

## Lecture 2

### Part C

***Case Study on Reactive Systems -  
Bridge Controller  
Initial Model: Invariant Preservation***

# Design of Events: Invariant Preservation

variables:  $n$

dynamic part  
values might change  
with actions of events

ML\_out  
begin

$n := n + 1$   
end

ML\_in  
begin

$n := n - 1$   
end

guard:  
true

always enabled

guard:  
true

✓ invariants:

inv0\_1 :  $n \in \mathbb{N}$

inv0\_2 :  $n \leq d$

✓ important properties of the system

that must **always hold true**

may or  
may not  
be consistent

~~State Space :~~  
~~Configurations~~

variable values  
constant values  
invariants

Inconsistent S.S. if some combination of var. and C. violates the invariant.

$\exists s \cdot \text{SEState}(s)$

$\Rightarrow \text{invariants}(s)$

III

$\models (\exists s \cdot \text{SEState}(s))$

$\wedge \models \text{invariants}(s)$

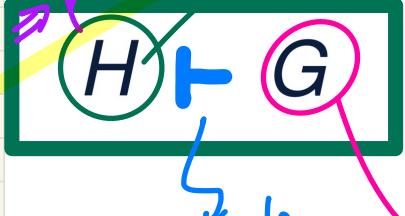
witness for disproving

the state space  
being consistent

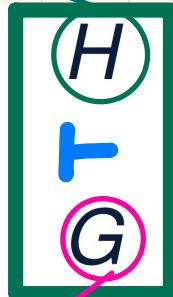
## Sequents: Syntax and Semantics

### Syntax

zero of  $\Rightarrow$ : false  $\Rightarrow P \equiv \text{true}$   
identity of  $\Rightarrow$ : true  $\Rightarrow P \equiv P$



assumed true



hypotheses/assumptions  
(a set of predicates)  
might be empty

### Semantics

$$H \vdash G$$

a predicate  
turnstile  
proved or disproved.

provable  
assuming  $H$

goal (a set of predicates)

$$H \vdash G \Leftrightarrow H \Rightarrow G$$

should not be empty!

Q. What does it mean when  $H$  is empty/absent?

$$\vdash G$$

$$\vdash G$$

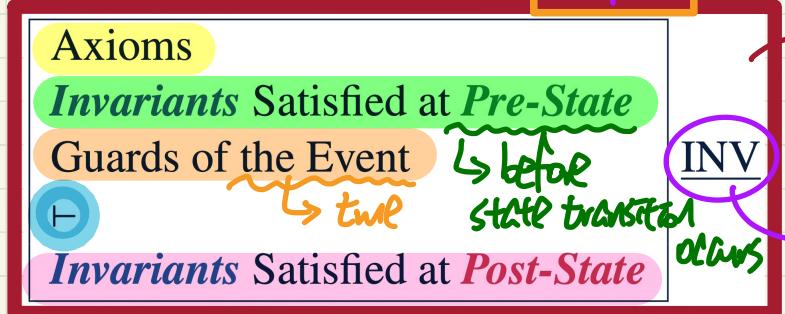
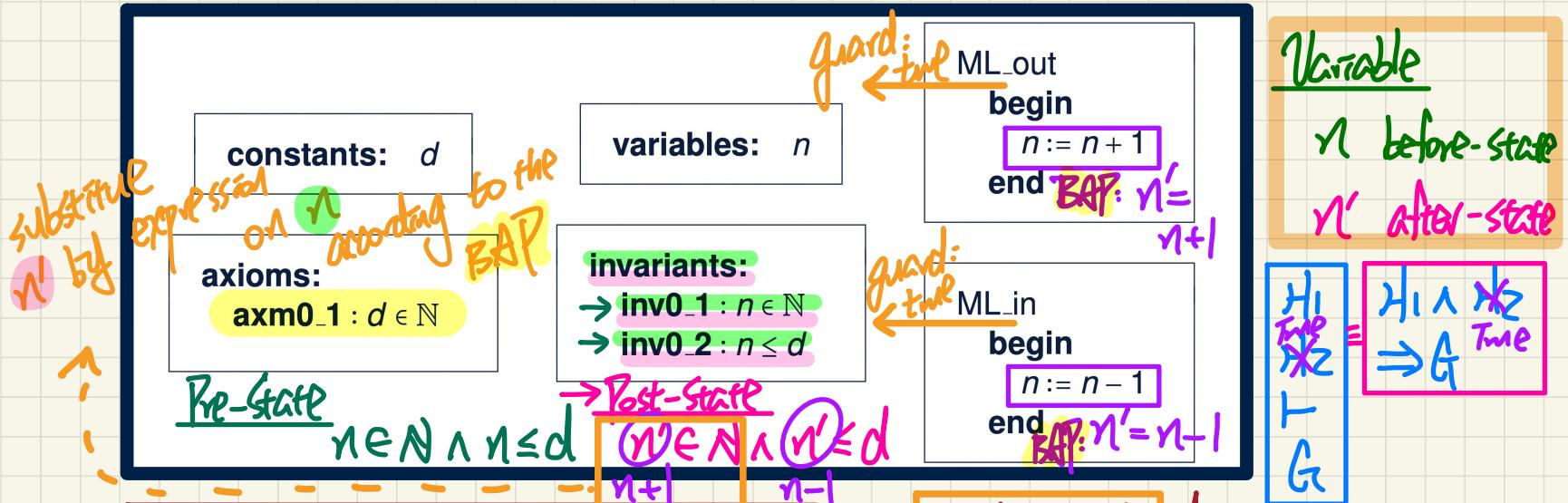
?  $\times$   $\vdash \text{false} \vdash G$   
 $\hookrightarrow \text{false} \Rightarrow G \equiv \text{True}$

