

# Terminating Tableaux for Mini-PDL

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Bachelor's Thesis Proposal Talk  
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# Propositional Dynamic Logic

$$t ::= p \mid \neg t \mid t \wedge t \mid t \vee t \mid \diamond pt \mid \square pt$$
$$\rho ::= r \mid \rho^* \mid \rho; \rho \mid \rho \cup \rho \mid t?$$

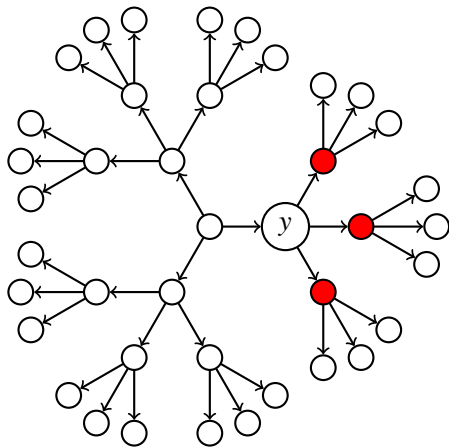
- Small Model Property [Fisher and Ladner, 1979]
- Robustly decidable [Giacomo and Massacci, 2000][Abate, Goré, and Widmann, 2009]

# Mini-PDL

$$t ::= p \mid \neg t \mid t \wedge t \mid t \vee t \mid \diamond pt \mid \square pt$$
$$\rho ::= r \mid r^*$$

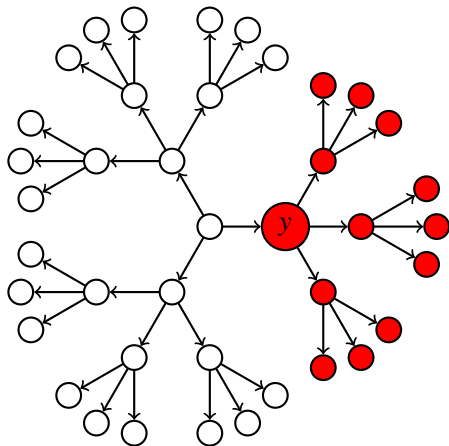
- Most important aspect covered: kleene star
- Thus still complex enough

# Semantics



$\square rpy$

# Semantics



$\Box r^* p y$

# Where do we want to go?

Complete and Terminating Tableau System for Mini-PDL incorporating

- key ideas from literature
- elegant proofs
- pattern-based blocking

## Approach to a complete tableau system

- Start with tableaux system for K.

$$\mathcal{R}_{\neg} \frac{(\dot{\neg}p)x}{\perp} \quad px \in A \qquad \mathcal{R}_{\wedge} \frac{(t_1 \wedge t_2)x}{t_1x, t_2x} \qquad \mathcal{R}_{\vee} \frac{(t_1 \vee t_2)x}{t_1x \mid t_2x}$$

$$\mathcal{R}_{\Box} \frac{\Box rtx}{ty} \quad rxy \in \mathcal{N}A \qquad \mathcal{R}_{\Diamond} \frac{\Diamond rtx}{rxy, ty} \quad y \notin \mathcal{N}A$$

- Add the following rules:

$$\mathcal{R}_{\Box^*} \frac{\Box r^* tx}{tx, \Box r(\Box r^* t)x} \qquad \mathcal{R}_{\Diamond^*} \frac{\Diamond r^* tx}{tx \mid \Diamond r(\Diamond r^* t)x}$$

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# An Infinite Derivation

$\diamond r^* px$

$$\mathcal{R}_{\diamond^*} \frac{\diamond r^* tx}{tx \mid \diamond r(\diamond r^* t)x}$$

$$\mathcal{R}_{\diamond} \frac{\diamond rtx}{rxy, ty} \quad y \notin \mathcal{NA}$$

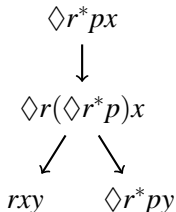
# An Infinite Derivation

$$\begin{array}{c} \diamond r^* px \\ \downarrow \\ \diamond r(\diamond r^* p)x \end{array}$$

