

Definitive Set Semantics for LTL3

Rayhana Amjad, Rob van Glabbeek, Liam O'Connor

March 17, 2025

LTL_3 is a multi-valued variant of Linear-time Temporal Logic for runtime verification applications, originally due to Bauer et al [3]. The semantic descriptions of LTL_3 in previous work are given only in terms of the relationship to conventional LTL. In this submission, which accompanies our EXPRESS/SOS 2024 paper [1], we instead give a full model-based inductive accounting of the semantics of LTL_3 , in terms of families of *definitive prefix sets*. We show that our definitive prefix sets are isomorphic to linear-time temporal properties (sets of infinite traces), and thereby show that our semantics of LTL_3 directly correspond to the semantics of conventional LTL. In addition, we formalise the formula progression evaluation technique [2, 4], popularly used in runtime verification and testing contexts, and show its soundness and completeness up to finite traces with respect to our semantics.

Contents

1 Answer-Indexed Families	4
1.1 Example: Propositional logic	4
1.1.1 Propositional logic lemmas	5
1.1.2 Propositional logic equivalence	5
2 Traces and Definitive Prefixes	6
2.1 Traces	6
2.2 Prefix Closure	8
2.3 Definitive Prefixes	9
2.4 Definitive Sets	10
2.5 A type for definitive sets	12
2.6 Isomorphism of definitive sets and LTL properties	13
3 Linear-time Temporal Logic	17
3.1 Linear temporal logic equivalence	18
3.2 Linear temporal logic lemmas	18
4 LTL3: Semantics, Equivalence and Formula Progression	19
4.1 LTL/LTL3 equivalence	20
4.2 Equivalence to LTL3 of Bauer et al.	21
4.3 Formula Progression	21

```
theory AnswerIndexedFamilies
imports Main
begin
```

1 Answer-Indexed Families

```

typedecl 'a state
consts L :: <'a state => 'a set>
datatype answer = T | F
type-synonym 'a AiF = <answer => 'a set>

fun and-AiF :: <'a AiF => 'a AiF => 'a AiF> (infixl < $\wedge$ > 60) where
  <(a  $\wedge$  b) T = a T  $\cap$  b T>
  | <(a  $\wedge$  b) F = a F  $\cup$  b F>

fun or-AiF :: <'a AiF => 'a AiF => 'a AiF> (infixl < $\vee$ > 59) where
  <(a  $\vee$  b) T = a T  $\cup$  b T>
  | <(a  $\vee$  b) F = a F  $\cap$  b F>

fun not-AiF :: <'a AiF => 'a AiF> (< $\neg$ >) where
  <( $\neg$  a) T = a F>
  | <( $\neg$  a) F = a T>

fun univ-AiF :: <'a AiF> (< $T$ >) where
  <T. T = UNIV>
  | <T. F = {}>

fun satisfying-AiF :: <'a => 'a state AiF> (<sat>) where
  <sat. x T = {state. x  $\in$  L state}>
  | <sat. x F = {state. x  $\notin$  L state}>

```

1.1 Example: Propositional logic

```

datatype (atoms-plogic: 'a) plogic =
  True-plogic                                (<truep>)
  | Prop-plogic <'a>                   (<propp'(-')>)
  | Not-plogic <'a plogic>            (<notp -> [85] 85)
  | Or-plogic <'a plogic> <'a plogic>    (<- orp -> [82,82] 81)
  | And-plogic <'a plogic> <'a plogic>    (<- andp -> [82,82] 81)

fun plogic-semantics :: <'a plogic => 'a state AiF> (<[ ]p>) where
  <[ ]truep = T>
  | <[ ]notp φ =  $\neg$  [ ]φp>
  | <[ ]propp(a) = sat. a>
  | <[ ]φ orp ψ = [ ]φp  $\vee$  [ ]ψp>
  | <[ ]φ andp ψ = [ ]φp  $\wedge$  [ ]ψp>

definition false-p (<falsep>) where

```

false-p-def [*simp*]: $\langle \text{false}_p = \text{not}_p \text{ true}_p \rangle$

definition *implies-p* :: $\langle 'a \text{ plogic} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ plogic} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ plogic} \rangle$ ($\langle - \text{ implies}_p \rightarrow [81,81] 80 \rangle$) **where**
implies-p-def[*simp*]: $\langle \varphi \text{ implies}_p \psi = (\text{not}_p \varphi \text{ or}_p \psi) \rangle$

1.1.1 Propositional logic lemmas

lemma *AiF-cases*:

assumes $\langle A \text{ T} = B \text{ T} \rangle$ **and** $\langle A \text{ F} = B \text{ F} \rangle$

shows $\langle A = B \rangle$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *or-and-negation*: $\langle \llbracket \varphi \text{ or}_p \psi \rrbracket_p = \llbracket \text{not}_p ((\text{not}_p \varphi) \text{ and}_p (\text{not}_p \psi)) \rrbracket_p \rangle$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *and-or-negation*: $\langle \llbracket \varphi \text{ and}_p \psi \rrbracket_p = \llbracket \text{not}_p ((\text{not}_p \varphi) \text{ or}_p (\text{not}_p \psi)) \rrbracket_p \rangle$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *de-morgan-1*: $\langle \llbracket \text{not}_p (\varphi \text{ and}_p \psi) \rrbracket_p = \llbracket (\text{not}_p \varphi) \text{ or}_p (\text{not}_p \psi) \rrbracket_p \rangle$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *de-morgan-2*: $\langle \llbracket \text{not}_p (\varphi \text{ or}_p \psi) \rrbracket_p = \llbracket (\text{not}_p \varphi) \text{ and}_p (\text{not}_p \psi) \rrbracket_p \rangle$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

1.1.2 Propositional logic equivalence

fun *plogic-semantics'* :: $\langle 'a \text{ state} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ plogic} \Rightarrow \text{bool} \rangle$ (**infix** $\langle \models_p \rangle$ 60) **where**