$$\checkmark \vdash G$$

$\hookrightarrow \text{true} \Rightarrow G \equiv G$

# PO/VC Rule of Invariant Preservation

Identity of  $\wedge$ :  $P \wedge \text{true} \equiv P$   
 Identity of  $\wedge$ :  $P \wedge \text{false} \equiv \text{false}$   
 zero model w/o

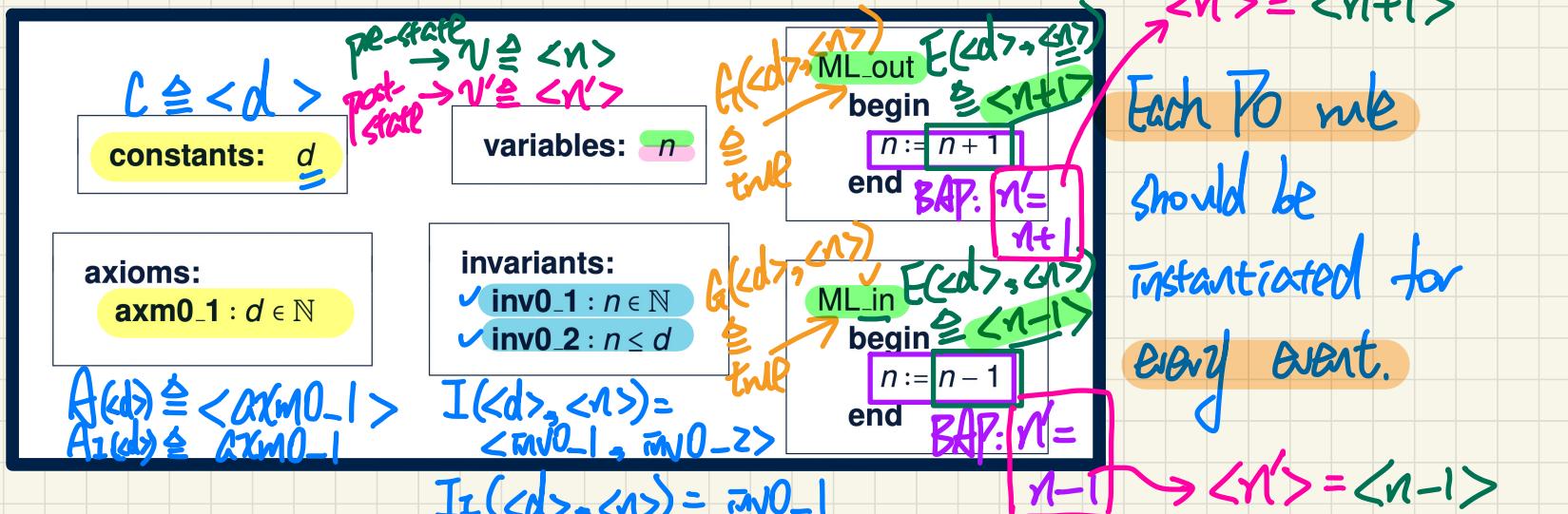


PO/VC rule of invariant preservation

for a single event

name of rule

# PO/VC Rule of Invariant Preservation: Components



c: list of constants

