

Temporale Logik

## Grundlegende Beweisregeln für Systemeigenschaften

Im folgenden seien  $A, B, C$  Zustandsformeln.

### Typische Arten von Formeln zur Beschreibung von Systemeigenschaften

**Invarianzeigenschaften.**  $A \rightarrow \Box B$

**Präzedenzeigenschaften.**  $A \rightarrow B \text{ atnext } C, A \rightarrow B \text{ unless } C, A \rightarrow (B \text{ atnext } C) \text{ atnext } C, \dots$

**Response.**  $A \rightarrow \Diamond B$

### Grundlegende Beweisregeln

- |          |   |  |
|----------|---|--|
| (inv)    | $A \rightarrow B, B \text{ invof } \mathcal{A}_\Gamma \vdash A \rightarrow \Box B$  | gültig in jedem $\text{MSTS}_{(s)} \Gamma$ |
| (inv')   | $\text{start}_\Gamma \rightarrow A, A \text{ invof } \mathcal{A}_\Gamma \vdash \Box A$  | gültig in jedem $\text{MSTS}_s \Gamma$     |
| (atnext) | $\begin{array}{l} \text{exec } \lambda \wedge A \rightarrow \circ(C \rightarrow B) \wedge \circ(\neg C \rightarrow A) \quad \text{für alle } \lambda \in \mathcal{A}_\Gamma \\ \text{nil}_\Gamma \wedge A \rightarrow (C \rightarrow B) \\ \vdash A \rightarrow B \text{ atnext } C \end{array}$  | gültig in jedem $\text{MSTS}_{(s)} \Gamma$ |
| (unless) | $\begin{array}{l} \text{exec } \lambda \wedge A \rightarrow \circ C \vee \circ(A \wedge B) \quad \text{für alle } \lambda \in \mathcal{A}_\Gamma \\ \text{nil}_\Gamma \wedge A \rightarrow B \vee C \\ \vdash A \rightarrow B \text{ unless } C \end{array}$  | gültig in jedem $\text{MSTS}_{(s)} \Gamma$ |
| (well)   | $\begin{array}{l} \text{exec } \lambda \wedge H_\lambda \wedge A \rightarrow \circ(B \vee \exists \bar{z}(\bar{z} \prec z \wedge A_z(\bar{z}))) \quad \text{für alle } \lambda \in \mathcal{A}_\Gamma \\ \text{exec } \lambda \wedge \neg H_\lambda \wedge A \rightarrow \circ(B \vee \exists \bar{z}(\bar{z} \preceq z \wedge A_z(\bar{z}))) \quad \text{für alle } \lambda \in \mathcal{A}_\Gamma \\ \Box A \rightarrow \Diamond(B \vee E) \\ \vdash \exists z A \rightarrow B \quad (z \text{ nicht frei in } B) \\ \text{Dabei: } \mathcal{A}_\Gamma = \{\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_m\} \\ H_{\lambda_1}, \dots, H_{\lambda_m} \text{ Formeln von } \mathcal{L}_{T\Gamma} \text{ ohne flexible Symbole} \\ E \equiv (H_{\lambda_1} \wedge \text{enabled}_{\lambda_1}) \vee \dots \vee (H_{\lambda_m} \wedge \text{enabled}_{\lambda_m}) \end{array}$ | gültig in jedem $\text{FSTS}_{(s)} \Gamma$ |

**Herleitung von (well):** Sei  $C \equiv (\text{exec } \lambda_1 \wedge H_{\lambda_1}) \vee \dots \vee (\text{exec } \lambda_m \wedge H_{\lambda_m})$ .

