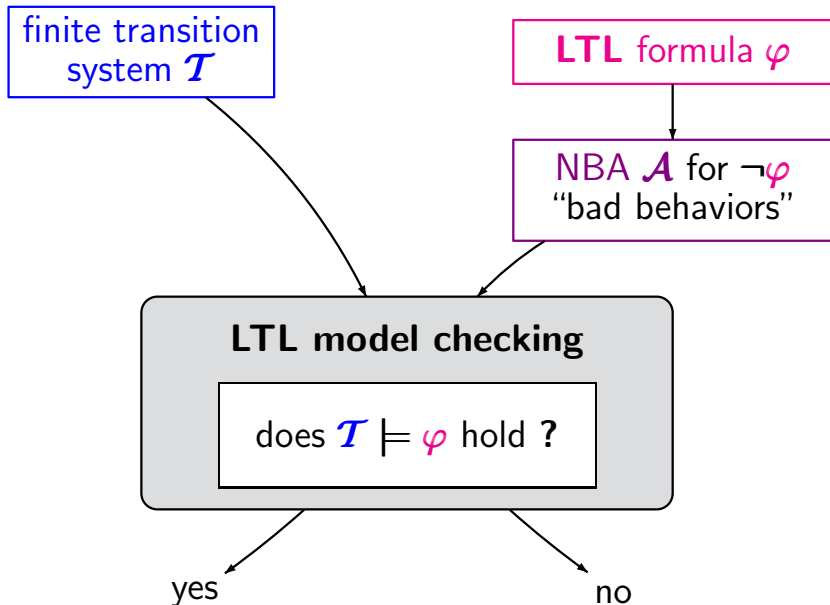
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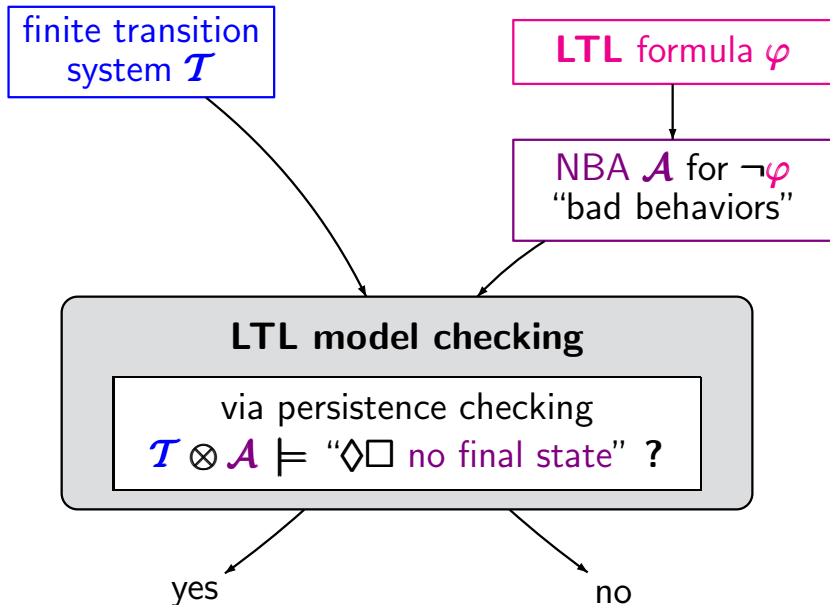
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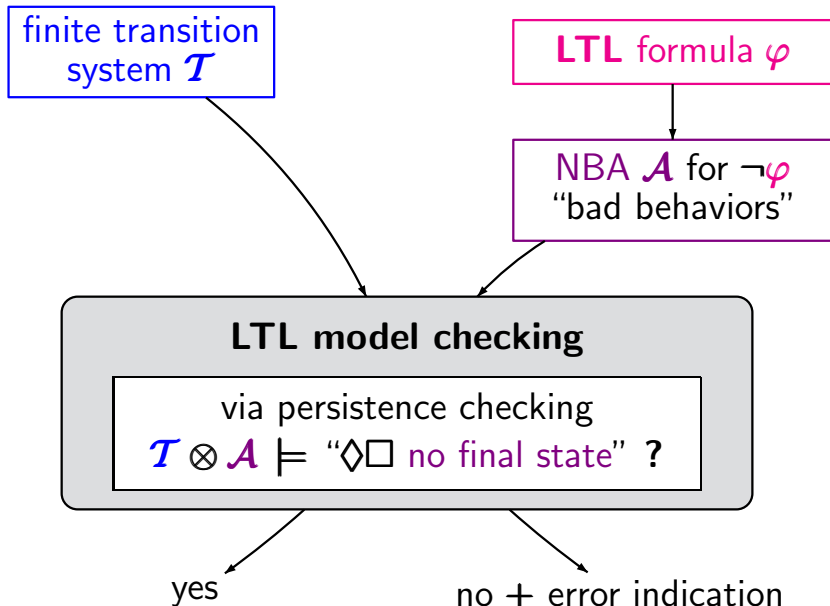


