

Specification and Verification of a Linear-Time Temporal Logic for Graph Transformation

Andrea Laretto¹, Fabio Gadducci², Davide Trotta²

1: Tallinn University of Technology, 2: University of Pisa

ICGT 2023, Leicester

July 19th, 2023

We present the semantics of a counterpart-based temporal logic to reason on the evolution of graph-like structures, and formalize it using the proof assistant Agda along with results on its PNF.

*We present the semantics of a **counterpart-based temporal logic** to reason on the evolution of graph-like structures, and formalize it using the proof assistant Agda along with results on its PNF.*

① Temporal logics and counterpart paradigm

*We present the **semantics** of a counterpart-based temporal logic to reason on the evolution of graph-like structures, and formalize it using the proof assistant Agda along with results on its PNF.*

- 1 Temporal logics and counterpart paradigm
- 2 Classical and categorical semantics

*We present the semantics of a counterpart-based temporal logic to reason on the evolution of graph-like structures, and formalize it using the proof assistant Agda along with **results on its PNF**.*

- 1 Temporal logics and counterpart paradigm
- 2 Classical and categorical semantics
- 3 Examples and positive normal form

*We present the semantics of a counterpart-based temporal logic to reason on the evolution of graph-like structures, and **formalize it using the proof assistant Agda** along with results on its PNF.*

- 1 Temporal logics and counterpart paradigm
- 2 Classical and categorical semantics
- 3 Examples and positive normal form
- 4 Agda formalization

We present the semantics of a counterpart-based temporal logic to reason on the evolution of graph-like structures, and formalize it using the proof assistant Agda along with results on its PNF.

- 1 Temporal logics and counterpart paradigm
- 2 Classical and categorical semantics
- 3 Examples and positive normal form
- 4 Agda formalization
- 5 Conclusion and future work

Temporal logics

Well-known formalism for specifying and verifying complex systems

Temporal logics

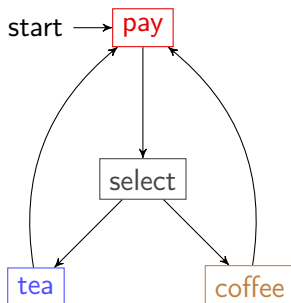
Well-known formalism for specifying and verifying complex systems

- 1 Represent the system as a **transition system**, called *model*

Temporal logics

Well-known formalism for specifying and verifying complex systems

- 1 Represent the system as a **transition system**, called *model*

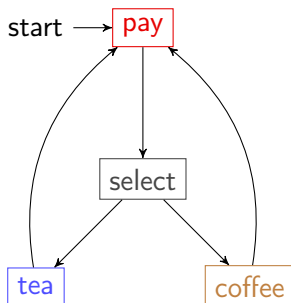


Transition system for a simple vending machine

Temporal logics

Well-known formalism for specifying and verifying complex systems

- 1 Represent the system as a **transition system**, called *model*



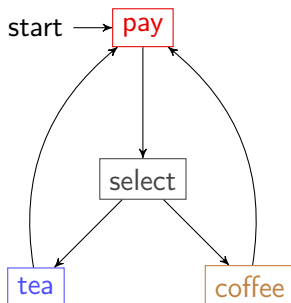
Transition system for a simple vending machine

- 2 Express desired properties as *formulas* in a **temporal logic**

Temporal logics

Well-known formalism for specifying and verifying complex systems

- 1 Represent the system as a **transition system**, called *model*



Transition system for a simple vending machine

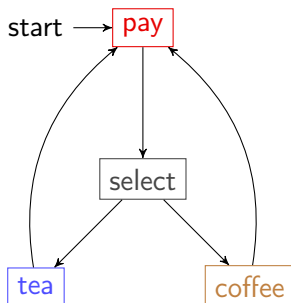
- 2 Express desired properties as *formulas* in a **temporal logic**

Always(Eventually(**pay**))

Temporal logics

Well-known formalism for specifying and verifying complex systems

- 1 Represent the system as a **transition system**, called *model*



Transition system for a simple vending machine

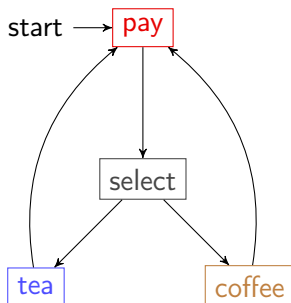
- 2 Express desired properties as *formulas* in a **temporal logic**

$\text{Always}(\text{Eventually}(\text{pay})) \quad \neg \text{Eventually}(\text{tea})$

Temporal logics

Well-known formalism for specifying and verifying complex systems

- 1 Represent the system as a **transition system**, called *model*



Transition system for a simple vending machine

- 2 Express desired properties as *formulas* in a **temporal logic**

$\text{Always}(\text{Eventually}(\text{pay})) \quad \neg \text{Eventually}(\text{tea})$

- 3 Use a program to *check* that the *model* **satisfies** the formula

Motivation: Multi-component models

- States are simply atomic points

Motivation: Multi-component models

- States are simply atomic points
- In practice, states often have structure that can change in time:

Motivation: Multi-component models

- States are simply atomic points
- In practice, states often have structure that can change in time:
 - Time evolution of *graph topologies*: merging nodes, deletion of edges

Motivation: Multi-component models

- States are simply atomic points
- In practice, states often have structure that can change in time:
 - Time evolution of *graph topologies*: merging nodes, deletion of edges
 - Managing *processes* in memory: forking, allocation and deallocation

Motivation: Multi-component models

- States are simply atomic points
- In practice, states often have structure that can change in time:
 - Time evolution of *graph topologies*: merging nodes, deletion of edges
 - Managing *processes* in memory: forking, allocation and deallocation
 - Dynamic behaviour of *election algorithms*: splitting and union of parties

Motivation: Multi-component models

- States are simply atomic points
- In practice, states often have structure that can change in time:
 - Time evolution of *graph topologies*: merging nodes, deletion of edges
 - Managing *processes* in memory: forking, allocation and deallocation
 - Dynamic behaviour of *election algorithms*: splitting and union of parties
- Objectives:

Can we enrich our models to express multi-component behaviour?

Motivation: Multi-component models

- States are simply atomic points
- In practice, states often have structure that can change in time:
 - Time evolution of *graph topologies*: merging nodes, deletion of edges
 - Managing *processes* in memory: forking, allocation and deallocation
 - Dynamic behaviour of *election algorithms*: splitting and union of parties
- Objectives:

Can we enrich our models to express multi-component behaviour?

Can we define logics that can reason on the fate of individual elements?

Motivation: Multi-component models

- States are simply atomic points
- In practice, states often have structure that can change in time:
 - Time evolution of *graph topologies*: merging nodes, deletion of edges
 - Managing *processes* in memory: forking, allocation and deallocation
 - Dynamic behaviour of *election algorithms*: splitting and union of parties
- Objectives:

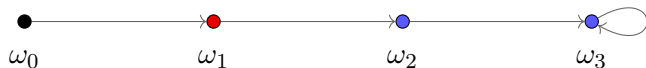
Can we enrich our models to express multi-component behaviour?