- |     |  |   |          |
|-----|--|---|----------|
| (1) | $\text{exec } \lambda \wedge H_\lambda \wedge A \rightarrow \circ(B \vee \exists \bar{z}(\bar{z} \prec z \wedge A_z(\bar{z})))$  | für alle $\lambda \in \mathcal{A}_\Gamma$ | (Ann.)   |
| (2) | $\text{exec } \lambda \wedge \neg H_\lambda \wedge A \rightarrow \circ(B \vee \exists \bar{z}(\bar{z} \preceq z \wedge A_z(\bar{z})))$   | für alle $\lambda \in \mathcal{A}_\Gamma$ | (Ann.)   |
| (3) | $\Box A \rightarrow \Diamond(B \vee E)$  |   | (Ann.)   |
| (4) | $A \rightarrow \exists \bar{z}(\bar{z} \preceq z \wedge A_z(\bar{z}))$   |   | (pred)   |
| (5) | $\text{exec } \lambda \wedge \exists \bar{z}(\bar{z} \preceq z \wedge A_z(\bar{z})) \wedge \Box \neg B \rightarrow \circ(\exists \bar{z}(\bar{z} \preceq z \wedge A_z(\bar{z})) \wedge \Box \neg B)$ | für alle $\lambda \in \mathcal{A}_\Gamma$ | (1)(2)   |
| (6) | $\exists \bar{z}(\bar{z} \preceq z \wedge A_z(\bar{z})) \wedge \Box \neg B \rightarrow \Box(\exists \bar{z}(\bar{z} \preceq z \wedge A_z(\bar{z})) \wedge \Box \neg B)$                              |   | (inv)(5) |
| (7) | $A \wedge \Box \neg B \rightarrow \Box \exists \bar{z}(\bar{z} \preceq z \wedge A_z(\bar{z}))$   |   | (4)(6)   |
| (8) | $A \wedge \Box \neg B \wedge \Box \neg \exists \bar{z}(\bar{z} \prec z \wedge A_z(\bar{z})) \rightarrow \Box A \wedge \Box \neg B$   |   | (7)      |

(9)	$\Box A \rightarrow \Box \Diamond (B \vee E)$	(3)(T30)
(10)	$\Box A \rightarrow \Box \Diamond B \vee \Box \Diamond E$	(9)(T32)
(11)	$\Box \Diamond E \rightarrow \Box \Diamond (H_{\lambda_1} \wedge \text{enabled}_{\lambda_1}) \vee \dots \vee \Box \Diamond (H_{\lambda_m} \wedge \text{enabled}_{\lambda_m})$	(T32)
(12)	$\Box \Diamond \text{enabled}_{\lambda} \rightarrow \Diamond \text{exec } \lambda$ für alle $\lambda \in \mathcal{A}_{\Gamma}$	(fair)
(13)	$H_{\lambda} \rightarrow \Box H_{\lambda}$ für alle $\lambda \in \mathcal{A}_{\Gamma}$	(ltl6)(ind1)
(14)	$\Box \Diamond E \rightarrow \Diamond C$	(11)(12)(13)
(15)	$A \wedge \Box \neg B \wedge \Box \neg \exists \bar{z} (\bar{z} \prec z \wedge A_z(\bar{z})) \rightarrow \Diamond C \wedge \Box A \wedge \Box \neg B$	(8)(10)(14)
(16)	$\Box A \wedge \Box \neg B \rightarrow (\Diamond C \rightarrow \Diamond (C \wedge A \wedge \Box \neg B))$	(T10)(T17)(T29)
(17)	$A \wedge \Box \neg B \wedge \Box \neg \exists \bar{z} (\bar{z} \prec z \wedge A_z(\bar{z})) \rightarrow \Diamond (C \wedge A \wedge \Box \neg B)$	(15)(16)
(18)	$\text{exec } \lambda \wedge H_{\lambda} \wedge A \wedge \Box \neg B \rightarrow \Box \exists \bar{z} (\bar{z} \prec z \wedge A_z(\bar{z}))$ für alle $\lambda \in \mathcal{A}_{\Gamma}$	(1)
(19)	$A \wedge \Box \neg B \wedge \Box \neg \exists \bar{z} (\bar{z} \prec z \wedge A_z(\bar{z})) \rightarrow \Diamond \exists \bar{z} (\bar{z} \prec z \wedge A_z(\bar{z}))$	(17)(18)
(20)	$A \rightarrow \Diamond (B \vee \exists \bar{z} (\bar{z} \prec z \wedge A_z(\bar{z})))$	(19)
(21)	$\exists z A \rightarrow \Diamond B$	(wfo)(20)