- $\langle \Gamma \models_p \text{true}_p = \text{True} \rangle$
- $\mid \langle \Gamma \models_p \text{not}_p \varphi = (\neg \Gamma \models_p \varphi) \rangle$
- $\mid \langle \Gamma \models_p \text{prop}_p(a) = (a \in L \Gamma) \rangle$
- $\mid \langle \Gamma \models_p \varphi \text{ or}_p \psi = (\Gamma \models_p \varphi \vee \Gamma \models_p \psi) \rangle$
- $\mid \langle \Gamma \models_p \varphi \text{ and}_p \psi = (\Gamma \models_p \varphi \wedge \Gamma \models_p \psi) \rangle$

lemma *plogic-equivalence*:

shows $\langle (\Gamma \models_p \varphi \longleftrightarrow \Gamma \in \llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_p \text{ T}) \rangle$

and $\langle (\neg \Gamma \models_p \varphi \longleftrightarrow \Gamma \in \llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_p \text{ F}) \rangle$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

end

theory *Traces*

imports *Main HOL.Lattices HOL.List*

begin

2 Traces and Definitive Prefixes

2.1 Traces

```
typedecl Σ
type-synonym 'a finite-trace = <'a list>
type-synonym 'a infinite-trace = <nat ⇒ 'a>
datatype 'a trace = Finite <'a finite-trace> | Infinite <'a infinite-trace>

fun thead :: <'a trace ⇒ 'a> where
  <thead (Finite t) = t ! 0>
| <thead (Infinite t) = t 0>

fun append :: <'a trace ⇒ 'a trace ⇒ 'a trace> (infixr <~> 80) where
  <(Finite t) ~ (Infinite ω) = Infinite (λn. if n < length t then t ! n else ω (n - length t))>
| <(Finite t) ~ (Finite u) = Finite (t @ u)>
| <(Infinite t) ~ u = Infinite t>

definition ε :: <'a trace> where
  <ε = Finite []>

definition singleton :: <'a ⇒ 'a trace> where
  <singleton σ = Finite [σ]>

interpretation trace: monoid-list <(~)> <ε>
<proof>

lemma finite-empty-suffix:
  assumes <Finite xs = Finite xs ~ t>
  shows <t = ε>
<proof>

lemma finite-empty-prefix:
  assumes <Finite xs = t ~ Finite xs>
  shows <t = ε>
<proof>

lemma finite-finite-suffix:
  assumes <Finite xs = Finite ys ~ t>
  obtains zs where <t = Finite zs>
<proof>

lemma finite-finite-prefix:
  assumes <Finite xs = t ~ Finite ys>
```

```

obtains zs where  $\langle t = \text{Finite } zs \rangle$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma append-is-empty:
  assumes  $\langle t \setminus u = \varepsilon \rangle$ 
  shows  $\langle t = \varepsilon \rangle$ 
  and  $\langle u = \varepsilon \rangle$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

fun ttake ::  $\langle \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ trace} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ finite-trace} \rangle$  where
   $\langle \text{ttake } k (\text{Finite } xs) = \text{take } k xs \rangle$ 
   $| \langle \text{ttake } k (\text{Infinite } xs) = \text{map } xs [0..<k] \rangle$ 

definition itdrop ::  $\langle \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ infinite-trace} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ infinite-trace} \rangle$  where
   $\langle \text{itdrop } k xs = (\lambda i. xs (i + k)) \rangle$ 

lemma itdrop-itdrop[simp]:  $\langle \text{itdrop } i (\text{itdrop } j x) = \text{itdrop } (i + j) x \rangle$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma itdrop-zero[simp]:  $\langle \text{itdrop } 0 x = x \rangle$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

fun tdrop ::  $\langle \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ trace} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ trace} \rangle$  where
   $\langle \text{tdrop } k (\text{Finite } xs) = \text{Finite } (\text{drop } k xs) \rangle$ 
   $| \langle \text{tdrop } k (\text{Infinite } xs) = \text{Infinite } (\text{itdrop } k xs) \rangle$ 

lemma ttake-simp[simp]:  $\langle \text{ttake } (\text{length } xs) (\text{Finite } xs \setminus t) = xs \rangle$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma ttake-tdrop[simp]:  $\langle \text{Finite } (\text{ttake } k t) \setminus \text{tdrop } k t = t \rangle$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

definition prefixes ::  $\langle 'a \text{ trace} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ trace set} \rangle$  ( $\downarrow \rightarrow [80] 80$ ) where
   $\downarrow t = \{ u \mid u v. t = u \setminus v \}$ 

definition extensions ::  $\langle 'a \text{ trace} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ trace set} \rangle$  ( $\uparrow \rightarrow [80] 80$ ) where
   $\uparrow t = \{ t \setminus u \mid u. \text{True} \}$ 

lemma prefixes-extensions:  $\langle t \in \downarrow u \longleftrightarrow u \in \uparrow t \rangle$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

interpretation prefixes: order  $\langle \lambda t u. t \in \downarrow u \rangle$   $\langle \lambda t u. t \in \downarrow u \wedge t \neq u \rangle$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma prefixes-empty-least :  $\langle \varepsilon \in \downarrow t \rangle$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

```

```

lemma prefixes-infinite-greatest : <Infinite  $x \in \downarrow t \implies t = \text{Infinite } x$ >
  <proof>

lemma prefixes-finite : <Finite  $xs \in \downarrow$  Finite  $ys \longleftrightarrow (\exists zs. ys = xs @ zs)$ >
  <proof>

lemma ttake-take : <take  $n$  (ttake  $m$   $t$ ) = ttake ( $\min n m$ )  $t$ >
  <proof>

lemma tdrop-tdrop : <tdrop  $n$  (tdrop  $m$   $t$ ) = tdrop ( $n + m$ )  $t$ >
  <proof>

lemma tdrop-mono: < $t \in \downarrow u \implies \text{tdrop } k t \in \downarrow \text{tdrop } k u$ >
  <proof>

lemma ttake-finite-prefixes : <Finite  $xs \in \downarrow t \longleftrightarrow xs = \text{ttake} (\text{length } xs) t$ >
  <proof>

lemma ttake-prefixes : < $a \leq b \implies \text{Finite} (\text{ttake } a t) \in \downarrow \text{Finite} (\text{ttake } b t)$ >
  <proof>

lemma finite-directed:
assumes <Finite  $xs \in \downarrow t \wedge \text{Finite } ys \in \downarrow t$ >
shows < $\exists zs. (xs = ys @ zs) \vee (ys = xs @ zs)$ >
  <proof>

lemma prefixes-directed: < $u \in \downarrow t \implies v \in \downarrow t \implies u \in \downarrow v \vee v \in \downarrow u$ >
  <proof>

interpretation extensions: order < $\lambda t u. t \in \uparrow u \wedge \lambda t u. t \in \uparrow u \wedge t \neq u$ >
  <proof>

lemma extensions-infinite[simp]: < $\uparrow \text{Infinite } xs = \{ \text{Infinite } xs \}$ >
  <proof>

lemma extensions-empty[simp]: < $\uparrow \varepsilon = \text{UNIV}$ >
  <proof>

lemma prefixes-empty: < $\downarrow \varepsilon = \{\varepsilon\}$ >
  <proof>