A(c): list of axioms

v and v': variables in pre- and post-state

I(c, v): list of invariants

$G(c, v)$ : guards of an event

↳ determines enabledness of event

$E(c, v)$ : effect of an event's actions

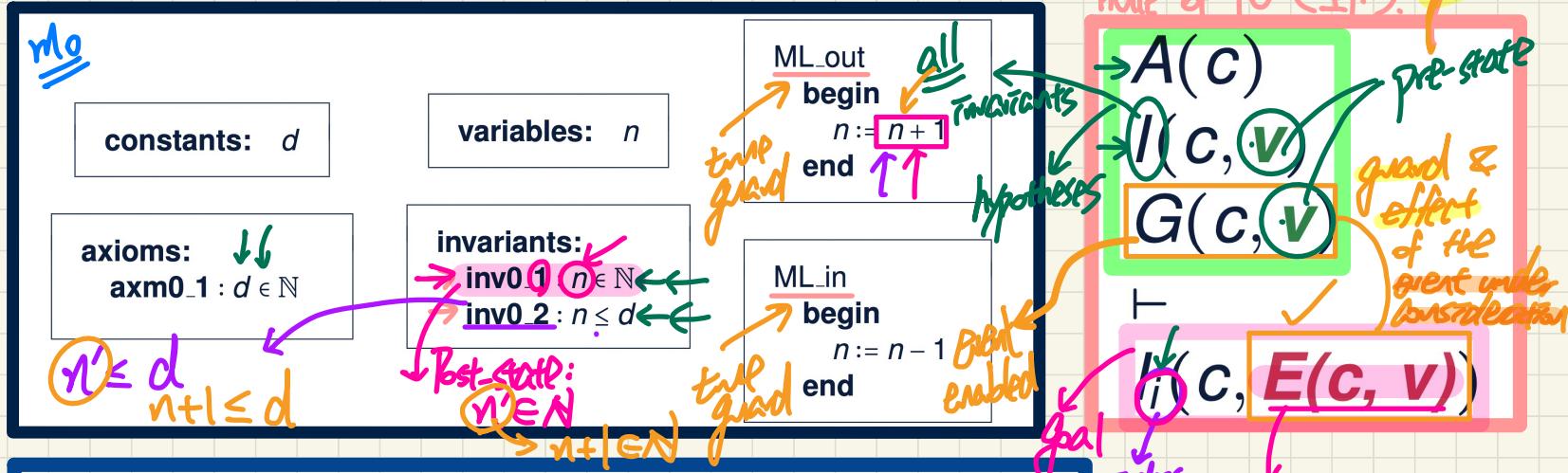
↳ values of variables in post-state i.t.o. pre-state exp.

$v' = E(c, v)$ : BAP of an event's actions

# PO/VC Rule of Invariant Preservation: Sequents

for a single invariant condition for a single event

Rule of Po (IP.)

