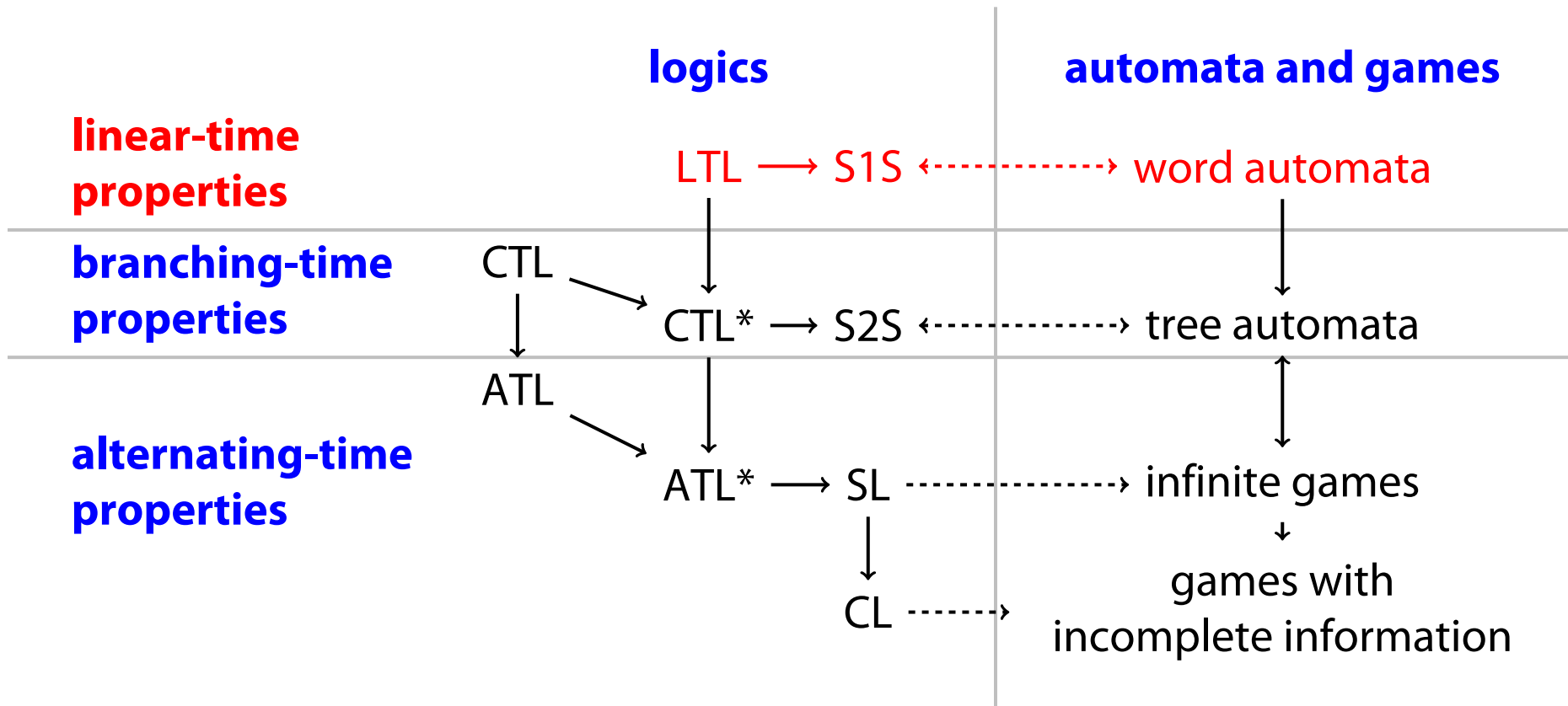


Automata, Games & Verification

#8



LTL & QPTL

LTL: a | $\neg\varphi$ | $\varphi \wedge \psi$ | $X\varphi$ | $\varphi U \psi$

where $a \in AP$ and φ and ψ are LTL formulas.

Additional derived operators: F and G.

QPTL: φ | $\psi \wedge \eta$ | $\neg\psi$ | $\exists p. \psi$

where φ is an LTL formula and ψ and η are QPTL formulas.

QPTL Semantics:

$\alpha \models \exists q. \varphi$ iff there is an α' with
 $\alpha'(j) \cap (AP \setminus \{q\}) = \alpha(j) \cap (AP \setminus \{q\})$ for all $j \in \omega$,
s.t. $\alpha' \models \varphi$.

LTL- & QPTL-definable languages

Definition 1. A language $L \subseteq \Sigma^\omega$ is *non-counting* iff

$\exists n_0 \in \omega . \forall n \geq n_0 . \forall u, v \in \Sigma^*, \gamma \in \Sigma^\omega .$

$uv^n\gamma \in L \Leftrightarrow uv^{n+1}\gamma \in L$

Theorem 1. For every LTL-formula φ , $\mathcal{L}(\varphi)$ is non-counting.

Theorem 2. For every Büchi automaton \mathcal{A} over $\Sigma = 2^{AP}$ there exists a QPTL formula φ such that $\mathcal{L}(\varphi) = \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{A})$.

S1S

- first-order variable set $V_1 = \{x, y, \dots\}$
- second-order variable set $V_2 = \{X, Y, \dots\}$

- Terms t :

$$t ::= 0 \mid x \mid Succ(t)$$

- Formulas φ :

$$\varphi ::= t \in X \mid t_1 = t_2 \mid \neg\varphi \mid \varphi_0 \vee \varphi_1 \mid \exists x.\varphi \mid \exists X.\varphi$$