### Logic in Action

Chapter 6: Logic and Action

http://www.logicinaction.org/

Many different kinds of actions:

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- He asks a question only when he knows the answer,
- They do nothing.

Actions can be characterized in terms of their result:

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- After the teacher asked a question, the students were completely silent.

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- After the teacher asked a question, the students were completely silent.
- After they do nothing, everything stays the same.

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• Converse. Undo an executed action:

 $Close\ the\ window\ you\ just\ opened.$ 

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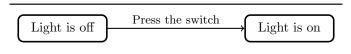
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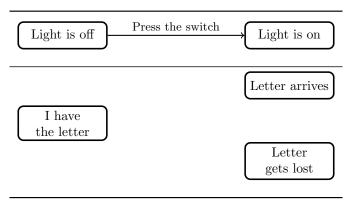
Light is off

Light is on

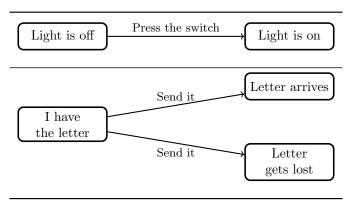
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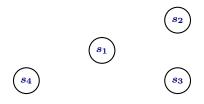


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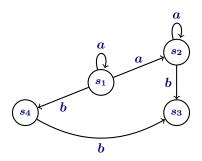


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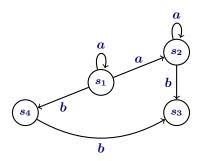
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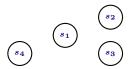
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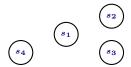
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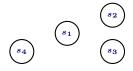
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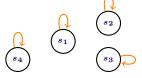


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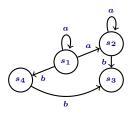
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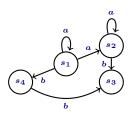


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 $R_a \circ R_b := \{(s,s') \mid \text{there is } s'' \in S \text{ such that } R_a s s'' \text{ and } R_b s'' s' \}$ 

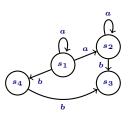


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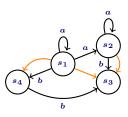


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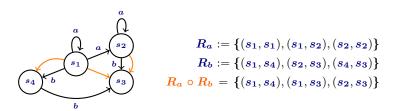


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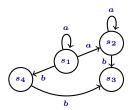


In particular, for any relation  $R_a$ , we have

$$R_a^0:=I, \qquad R_a^1:=R_a\circ R_a^0, \qquad R_a^2:=R_a\circ R_a^1, \qquad R_a^3:=R_a\circ R_a^2,$$

and so on.

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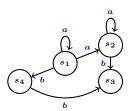


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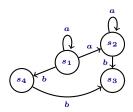


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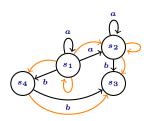


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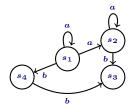
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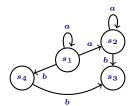
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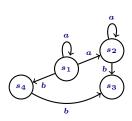
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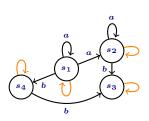
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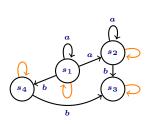
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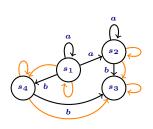
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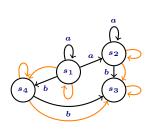
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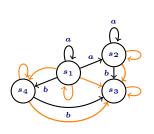
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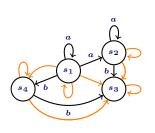
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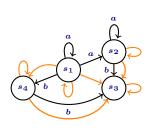
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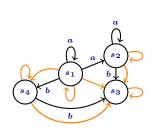
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$$\vdots$$

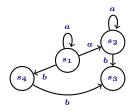
Let S be a domain  $\{s_1, s_2, \ldots\}$ , and  $R_a, R_b$  be binary relations on S.