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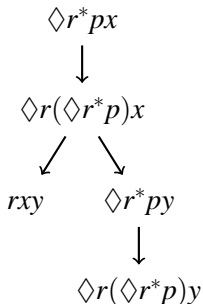
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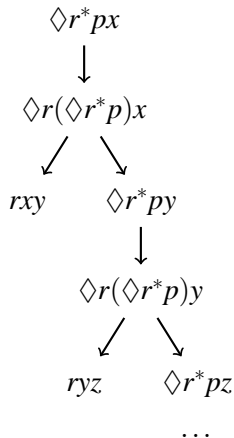
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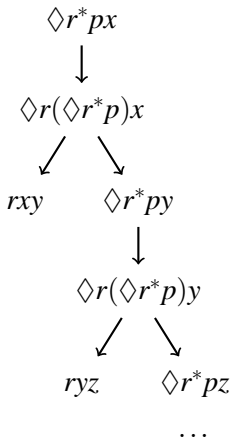
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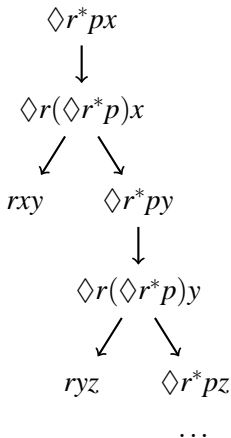
$$\mathcal{R}_{\diamond} \frac{\diamond r t x}{r x y, t y} \quad y \notin \mathcal{N}A$$

# Pattern Based Blocking



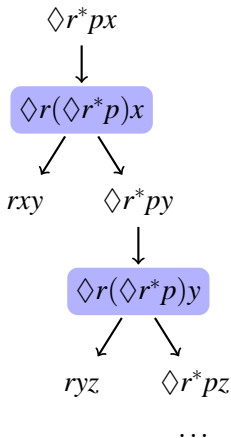
- The pattern  $P_A^{\diamond rtx}$  of a formula  $\diamond rtx \in A$  is defined as  $\{\diamond rt\} \cup \{\square rt \mid \square rtx \in A\}$ .
- $P_A^{\diamond r(\diamond r^* p)x} = P_A^{\diamond r(\diamond r^* p)y} = \{\diamond r(\diamond r^* p)x\}$

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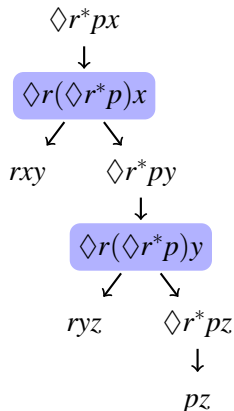
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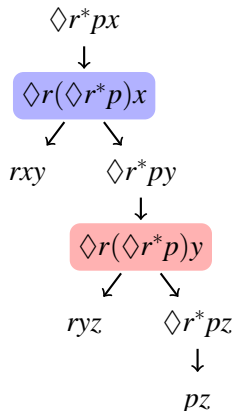


# A Blocked Derivation



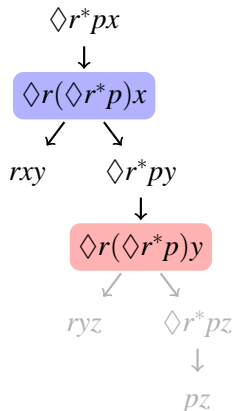
Derivation is blocked *before* witness is generated.

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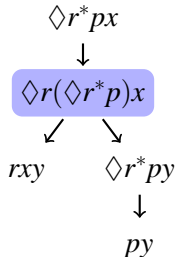
Derivation is blocked *before* witness is generated.

## Different Kinds of Maximal Branches

There are *three* kinds of maximal derivations:

- Verifying derivations that yield a model.
- Falsifying derivations that are inconsistent.
- Blocked derivations, that may or may not be extended to an verifying derivation.