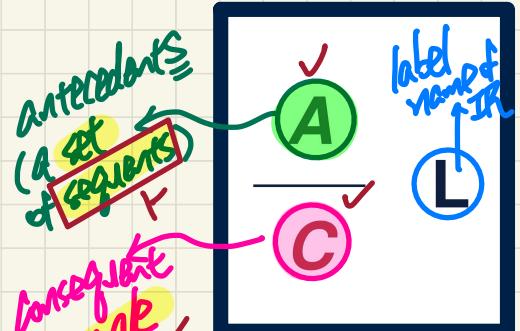


Q. How many PO/VC rules for model m<sub>0</sub>?

- \* 1. # of events (state transitions)
  - 2. # of invariant conditions
- event invariant cond. kind of Po
- ① ML\_out / inv0\_1 / INV  
 $\vdash_{\text{den}} \text{den} \quad \vdash_{\text{inv}} \text{inv}$   
 $\vdash_{\text{INV}} \text{n} \in \mathbb{N}$
- ② ML\_out / inv0\_2 / INV  
 $\vdash_{\text{den}} \text{den} \quad \vdash_{\text{inv}} \text{inv}$   
 $\vdash_{\text{INV}} \text{n} \leq d$
- $| \{ \text{ML\_out}, \text{ML\_in} \} |$   
 $\times$   
 $| \{ \text{inv0\_1}, \text{inv0\_2} \} | = 4$

# Inference Rule: Syntax and Semantics

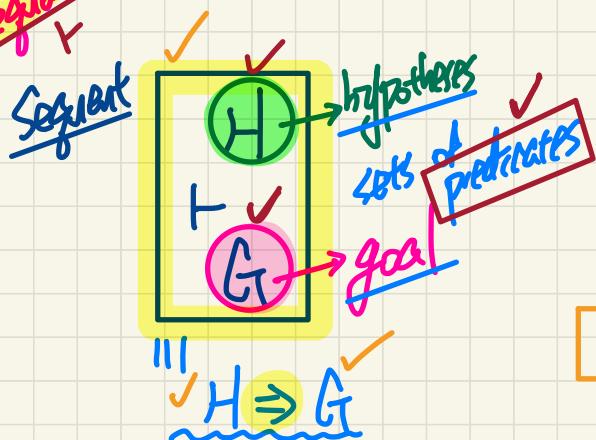
## Syntax



## Semantics

A set of sequents  $\{A\} \Rightarrow C$  is stating that an implication whose antecedent & consequent are both sets of predicates and that implication is an axiom ready to use to prove  $C$ , nothing else to prove.

Q. What does it mean when  $A$  is empty/absent?



## Examples

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{IR1} \rightarrow (H_1 \Rightarrow G) \\ H_1 \vdash G \quad \text{IR2} \rightarrow (H_1 \wedge H_2 \Rightarrow G) \\ H_1, H_2 \vdash G \quad \text{IR3} \rightarrow (n \in N \Rightarrow n+1 \in N) \\ \hline H_1 \wedge H_2 \vdash G \quad \text{IR4} \rightarrow (n \in N \Rightarrow n+1 \in N) \end{array}$$

Monotonic

IR1

True

$\Rightarrow (n \in N \Rightarrow n+1 \in N)$

axiom

$\Rightarrow (n \in N \Rightarrow n+1 \in N)$

P2

$n \in N \vdash n \in N$

$n \in N \Rightarrow n+1 \in N$

Think of an IR

is stating that

an implication whose antecedent & consequent are both

# Proof of Sequent: Steps and Structure

## Outstanding **Sequent** to Prove

$$\begin{array}{l} d \in \mathbb{N} \\ n \in \mathbb{N} \\ n \leq d \\ \vdash \\ n + 1 \in \mathbb{N} \end{array}$$

ML\_out/inv0\_1/INV

H<sub>1</sub>:  $\begin{array}{l} d \in \mathbb{N} \\ n \in \mathbb{N} \\ n \leq d \\ \vdash \\ n + 1 \in \mathbb{N} \end{array}$

(C)

MON

H<sub>2</sub>:  $\begin{array}{l} n \in \mathbb{N} \\ \vdash \\ n + 1 \in \mathbb{N} \end{array}$

(A)

P<sub>2</sub>

## Known Inference Rules

(A)  $\frac{H_1 \vdash G}{H_1, H_2 \vdash G}$  MON

P<sub>2</sub>

$$n \in \mathbb{N} \vdash n + 1 \in \mathbb{N}$$

↑  
to prove the original,  
outstanding sequent,  
it's sufficient to prove this instead.

