

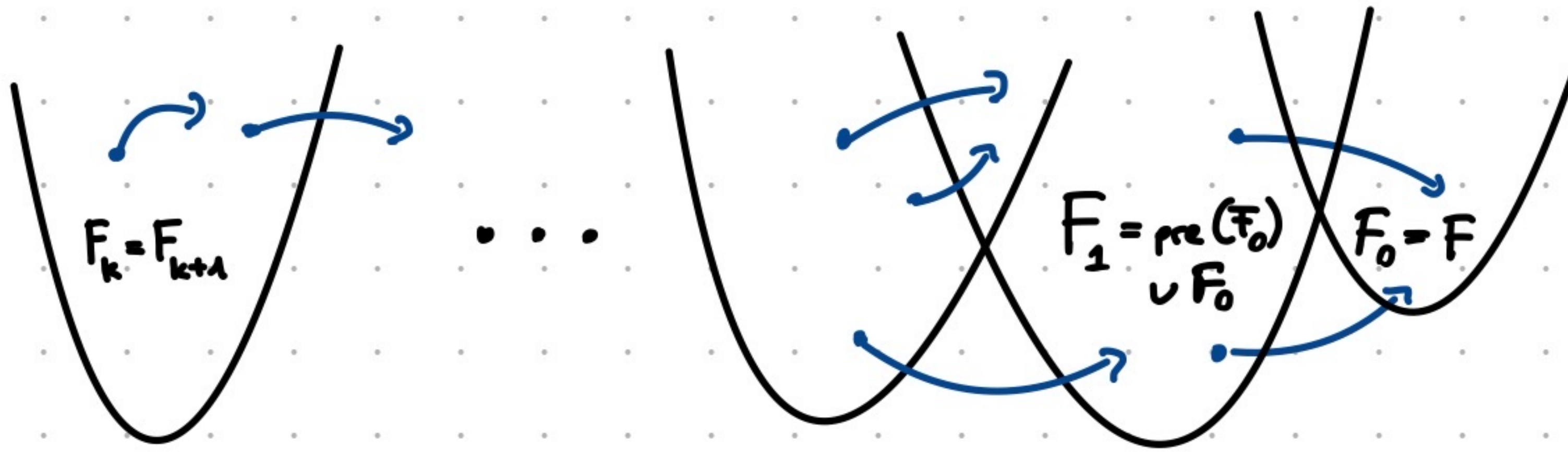
Coverability in WSTS

Goal: Decide Coverability / Upward Closed Reachability for WSTS

Given: WSTS $W = (Q, \leq, I, \rightarrow)$ and upward closed $F \subseteq Q$
Decide: Is there a run q_0, q_1, \dots, q_k with $q_0 \in I$ and $q_k \in F$?

Abdulla's backwards search

Idea: Perform reachability analysis of upward closed set backwards by computing the fixpoint $\text{pre}^*(F)$



with $\text{pre}(S) = \{s \in Q \mid \exists s' \in S. s \rightarrow s'\}$ and $\text{pre}^*(F) = \bigcup_{i \in \mathbb{N}} \text{pre}^i(F)$

To decide upward closed reachability we then

1. Compute $\text{pre}^*(F)$
2. Check if $\text{pre}^*(F) \cap I = \emptyset$

Compute $\text{pre}^*(F)$ By Kleene iteration:

1. Compute $F_0 \subseteq F_1 \subseteq F_2 \subseteq \dots$ with $F_0 = \emptyset$
 $F_{i+1} = F \cup \text{pre}(F_i)$
2. Check for stabilization $F_k = F_{k+1}$

Lemma If $F_k = F_{k+1}$, then $\text{pre}^*(F) = F_k$.

Proof: Note that $F_i = f^i(\emptyset)$ with $f(x) = F \cup \text{pre}(x)$:

$$F_0 = f^0(\emptyset) = \emptyset$$

$$F_{i+1} = f^{i+1}(\emptyset) = f(f^i(\emptyset)) = f(F_i) = F \cup \text{pre}(F_i)$$

Thus to show $\text{pre}^*(F) = F_k$ it remains to show that $\text{pre}^*(F)$ is the least fixed point of f .

1) $\text{pre}^*(F)$ is a fixed point: $f(\text{pre}^*(F)) = F \cup \text{pre}(\text{pre}^*(F)) = \text{pre}^*(F)$

2) $\text{pre}^*(F)$ is least fixed point: Let $f(x) = x$ fixed point.

We show $\text{pre}^i(F) \subseteq x$ by induction on i .

$i=0$: $\text{pre}^0(F) = F \subseteq f(x) = x$

$i+1$: $\text{pre}^{i+1}(F) = \text{pre}(\text{pre}^i(F)) \subseteq \text{pre}(x) \subseteq f(x) = x$
monotony + I.H.

Computability follows from:

- (a) Increasing sequence of upward closed sets $U_0 \subseteq U_1 \subseteq \dots$ stabilizes in some $k \in \mathbb{N}$: $U_k = U_{k+1}$
 - (b) F_0, F_1, \dots are upward closed sets
 - (c) Upward closed sets can be represented by finitely many minimal elements $M_i = \min(F_i)$
 - (d) computability of $\min(\text{pre}(\uparrow M_i))$ for finite M_i
- ↑ will be an assumption