$$R_a^* := \{(s, s') \mid R_a^n s s' \text{ for some } n \in \mathbb{N}\}$$



$$\begin{split} R_b &:= \{(s_1, s_4), (s_2, s_3), (s_4, s_3)\} \\ R_b^0 &= \{(s_1, s_1), (s_2, s_2), (s_3, s_3), (s_4, s_4)\} \\ R_b^1 &= \{(s_1, s_4), (s_2, s_3), (s_4, s_3)\} \\ R_b^2 &= \{(s_1, s_4), (s_2, s_3), (s_4, s_3), (s_1, s_3)\} \\ R_b^3 &= \{(s_1, s_4), (s_2, s_3), (s_4, s_3), (s_1, s_3)\} \\ &\vdots \\ R_b^* &= \{(s_1, s_1), (s_2, s_2), (s_3, s_3), (s_4, s_4), \\ &(s_1, s_4), (s_2, s_3), (s_4, s_3), (s_1, s_3)\} \end{split}$$

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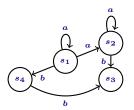


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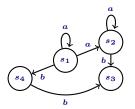


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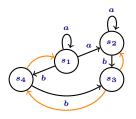


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• If  $\varphi$  is a formula and  $\alpha$  an action, then the following is a formula:

$$\langle \alpha \rangle \varphi$$



#### Syntax (2)

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 $?\varphi$ 

```
lpha;eta \ lpha \cup eta \ lpha^* \ lpha \ \langle lpha 
angle arphi \ \langle lpha 
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```

```
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|----------------------------------|---|--|
| $lpha \cup eta$                  | non-deterministic choice: execute $\alpha$ or $\beta$ .                               |  |
| $lpha^*$                         | <b>repetition</b> : execute $\alpha$ zero, one, or any <i>finite</i> number of times. |  |
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|-----------------------------|---|
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We abbreviate  $\neg \langle \alpha \rangle \neg \varphi$  as  $[\alpha] \varphi$ .

 $[\alpha] \varphi$  After any execution of  $\alpha$ ,  $\varphi$  is the case.

$$\begin{array}{c} \langle \alpha \rangle \top \\ [\alpha] \perp \\ \\ \langle \alpha \rangle \varphi \wedge \neg [\alpha] \varphi \end{array}$$

$$\langle \alpha \rangle \top$$
  $\alpha$  can be executed.  $[\alpha] \perp$   $\langle \alpha \rangle \varphi \wedge \neg [\alpha] \varphi$ 

| $\langle \alpha \rangle  \top$                                  | $\alpha$ can be executed.          |
|---|------------------------------------|
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| $\langle \alpha \rangle  \top$                                  | $\alpha$ can be executed.                                      |
|---|--|
| $[\alpha] \perp$  | $\alpha$ cannot be executed.                                   |
| $\langle \alpha \rangle  \varphi \wedge \neg [\alpha]  \varphi$ | $\pmb{\alpha}$ can be executed it at least two different ways. |

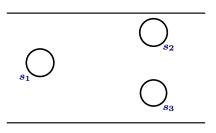
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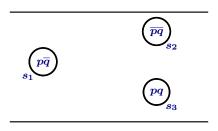
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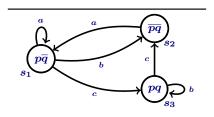
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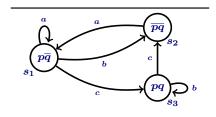
- $\bullet$  a non-empty set S of states,
- a valuation function, V, indicating which atomic propositions are true in each state  $s \in S$ , and
- an binary relation  $R_a$  for each basic action a.