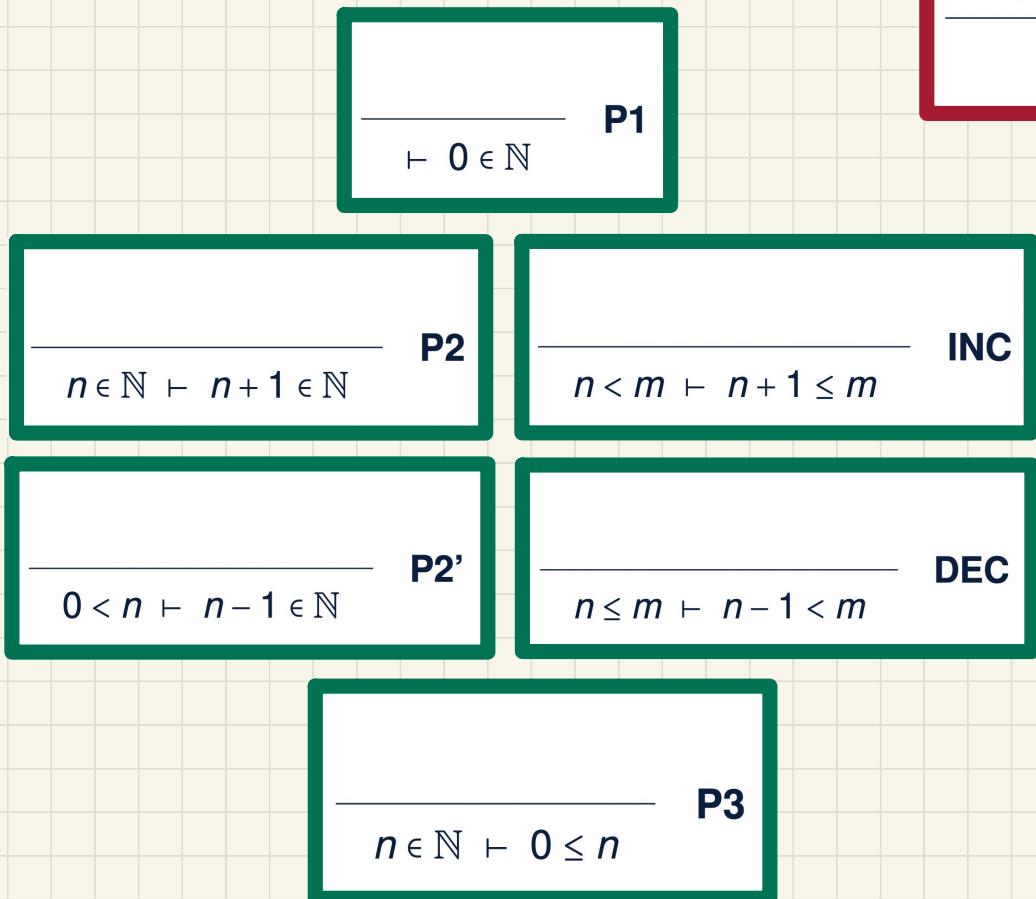
## Justifying Inference Rule: OR\_L

$$\frac{\boxed{H, P \vdash R \quad H, Q \vdash R}}{H, P \vee Q \vdash R} \text{ OR\_L}$$