construct the product-TS $\mathcal{T} \otimes \mathcal{A}$
search a path in the product that meets
the acceptance condition of \mathcal{A}









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LTL-formula φ

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

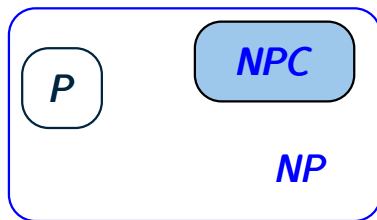
Recall: complexity classes

LTLMC3.2-72A

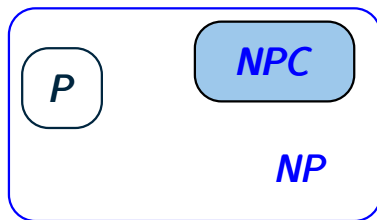


P = class of decision problem solvable in deterministic polynomial time

NP = class of decision problem solvable in nondeterministic polynomial time



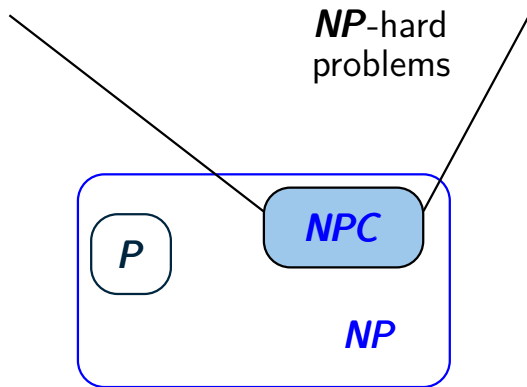
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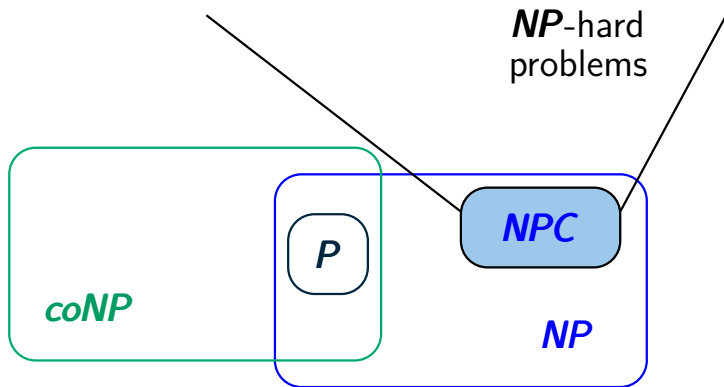
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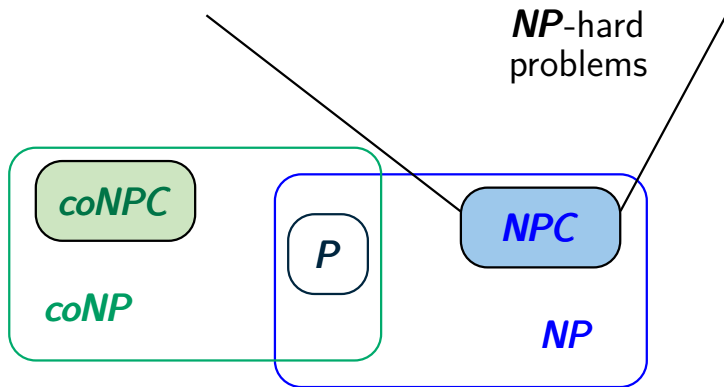
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$$coNP = \{ \overline{L} : L \in NP \}$$

