

LTL Properties



Introduction

Now you know:

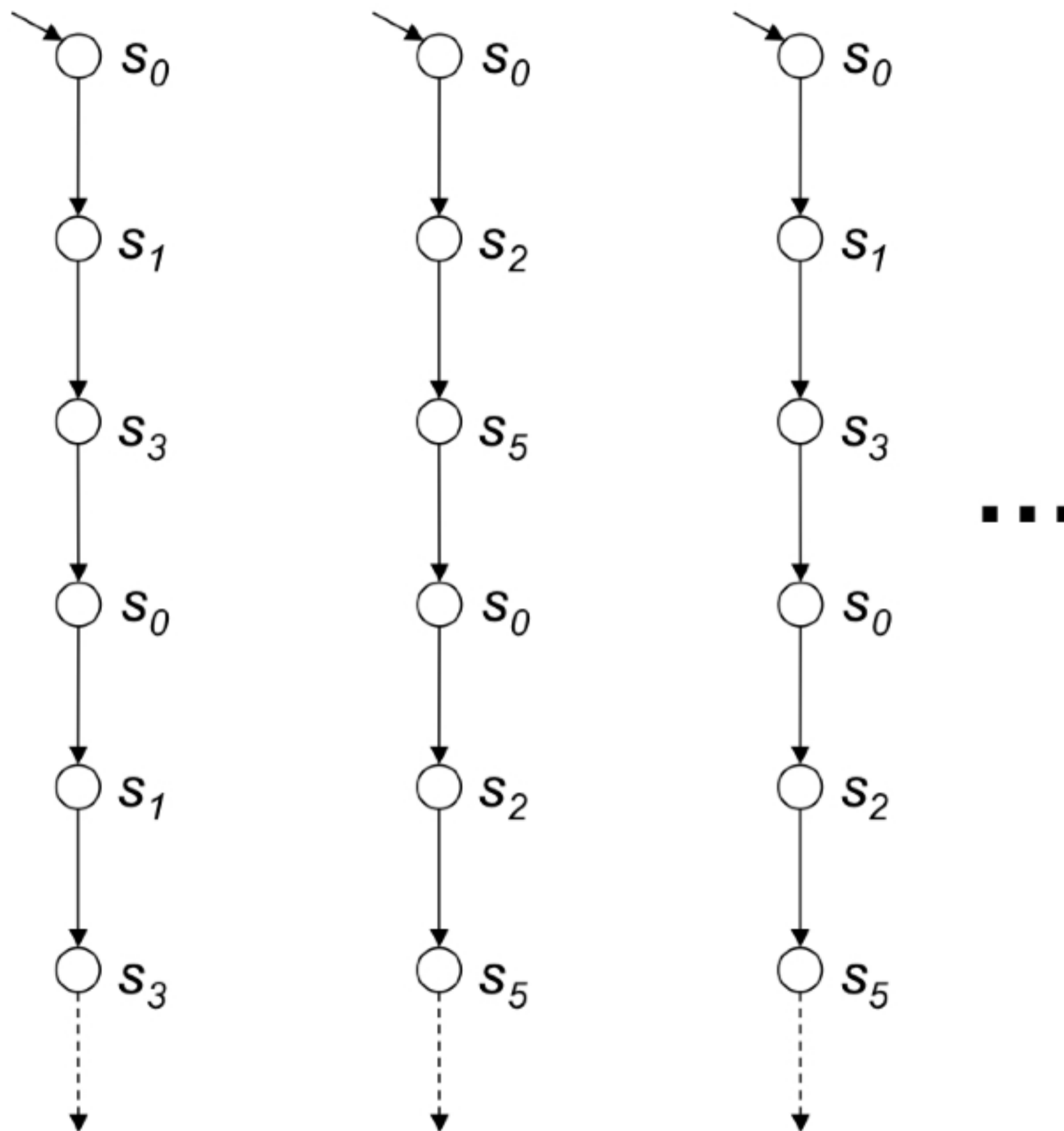
- how to build a Reachability Graph
- how it can be used for system analysis

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Let's see LTL logics to express properties

The linear time semantics



Logics to express linear time properties

- LTL = Linear-time Temporal Logic
- Syntax: let AP be a set of atomic propositions.
 - ▶ $a \in AP$ is an LTL formula.
 - ▶ If ϕ_1 and ϕ_2 are LTL formulae then so are
 $\neg\phi_1$ $\phi_1 \wedge \phi_2$ $X\phi_2$ $\phi_1 U \phi_2$
where X stands for “next” and U for “until”
 - ▶ Two famous short-cuts: $F\phi \equiv true U \phi$ and $G\phi \equiv \neg F\neg\phi$