```

2.2 Prefix Closure

definition prefix-closure :: <'a trace set \Rightarrow 'a trace set> ($\downarrow_s \rightarrow [80] 80$) **where**
 $\downarrow_s X = (\bigcup_{t \in X} \text{prefixes } t)$

```

lemma prefix-closure-subset:  $\langle X \subseteq \downarrow_s X \rangle$   

  ⟨proof⟩

lemma prefix-closure-infinite:  $\langle \text{Infinite } x \in \downarrow_s X \longleftrightarrow \text{Infinite } x \in X \rangle$   

  ⟨proof⟩

lemma prefix-closure-idem:  $\langle \downarrow_s \downarrow_s X = \downarrow_s X \rangle$   

  ⟨proof⟩

lemma prefix-closure-mono:  $\langle X \subseteq Y \implies \downarrow_s X \subseteq \downarrow_s Y \rangle$   

  ⟨proof⟩

lemma prefix-closure-union-distrib:  $\langle \downarrow_s (X \cup Y) = \downarrow_s X \cup \downarrow_s Y \rangle$   

  ⟨proof⟩

lemma prefix-closure-Union-distrib:  $\langle \downarrow_s (\bigcup S) = \bigcup (\text{prefix-closure}^c S) \rangle$   

  ⟨proof⟩

lemma prefix-closure-Inter:  $\langle \downarrow_s (\bigcap (\text{prefix-closure}^c S)) = \bigcap (\text{prefix-closure}^c S) \rangle$   

  ⟨proof⟩

lemma prefix-closure-inter:  $\langle \downarrow_s (\downarrow_s X \cap \downarrow_s Y) = \downarrow_s X \cap \downarrow_s Y \rangle$   

  ⟨proof⟩

lemma prefix-closure-UNIV:  $\langle \downarrow_s \text{UNIV} = \text{UNIV} \rangle$   

  ⟨proof⟩

lemma prefix-closure-empty:  $\langle \downarrow_s \{\} = \{\} \rangle$   

  ⟨proof⟩

lemma prefix-closure-extensions:  $\langle \downarrow_s (\uparrow t) = \uparrow t \cup \downarrow t \rangle$   

  ⟨proof⟩

lemma prefix-closure-prefixes:  $\langle \downarrow_s (\downarrow t) = \downarrow t \rangle$   

  ⟨proof⟩

```

2.3 Definitive Prefixes

```

definition dprefixes ::  $\langle 'a \text{ trace set} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ trace set} \rangle$  ( $\langle \downarrow_d \rightarrow [80] 80 \rangle$ ) where  

 $\downarrow_d X = \{ t \mid t. \uparrow t \subseteq \downarrow_s X \}$ 

lemma dprefixes-are-prefixes :  $\langle \downarrow_d X \subseteq \downarrow_s X \rangle$   

  ⟨proof⟩

lemma prefix-closure-dprefixes :  $\langle \downarrow_s (\downarrow_d X) \subseteq \downarrow_s X \rangle$   

  ⟨proof⟩

lemma dprefixes-idem:  $\langle \downarrow_d \downarrow_d X = \downarrow_d X \rangle$ 

```

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *dprefixes-contains-extensions*: $\langle t \in \downarrow_d X \implies \uparrow t \subseteq \downarrow_d X \rangle$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *dprefixes-infinite*: $\langle \text{Infinite } x \in \downarrow_d X \longleftrightarrow \text{Infinite } x \in X \rangle$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *dprefixes-UNIV*: $\langle \downarrow_d UNIV = UNIV \rangle$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *dprefixes-empty*: $\langle \downarrow_d \{\} = \{\} \rangle$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *dprefixes-Inter-distrib*: $\langle \downarrow_d (\cap S) \subseteq \cap (dprefixes ' S) \rangle$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *dprefixes-Inter*: $\langle \downarrow_d (\cap (dprefixes ' S)) = \cap (dprefixes ' S) \rangle$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *dprefixes-mono*:
 assumes $\langle X \subseteq Y \rangle$
 shows $\langle \downarrow_d X \subseteq \downarrow_d Y \rangle$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *dprefixes-inter*: $\langle \downarrow_d (\downarrow_d X \cap \downarrow_d Y) = (\downarrow_d X \cap \downarrow_d Y) \rangle$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *dprefixes-inter-distrib*: $\langle \downarrow_d (X \cap Y) \subseteq \downarrow_d X \cap \downarrow_d Y \rangle$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

2.4 Definitive Sets

definition *definitive*:: $\langle 'a trace set \Rightarrow bool \rangle$ **where**
 $\langle \text{definitive } X \longleftrightarrow \downarrow_d X = X \rangle$

lemma *definitive-image*: $\langle \forall X \in S. \text{definitive } X \implies dprefixes ' S = S \rangle$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *definitive-dprefixes*: $\langle \text{definitive } (\downarrow_d X) \rangle$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *definitive-contains-extensions*: $\langle \text{definitive } X \implies t \in X \implies \uparrow t \subseteq X \rangle$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *definitive-UNIV*: $\langle \text{definitive } UNIV \rangle$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

```

lemma definitive-empty: <definitive {}>
  <proof>

lemma definitive-Inter: < $\forall X \in S. \text{definitive } X \implies \text{definitive } (\bigcap S)$ >
  <proof>

lemma definitive-inter: < $\text{definitive } X \implies \text{definitive } Y \implies \text{definitive } (X \cap Y)$ >
  <proof>

lemma definitive-infinite-extension:
  assumes < $\text{definitive } X$ > and < $t \in X$ >
  shows < $\exists f. \text{Infinite } f \in X \wedge t \in \downarrow \text{Infinite } f$ >
  <proof>

lemma definitive-elemI:
  assumes < $\text{definitive } X$ > < $\uparrow t \subseteq \downarrow_s X$ >
  shows < $t \in X$ >
  <proof>

definition dUnion :: <'a trace set set  $\Rightarrow$  'a trace set> (< $\bigcup_d$ >) where
  < $\bigcup_d X = \downarrow_d \bigcup X$ >

abbreviation dunion :: <'a trace set  $\Rightarrow$  'a trace set  $\Rightarrow$  'a trace set> (infixl < $\cup_d$ > 65) where
  < $X \cup_d Y \equiv \bigcup_d \{X, Y\}$ >

lemma dprefixes-dUnion: < $\downarrow_d \bigcup_d S = \bigcup_d S$ >
  <proof>

lemma definitive-dUnion: < $\text{definitive } (\bigcup_d S)$ >
  <proof>

lemma dUnion-contains-dprefixes: < $t \in S \implies \downarrow_d t \subseteq \bigcup_d S$ >
  <proof>

lemma dUnion-contains-definitive: < $X \in S \implies \text{definitive } X \implies X \subseteq \bigcup_d S$ >
  <proof>

lemma dUnion-empty[simp]: < $\bigcup_d \{\} = \{\}$ >
  <proof>

lemma dUnion-least-dprefixes: < $(\bigwedge X. X \in S \implies X \subseteq \downarrow_d Z) \implies \downarrow_d (\bigcup (dprefixes ` S)) \subseteq \downarrow_d Z$ >
  <proof>

lemma dUnion-least-definitive:
  assumes all-defn: < $\forall X \in S. \text{definitive } X$ >
  shows < $(\bigwedge X. X \in S \implies X \subseteq Z) \implies \text{definitive } Z \implies \downarrow_d \bigcup S \subseteq Z$ >

