

**Exercise 1** We consider words over the alphabet  $\{a, b\}$  as transition systems  $\langle S, E_s, E_r, P_a, P_b \rangle$  where the states  $S$  are the positions, the two predicates  $P_a$  and  $P_b$  label each position with the corresponding letter, and the two edge relations are

$$E_s = \{ \langle i, i + 1 \rangle \mid i < n - 1 \},$$

$$E_r = \{ \langle i, k \rangle \mid i \leq k < n \}.$$

(where  $n = |S|$  is the length of the word). Define the following languages in modal logic.

- (a) All words starting with the letter  $a$ .
- (b) All words consisting only of letters  $a$ .
- (c) All words ending with the letter  $a$ .
- (d)  $a^*b^*$
- (e) All words containing the factor  $bb$ .
- (f) All words containing at least two letters  $b$ .
- (g) All words containing exactly two letters  $b$ .
- (h)  $(ab)^*$

**Exercise 2** Translate the following formulae into first-order logic.

- (a)  $[a]P \rightarrow P$
- (b)  $P \rightarrow \langle a \rangle Q$
- (c)  $[a](P \wedge \langle b \rangle Q) \rightarrow (\langle a \rangle P \vee \langle b \rangle Q)$

**Exercise 3** Prove the following modal formulae using tableaux.

- (a)  $\neg \Box \Box P \rightarrow \Diamond \Diamond \neg P$
- (b)  $\Box(P \wedge \neg P) \rightarrow \Box Q$
- (c)  $\neg \Diamond P \rightarrow \Box(P \rightarrow Q)$
- (d)  $\Box(P \leftrightarrow (Q \wedge R)) \rightarrow (\Box P \leftrightarrow (\Box Q \wedge \Box R))$

Prove the following entailment relationships using tableaux.

- (a)  $\varphi \rightarrow \Box \varphi \models \Box \varphi \rightarrow \Box \Box \varphi$
- (b)  $\forall x \varphi \models \forall x \Box \varphi$

**Exercise 4** Find CTL\*-formulae defining the following properties of trees with a single predicate  $P$ . Which of these statements can be expressed in CTL?

- (a) There is at least one label  $P$ .
- (b) Every branch contains at least two  $P$ .
- (c) Some branch contains at least two  $P$ .
- (d) Every vertex with label  $P$  has a successor with label  $P$ .
- (e) All branches contain infinitely many  $P$ .
- (f) Some branch contains infinitely many  $P$ .

**Exercise 5** Express the properties from Exercise 4 in the modal  $\mu$ -calculus.

**Exercise 6** (a) We encode a game graph  $\langle V_\diamond, V_\square, E \rangle$  as a transition system  $\langle S, E, P_\diamond, P_\square \rangle$  where  $S := V_\diamond \cup V_\square$ ,  $P_\diamond := V_\diamond$ , and  $P_\square := V_\square$ . Write a  $\mu$ -calculus formula stating that the given position is winning for Player  $\diamond$ .

(b) (hard) We encode a boolean circuit as a transition system  $\langle S, E, P_\wedge, P_\vee, P_\neg, P_0, P_1 \rangle$  where  $P_\wedge$ ,  $P_\vee$ , and  $P_\neg$  label the three kinds of logic gates,  $P_0$  and  $P_1$  label the input gates with the corresponding input values, and the output gate is the initial state. Write a  $\mu$ -calculus formula saying that the output of the circuit is 1.