Can we define logics that can reason on the fate of individual elements?

- Yes! Using **counterpart models** and quantified temporal logics

Counterpart paradigm

- Standard LTL traces: *sequences of states*



Counterpart paradigm

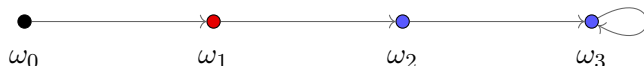
- Standard LTL traces: *sequences of states*



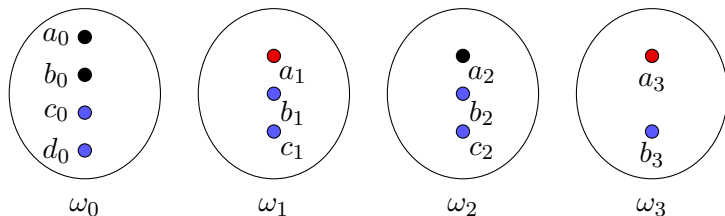
- Associate to each state a set of individuals, called **worlds**

Counterpart paradigm

- Standard LTL traces: *sequences of states*

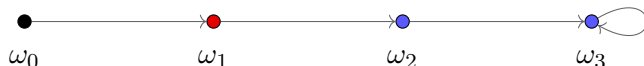


- Associate to each state a set of individuals, called **worlds**
- Our traces: *sequences of worlds*

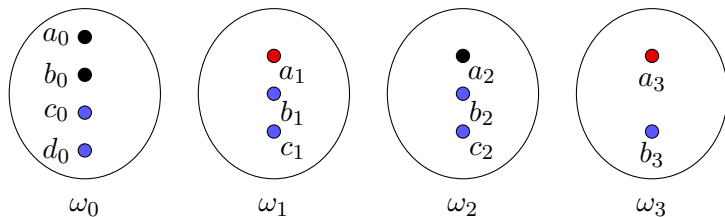


Counterpart paradigm

- Standard LTL traces: *sequences of states*



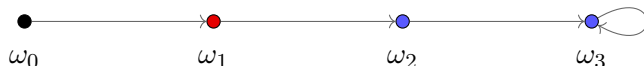
- Associate to each state a set of individuals, called **worlds**
- Our traces: *sequences of worlds*



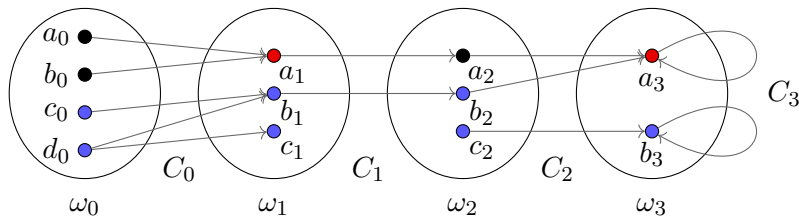
How do we represent transitions?

Counterpart paradigm

- Standard LTL traces: *sequences of states*

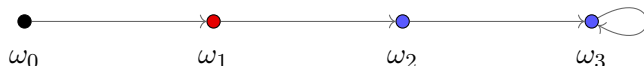


- Associate to each state a set of individuals, called **worlds**
- Our traces: *sequences of worlds, connected with counterpart relations*

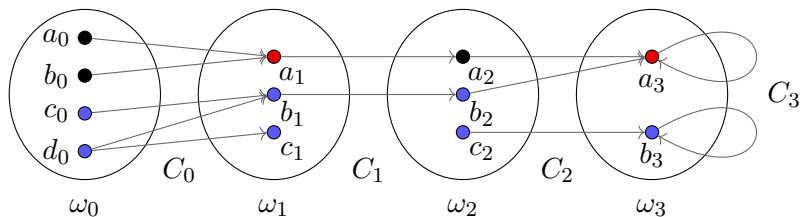


Counterpart paradigm

- Standard LTL traces: *sequences of states*



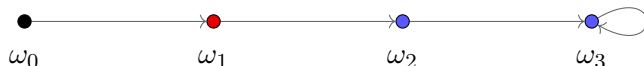
- Associate to each state a set of individuals, called **worlds**
- Our traces: *sequences of worlds, connected with counterpart relations*



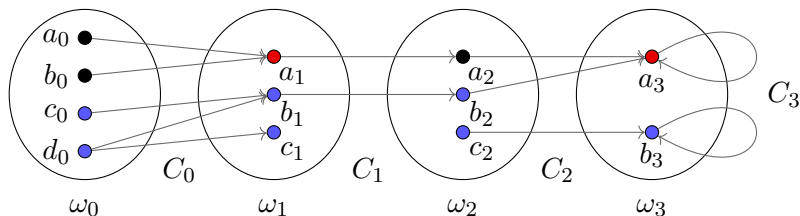
- Intuition: individuals connected by a relation *are the same after one step*

Counterpart paradigm

- Standard LTL traces: *sequences of states*



- Associate to each state a set of individuals, called **worlds**
- Our traces: *sequences of worlds, connected with counterpart relations*



- Intuition: individuals connected by a relation *are the same after one step*
- We call these sequences of worlds and relations **counterpart traces**

Counterpart traces with algebras

- Counterpart trace: function $\omega : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}$ and $\{R_i \subseteq \omega(i) \times \omega(i+1)\}_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$

Counterpart traces with algebras

- Counterpart trace: function $\omega : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}$ and $\{R_i \subseteq \omega(i) \times \omega(i+1)\}_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$
- *Worlds-as-algebras*: generalize sets to *algebras over a signature Σ*

Counterpart traces with algebras

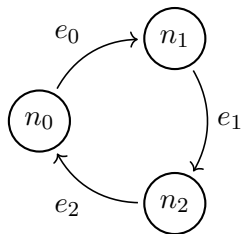
- Counterpart trace: function $\omega : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}$ and $\{R_i \subseteq \omega(i) \times \omega(i+1)\}_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$
- *Worlds-as-algebras*: generalize sets to *algebras over a signature Σ*
- *Idea*: take Σ -algebras and structure-preserving relations between them

Counterpart traces with algebras

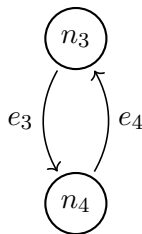
- Counterpart trace: function $\omega : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}$ and $\{R_i \subseteq \omega(i) \times \omega(i+1)\}_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$
- *Worlds-as-algebras*: generalize sets to *algebras over a signature Σ*
- *Idea*: take Σ -algebras and structure-preserving relations between them
- Examples: (multi)graphs, undirected graphs, trees, lists, etc.