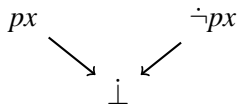
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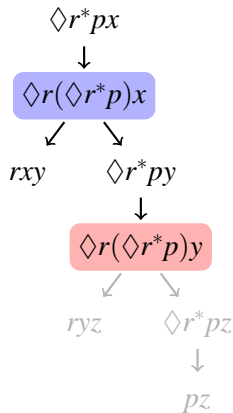
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# Proof Strategy

Usually, a completeness proof for a tableaux system shows:

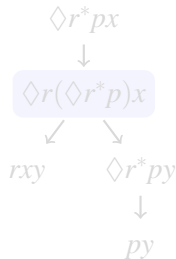
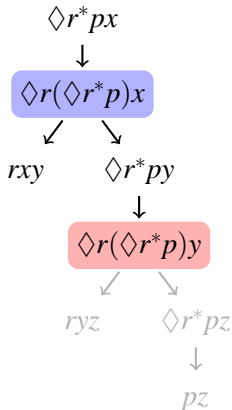
- System terminates.
- If system terminates and branch is consistent, we can construct a model.
- By refutation soundness, completeness follows.

## New strategy

- Show that if a set of formulas is satisfiable, there exists a verifying derivation in the blocked system.



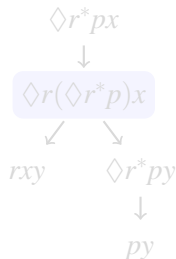
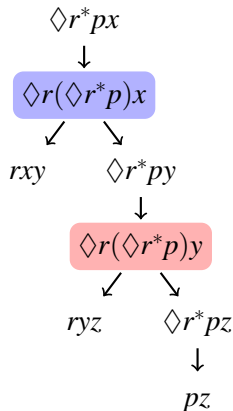
# Minimal Derivations



## Minimal Derivation

On every path from the root over a diamond-star formula to its witness, no pattern occurs twice.

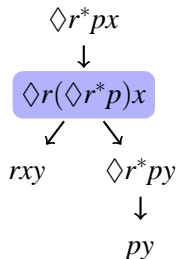
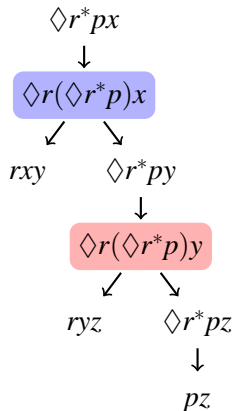
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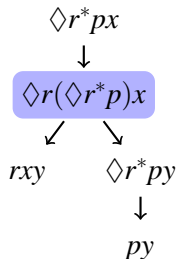
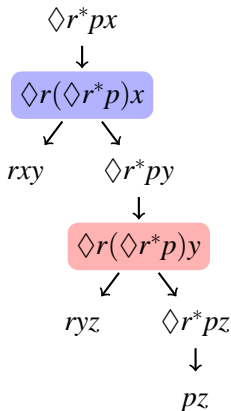
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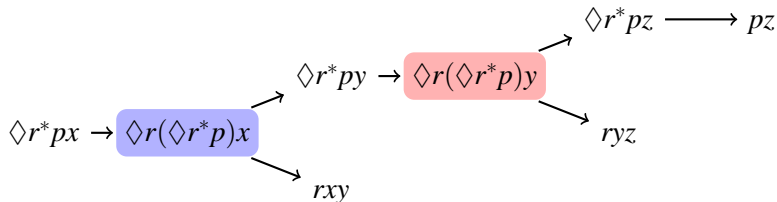
On every path from the root over a diamond-star formula to its witness, no pattern occurs twice.

# Existence of Minimal Derivations

## Desired Theorem

Let  $A$  be a set of Mini-PDL formulas. For every verifying derivation starting from  $A$ , there is a minimal verifying derivation starting from  $A$  which is obtained by shortening.