## Anwendungsbeispiele

### 1. Türme von Hanoi (als MSTS<sub>s</sub>)

Zusätzliche Axiome:

(TH1)  $\text{exec } \lambda_{12} \text{ **exor** exec } \lambda_{13} \text{ **exor** exec } \lambda_{21} \text{ **exor** exec } \lambda_{23} \text{ **exor** exec } \lambda_{31} \text{ **exor** exec } \lambda_{32}$

(TH2)  $\text{exec } \lambda_{ij} \rightarrow p_i \neq \text{empty} \wedge (p_j \neq \text{empty} \rightarrow \text{top}(p_i) < \text{top}(p_j))$  für alle  $\lambda_{ij}$

(TH3)  $\text{exec } \lambda_{ij} \rightarrow p'_i = \text{pop}(p_i) \wedge p'_j = \text{push}(p_j, \text{top}(p_i)) \wedge p'_k = p_k$  für alle  $\lambda_{ij}, k \neq i, k \neq j$

Behauptung:  $\text{start}_{\Gamma} \rightarrow \Box B$  mit  $B \equiv AG(p_1) \wedge AG(p_2) \wedge AG(p_3)$

(1)	$\text{start}_{\Gamma} \rightarrow B$	(data)
(2)	$\text{exec } \lambda_{12} \wedge B \rightarrow \circ B$	(TH2)(TH3)(data)
(3)	$\text{exec } \lambda_{13} \wedge B \rightarrow \circ B$	(TH2)(TH3)(data)
	$\vdots$	
(7)	$\text{exec } \lambda_{32} \wedge B \rightarrow \circ B$	(TH2)(TH3)(data)
(8)	$B \text{ invof } \mathcal{A}_{\Gamma}$	(2)–(7)
(9)	$\text{start}_{\Gamma} \rightarrow \Box B$	(inv)(1)(8)

### 2. Berechnung der Fakultät (als FSTS<sub>s</sub>)

Zusätzliches Axiom:

(F)  $\text{exec } \alpha \rightarrow i > 0 \wedge i' = i - 1 \wedge \text{erg}' = \text{erg} * i$

Behauptung:  $\text{start}_{\Gamma} \wedge i = n \rightarrow \Diamond (\text{nil}_{\Gamma} \wedge \text{erg} = n!) \quad (n \in \mathcal{X})$

Sei  $A \equiv i = z \wedge \text{erg} = \frac{n!}{z!}, B \equiv i = 0 \wedge \text{erg} = n!, H_{\alpha} \equiv \text{true}$ .

(1)	$\text{exec } \alpha \wedge A \rightarrow \circ (i = z - 1 \wedge \text{erg} = \frac{n!}{z!} * z)$	(F)
(2)	$\text{exec } \alpha \wedge H_{\alpha} \wedge A \rightarrow \circ (B \vee \exists \bar{z} (\bar{z} < z \wedge A_z(\bar{z})))$	(1)(data)
(3)	$\text{exec } \alpha \wedge \neg H_{\alpha} \wedge A \rightarrow \circ (B \vee \exists \bar{z} (\bar{z} \leq z \wedge A_z(\bar{z})))$	(prop)
(4)	$A \rightarrow (i = 0 \wedge \text{erg} = n!) \vee i > 0$	(data)
(5)	$\Box A \rightarrow \Diamond (B \vee (H_{\alpha} \wedge \text{enabled}_{\alpha}))$	(4)(ltl3)(T5)
(6)	$\exists z A \rightarrow \Diamond B$	(well)(2)(3)(5)
(7)	$\text{start}_{\Gamma} \wedge i = n \rightarrow \exists z A$	(data)
(8)	$B \rightarrow \neg \text{exec } \alpha \wedge \text{erg} = n!$	(F)(prop)
(9)	$\text{start}_{\Gamma} \wedge i = n \rightarrow \Diamond (\text{nil}_{\Gamma} \wedge \text{erg} = n!)$	(6)(7)(8)(T5)