Counterpart traces with algebras

- Counterpart trace: function $\omega : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}$ and $\{R_i \subseteq \omega(i) \times \omega(i+1)\}_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$
- *Worlds-as-algebras*: generalize sets to *algebras over a signature Σ*
- *Idea*: take Σ -algebras and structure-preserving relations between them
- Examples: (multi)graphs, undirected graphs, trees, lists, etc.
- A counterpart trace on the signature of directed graphs:



ω_0



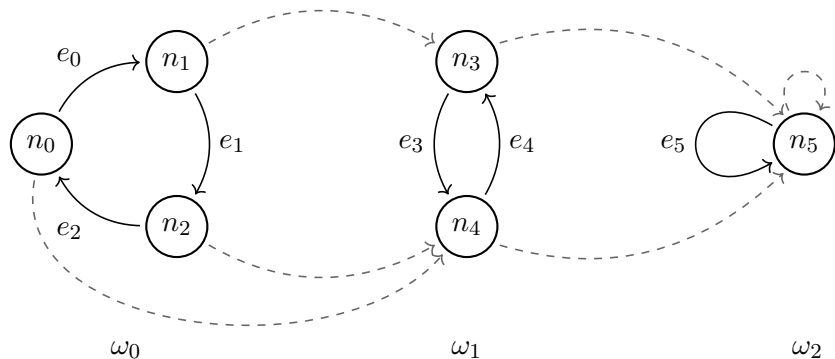
ω_1



ω_2

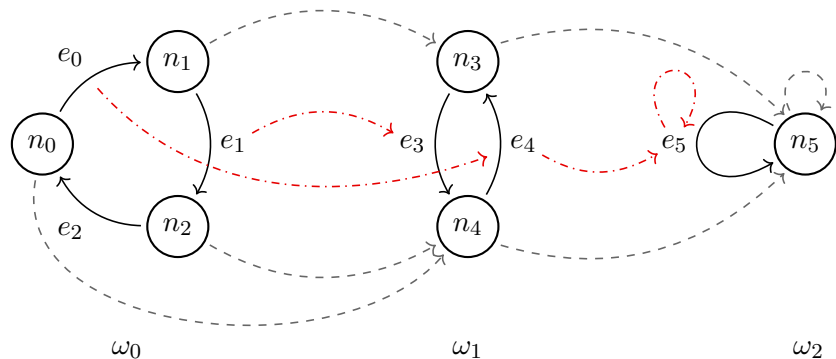
Counterpart traces with algebras

- Counterpart trace: function $\omega : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}$ and $\{R_i \subseteq \omega(i) \times \omega(i+1)\}_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$
- *Worlds-as-algebras*: generalize sets to *algebras over a signature Σ*
- *Idea*: take Σ -algebras and structure-preserving relations between them
- Examples: (multi)graphs, undirected graphs, trees, lists, etc.
- A counterpart trace on the signature of directed graphs:



Counterpart traces with algebras

- Counterpart trace: function $\omega : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}$ and $\{R_i \subseteq \omega(i) \times \omega(i+1)\}_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$
- *Worlds-as-algebras*: generalize sets to *algebras over a signature Σ*
- *Idea*: take Σ -algebras and structure-preserving relations between them
- Examples: (multi)graphs, undirected graphs, trees, lists, etc.
- A counterpart trace on the signature of directed graphs:



- *Counterpart model*: a transition system enriched with worlds and counterpart relations between them

- *Counterpart model*: a transition system enriched with worlds and counterpart relations between them
- Counterpart models can be understood within the unifying perspective of *category theory and categorical logic*:

- *Counterpart model*: a transition system enriched with worlds and counterpart relations between them
- Counterpart models can be understood within the unifying perspective of *category theory and categorical logic*:

Counterpart model \approx a category \mathcal{W}

- *Counterpart model*: a transition system enriched with worlds and counterpart relations between them
- Counterpart models can be understood within the unifying perspective of *category theory and categorical logic*:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Counterpart model} &\approx \text{a category } \mathcal{W} \\ &+ \underbrace{\text{a class } T \text{ of selected morphisms of } \mathcal{W}}_{\text{Temporal structure}} \end{aligned}$$

Categorical semantics

- *Counterpart model*: a transition system enriched with worlds and counterpart relations between them
- Counterpart models can be understood within the unifying perspective of *category theory and categorical logic*:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Counterpart model} &\approx \text{a category } \mathcal{W} \\ &+ \underbrace{\text{a class } T \text{ of selected morphisms of } \mathcal{W}}_{\text{Temporal structure}} \\ &+ \underbrace{\text{a presheaf } D : \mathcal{W}^{op} \rightarrow \mathbf{Rel}}_{\text{Relational presheaf}} \end{aligned}$$

- *Counterpart model*: a transition system enriched with worlds and counterpart relations between them
- Counterpart models can be understood within the unifying perspective of *category theory and categorical logic*:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Counterpart model} &\approx \text{a category } \mathcal{W} \\ &+ \underbrace{\text{a class } T \text{ of selected morphisms of } \mathcal{W}}_{\text{Temporal structure}} \\ &+ \underbrace{\text{a presheaf } D : \mathcal{W}^{op} \rightarrow \mathbf{Rel}}_{\text{Relational presheaf}} \end{aligned}$$

- Objects of \mathcal{W} are the states of the underlying *transition system*

- *Counterpart model*: a transition system enriched with worlds and counterpart relations between them
- Counterpart models can be understood within the unifying perspective of *category theory and categorical logic*:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Counterpart model} &\approx \text{a category } \mathcal{W} \\ &+ \underbrace{\text{a class } T \text{ of selected morphisms of } \mathcal{W}}_{\text{Temporal structure}} \\ &+ \underbrace{\text{a presheaf } D : \mathcal{W}^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathbf{Rel}}_{\text{Relational presheaf}} \end{aligned}$$

- Objects of \mathcal{W} are the states of the underlying *transition system*
- Morphisms of \mathcal{W} represent *transitions* between states

Categorical semantics

- *Counterpart model*: a transition system enriched with worlds and counterpart relations between them
- Counterpart models can be understood within the unifying perspective of *category theory and categorical logic*:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Counterpart model} &\approx \text{a category } \mathcal{W} \\ &+ \underbrace{\text{a class } T \text{ of selected morphisms of } \mathcal{W}}_{\text{Temporal structure}} \\ &+ \underbrace{\text{a presheaf } D : \mathcal{W}^{op} \rightarrow \mathbf{Rel}}_{\text{Relational presheaf}} \end{aligned}$$

- Objects of \mathcal{W} are the states of the underlying *transition system*
- Morphisms of \mathcal{W} represent *transitions* between states
- The *temporal structure* identifies the one-step transitions of the model

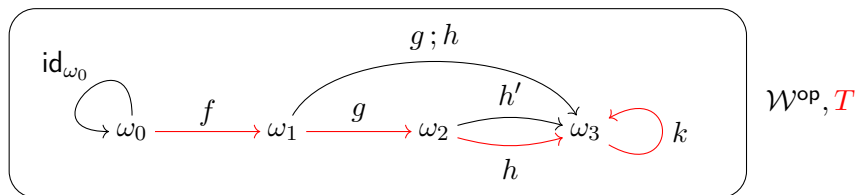
Categorical semantics

- *Counterpart model*: a transition system enriched with worlds and counterpart relations between them
- Counterpart models can be understood within the unifying perspective of *category theory and categorical logic*:

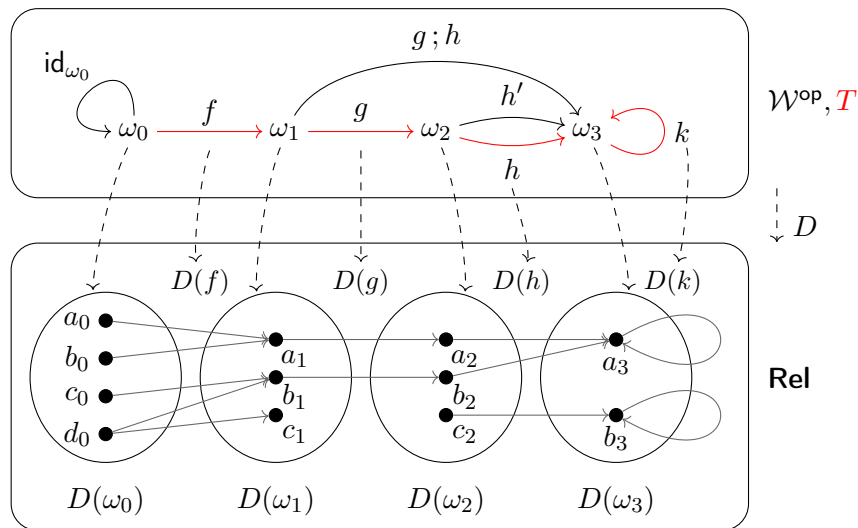
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Counterpart model} &\approx \text{a category } \mathcal{W} \\ &+ \underbrace{\text{a class } T \text{ of selected morphisms of } \mathcal{W}}_{\text{Temporal structure}} \\ &+ \underbrace{\text{a presheaf } D : \mathcal{W}^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathbf{Rel}}_{\text{Relational presheaf}} \end{aligned}$$

- Objects of \mathcal{W} are the states of the underlying *transition system*
- Morphisms of \mathcal{W} represent *transitions* between states
- The *temporal structure* identifies the one-step transitions of the model
- The *relational presheaf* assign worlds and counterpart relations to states

Example – Counterpart model



Example – Counterpart model



- For the signature of directed graphs:

Graph counterpart model \approx *a category* \mathcal{W}
+ *a class* T *of selected morphisms of* \mathcal{W}
 $\underbrace{\hspace{15em}}$
Temporal structure

- For the signature of directed graphs:

Graph counterpart model \approx a category \mathcal{W}
+ a class T of selected morphisms of \mathcal{W}
 $\underbrace{\hspace{15em}}_{\text{Temporal structure}}$
+ relational presheaves $N, E : \mathcal{W}^{op} \rightarrow \mathbf{Rel}$
 $\underbrace{\hspace{15em}}_{\text{Sorts of the signature}}$

- For the signature of directed graphs:

Graph counterpart model \approx a category \mathcal{W}

+ a class T of selected morphisms of \mathcal{W}

Temporal structure

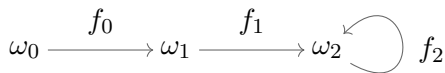
+ relational presheaves $N, E : \mathcal{W}^{op} \rightarrow \mathbf{Rel}$

