

Model Checking, SS2011: Exercise Sheet 7

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Exercise 7.1. Let the formulas $\rho_1, \dots, \rho_3, \varphi$ be given. Prove or refute the following proposition.

$$\begin{aligned} \exists I . \exists J . (post(\rho_1, \varphi) \models I) \wedge (post(\rho_2, I) \models J) \wedge (post(\rho_3, J) \models \perp) \\ \equiv \\ \exists I . post(\rho_1, \varphi) \models I \wedge post(\rho_3, post(\rho_2, I)) \models \perp \end{aligned}$$

Exercise 7.2. Let the predicates $\rho_1(v, v'), \rho_2(v, v'), I(v)$ be given. Prove the following proposition.

$$\begin{aligned} \exists I . (post(\rho_1(v, v'), \varphi(v)) \models I(v)) \wedge (post(\rho_2(v, v'), I(v)) \models \perp) \\ \equiv \\ \exists I . (\forall v^* . \forall v'' . \rho_1(v'', v^*) \wedge \varphi(v'') \rightarrow I(v^*)) \wedge (\forall v . \forall v^* . \rho_2(v^*, v) \wedge I(v^*) \rightarrow \perp) \end{aligned}$$

Exercise 7.3. An interpolant I of formulas A and B is a formula such that:

1. $A \wedge B \models \perp$,
2. $A \models I$,
3. $I \wedge B \models \perp$, and
4. $Symb(I) \subseteq Symb(A) \cap Symb(B)$,

where $Symb(\varphi) := \{\text{variables occurring in } \varphi\}$. Prove the following proposition.

$$I(v^*) \text{ is an interpolant of } \rho_1(v'', v^*) \wedge \varphi(v'') \text{ and } \rho_2(v^*, v)$$

if and only if

$$(post(\rho_1(v, v'), \varphi(v)) \models I(v)) \wedge (post(\rho_2(v, v'), I(v)) \models \perp)$$

Exercise 7.4. Consider program P from exercise 2.6. Consider the following proposition.

$$(post(\rho_1, pc = l_1) \models I) \wedge (post(\rho_2, I) \models J) \wedge (post(\rho_3, J) \models \perp) \quad (1)$$

Use the proposition you proved in exercise 7.3 to give formulas I and J that satisfy (1). Give I first, then give J .

Exercise 7.5. Consider program P from exercise 2.6. and the set $Preds := pc = l_i$. Execute PredAbstrRefine (see blackboard notes from class 7) on P , replace $Preds$ for the empty set in line 1. Hints:

1. Instead of executing the call to PredAbst in line 3, draw the reachability tree corresponding to the call.
2. Use the proposition you proved in exercise 7.3.

Exercise 7.6. Let $\rho := (\rho_1(v_0, v_1) \circ \dots \circ \rho_n(v_{n-1}, v_n))$. Prove the following proposition.

$$\begin{aligned} \exists \phi_0(v_0) . & (\varphi_{init}(v_0) \models \phi_0(v_0)) \wedge \\ & (post(\rho(v_0, v_n), \phi_0(v_0)) \wedge \varphi_{error}(v_n) \models \perp) \\ \equiv \\ \exists \phi_0(v_0) . & (\forall v_0 . \varphi_{init}(v_0) \rightarrow \phi_0(v_0)) \wedge \\ & (\forall v_n . \forall v_0 . (\rho(v_0, v_n) \wedge \varphi_{error}(v_n) \wedge \phi_0(v_0) \rightarrow \perp)) \end{aligned}$$

Exercise 7.7. Let $Interp(A, B)$ be the interpolant of A and B . Let $\rho := (\rho_1(v_0, v_1) \circ \dots \circ \rho_n(v_{n-1}, v_n))$. Let

$$\phi_0 := Interp(\varphi_{init}(v_0), \rho \wedge \varphi_{error}(v_n)) \quad (2)$$

Prove that ϕ_0 satisfies the following proposition.

$$(\varphi_{init}(v_0) \models \phi_0(v_0)) \wedge (post(\rho(v_0, v_n), \phi_0(v_0)) \wedge \varphi_{error}(v_n) \models \perp)$$

Exercise 7.8. Let $\rho := (\rho_{i+1}(v_i, v_{i+1}) \circ \dots \circ \rho_n(v_{n-1}, v_n))$. Prove the following proposition.

$$\begin{aligned} \exists \phi_i(v_i) . & (post(\rho_i(v_{i-1}, v_i), \phi_{i-1}(v_{i-1})) \models \phi_i(v_i)) \wedge \\ & (post(\rho(v_i, v_n), \phi_i(v_i)) \wedge \varphi_{error}(v_n) \models \perp) \\ \equiv \\ \exists \phi_i(v_i) . & (\forall v_i . \forall v_{i-1} . \rho_i(v_{i-1}, v_i) \wedge \phi_{i-1}(v_{i-1}) \rightarrow \phi_i(v_i)) \wedge \\ & (\forall v_n . \forall v_i . (\rho(v_i, v_n) \wedge \varphi_{error}(v_n) \wedge \phi_i(v_i) \rightarrow \perp)) \end{aligned}$$

Exercise 7.9. Let $Interp(A, B)$ be the interpolant of A and B . Let $\rho := (\rho_{i+1}(v_i, v_{i+1}) \circ \dots \circ \rho_n(v_{n-1}, v_n))$. Let

$$\phi_i := Interp(\rho_i(v_{i-1}, v_i) \wedge \phi_{i-1}(v_{i-1}), \rho(v_i, v_n) \wedge \varphi_{error}(v_n)) \quad (3)$$

Prove that ϕ_i satisfies the following proposition.

$$(post(\rho_i(v_{i-1}, v_i), \phi_{i-1}(v_{i-1})) \models \phi_i(v_i)) \wedge (post(\rho(v_i, v_n), \phi_i(v_i)) \wedge \varphi_{error}(v_n) \models \perp)$$

Exercise 7.10. Consider the following propositions.

$$Symb(I) \subseteq Symb(A) \cap Symb(B \wedge C) \quad (4)$$

$$Symb(J) \subseteq Symb(A \wedge B) \cap Symb(C) \quad (5)$$

$$Symb(I) \subseteq Symb(A) \quad (6)$$

$$Symb(J) \subseteq Symb(I \wedge B) \cap Symb(C) \quad (7)$$

Refute that propositions (4) and (5) imply (6) and (7).

Exercise 7.11. Consider propositions (4), (5), (6), (7) from exercise 7.10. Consider the following proposition.

$$I \wedge B \models J \quad (8)$$

Prove that propositions (4), (5), and (8) imply (6) and (7).

Exercise 7.12. Consider the following code fragment

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x = 1;
assert(x = 1);
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Consider the program P corresponding to the fragment, where

1. $\varphi_{init} = (pc = 1)$
2. $\varphi_{error} = (pc = 4)$
3. $\rho_1 = (pc = 1 \wedge pc' = 2 \wedge x' = 1)$
4. $\rho_2 = (pc = 2 \wedge pc' = 3 \wedge x = 1 \wedge x' = x)$
5. $\rho_3 = (pc = 2 \wedge pc' = 4 \wedge x \neq 1 \wedge x' = x)$

Do the following.

1. Draw the abstract reachability tree of P using $Preds = \bigcup_{i \in \{1..4\}} \{pc = i\}$.
2. Show that the possible counterexample path is spurious.
3. Use definitions (2) and (3) to find new predicates ϕ_0, ϕ_1, ϕ_2 that refine the set $Preds$.
4. Draw the abstract reachability tree of P using $Preds' = Preds \cup \{\phi_0, \phi_1, \phi_2\}$.