Exercise Sheet 6: Specification and Verification with Higher-Order Logic (Summer Term 2014)

Exercise 1 The Elevator: Traces and LTL Specifications

Download the Elevator theory from the webpage of the lecture. It contains the elevator example from the lecture and a deep embedding of Linear Temporal Logic (LTL) formulas which we will use in this exercise.

a) Formalize and proof that whenever the elevator moves from one floor to another the door will be closed when it arrives. Do not use LTL for this part of the exercise.

b) Extend the LTL language by the $\text{Next}$ operator ($\circ$), which states that a formula holds in the next state of the trace.

Adjust the semantics accordingly.

c) Specify in LTL the property that the elevator only opens the door if the current floor was actually requested. Prove this property.

Optional: Formulate and prove a similar property about closing the door.

d) To complete a deep embedding of LTL, it would be necessary to define a calculus within Isabelle/HOL. With such a deep embedding the proofs we have done so far could be completed with the calculus only. For this exercise we consider a very small calculus, which has only one axiom and one rule:

\[
\models F \quad (ltl\_valid) \quad \vdash F \quad (ltl\_induct)
\]

The calculus is trivially complete because of the $ltl\_valid$ axiom.

Formulate the set of provable formulas inductively and prove the soundness of the calculus.

e) Consider the following transition of the transition relation $tr$:

\[
f \in T \implies ((a, f, r, d, T), (\text{Open}, f, r, OP, T - \{f\})) \in tr
\]

It doesn’t seem to make much sense to allow to open the door, even if the door was already open. Now assume we “fix” the transition:

\[
f \in T \implies ((a, f, r, CL, T), (\text{Open}, f, r, OP, T - \{f\})) \in tr
\]

Unfortunately, there are now states, in which the elevator can get stuck. Which are those states? Identify all states in which the elevator is either stuck or can only make transitions to a stuck state.

f) Specify in LTL the property that the elevator is ok, i.e. that it is not in such a state. Now specify a theorem stating that the elevator will always be ok, if it starts in an ok state.

Prove this property using the LTL calculus.