```

$\langle proof \rangle$

2.5 A type for definitive sets

typedef $'a\ dset = \langle\{p :: 'a\ trace\ set.\ definitive\ p\}\rangle$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

setup-lifting $type\text{-}definition\text{-}dset$

lift-definition $Inter\text{-}dset :: \langle 'a\ dset\ set \Rightarrow 'a\ dset \rangle (\langle \sqcap \rangle)$ **is** $\langle \lambda ss. \bigcap ss \rangle$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

abbreviation $inter\text{-}dset :: \langle 'a\ dset \Rightarrow 'a\ dset \Rightarrow 'a\ dset \rangle$ (**infixl** \sqcap 66) **where**
 $\langle X \sqcap Y \equiv \sqcap \{X, Y\} \rangle$

lift-definition $Union\text{-}cset :: \langle 'a\ dset\ set \Rightarrow 'a\ dset \rangle (\langle \sqcup \rangle)$ **is** $\langle \lambda ss. \bigcup_d ss \rangle$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

abbreviation $union\text{-}dset :: \langle 'a\ dset \Rightarrow 'a\ dset \Rightarrow 'a\ dset \rangle$ (**infixl** \sqcup 65) **where**
 $\langle X \sqcup Y \equiv \sqcup \{X, Y\} \rangle$

lift-definition $empty\text{-}dset :: \langle 'a\ dset \rangle (\langle \emptyset \rangle)$ **is** $\langle \{\} \rangle$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lift-definition $univ\text{-}dset :: \langle 'a\ dset \rangle (\langle \Sigma\infty \rangle)$ **is** $\langle UNIV \rangle$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lift-definition $subset\text{-}dset :: \langle 'a\ dset \Rightarrow 'a\ dset \Rightarrow bool \rangle$ (**infix** \sqsubseteq 50) **is** $\langle (\subseteq) \rangle$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lift-definition $strict\text{-}subset\text{-}cset :: \langle 'a\ dset \Rightarrow 'a\ dset \Rightarrow bool \rangle$ (**infix** \sqsubset 50) **is** $\langle (\subset) \rangle$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lift-definition $in\text{-}dset :: \langle 'a\ trace \Rightarrow 'a\ dset \Rightarrow bool \rangle$ **is** $\langle (\in) \rangle$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lift-definition $notin\text{-}dset :: \langle 'a\ trace \Rightarrow 'a\ dset \Rightarrow bool \rangle$ **is** $\langle (\notin) \rangle$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $in\text{-}dset\text{-}\varepsilon: \langle in\text{-}dset \varepsilon A \implies A = \Sigma\infty \rangle$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $in\text{-}dset\text{-}UNIV: \langle in\text{-}dset x \Sigma\infty \rangle$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $in\text{-}dset\text{-}subset: \langle A \sqsubseteq B \implies in\text{-}dset x A \implies in\text{-}dset x B \rangle$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *in-dset-inter*: $\langle \text{in-dset } x A \Rightarrow \text{in-dset } x B \Rightarrow \text{in-dset } x (A \sqcap B) \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

interpretation *dset*: *complete-lattice* $\langle \sqcap \rangle$ $\langle \sqcup \rangle$ $\langle (\sqcap) \rangle$ $\langle (\sqsubseteq) \rangle$ $\langle (\sqsubset) \rangle$ $\langle (\sqcup) \rangle$ $\langle \emptyset \rangle$ $\langle \Sigma\infty \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

2.6 Isomorphism of definitive sets and LTL properties

definition *infinites* :: $\langle 'a \text{ trace set} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ infinite-trace set} \rangle$ **where**
 $\langle \text{infinites } X = (\bigcup_{x \in X} \text{case } x \text{ of Finite } xs \Rightarrow \{\} \mid \text{Infinite } xs \Rightarrow \{xs\}) \rangle$

lemma *infinites-alt*: $\langle \text{Infinite} \cdot \text{infinites } A = A \cap \text{range Infinite} \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *infinites-append-right*: $\langle t \frown \text{Infinite } \omega \in \text{range Infinite} \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *infinites-prefix-closure*:
assumes $\langle \text{definitive } X \rangle$
shows $\langle \downarrow_s \text{Infinite} \cdot \text{infinites } X = \downarrow_s X \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *infinites-UNIV[simp]*: $\langle \text{infinites } \text{UNIV} = \text{UNIV} \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *infinites-empty[simp]*: $\langle \text{infinites } \{\} = \{\} \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *infinites-Inter*: $\langle \text{infinites } (\bigcap S) = \bigcap (\text{infinites} \cdot S) \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *infinites-Union*: $\langle \text{infinites } (\bigcup S) = \bigcup (\text{infinites} \cdot S) \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *infinites-dprefixes*: $\langle \text{infinites } (\downarrow_d X) = \text{infinites } X \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *infinites-dprefixes-Infinite*: $\langle \text{infinites } (\downarrow_d \text{Infinite} \cdot X) = X \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lift-definition *property* :: $\langle 'a \text{ dset} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ infinite-trace set} \rangle$ **is** $\langle \text{infinites} \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lift-definition *definitives* :: $\langle 'a \text{ infinite-trace set} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ dset} \rangle$ **is** $\langle \lambda x. \downarrow_d (\text{Infinite} \cdot x) \rangle$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *property-inverse*: $\langle \text{property } (\text{definitives } X) = X \rangle$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *definitives-inverse*: $\langle \text{definitives} (\text{property } X) = X \rangle$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *definitives-mono*: $\langle A \subseteq B \implies \text{definitives } A \sqsubseteq \text{definitives } B \rangle$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *property-mono*: $\langle A \sqsubseteq B \implies \text{property } A \subseteq \text{property } B \rangle$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *definitives-reflecting*: $\langle \text{definitives } A \sqsubseteq \text{definitives } B \implies A \subseteq B \rangle$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *completions-reflecting*: $\langle \text{property } A \subseteq \text{property } B \implies A \sqsubseteq B \rangle$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *property-Inter*: $\langle \text{property} (\sqcap S) = \bigcap (\text{property} ' S) \rangle$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *property-Union*: $\langle \text{property} (\sqcup S) = \bigcup (\text{property} ' S) \rangle$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