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 - ▶ Two famous short-cuts: $F\phi \equiv true U \phi$ and $G\phi \equiv \neg F\neg\phi$
- To each LTL formula ϕ , we associate a language $\mathcal{L}(\phi)$ of ω -words over 2^{AP} (i.e., we have $\mathcal{L}(\phi) \subseteq (2^{AP})^\omega$). Let $\sigma \in (2^{AP})^\omega$:

$$\sigma \in \mathcal{L}(a) \quad \Leftrightarrow a \in \sigma(0)$$

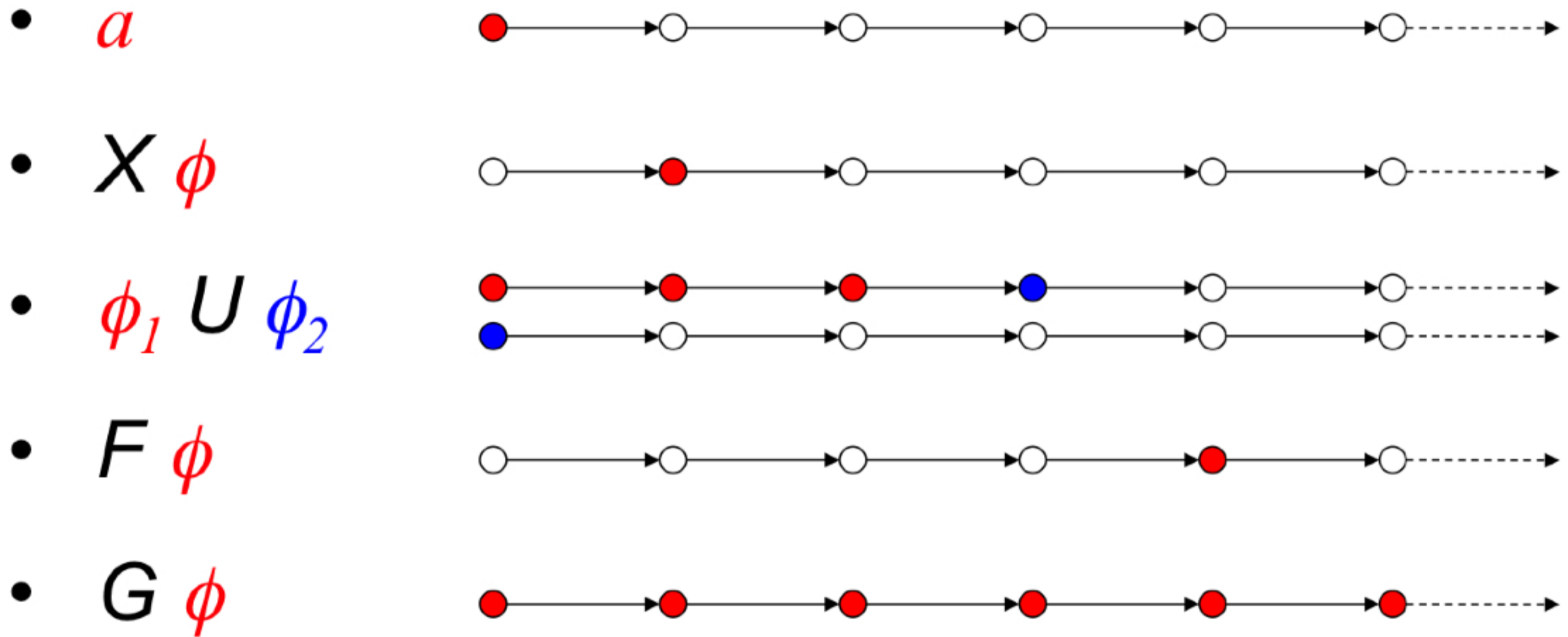
$$\sigma \in \mathcal{L}(\neg\phi) \quad \Leftrightarrow \neg\sigma \in \mathcal{L}(\phi)$$

$$\sigma \in \mathcal{L}(\phi_1 \wedge \phi_2) \Leftrightarrow \sigma \in \mathcal{L}(\phi_1) \cap \mathcal{L}(\phi_2)$$

$$\sigma \in \mathcal{L}(X\phi) \quad \Leftrightarrow \sigma^1 \in \mathcal{L}(\phi)$$