Sorts of the signature

+ relational morphisms $s, t : E \Rightarrow N$

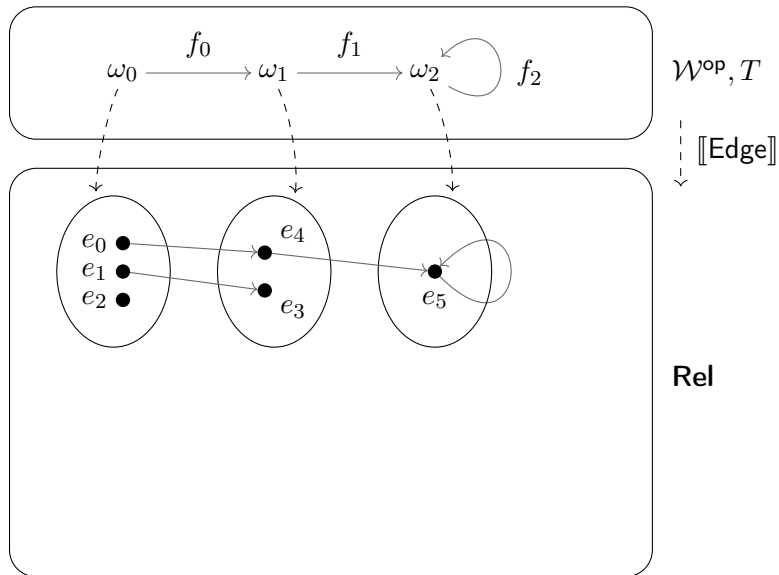
Function symbols

Example – Graph counterpart model

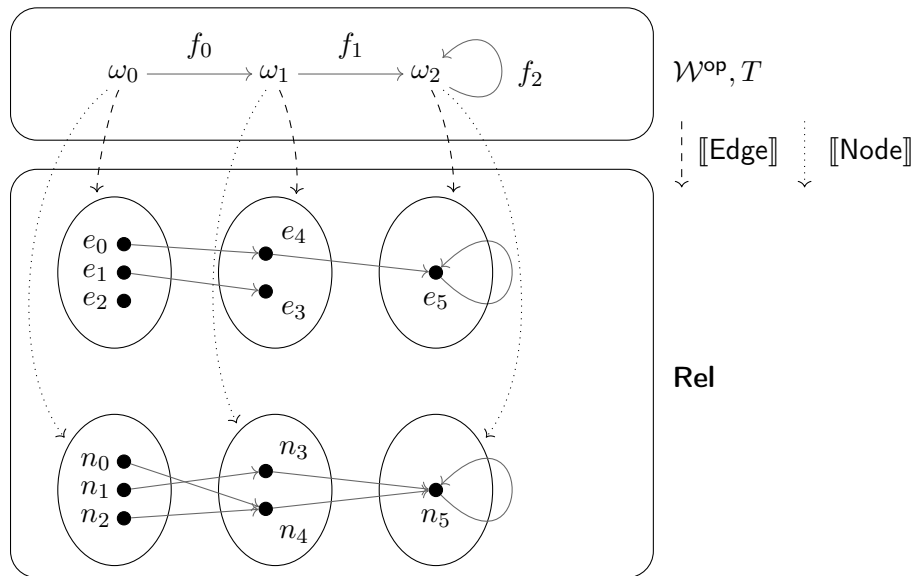


$\mathcal{W}^{\text{op}}, T$

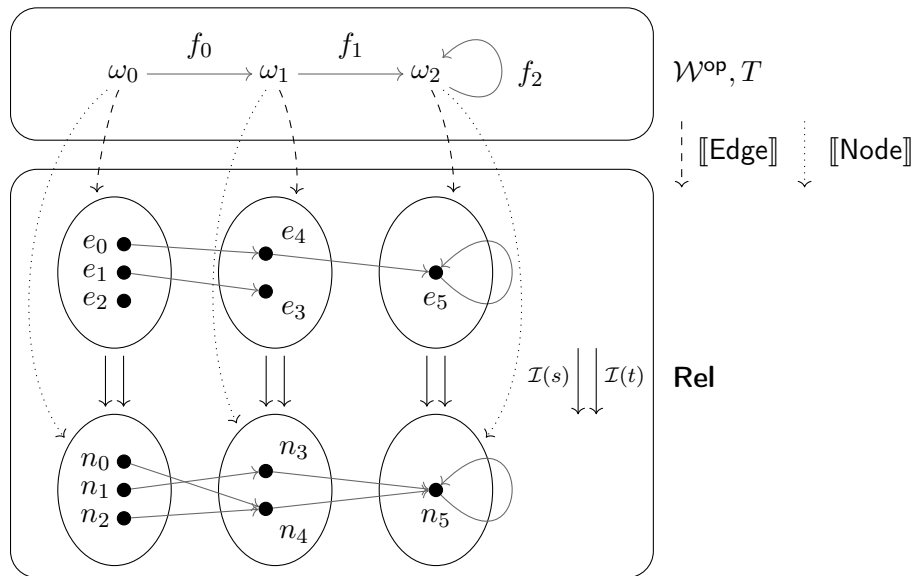
Example – Graph counterpart model



Example – Graph counterpart model



Example – Graph counterpart model



- QLTL: *(first-order) quantified linear temporal logic* using traces

- QLTL: (*first-order*) *quantified linear temporal logic* using traces
- Syntax of QLTL formulas:

$$\phi ::= \text{true} \mid \neg\phi \mid \phi \wedge \phi$$

- QLTL: (*first-order*) *quantified linear temporal logic* using traces
- Syntax of QLTL formulas:

$$\phi ::= \text{true} \mid \neg\phi \mid \phi \wedge \phi \mid \text{Next}(\phi) \mid \phi \text{ Until } \phi$$

- QLTL: (*first-order*) *quantified linear temporal logic* using traces
- Syntax of QLTL formulas:

$$\phi := \text{true} \mid \neg\phi \mid \phi \wedge \phi \mid \text{Next}(\phi) \mid \phi \text{ Until } \phi \mid \exists_{\mathbf{N}}x.\phi \mid \exists_{\mathbf{E}}x.\phi \mid P(x)$$

- QLTL: (*first-order*) *quantified linear temporal logic* using traces
- Syntax of QLTL formulas:

$$\begin{aligned} \phi &:= \text{true} \mid \neg\phi \mid \phi \wedge \phi \mid \text{Next}(\phi) \mid \phi \text{ Until } \phi \mid \exists_{\mathbf{N}}x.\phi \mid \exists_{\mathbf{E}}x.\phi \mid P(x) \mid \psi \\ \psi &:= n =_{\mathbf{N}} n \mid e =_{\mathbf{E}} e, \quad \text{with } n := x \mid s(e) \mid t(e), \quad \text{and } e := x. \end{aligned}$$

- QLTL: (*first-order*) *quantified linear temporal logic* using traces
- Syntax of QLTL formulas:

$$\begin{aligned} \phi &:= \text{true} \mid \neg\phi \mid \phi \wedge \phi \mid \text{Next}(\phi) \mid \phi \text{ Until } \phi \mid \exists_{\mathbf{N}}x.\phi \mid \exists_{\mathbf{E}}x.\phi \mid P(x) \mid \psi \\ \psi &:= n =_{\mathbf{N}} n \mid e =_{\mathbf{E}} e, \quad \text{with } n := x \mid s(e) \mid t(e), \quad \text{and } e := x. \end{aligned}$$

- Semantics: *given a trace* σ , define a satisfiability relation on (tuples of) nodes and edges satisfying ϕ , i.e., assignments μ for the $\text{fv}(\phi)$.

- QLTL: (*first-order*) *quantified linear temporal logic* using traces
- Syntax of QLTL formulas:

$$\begin{aligned} \phi &:= \text{true} \mid \neg\phi \mid \phi \wedge \phi \mid \text{Next}(\phi) \mid \phi \text{ Until } \phi \mid \exists_{\mathbf{N}}x.\phi \mid \exists_{\mathbf{E}}x.\phi \mid P(x) \mid \psi \\ \psi &:= n =_{\mathbf{N}} n \mid e =_{\mathbf{E}} e, \quad \text{with } n := x \mid s(e) \mid t(e), \quad \text{and } e := x. \end{aligned}$$

- Semantics: *given a trace* σ , define a satisfiability relation on (tuples of) nodes and edges satisfying ϕ , i.e., assignments μ for the $\text{fv}(\phi)$.
 - $\sigma, \mu \models \text{true}$;

- QLTL: (*first-order*) *quantified linear temporal logic* using traces

- Syntax of QLTL formulas:

$$\begin{aligned} \phi &:= \text{true} \mid \neg\phi \mid \phi \wedge \phi \mid \text{Next}(\phi) \mid \phi \text{ Until } \phi \mid \exists_{\mathbf{N}}x.\phi \mid \exists_{\mathbf{E}}x.\phi \mid P(x) \mid \psi \\ \psi &:= n =_{\mathbf{N}} n \mid e =_{\mathbf{E}} e, \quad \text{with } n := x \mid s(e) \mid t(e), \quad \text{and } e := x. \end{aligned}$$

- Semantics: *given a trace* σ , define a satisfiability relation on (tuples of) nodes and edges satisfying ϕ , i.e., assignments μ for the $\text{fv}(\phi)$.
 - $\sigma, \mu \models \text{true}$;
 - $\sigma, \mu \models \phi_1 \wedge \phi_2$ iff $\sigma, \mu \models \phi_1$ and $\sigma, \mu \models \phi_2$;

- QLTL: (*first-order*) *quantified linear temporal logic* using traces
- Syntax of QLTL formulas:

$$\phi := \text{true} \mid \neg\phi \mid \phi \wedge \phi \mid \text{Next}(\phi) \mid \phi \text{ Until } \phi \mid \exists_{\mathbf{N}}x.\phi \mid \exists_{\mathbf{E}}x.\phi \mid P(x) \mid \psi$$

$$\psi := n =_{\mathbf{N}} n \mid e =_{\mathbf{E}} e, \quad \text{with } n := x \mid s(e) \mid t(e), \quad \text{and } e := x.$$

- Semantics: *given a trace* σ , define a satisfiability relation on (tuples of) nodes and edges satisfying ϕ , i.e., assignments μ for the $\text{fv}(\phi)$.
 - $\sigma, \mu \models \text{true}$;
 - $\sigma, \mu \models \phi_1 \wedge \phi_2$ iff $\sigma, \mu \models \phi_1$ and $\sigma, \mu \models \phi_2$;
 - $\sigma, \mu \models e_1 =_{\mathbf{E}} e_2$ iff $\mu_{\mathbf{E}}^*(e_1) = \mu_{\mathbf{E}}^*(e_2)$;