interpretation *dset*: *complete-distrib-lattice* $\langle \sqcap \rangle \langle \sqcup \rangle \langle (\sqcap) \rangle \langle (\sqsubseteq) \rangle \langle (\sqsubset) \rangle \langle (\sqcup) \rangle \langle \emptyset \rangle \langle \Sigma \infty \rangle$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition *iprepend* :: $\langle 'a \text{ infinite-trace set} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ infinite-trace set} \rangle$ **where**
 $\langle \text{iprepend } X = \{t. \text{itdrop } 1 t \in X\} \rangle$

lemma *iprepend-itdrop*: $\langle \text{itdrop } k x \in \text{iprepend } B \longleftrightarrow \text{itdrop } (\text{Suc } k) x \in B \rangle$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemmas *iprepend-itdrop-0*[simp] = *iprepend-itdrop*[**where** $k = \langle 0 \rangle$, simplified]

definition *prepend'* :: $\langle 'a \text{ trace set} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ trace set} \rangle$ **where**
 $\langle \text{prepend}' X = \{t. \text{tdrop } 1 t \in X\} \rangle$

lemma *trace-uncons-cases* [*case-names Cons Nil*]:
assumes $\langle \bigwedge \sigma t. x = \text{singleton } \sigma \curvearrowright t \implies P \rangle$
and $\langle x = \varepsilon \implies P \rangle$
shows $\langle P \rangle$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *append-prefixes-left*: $\langle a \in \downarrow b \implies c \curvearrowright a \in \downarrow c \curvearrowright b \rangle$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

```

lemma tdrop-singleton-append[simp]:  $\langle \text{tdrop} (\text{Suc } n) (\text{singleton } \sigma \frown t) = \text{tdrop } n t \rangle$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 
lemma tdrop-zero[simp]:  $\langle \text{tdrop } 0 t = t \rangle$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 
lemma tdrop-ε[simp]:  $\langle \text{tdrop } k \varepsilon = \varepsilon \rangle$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma prepend'-prefix-closure:  $\langle \downarrow_s (\text{prepend}' X) \subseteq \text{prepend}' (\downarrow_s X) \rangle$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma prepend'-dprefixes :
  assumes  $\langle \text{definitive } X \rangle$ 
  shows  $\langle \downarrow_d \text{prepend}' X = \text{prepend}' X \rangle$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma prepend'-definitive :
  assumes  $\langle \text{definitive } X \rangle$ 
  shows  $\langle \text{definitive} (\text{prepend}' X) \rangle$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lift-definition prepend ::  $\langle 'a \text{dset} \Rightarrow 'a \text{dset} \rangle$  is  $\langle \text{prepend}' \rangle$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma prepend-Inter:  $\langle \prod (\text{prepend} ` S) = \text{prepend} (\prod S) \rangle$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma in-dset-prependD:  $\langle \text{in-dset} (\text{Finite } [a] \frown x) (\text{prepend } A) \implies \text{in-dset } x A \rangle$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma in-dset-prependI:  $\langle \text{in-dset } x A \implies \text{in-dset} (\text{Finite } [a] \frown x) (\text{prepend } A) \rangle$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma prepend'-mono:
  assumes  $\langle A \subseteq B \rangle$ 
  shows  $\langle \text{prepend}' A \subseteq \text{prepend}' B \rangle$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma property-prepend:  $\langle \text{property} (\text{prepend } X) = \text{iprepend} (\text{property } X) \rangle$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma iprepend-Union:  $\langle \bigcup (\text{iprepend} ` S) = \text{iprepend} (\bigcup S) \rangle$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma definitives-inverse-eqI:  $\langle \text{definitives} (\text{property } X) = \text{definitives} (\text{property } Y) \implies X = Y \rangle$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma prepend-Union:  $\langle \bigsqcup (\text{prepend} ` S) = \text{prepend} (\bigsqcup S) \rangle$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

```

```

lemma non-empty-trace:  $\langle x \neq \varepsilon \longleftrightarrow (\exists \sigma \ x'. x = Finite[\sigma] \frown x') \rangle$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma thead-append:  $\langle x \neq \varepsilon \implies thead(x \frown y) = thead x \rangle$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma thead-prefix:  $\langle x \in \downarrow y \implies x \neq \varepsilon \implies thead x = thead y \rangle$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma compr'-inter-thead:
   $\langle \downarrow_d \{x. x \neq \varepsilon \wedge P(\mathit{thead} x)\} \cap \downarrow_d \{x. x \neq \varepsilon \wedge Q(\mathit{thead} x)\}$ 
   $= \downarrow_d \{x. x \neq \varepsilon \wedge P(\mathit{thead} x) \wedge Q(\mathit{thead} x)\} \rangle$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lift-definition compr ::  $\langle ('a trace \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow 'a dset \rangle$  is  $\langle \lambda p. \downarrow_d \{x. p\ x\} \rangle$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lift-definition complement ::  $\langle 'a dset \Rightarrow 'a dset \rangle$  is  $\langle \lambda p. \downarrow_d (\text{range } Infinite - p) \rangle$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma property-complement[simp]:  $\langle \text{property} (\text{complement } X) = UNIV - \text{property } X \rangle$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

end
theory LinearTemporalLogic
imports Traces AnswerIndexedFamilies Main
begin