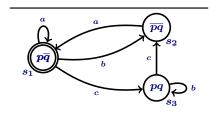
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Take a pointed labelled transition system (M, s) with  $M = \langle S, R_a, V \rangle$ :

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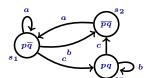
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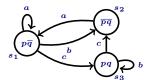
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## Example: building complex relations



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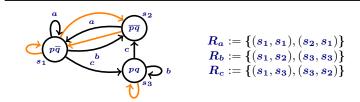
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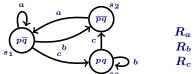
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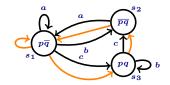


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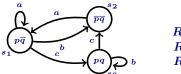
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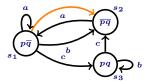
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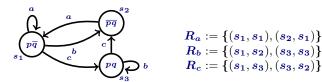
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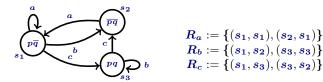


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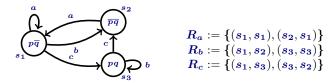
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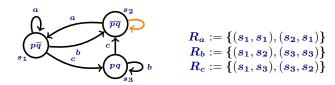
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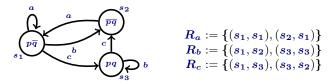
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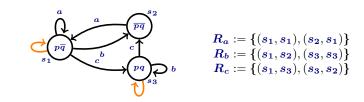
$$egin{aligned} R_{a \cup b} &= \{(s_1, s_1), (s_2, s_1), (s_1, s_2), (s_3, s_3)\} \ R_{a \cup c} &= \{(s_1, s_1), (s_2, s_1), (s_1, s_3), (s_3, s_2)\} \ R_{c;c} &= \{(s_1, s_2)\} \ R_{b;b} &= \{\ \} \ R_{? 
eg (p ee q)} &= \end{aligned}$$



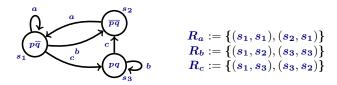
$$egin{aligned} R_{a \cup b} &= \{(s_1, s_1), (s_2, s_1), (s_1, s_2), (s_3, s_3)\} \ R_{a \cup c} &= \{(s_1, s_1), (s_2, s_1), (s_1, s_3), (s_3, s_2)\} \ R_{c;c} &= \{(s_1, s_2)\} \ R_{b;b} &= \{\} \ R_{? 
eg p \lor q} &= \{(s_2, s_2)\} \end{aligned}$$



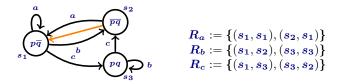
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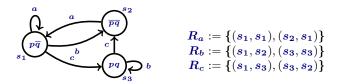
```
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eg (p \lor q)} &= \{(s_2, s_2)\} \ R_{? 
eg (p \lor q)} &= \{(s_1, s_1), (s_3, s_3)\} \end{aligned}
```



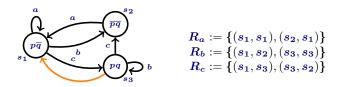
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```



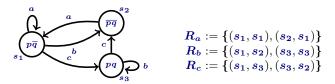
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R_{? \neg (p \lor q);a;?(p \lor q)} = \{(s_2, s_1)\}
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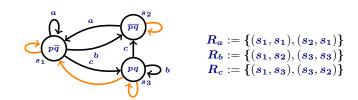
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```



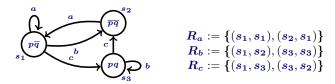
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R_{c;c} = \left\{ (s_1,s_2) \right\}
R_{b;b} = \left\{ \right\}
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R_{?\neg(p\vee q);a,?(p\vee q)} = \left\{ (s_2,s_1) \right\}
R_{c;a} = \left\{ (s_3,s_1) \right\}
```



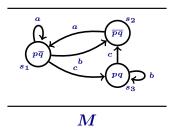
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R_{? \neg (p \lor q);a;?(p \lor q)} = \{(s_2, s_1)\}
R_{c;a} = \{(s_3, s_1)\}
R_{(c;a)*} =
```

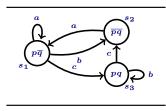


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```





M

$$(M, s_1) \models \langle a \cup b \rangle p \wedge \neg [a \cup b] p$$
?

