



Tutorial for Cyber-Physical Systems - Discrete Models

Exercise Sheet 8

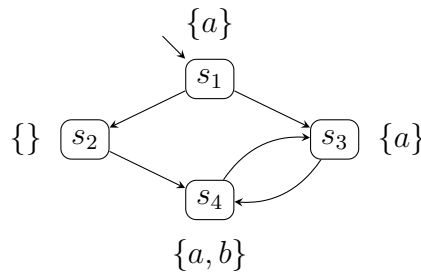
Exercise 1: Linear-Time Properties

7 Points

The goal of this exercise is to help you better understand the representation of properties as sets of traces, as well as the notion of satisfaction by a transition system.

Assume $AP = \{a, b\}$. For each of the properties P_i , complete the following tasks:

- (a) Formalize P as a set of traces using set comprehension.
For example: “always a ” can be formalized as $\{A_0A_1A_2\cdots \mid \forall i. a \in A_i\}$.
- (b) Give an example of a trace that satisfies P .
- (c) Give an example of a trace that does not satisfy P .
- (d) State whether or not the transition system below satisfies P .



- (P_1) Always (at any point of time) a or b holds.
- (P_2) Always (at any point of time) a and b holds.
- (P_3) Never b holds before a holds.
- (P_4) Every time a holds there will be eventually a point of time where b holds.
- (P_5) At exactly three points of time, a holds.
- (P_6) If there are infinitely many points of time where a holds, then there are infinitely many points of time where b holds.
- (P_7) There are only finitely many points of time where a holds.

Exercise 2: Arbiter with 3-way Synchronization

4 Points

The goal of this exercise is to gain an understanding how the different parallel composition operators behave.

In the lecture (November 25th, slide 27) we considered a system for mutual exclusion with an arbiter. The system was composed of two transition systems \mathcal{T}_1 and \mathcal{T}_2 as well a transition system *Arbiter*, and we considered the parallel composition $(\mathcal{T}_1 \parallel \mathcal{T}_2) \parallel_{Syn} \text{Arbiter}$ where $Syn = \{\text{enter}, \text{release}\}$. In this exercise, we will consider alternative ways to compose these components.

- (a) Draw the parallel composition $(\mathcal{T}_1 \parallel_{Syn} \mathcal{T}_2) \parallel_{Syn} \text{Arbiter}$, where Syn is as above. How many component systems can synchronize on a single transition (i.e., change their state together in one step) in this system? Does the system ensure mutual exclusion?
- (b) Is the parallel composition $\mathcal{T}_1 \parallel \mathcal{T}_2 \parallel \text{Arbiter}$ allowed? Why/why not?

Exercise 3: Synchronization

2 Points

The goal of this exercise is to gain an understanding how the different parallel composition operators behave.

Given two transition systems $\mathcal{T} = (S, Act, \rightarrow, S_0, AP, L)$ and $\mathcal{T}' = (S', Act', \rightarrow', S'_0, AP', L')$

- (a) Give a set Syn such that $\mathcal{T} \parallel \mathcal{T}'$ and $\mathcal{T} \parallel_{Syn} \mathcal{T}'$ are always equivalent.
- (b) Give a set Syn such that $\mathcal{T} \parallel \mathcal{T}'$ and $\mathcal{T} \parallel_{Syn} \mathcal{T}'$ are always equivalent.