```

3 Linear-time Temporal Logic

```

datatype (atoms-ltl: 'a) ltl =
  | True-ltl
  | Not-ltl <'a ltl>           (<truel>)
  | Prop-ltl <'a>              (<notl → [85] 85)
  | Or-ltl <'a ltl> <'a ltl>  (<propl'-'>)
  | And-ltl <'a ltl> <'a ltl>  (<- orl → [82,82] 81)
  | Next-ltl <'a ltl>          (<- andl - → [82,82] 81)
  | Until-ltl <'a ltl> <'a ltl>  (<Xl → [88] 87)
  | Until-ltl <'a ltl> <'a ltl>  (<- Ul → [84,84] 83)

fun lsatisfying-AiF :: <'a ⇒ 'a state infinite-trace AiF> (<lsat•>) where
  <lsat• x T = {t. x ∈ L (t 0)}> |
  <lsat• x F = {t. x ∉ L (t 0)}>

fun x-operator :: <'a infinite-trace AiF ⇒ 'a infinite-trace AiF> (<X•>) where
  <X• t T = {x | x. itdrop 1 x ∈ (t T)}> |
  <X• t F = {x | x. itdrop 1 x ∈ (t F)}>

fun u-operator :: <'a infinite-trace AiF ⇒ 'a infinite-trace AiF ⇒ 'a infinite-trace AiF> (infix
  <U•> 61) where
  <(a U• b) T = {x | x. ∃ k. (∀ i < k. itdrop i x ∈ (a T)) ∧ itdrop k x ∈ (b T)}> |
  <(a U• b) F = {x | x. ∀ k. (∃ i < k. itdrop i x ∈ (a F)) ∨ itdrop k x ∈ (b F)}>

fun ltl-semantics :: <'a ltl ⇒ 'a state infinite-trace AiF> (<[ ]l>) where
  <[ ]l truel = T•> |
  <[ ]l notl φ = ¬• [ ]l φ |
  <[ ]l propl(a) = lsat• a |
  <[ ]l φ orl ψ = [ ]l φ ∨• [ ]l ψ |
  <[ ]l φ andl ψ = [ ]l φ ∧• [ ]l ψ |
  <[ ]l Xl φ = X• [ ]l φ |
  <[ ]l φ Ul ψ = [ ]l φ U• [ ]l ψ |

lemma excluded-middle-ltl' :
  shows <(Γ ∉ [ ]l T) ←→ (Γ ∈ [ ]l F)>
  and   <(Γ ∉ [ ]l F) ←→ (Γ ∈ [ ]l T)>
  <proof>

lemma excluded-middle-ltl: <Γ ∈ [ ]l T ∨ Γ ∈ [ ]l F>
  <proof>

definition false-ltl (<falsel>) where
  false-ltl-def[simp]: <falsel = notl truel>

```

```

definition implies-ltl ::  $\lambda a \text{ ltl} \Rightarrow \lambda a \text{ ltl} \Rightarrow \lambda a \text{ ltl}$  (infix  $\langle \text{implies}_l \rangle$  80) where
  implies-ltl-def[simp]:  $\langle \varphi \text{ implies}_l \psi \rangle = (\text{not}_l \varphi \text{ or}_l \psi)$ 

definition final-ltl ::  $\lambda a \text{ ltl} \Rightarrow \lambda a \text{ ltl}$  ( $\langle F_l \rightarrow \rangle$ ) where
  final-ltl-def[simp]:  $\langle (F_l \varphi) \rangle = (\text{true}_l \text{ U}_l \varphi)$ 

definition global-ltl ::  $\lambda a \text{ ltl} \Rightarrow \lambda a \text{ ltl}$  ( $\langle G_l \rightarrow \rangle$ ) where
  global-ltl-def[simp]:  $\langle (G_l \varphi) \rangle = (\text{not}_l F_l (\text{not}_l \varphi))$ 

```

3.1 Linear temporal logic equivalence

```

fun ltl-semantics' ::  $\lambda a \text{ state infinite-trace} \Rightarrow \lambda a \text{ ltl} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$  (infix  $\langle \models_l \rangle$  60) where
   $\langle \Gamma \models_l \text{true}_l \rangle = \text{True}$ 
  |  $\langle \Gamma \models_l \text{not}_l \varphi \rangle = (\neg \Gamma \models_l \varphi)$ 
  |  $\langle \Gamma \models_l \text{prop}_l(a) \rangle = (a \in L(\Gamma 0))$ 
  |  $\langle \Gamma \models_l \varphi \text{ or}_l \psi \rangle = (\Gamma \models_l \varphi \vee \Gamma \models_l \psi)$ 
  |  $\langle \Gamma \models_l \varphi \text{ and}_l \psi \rangle = (\Gamma \models_l \varphi \wedge \Gamma \models_l \psi)$ 
  |  $\langle \Gamma \models_l (X_l \varphi) \rangle = \text{itdrop } 1 \Gamma \models_l \varphi$ 
  |  $\langle \Gamma \models_l (\varphi \text{ U}_l \psi) \rangle = (\exists k. (\forall i < k. \text{itdrop } i \Gamma \models_l \varphi) \wedge \text{itdrop } k \Gamma \models_l \psi)$ 

```

3.2 Linear temporal logic lemmas

```

lemma  $\langle \llbracket F_l (F_l \varphi) \rrbracket_l = \llbracket F_l \varphi \rrbracket_l \rangle$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma ltl-equivalence:
  shows  $\langle \Gamma \models_l \varphi = (\Gamma \in \llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_l T) \rangle$ 
  and  $\langle (\neg \Gamma \models_l \varphi) = (\Gamma \in \llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_l F) \rangle$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

end
theory LTL3
  imports Main Traces AnswerIndexedFamilies LinearTemporalLogic
begin