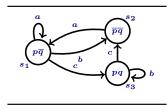
$$(M, s_1) \models [b] \perp$$

$$(M, s_2) \models \langle a \rangle \top \rightarrow \langle b \rangle \top$$
 ?

$$(M,s_2)\models\langle c^*
angle$$
  $\top$ 

$$(M,s_3) \models [(c;a)^*] p$$
?

$$(M, s_3) \models [?p] p$$



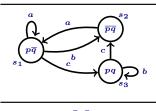
M

$$(M, s_1) \models \langle a \cup b \rangle p \land \neg [a \cup b] p \checkmark \qquad (M, s_3) \models [(c; a)^*] p ?$$

$$(M, s_1) \models [b] \bot \qquad ? \qquad (M, s_3) \models [?p] p ?$$

$$(M, s_2) \models \langle a \rangle \top \rightarrow \langle b \rangle \top \qquad ?$$

$$(M, s_2) \models \langle c^* \rangle \top \qquad ?$$

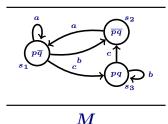


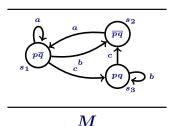
$$(M, s_1) \models \langle a \cup b \rangle p \land \neg [a \cup b] p \checkmark \qquad (M, s_3) \models [(c; a)^*] p ?$$

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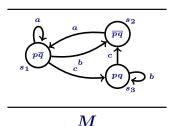
$$(M, s_2) \models \langle a \rangle \top \rightarrow \langle b \rangle \top \qquad ?$$

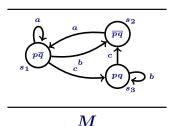
$$(M, s_2) \models \langle c^* \rangle \top \qquad ?$$





$$\begin{array}{lll} (M,s_1) \models \langle a \cup b \rangle \, p \wedge \neg [a \cup b] \, p & \checkmark & (M,s_3) \models [(c;a)^*] \, p & ? \\ (M,s_1) \models [b] \perp & & \times & \\ (M,s_2) \models \langle a \rangle \, \top \rightarrow \langle b \rangle \, \top & & \times \\ (M,s_2) \models \langle c^* \rangle \, \top & & \checkmark & \end{array}$$





$$\begin{array}{lll} (M,s_1) \models \langle a \cup b \rangle \, p \wedge \neg [a \cup b] \, p & \checkmark & (M,s_3) \models [(c;a)^*] \, p & \checkmark \\ (M,s_1) \models [b] \perp & & \times & \\ (M,s_2) \models \langle a \rangle \, \top \rightarrow \langle b \rangle \, \top & & \times \\ (M,s_2) \models \langle c^* \rangle \, \top & & \checkmark \\ \end{array}$$

The valid formulas of  $\boldsymbol{PDL}$  can be derived from the following principles:

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- **1** Necessitation (Nec): from  $\varphi$  infer  $[\alpha] \varphi$  for any action  $\alpha$ .

Operation operations:

- Operation operation operations:
  - Test:

$$[?\psi]\,\varphi \leftrightarrow (\psi \to \varphi)$$

- Operation of the properties of the properties
  - Test:

$$[?\psi] \varphi \leftrightarrow (\psi \rightarrow \varphi)$$

• Sequence:

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$$[\alpha \cup \beta] \varphi \leftrightarrow ([\alpha] \varphi \wedge [\beta] \varphi)$$

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• Repetition:

- Operation of the properties of the properties
  - Test:

$$[?\psi] \varphi \leftrightarrow (\psi \rightarrow \varphi)$$

• Sequence:

$$[\alpha; \beta] \varphi \leftrightarrow [\alpha] [\beta] \varphi$$

• Choice:

$$\left[\alpha \cup \beta\right]\varphi \leftrightarrow \left(\left[\alpha\right]\varphi \wedge \left[\beta\right]\varphi\right)$$