↑
complement of L

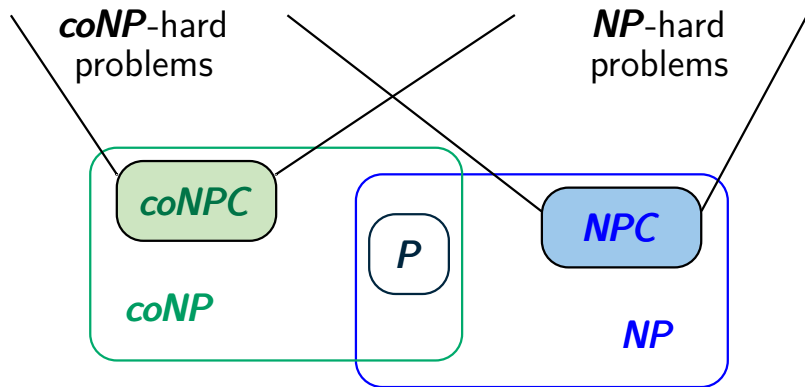


$coNPC$ = class of $coNP$ -complete problems

- (1) $L \in coNP$
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Complexity classes P , NP , $coNP$

LTLMC3.2-72A

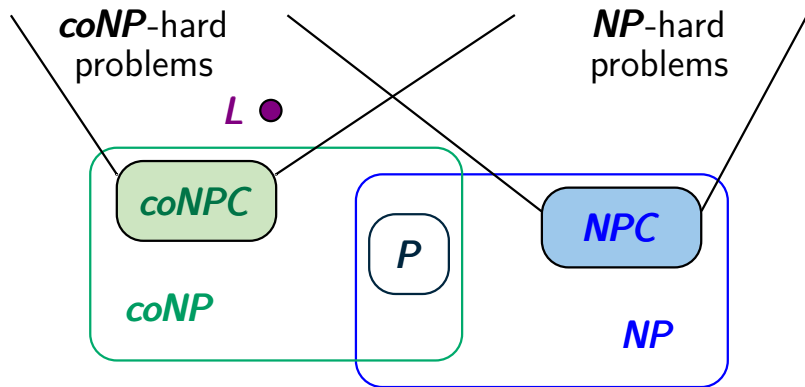


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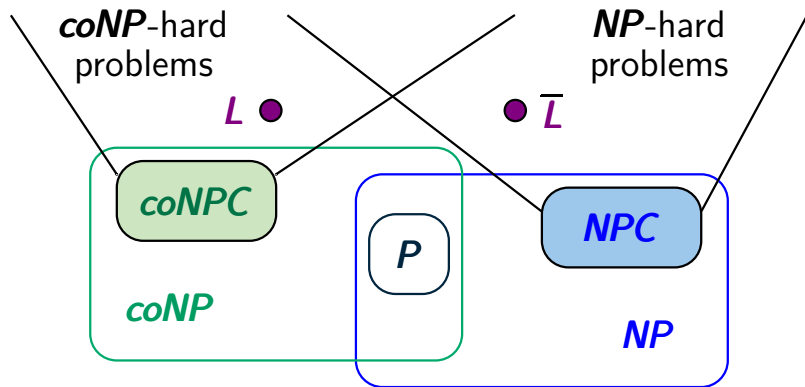