- QLTL: (*first-order*) *quantified linear temporal logic* using traces
- Syntax of QLTL formulas:

$$\begin{aligned} \phi &:= \text{true} \mid \neg\phi \mid \phi \wedge \phi \mid \text{Next}(\phi) \mid \phi \text{ Until } \phi \mid \exists_{\mathbf{N}}x.\phi \mid \exists_{\mathbf{E}}x.\phi \mid P(x) \mid \psi \\ \psi &:= n =_{\mathbf{N}} n \mid e =_{\mathbf{E}} e, \quad \text{with } n := x \mid s(e) \mid t(e), \quad \text{and } e := x. \end{aligned}$$

- Semantics: *given a trace* σ , define a satisfiability relation on (tuples of) nodes and edges satisfying ϕ , i.e., assignments μ for the $\text{fv}(\phi)$.
 - $\sigma, \mu \models \text{true}$;
 - $\sigma, \mu \models \phi_1 \wedge \phi_2$ iff $\sigma, \mu \models \phi_1$ and $\sigma, \mu \models \phi_2$;
 - $\sigma, \mu \models e_1 =_{\mathbf{E}} e_2$ iff $\mu_{\mathbf{E}}^*(e_1) = \mu_{\mathbf{E}}^*(e_2)$;
 - $\sigma, \mu \models \exists_{\mathbf{N}}x.\phi$ iff there is a node $n \in D(\omega_0)_N$ such that $\sigma, \mu[x \mapsto n] \models \phi$;

- QLTL: (*first-order*) *quantified linear temporal logic* using traces
- Syntax of QLTL formulas:

$$\phi := \text{true} \mid \neg\phi \mid \phi \wedge \phi \mid \text{Next}(\phi) \mid \phi \text{ Until } \phi \mid \exists_{\mathbf{N}}x.\phi \mid \exists_{\mathbf{E}}x.\phi \mid P(x) \mid \psi$$

$$\psi := n =_{\mathbf{N}} n \mid e =_{\mathbf{E}} e, \quad \text{with } n := x \mid s(e) \mid t(e), \quad \text{and } e := x.$$

- Semantics: *given a trace* σ , define a satisfiability relation on (tuples of) nodes and edges satisfying ϕ , i.e., assignments μ for the $\text{fv}(\phi)$.
 - $\sigma, \mu \models \text{true}$;
 - $\sigma, \mu \models \phi_1 \wedge \phi_2$ iff $\sigma, \mu \models \phi_1$ and $\sigma, \mu \models \phi_2$;
 - $\sigma, \mu \models e_1 =_{\mathbf{E}} e_2$ iff $\mu_{\mathbf{E}}^*(e_1) = \mu_{\mathbf{E}}^*(e_2)$;
 - $\sigma, \mu \models \exists_{\mathbf{N}}x.\phi$ iff there is a node $n \in D(\omega_0)_N$ such that $\sigma, \mu[x \mapsto n] \models \phi$;
 - $\sigma, \mu \models \mathbf{O}\phi$ iff there is an assignment μ_1 s.t. $\langle \mu, \mu_1 \rangle \in C_0$ and $\sigma_1, \mu_1 \models \phi$;

- QLTL: (*first-order*) *quantified linear temporal logic* using traces
- Syntax of QLTL formulas:

$$\phi := \text{true} \mid \neg\phi \mid \phi \wedge \phi \mid \text{Next}(\phi) \mid \phi \text{ Until } \phi \mid \exists_{\mathbf{N}}x.\phi \mid \exists_{\mathbf{E}}x.\phi \mid P(x) \mid \psi$$

$$\psi := n =_{\mathbf{N}} n \mid e =_{\mathbf{E}} e, \quad \text{with } n := x \mid s(e) \mid t(e), \quad \text{and } e := x.$$

- Semantics: *given a trace* σ , define a satisfiability relation on (tuples of) nodes and edges satisfying ϕ , i.e., assignments μ for the $\text{fv}(\phi)$.
 - $\sigma, \mu \models \text{true}$;
 - $\sigma, \mu \models \phi_1 \wedge \phi_2$ iff $\sigma, \mu \models \phi_1$ and $\sigma, \mu \models \phi_2$;
 - $\sigma, \mu \models e_1 =_{\mathbf{E}} e_2$ iff $\mu_{\mathbf{E}}^*(e_1) = \mu_{\mathbf{E}}^*(e_2)$;
 - $\sigma, \mu \models \exists_{\mathbf{N}}x.\phi$ iff there is a node $n \in D(\omega_0)_N$ such that $\sigma, \mu[x \mapsto n] \models \phi$;
 - $\sigma, \mu \models \mathbf{O}\phi$ iff there is an assignment μ_1 s.t. $\langle \mu, \mu_1 \rangle \in C_0$ and $\sigma_1, \mu_1 \models \phi$;
 - $\sigma, \mu \models \phi_1 \mathbf{U}\phi_2$ iff there is an $\bar{n} \geq 0$ such that

- QLTL: (*first-order*) *quantified linear temporal logic* using traces
- Syntax of QLTL formulas:

$$\phi := \text{true} \mid \neg\phi \mid \phi \wedge \phi \mid \text{Next}(\phi) \mid \phi \text{ Until } \phi \mid \exists_{\mathbf{N}}x.\phi \mid \exists_{\mathbf{E}}x.\phi \mid P(x) \mid \psi$$

$$\psi := n =_{\mathbf{N}} n \mid e =_{\mathbf{E}} e, \quad \text{with } n := x \mid s(e) \mid t(e), \quad \text{and } e := x.$$

- Semantics: *given a trace* σ , define a satisfiability relation on (tuples of) nodes and edges satisfying ϕ , i.e., assignments μ for the $\text{fv}(\phi)$.
 - $\sigma, \mu \models \text{true}$;
 - $\sigma, \mu \models \phi_1 \wedge \phi_2$ iff $\sigma, \mu \models \phi_1$ and $\sigma, \mu \models \phi_2$;
 - $\sigma, \mu \models e_1 =_{\mathbf{E}} e_2$ iff $\mu_{\mathbf{E}}^*(e_1) = \mu_{\mathbf{E}}^*(e_2)$;
 - $\sigma, \mu \models \exists_{\mathbf{N}}x.\phi$ iff there is a node $n \in D(\omega_0)_N$ such that $\sigma, \mu[x \mapsto n] \models \phi$;
 - $\sigma, \mu \models \mathbf{O}\phi$ iff there is an assignment μ_1 s.t. $\langle \mu, \mu_1 \rangle \in C_0$ and $\sigma_1, \mu_1 \models \phi$;
 - $\sigma, \mu \models \phi_1 \mathbf{U}\phi_2$ iff there is an $\bar{n} \geq 0$ such that
 - 1 for any $i < \bar{n}$, there is a μ_i such that $\langle \mu, \mu_i \rangle \in \sigma_{\leq i}$ and $\sigma_i, \mu_i \models \phi_1$;