$$(P \Rightarrow R) \wedge (Q \Rightarrow R) \stackrel{\checkmark}{\Rightarrow} ((P \vee Q) \Rightarrow R)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (P \Rightarrow R) \wedge (Q \Rightarrow R) \\ \equiv & \text{def. of } \neg \text{imp: } P \Rightarrow Q \equiv \neg P \vee Q \\ & (\neg P \vee R) \wedge (\neg Q \vee R) \\ \equiv & \text{def. of dist. } \vee \text{ over } \wedge: P \vee (Q \wedge R) \equiv (\neg \underline{Q}) \wedge (\neg \underline{R}) \\ & R \vee (\neg P \wedge \neg Q) \\ \equiv & \text{de morgan: } \neg(P \vee Q) \equiv \neg P \wedge \neg Q \\ & \neg(P \vee \cancel{Q}) \vee R \equiv \text{def. of } \neg \text{imp: } P \vee \cancel{Q} \Rightarrow R \end{aligned}$$

## Example Inference Rules



$$\frac{H, P \vdash R \quad H, Q \vdash R}{H, P \vee Q \vdash R} \text{ OR\_L}$$

$$\frac{H \vdash P}{H \vdash P \vee Q} \text{ OR\_R1}$$

$$\frac{H \vdash Q}{H \vdash P \vee Q} \text{ OR\_R2}$$

$$\frac{H_1 \vdash G}{H_1, H_2 \vdash G} \text{ MON}$$

# Discharging POs of original m0: Invariant Preservation

ML\_out/inv0\_1/INV

$$\begin{array}{l} d \in \mathbb{N} \\ n \in \mathbb{N} \\ n \leq d \\ \vdash \\ n + 1 \in \mathbb{N} \end{array}$$

MON

$$\begin{array}{c} n \in \mathbb{N} \\ \vdash \\ n+1 \in \mathbb{N} \end{array}$$

PZ

ML\_in/inv0\_1/INV

$$\begin{array}{l} d \in \mathbb{N} \\ n \in \mathbb{N} \\ n \leq d \\ \vdash \\ n - 1 \in \mathbb{N} \end{array}$$

MON

$$\begin{array}{c} n \in \mathbb{N} \\ \vdash \\ n-1 \in \mathbb{N} \end{array}$$

?

ML\_out/inv0\_2/INV

$$\begin{array}{l} d \in \mathbb{N} \\ n \in \mathbb{N} \\ n \leq d \\ \vdash \\ n + 1 \leq d \end{array}$$

MON

$$\begin{array}{c} n \leq d \\ \vdash \\ n+1 \leq d \end{array}$$

?

ML\_in/inv0\_2/INV

$$\begin{array}{l} d \in \mathbb{N} \\ n \in \mathbb{N} \\ n \leq d \\ \vdash \\ n - 1 \leq d \end{array}$$

MON

$$\begin{array}{c} n \leq d \\ \vdash \\ n-1 \leq d \end{array}$$

OR\_RI

$$\begin{array}{c} n \leq d \\ \vdash \\ n-1 < d \end{array}$$

DEC

$$n-1 < d \vee n-1 = d$$

# Discharging POs of revised m0: Invariant Preservation

ML\_out/inv0\_1/INV

$$\begin{array}{l} d \in \mathbb{N} \\ n \in \mathbb{N} \\ n \leq d \\ \textcolor{green}{n < d} \\ \vdash \\ n + 1 \in \mathbb{N} \end{array}$$

Exercise

Conclusion  
m0 as if  
is correct

ML\_in/inv0\_1/INV

$$\begin{array}{l} d \in \mathbb{N} \\ n \in \mathbb{N} \\ n \leq d \\ \textcolor{green}{n > 0} \\ \vdash \\ n - 1 \in \mathbb{N} \end{array}$$

Mon

$$\begin{array}{l} n > 0 \\ \vdash \\ n - 1 \in \mathbb{N} \end{array}$$

P2'

ML\_in/inv0\_2/INV

$$\begin{array}{l} d \in \mathbb{N} \\ n \in \mathbb{N} \\ n \leq d \\ \textcolor{green}{n < d} \\ \vdash \\ n + 1 \leq d \end{array}$$

Mon

$$\begin{array}{l} n < d \\ \vdash \\ n + 1 \leq d \end{array}$$

INC

w.r.t  
Invariant  
preservation

Exercise