```

4 LTL3: Semantics, Equivalence and Formula Progression

type-synonym $'a AiF_3 = \langle answer \Rightarrow 'a state dset \rangle$

```

primrec and-AiF3 ::  $\langle 'a AiF_3 \Rightarrow 'a AiF_3 \Rightarrow 'a AiF_3 \rangle$  (infixl  $\langle \wedge_3 \cdot \rangle$  60) where
   $\langle (a \wedge_3 b) T = a T \sqcap b T \rangle$ 
  |  $\langle (a \wedge_3 b) F = a F \sqcup b F \rangle$ 

primrec or-AiF3 ::  $\langle 'a AiF_3 \Rightarrow 'a AiF_3 \Rightarrow 'a AiF_3 \rangle$  (infixl  $\langle \vee_3 \cdot \rangle$  59) where
   $\langle (a \vee_3 b) T = a T \sqcup b T \rangle$ 
  |  $\langle (a \vee_3 b) F = a F \sqcap b F \rangle$ 

fun not-AiF3 ::  $\langle 'a AiF_3 \Rightarrow 'a AiF_3 \rangle$  ( $\langle \neg_3 \cdot \rangle$ ) where
   $\langle (\neg_3 a) T = a F \rangle$ 
  |  $\langle (\neg_3 a) F = a T \rangle$ 

fun univ-AiF3 ::  $\langle 'a AiF_3 \rangle$  ( $\langle T_3 \cdot \rangle$ ) where
   $\langle T_3 \cdot T = \Sigma\infty \rangle$ 
  |  $\langle T_3 \cdot F = \emptyset \rangle$ 

fun lsatisfying-AiF3 ::  $\langle 'a \Rightarrow 'a AiF_3 \rangle$  ( $\langle lsat_3 \cdot \rangle$ ) where
   $\langle lsat_3 \cdot x T = compr (\lambda t. t \neq \varepsilon \wedge x \in L (thead t)) \rangle$ 
  |  $\langle lsat_3 \cdot x F = compr (\lambda t. t \neq \varepsilon \wedge x \notin L (thead t)) \rangle$ 

fun x3-operator ::  $\langle 'a AiF_3 \Rightarrow 'a AiF_3 \rangle$  ( $\langle X_3 \cdot \rangle$ ) where
   $\langle X_3 \cdot t T = prepend (t T) \rangle$ 
  |  $\langle X_3 \cdot t F = prepend (t F) \rangle$ 

fun iterate ::  $\langle ('a \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow 'a) \rangle$  where
   $\langle iterate f 0 x = x \rangle$ 
  |  $\langle iterate f (Suc n) x = f (iterate f n x) \rangle$ 

primrec u3-operator ::  $\langle 'a AiF_3 \Rightarrow 'a AiF_3 \Rightarrow 'a AiF_3 \rangle$  (infix  $\langle U_3 \cdot \rangle$  61) where
   $\langle (a U_3 b) T = \bigsqcup (range (\lambda i. iterate (\lambda x. prepend x \sqcap a T) i (b T))) \rangle$ 
  |  $\langle (a U_3 b) F = \bigsqcap (range (\lambda i. iterate (\lambda x. prepend x \sqcup a F) i (b F))) \rangle$ 

fun triv-true ::  $\langle 'a \Rightarrow bool \rangle$  where
   $\langle triv-true x = (\forall s. x \in L s) \rangle$ 

fun triv-false ::  $\langle 'a \Rightarrow bool \rangle$  where
   $\langle triv-false x = (\forall s. x \notin L s) \rangle$ 

```

```

fun nontrivial :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  bool' where
  ⟨nontrivial x = (( $\exists$  s. x  $\in$  L s)  $\wedge$  ( $\exists$  t. x  $\notin$  L t))⟩

fun zero-length :: 'a trace  $\Rightarrow$  bool' where
  ⟨zero-length (Finite t) = (length t = 0)⟩
  | ⟨zero-length (Infinite t) = False⟩

fun ltl-semantics3 :: 'a ltl  $\Rightarrow$  'a AiF3⟩ (⟨[ ]3⟩) where
  ⟨[ truel ]3 = T3•⟩
  | ⟨[ notl  $\varphi$  ]3 =  $\neg_{3\bullet}$  [  $\varphi$  ]3⟩
  | ⟨[ propl(a) ]3 = lsat3• a⟩
  | ⟨[  $\varphi$  orl  $\psi$  ]3 = [  $\varphi$  ]3  $\vee_{3\bullet}$  [  $\psi$  ]3⟩
  | ⟨[  $\varphi$  andl  $\psi$  ]3 = [  $\varphi$  ]3  $\wedge_{3\bullet}$  [  $\psi$  ]3⟩
  | ⟨[ Xl  $\varphi$  ]3 = X3• [  $\varphi$  ]3⟩
  | ⟨[  $\varphi$  Ul  $\psi$  ]3 = [  $\varphi$  ]3 U3• [  $\psi$  ]3⟩

```

4.1 LTL/LTL3 equivalence

```

declare dset.Inf-insert[simp del]
declare dset.Sup-insert[simp del]

lemma itdrop-all-split:
  assumes ⟨x  $\in$  A⟩ and ⟨ $\forall i < k$ . itdrop (Suc i) x  $\in$  A⟩
  shows ⟨i < Suc k  $\Longrightarrow$  itdrop i x  $\in$  A⟩
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma itdrop-exists-split[simp]:
  shows ⟨ $\exists i < \text{Suc } k$ . itdrop i x  $\in$  A⟩  $\longleftrightarrow$  ⟨ $\exists i < k$ . itdrop (Suc i) x  $\in$  A⟩  $\vee$  x  $\in$  A
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma until-iterate :
  ⟨{x.  $\exists k$ . ( $\forall i < k$ . itdrop i x  $\in$  A)  $\wedge$  itdrop k x  $\in$  B} =  $\bigcup$  (range ( $\lambda k$ . iterate ( $\lambda x$ . ipprepend x  $\cap$  A) k B))⟩
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma release-iterate:
  ⟨{u.  $\forall k$ . ( $\exists i < k$ . itdrop i u  $\in$  A)  $\vee$  itdrop k u  $\in$  B} =  $\bigcap$  (range ( $\lambda i$ . iterate ( $\lambda x$ . ipprepend x  $\cup$  A) i B))⟩
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma property-until-iterate:
  ⟨property (iterate ( $\lambda x$ . prepend x  $\sqcap$  A) k B) = iterate ( $\lambda x$ . ipprepend x  $\cap$  property A) k (property B))⟩
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma property-release-iterate:
  ⟨property (iterate ( $\lambda x$ . prepend x  $\sqcup$  A) k B) = iterate ( $\lambda x$ . ipprepend x  $\cup$  property A) k (property B))⟩
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma ltl3-equiv-ltl:
  shows ⟨property ([ ]3 T) = [ ]l T⟩
  and   ⟨property ([ ]3 F) = [ ]l F⟩
  ⟨proof⟩