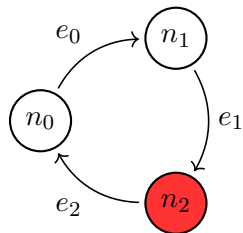
- QLTL: (*first-order*) *quantified linear temporal logic* using traces
- Syntax of QLTL formulas:

$$\phi := \text{true} \mid \neg\phi \mid \phi \wedge \phi \mid \text{Next}(\phi) \mid \phi \text{ Until } \phi \mid \exists_{\mathbf{N}}x.\phi \mid \exists_{\mathbf{E}}x.\phi \mid P(x) \mid \psi$$

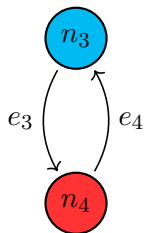
$$\psi := n =_{\mathbf{N}} n \mid e =_{\mathbf{E}} e, \quad \text{with } n := x \mid s(e) \mid t(e), \quad \text{and } e := x.$$

- Semantics: *given a trace* σ , define a satisfiability relation on (tuples of) nodes and edges satisfying ϕ , i.e., assignments μ for the $\text{fv}(\phi)$.
 - $\sigma, \mu \models \text{true}$;
 - $\sigma, \mu \models \phi_1 \wedge \phi_2$ iff $\sigma, \mu \models \phi_1$ and $\sigma, \mu \models \phi_2$;
 - $\sigma, \mu \models e_1 =_{\mathbf{E}} e_2$ iff $\mu_{\mathbf{E}}^*(e_1) = \mu_{\mathbf{E}}^*(e_2)$;
 - $\sigma, \mu \models \exists_{\mathbf{N}}x.\phi$ iff there is a node $n \in D(\omega_0)_N$ such that $\sigma, \mu[x \mapsto n] \models \phi$;
 - $\sigma, \mu \models \mathbf{O}\phi$ iff there is an assignment μ_1 s.t. $\langle \mu, \mu_1 \rangle \in C_0$ and $\sigma_1, \mu_1 \models \phi$;
 - $\sigma, \mu \models \phi_1 \mathbf{U}\phi_2$ iff there is an $\bar{n} \geq 0$ such that
 - 1 for any $i < \bar{n}$, there is a μ_i such that $\langle \mu, \mu_i \rangle \in \sigma_{\leq i}$ and $\sigma_i, \mu_i \models \phi_1$;
 - 2 there is a $\mu_{\bar{n}}$ such that $\langle \mu, \mu_{\bar{n}} \rangle \in \sigma_{\leq \bar{n}}$ and $\sigma_{\bar{n}}, \mu_{\bar{n}} \models \phi_2$;

Example – QLTL



ω_0

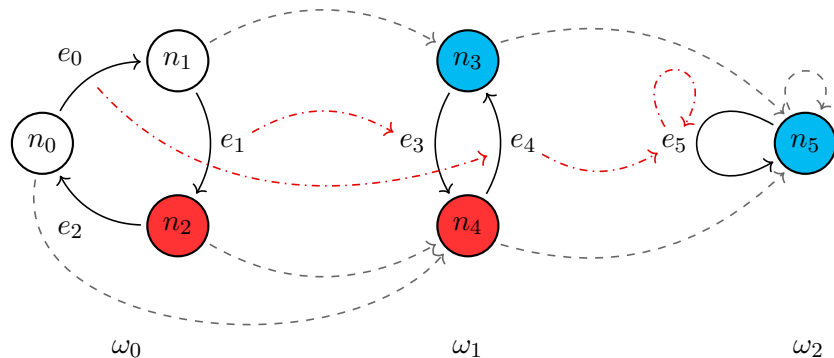


ω_1

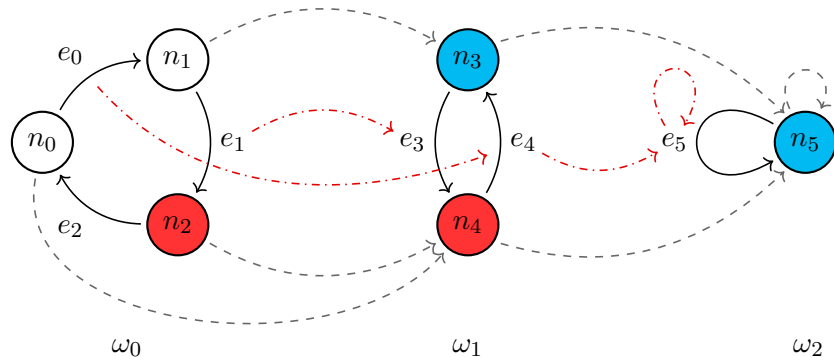


ω_2

Example – QLTL

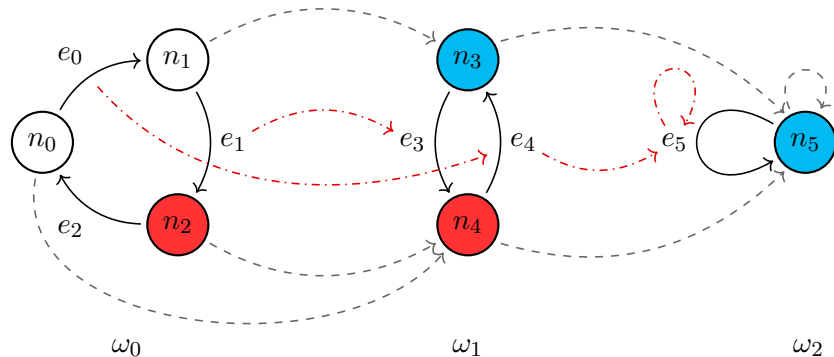


Example – QLTL



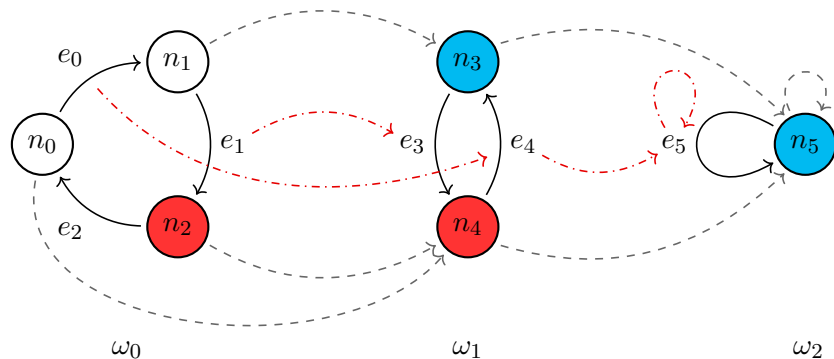
- $n_1 \models_{\omega_0} \text{Next}(\text{Blue}(x))$

Example – QLTL



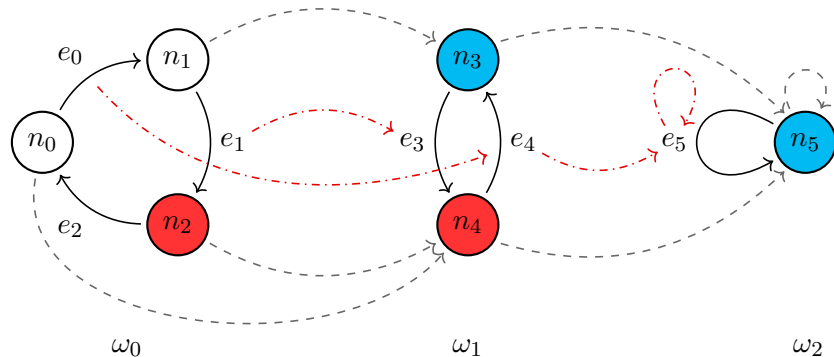
- $n_1 \models_{\omega_0} \text{Next}(\text{Blue}(x))$
- $n_0 \models_{\omega_0} \neg \text{Next}(\text{Red}(x))$