Kleene iteration terminates

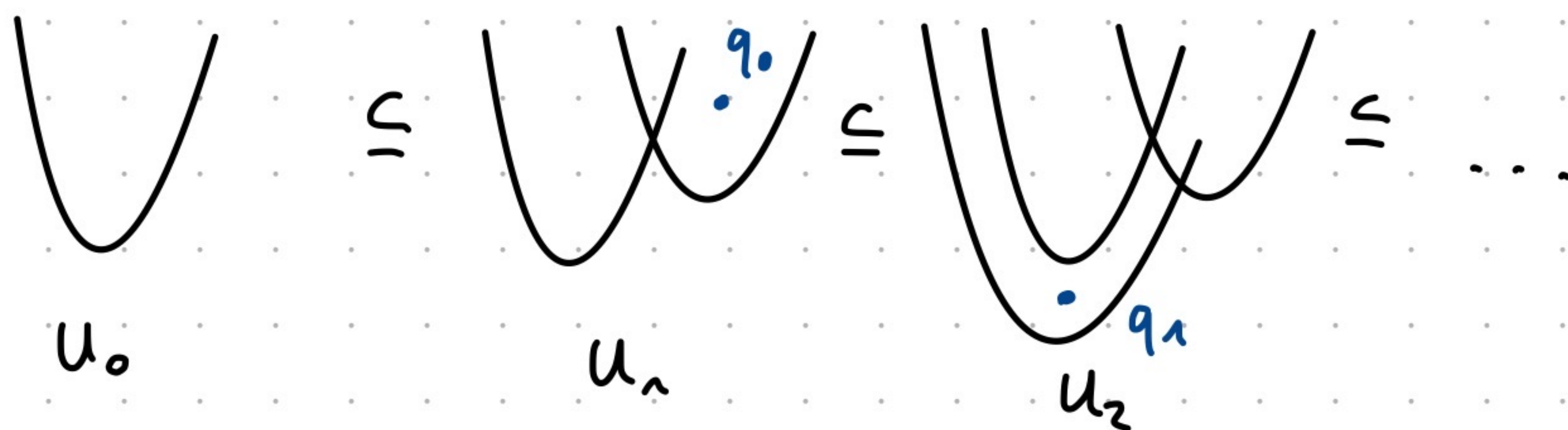
Kleene iteration is reflexive

- (a) and (c) follow from the fact that \leq is a wqo and
- (b) follows from the fact that \leq is a simulation
- (d) will be an assumption on the given WSTS

The following lemmas show (a), (b).

Lemma Let (Q, \leq) be a quasi order. Then (Q, \leq) is a wqo iff any increasing sequence of upward closed sets $U_0 \subseteq U_1 \subseteq \dots$ stabilizes, i.e. there is $k \in \mathbb{N}$. $U_k = U_{k+1}$

" \Rightarrow ": Towards a contradiction assume $U_0 \subsetneq U_1 \subsetneq \dots$
Then there are $q_i \in U_{i+1} \setminus U_i$:



Since U_i 's are upward closed $q_i \not\leq q_j$ for $i < j$
and q_0, q_1, \dots is an infinite bad sequence.

" \Leftarrow ": Consider a infinite sequence q_0, q_1, \dots
By assumption $\uparrow\{q_0\} \subseteq \uparrow\{q_0, q_1\} \subseteq \dots$ stabilizes $U_k = U_{k+1}$.
Then there is $i \leq k$ $q_i \leq q_{k+1}$.

Lemma Let (Q, I, \rightarrow) be a transition system and $\leq \subseteq Q \times Q$.
Then \leq is a simulation iff $\text{pre}(U)$ is upward closed for every upward closed set $U \subseteq Q$.

Proof: Homework

Let (Q, \leq) be a qo.

We define $\text{min}_{qo}: P(Q) \rightarrow P(Q)$ with

$$\text{min}_{qo}(U) = \{q \in U \mid \forall u \in U. q \leq u\}$$

Recall the lemma below from the last VL

Lemma Let (Q, \leq) be a wqo and $U \subseteq Q$ upcl. set.
Then there is a finite $B \subseteq U$ with $\uparrow B = U$.

Then in a wqo, $\text{min}_{qo}(U)$ is made up of finitely many equivalence classes.

$$\text{min}_{qo}(U) \subseteq \bigcup_{b \in B} [b]_{\equiv}$$

We define $\text{min}(U)$ as a choice of one representative from each equivalence class.

- $\text{min}(U)$ is an antichain
- $\text{min}_{qo}(U) = \{x \in U \mid \exists q \in \text{min}(U). x \equiv q\}$

We show that the Kleene iteration is effective if (d) holds.

Let $M_0 = \text{min}(F)$

$M_{i+1} = \text{min}(M_i \cup \text{min}(\text{pre}(\uparrow M_i)))$

and $\text{min}(B)$ is finite.

Lemma $\uparrow M_i = F_i$ for all $i \in \mathbb{N}$

Proof: by induction

$i=0$: $\uparrow M_0 = \uparrow \text{min}(F) = F = F_0$

$i=i+1$: $\uparrow M_{i+1} = \uparrow \text{min}(M_i \cup \text{min}(\text{pre}(\uparrow M_i)))$

$$= \uparrow M_i \cup \uparrow \text{pre}(\uparrow M_i)$$

$$\stackrel{\text{Lemma above}}{=} \uparrow M_i \cup \text{pre}(\uparrow M_i)$$

$$\stackrel{IH}{=} F_i \cup \text{pre}(F_i)$$

$$= F_{i+1}$$

Theorem [Abdalla 96'] Let $(Q, \leq, I, \rightarrow)$ be a WSTS with

- $\min(\text{pre}(\uparrow M))$ for finite $M \subseteq Q$ computable

- \leq decidable

- $I \cap \uparrow\{x\}$ is decidable (follows from above if I finite)

and an apcl. set $F \subseteq Q$ given by $\min(F)$.

Then it is decidable whether F is reachable from I .