```

4.2 Equivalence to LTL3 of Bauer et al.

```

lemma extension-lemma: ⟨in-dset t A = (forall omega. t ⊢ Infinite omega ∈ Infinite ‘ property A)⟩
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma extension:
  shows ⟨in-dset t (ltl-semantics3 φ T) = (forall omega. (t ⊢ Infinite omega) ∈ Infinite ‘ (ltl-semantics φ T))⟩
  and   ⟨in-dset t (ltl-semantics3 φ F) = (forall omega. (t ⊢ Infinite omega) ∈ Infinite ‘ (ltl-semantics φ F))⟩
  ⟨proof⟩

```

4.3 Formula Progression

```

fun progress :: ⟨'a ltl ⇒ 'a state ⇒ 'a ltl⟩ where
  ⟨progress truel σ = truel)⟩
  | ⟨progress (notl φ) σ = notl (progress φ) σ)⟩
  | ⟨progress (propl(a)) σ = (if a ∈ L σ then truel else notl truel)⟩
  | ⟨progress (φ orl ψ) σ = (progress φ σ) orl (progress ψ σ))⟩
  | ⟨progress (φ andl ψ) σ = (progress φ σ) andl (progress ψ σ))⟩
  | ⟨progress (Xl φ) σ = φ)⟩
  | ⟨progress (φ Ul ψ) σ = (progress ψ σ) orl ((progress φ σ) andl (φ Ul ψ)))⟩

```

```

lemma unroll-Union: ⟨[ ] (range P) = P 0 ∪ ([ ] (range (P ∘ Suc)))⟩
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma unroll-Inter: ⟨[ ] (range P) = P 0 ∩ ([ ] (range (P ∘ Suc)))⟩
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma iterates-nonempty: ⟨range (λi. iterate f i X) ≠ {}⟩
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma until-cont: ⟨A ≠ {} ⟹ prepend ([ ] A) ∩ X = [ ] ((λx. prepend x ∩ X) ‘ A)⟩
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma release-cont: ⟨A ≠ {} ⟹ prepend ([ ] A) ∪ X = [ ] ((λx. prepend x ∪ X) ‘ A)⟩
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma iterate-unroll-Inter:
  assumes ⟨A. A ≠ {} ⟹ f ([ ] A) = [ ] (f ‘ A)⟩
  shows ⟨[ ] (range (λi. iterate f i X)) = X ∩ f ([ ] (range (λi. iterate f i X )))⟩
  ⟨proof⟩

```

lemma *iterate-unroll-Union*:
assumes $\langle \bigwedge A. A \neq \{\} \implies f (\bigsqcup A) = \bigsqcup (f ` A) \rangle$
shows $\langle \bigsqcup (\text{range} (\lambda i. \text{iterate } f i X)) = X \sqcup f (\bigsqcup (\text{range} (\lambda i. \text{iterate } f i X))) \rangle$
(proof)

lemma *inf-inf*: $\langle x \sqcap (y \sqcap z) = (x \sqcap y) \sqcap (x \sqcap z) \rangle$
(proof)

theorem *progression-tf* :
 $\langle \llbracket \text{prepend} (\llbracket \text{progress } \varphi \sigma \rrbracket_3 T) \sqcap \text{compr} (\lambda t. t \neq \varepsilon \wedge \text{thead } t = \sigma) \subseteq \llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_3 T \rangle$
 $\langle \llbracket \text{prepend} (\llbracket \text{progress } \varphi \sigma \rrbracket_3 F) \sqcap \text{compr} (\lambda t. t \neq \varepsilon \wedge \text{thead } t = \sigma) \subseteq \llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_3 F \rangle$
(proof)

theorem *progression-tf'* :
 $\langle \llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_3 T \sqcap \text{compr} (\lambda t. t \neq \varepsilon \wedge \text{thead } t = \sigma) \subseteq \text{prepend} (\llbracket \text{progress } \varphi \sigma \rrbracket_3 T) \rangle$
 $\langle \llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_3 F \sqcap \text{compr} (\lambda t. t \neq \varepsilon \wedge \text{thead } t = \sigma) \subseteq \text{prepend} (\llbracket \text{progress } \varphi \sigma \rrbracket_3 F) \rangle$
(proof)

theorem *progression-tf'-u*:
shows $\langle \llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_3 A \sqcap \text{compr} (\lambda t. t \neq \varepsilon \wedge \text{thead } t = \sigma) \subseteq \text{prepend} (\llbracket \text{progress } \varphi \sigma \rrbracket_3 A) \rangle$
(proof)

theorem *progression-tf-u*:
shows $\langle \text{prepend} (\llbracket \text{progress } \varphi \sigma \rrbracket_3 A) \sqcap \text{compr} (\lambda t. t \neq \varepsilon \wedge \text{thead } t = \sigma) \subseteq \llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_3 A \rangle$
(proof)

lemma *fp-compr-helper*: $\langle \text{in-dset} (\text{Finite} (a \# t)) (\text{compr} (\lambda x. x \neq \varepsilon \wedge \text{thead } x = a)) \rangle$
(proof)

theorem *fp*:
shows $\langle \text{in-dset} (\text{Finite } t) (\llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_3 A) \longleftrightarrow \llbracket \text{foldl progress } \varphi t \rrbracket_3 A = \Sigma \infty \rangle$
(proof)

lemma *em-ltl*: $\langle \llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_l T = \text{UNIV} - (\llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_l F) \rangle$
(proof)

theorem *em*:
shows $\langle \llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_3 T = \text{complement} (\llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_3 F) \rangle$
(proof)

end

Bibliography

- [1] R. Amjad, R. van Glabbeek, and L. O'Connor. Semantics for linear-time temporal logic with finite observations. In *Proceedings of the Combined 31st International Workshop on Expressiveness in Concurrency and 21st Workshop on Structural Operational Semantics, EXPRESS/SOS 2024*, EPTCS, 2024. To appear.
- [2] F. Bacchus and F. Kabanza. *Using Temporal Logic to Control Search in a Forward Chaining Planner*, page 141153. IOS Press, 1996.
- [3] A. Bauer, M. Leucker, and C. Schallhart. Runtime verification for ltl and tltl. *ACM Transactions on Software Engineering Methodology*, 20(4), sep 2011.
- [4] F. Kabanza and S. Thiébaut. Search control in planning for temporally extended goals. In *International Conference on Automated Planning and Scheduling*, pages 130–139. AAAI, 2005.