*Proof Idea:*

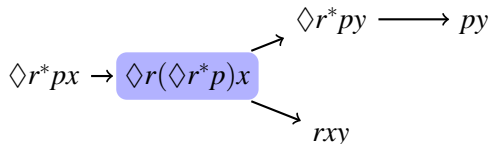


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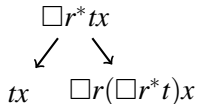
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## Roadmap and Open Problems

- Proving completeness of unconstrained system.
- Formalizing derivations as graphs.

$$\mathcal{R}_{\Box^*} \frac{\Box r^* tx}{tx, \Box r(\Box r^* t)x}$$



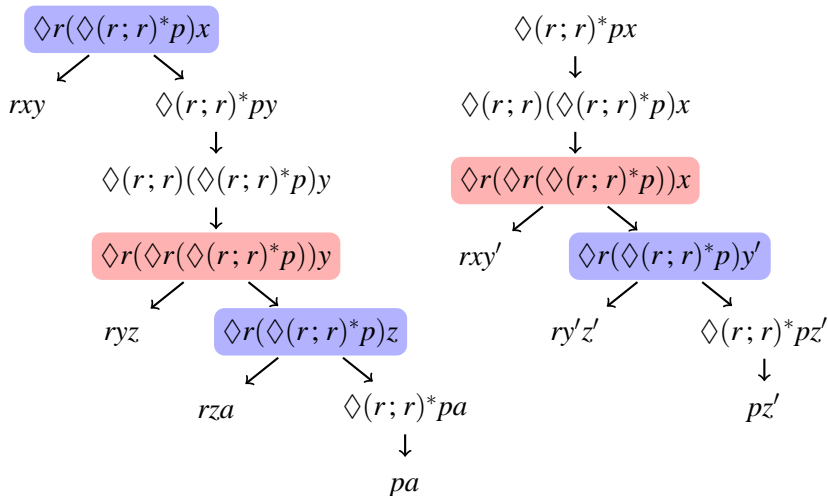
- Proving minimal derivation existence theorem using derivation graphs.
  - If that does not work, prove existence for every satisfiable set and analyse confluency of derivation relation.
- Does the approach scale to PDL?

## References

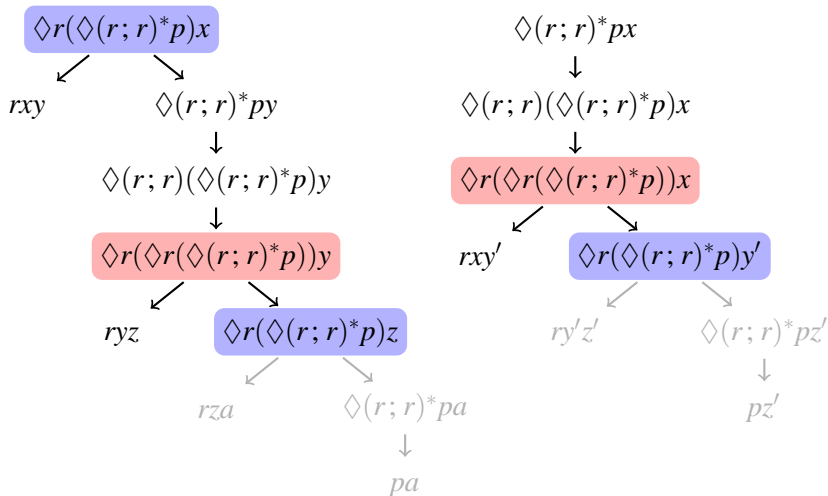
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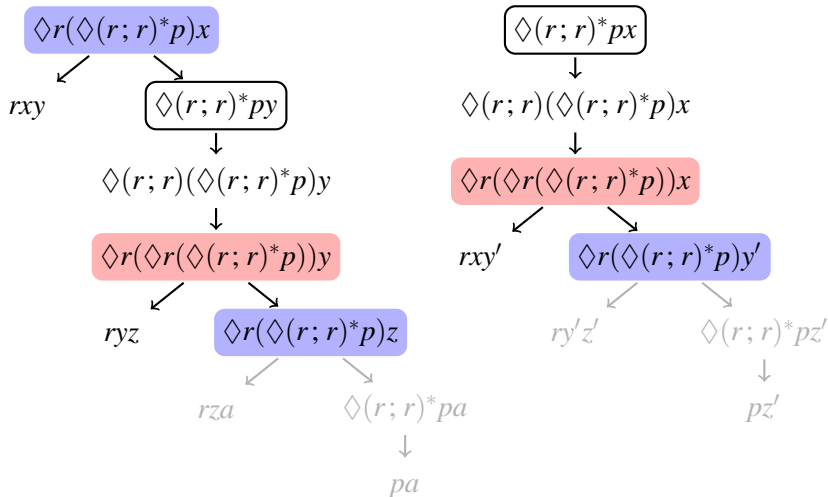
# Does it work for full PDL?