- Repetition:
  - Mix:

$$\left[\alpha^{*}\right]\varphi\leftrightarrow\left(\varphi\wedge\left[\alpha\right]\left[\alpha^{*}\right]\varphi\right)$$

# Axiom system (2)

- 5 Principles for action operations:
  - Test:

$$[?\psi] \varphi \leftrightarrow (\psi \rightarrow \varphi)$$

• Sequence:

$$\left[\alpha;\beta\right]\varphi\leftrightarrow\left[\alpha\right]\left[\beta\right]\varphi$$

• Choice:

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- Repetition:
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• Induction:

$$\Big(arphi\wedge\left[lpha^*
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  - Test:

$$[?\psi] \varphi \leftrightarrow (\psi \rightarrow \varphi)$$

• Sequence:

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• Induction:

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ight]arphi$$

A formula that can be derived by following these principles in a *finite* number of steps is called a **theorem**.

Prove that  $[(\alpha \cup \beta); \gamma] \varphi \leftrightarrow ([\alpha; \gamma] \varphi \wedge [\beta; \gamma] \varphi)$  is valid.

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From left to right:

1.  $[(\alpha \cup \beta); \gamma] \varphi$  Assumption

Prove that  $[(\alpha \cup \beta); \gamma] \varphi \leftrightarrow ([\alpha; \gamma] \varphi \wedge [\beta; \gamma] \varphi)$  is valid.

- 1.  $[(\alpha \cup \beta); \gamma] \varphi$  Assumption
- 2.  $[\alpha \cup \beta][\gamma] \varphi$  Sequence from step 1

Prove that  $[(\alpha \cup \beta); \gamma] \varphi \leftrightarrow ([\alpha; \gamma] \varphi \wedge [\beta; \gamma] \varphi)$  is valid.

- 1.  $[(\alpha \cup \beta); \gamma] \varphi$  Assumption
- 2.  $[\alpha \cup \beta] [\gamma] \varphi$  Sequence from step 1
- 3.  $[\alpha][\gamma]\varphi \wedge [\beta][\gamma]\varphi$  Choice from step 2

Prove that  $[(\alpha \cup \beta); \gamma] \varphi \leftrightarrow ([\alpha; \gamma] \varphi \wedge [\beta; \gamma] \varphi)$  is valid.

| 1. | $[(\alpha \cup \beta); \gamma]  \varphi$  | Assumption           |
|----|---|----------------------|
| 2. | $\left[\alpha\cup\beta\right]\left[\gamma\right]\varphi$  | Sequence from step ? |
| 3. | $\left[ lpha  ight] \left[ \gamma  ight] arphi \wedge \left[ eta  ight] \left[ \gamma  ight] arphi$ | Choice from step $2$ |
| 4. | $[\alpha;\gamma] \varphi \wedge [\beta;\gamma] \varphi$   | Sequence from step 3 |

Prove that  $[(\alpha \cup \beta); \gamma] \varphi \leftrightarrow ([\alpha; \gamma] \varphi \wedge [\beta; \gamma] \varphi)$  is valid.

From left to right:

| 1. | $\left[(\alpha\cup\beta);\gamma\right]\varphi$  | Assumption           |
|----|---|----------------------|
| 2. | $\left[\alpha\cup\beta\right]\left[\gamma\right]\varphi$  | Sequence from step 1 |
| 3. | $\left[ lpha  ight] \left[ \gamma  ight] arphi \wedge \left[ eta  ight] \left[ \gamma  ight] arphi$ | Choice from step 2   |
| 4. | $[\alpha; \gamma] \varphi \wedge [\beta; \gamma] \varphi$   | Sequence from step 3 |

The right to left direction is similar.

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$$\alpha; (?\neg\varphi;\alpha)^*; ?\varphi$$

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$$\alpha; (?\neg\varphi;\alpha)^*; ?\varphi$$

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$$(?\varphi;\alpha) \cup (?\neg\varphi;\beta)$$