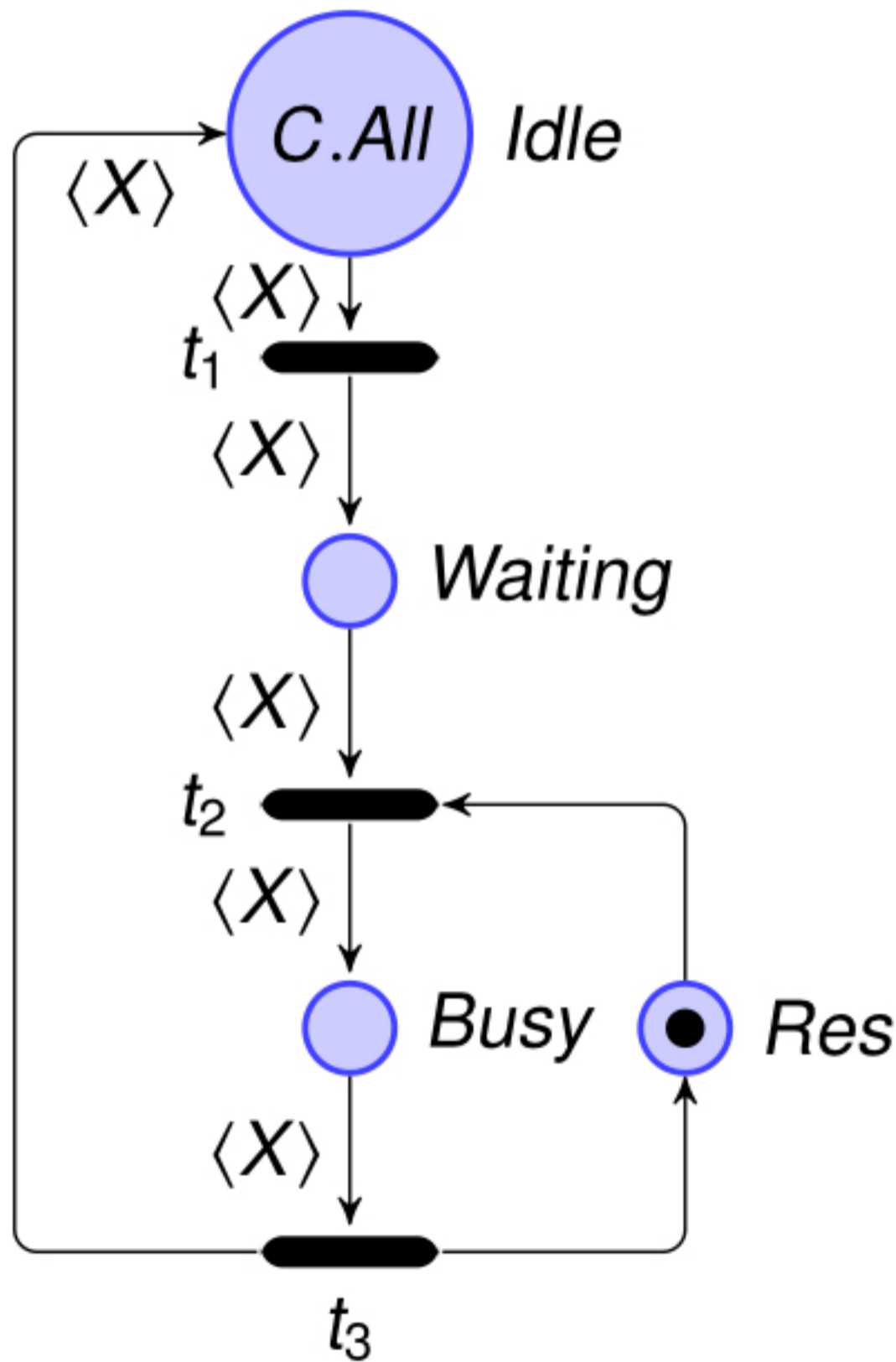
$$\sigma \in \mathcal{L}(\phi_1 U \phi_2) \Leftrightarrow \exists i : \sigma^i \in \mathcal{L}(\phi_2) \wedge \forall k < i, \sigma^k \in \mathcal{L}(\phi_1)$$

Illustration of the LTL semantics



Examples of LTL formulae

$$C = \{c_1, c_2, c_3\}$$



- Atomic propositions:
 - $p(c)$, where, $p \in P \setminus \{Res\}$ and $c \in C$
 - $t(c)$, where, $t \in T$ and $c \in C$
- $G \neg (Busy(c_1) \ \& \ Busy(c_2))$: it always holds that c_1 and c_2 do not appear together in critical section (place *Busy*).
- $G (Waiting(c_3) \Rightarrow F (Busy(c_3)))$: whenever c_3 requests to enter its critical section, it will eventually succeed.

Conclusion

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Let's see CTL logics to express additional properties (next sequence)