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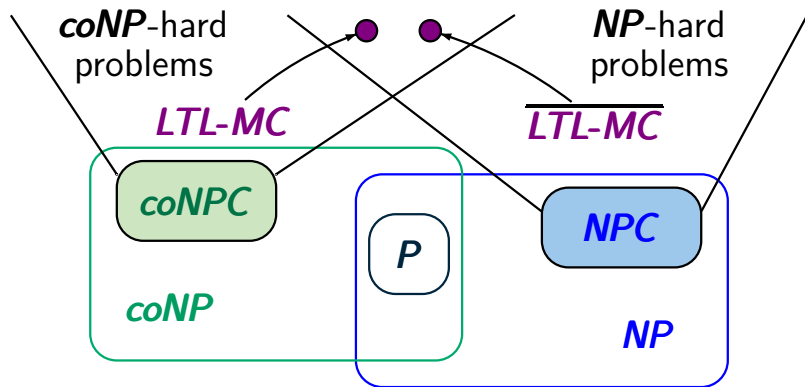


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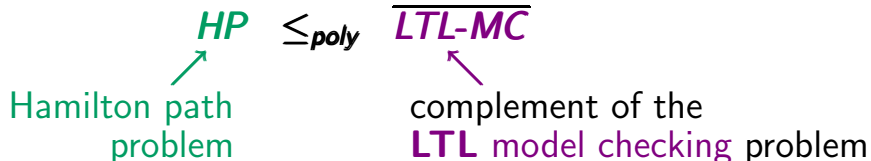
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The **LTL** model checking problem is *coNP*-hard

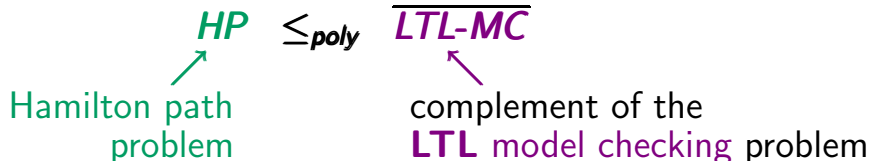
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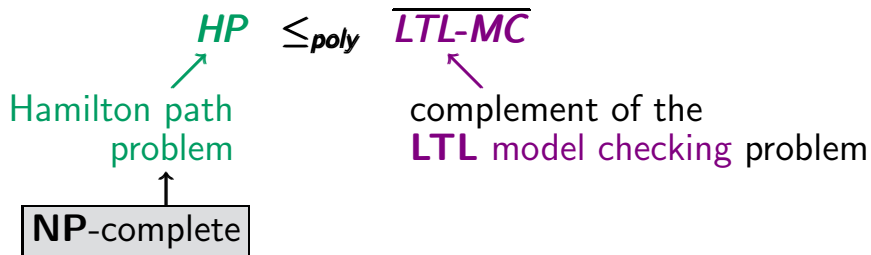
complement of the **LTL** model checking problem:

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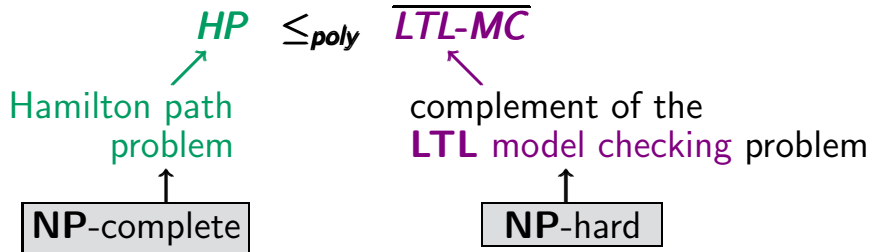
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We just saw:

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

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DFS-based analysis of the computation tree
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DFS-based analysis of the computation tree
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space requirements:

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

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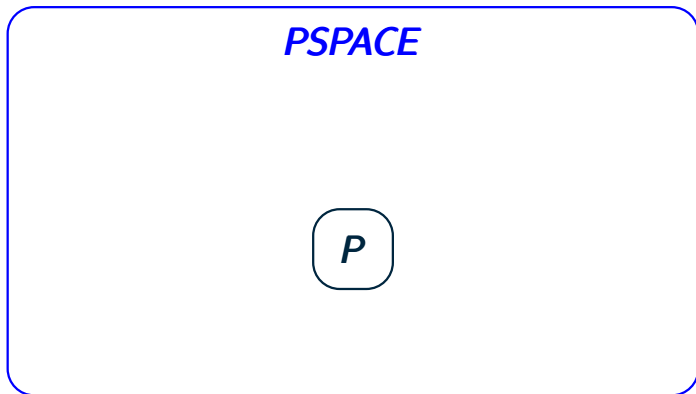
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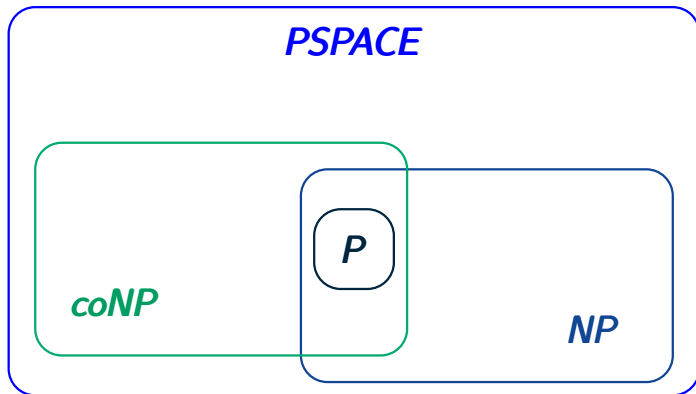
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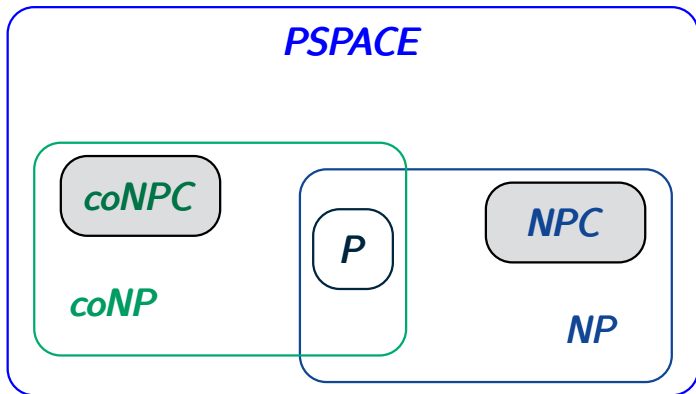
To prove $L \in PSPACE$ it suffices to provide a nondeterministic polynomially space-bounded algorithm for the complement \bar{L} of L



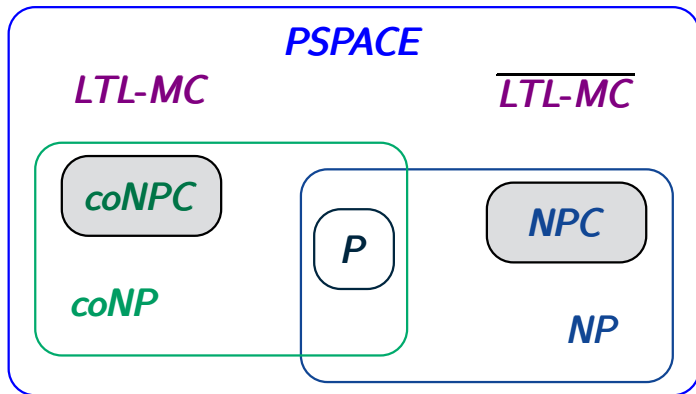
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