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## Semantics

$$\dot{\neg} = \lambda px. \neg px$$

$$\dot{\neg} : (IB)IB$$

$$\dot{\wedge} = \lambda pqx. px \wedge qx$$

$$\dot{\wedge} : (IB)(IB)IB$$

$$\dot{\vee} = \lambda pqx. px \vee qx$$

$$\dot{\vee} : (IB)(IB)IB$$

$$\dot{\diamond} = \lambda rpx. \exists y. rxy \wedge py$$

$$\dot{\diamond} : (IIB)(IB)IB$$

$$\square = \lambda rpx. \forall y. rxy \implies py$$

$$\square : (IIB)(IB)IB$$

$$^0 = \lambda rxy. x = y$$

$$^0 : (IIB)IIB$$

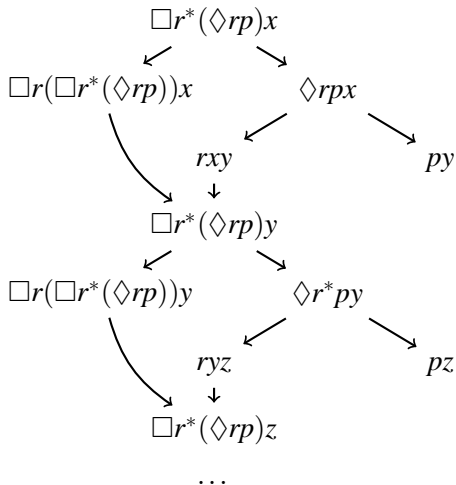
$$^n = \lambda rxy. \exists z. rxz \wedge r^{n-1}zy$$

$$^n : (IIB)IIB \quad n \in \mathbb{N}, n > 0$$

$$^* = \lambda rxy. \exists n \in \mathbb{N}. r^n xy$$

$$^* : (IIB)IIB$$

# A derivation with a box



## Why does the construction of a minimal derivation terminate?

- Scan through each path from the root in some order.
- If a processed pattern occurs, cut everything beyond off. Examine every section between duplicate patterns:
  - If there is no witness path running over the second occurrence, cut the direct witness off.
  - If there is a witness path running over the second occurrence, shorten the derivation.
- Patterns occurring on a processed path can be cut off instantly. The stock of patterns is finite.

# Tableau Rules

$$\mathcal{R}_{\dot{\neg}} \frac{(\dot{\neg}p)x}{\perp} \quad px \in A$$

$$\mathcal{R}_{\wedge} \frac{(t_1 \wedge t_2)x}{t_1x, t_2x}$$

$$\mathcal{R}_{\dot{\vee}} \frac{(t_1 \dot{\vee} t_2)x}{t_1x \mid t_2x}$$

$$\mathcal{R}_{\diamond^*} \frac{\diamond r^* tx}{tx \mid \diamond r(\diamond r^* t)x}$$

$$\mathcal{R}_{\square^*} \frac{\square r^* tx}{tx, \square r(\square r^* t)x}$$

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$$\mathcal{R}_{\square} \frac{\square rtx}{ty} \quad rxy \in \mathcal{NA}$$