Example – QLTL



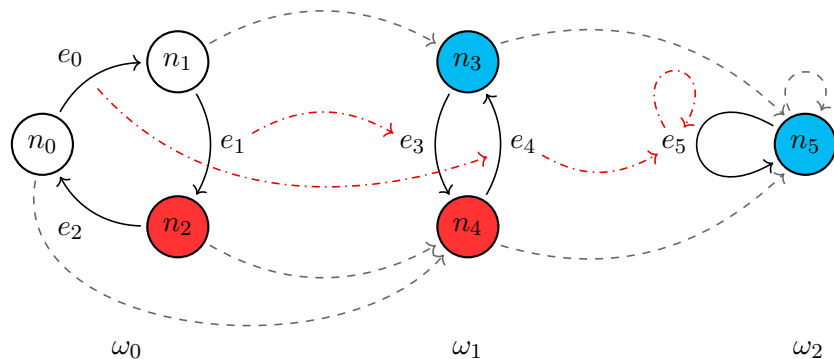
- $n_1 \models_{\omega_0} \text{Next}(\text{Blue}(x))$
- $n_0 \models_{\omega_0} \neg \text{Next}(\text{Red}(x))$
- $n_2 \models_{\omega_0} \text{Red}(x) \text{ Until } \text{Blue}(x)$

Example – QLTL



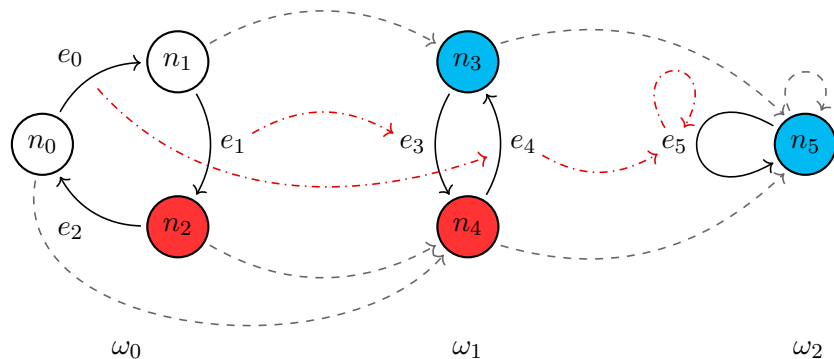
- $n_1 \models_{\omega_0} \text{Next}(\text{Blue}(x))$
- $n_0 \models_{\omega_0} \neg \text{Next}(\text{Red}(x))$
- $n_2 \models_{\omega_0} \text{Red}(x) \text{ Until } \text{Blue}(x)$
- $(n_3, n_4) \models_{\omega_1} \text{Next}(x = y)$

Example – QLTL



- $n_1 \models_{w_0} \text{Next}(\text{Blue}(x))$
- $n_0 \models_{w_0} \neg \text{Next}(\text{Red}(x))$
- $n_2 \models_{w_0} \text{Red}(x) \text{ Until } \text{Blue}(x)$
- $(n_3, n_4) \models_{w_1} \text{Next}(x = y)$
- $() \models_{w_0} \exists x. \text{Next}(\text{Blue}(x))$

Example – QLTL



- $n_1 \models_{\omega_0} \text{Next}(\text{Blue}(x))$
- $n_0 \models_{\omega_0} \neg \text{Next}(\text{Red}(x))$
- $n_2 \models_{\omega_0} \text{Red}(x) \text{ Until } \text{Blue}(x)$
- $(n_3, n_4) \models_{\omega_1} \text{Next}(x = y)$
- $() \models_{\omega_0} \exists x. \text{Next}(\text{Blue}(x))$
- $(n_1, n_2) \models_{\omega_0} (\neg(x = y)) \text{ Until } (x = y)$

- We can define formulae that capture structural aspects of the graph:

$$\mathbf{loop}(e) \quad := \quad s(e) =_{\mathbf{N}} t(e),$$

- We can define formulae that capture structural aspects of the graph:

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{loop}(e) &:= s(e) =_{\mathbf{N}} t(e), \\ \mathbf{hasLoop}(n) &:= \exists_{\mathbf{E}} e. s(e) =_{\mathbf{N}} n \wedge \mathbf{loop}(e),\end{aligned}$$

- We can define formulae that capture structural aspects of the graph:

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{loop}(e) &:= s(e) =_{\mathbf{N}} t(e), \\ \mathbf{hasLoop}(n) &:= \exists_{\mathbf{E}} e. s(e) =_{\mathbf{N}} n \wedge \mathbf{loop}(e), \\ \mathbf{composable}(x, y) &:= t(x) =_{\mathbf{N}} s(y)\end{aligned}$$

- We can define formulae that capture structural aspects of the graph:

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{loop}(e) &:= s(e) =_{\mathbf{N}} t(e), \\ \mathbf{hasLoop}(n) &:= \exists_{\mathbf{E}} e. s(e) =_{\mathbf{N}} n \wedge \mathbf{loop}(e), \\ \mathbf{composable}(x, y) &:= t(x) =_{\mathbf{N}} s(y) \\ \mathbf{haveComposition}(x, y) &:= \mathbf{composable}(x, y)\end{aligned}$$

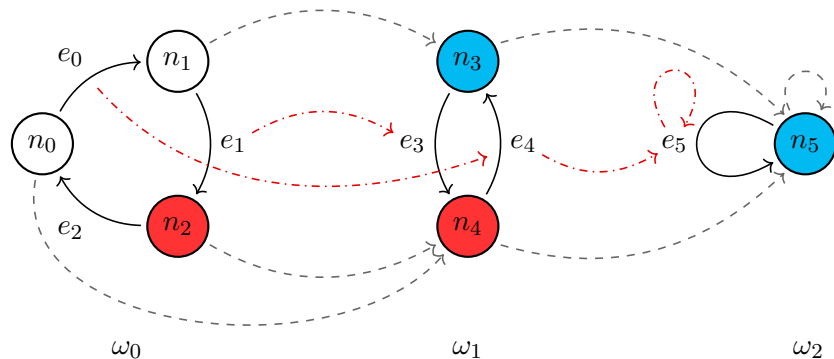
- We can define formulae that capture structural aspects of the graph:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{loop}(e) &:= s(e) =_{\mathbf{N}} t(e), \\ \mathbf{hasLoop}(n) &:= \exists_{\mathbf{E}} e. s(e) =_{\mathbf{N}} n \wedge \mathbf{loop}(e), \\ \mathbf{composable}(x, y) &:= t(x) =_{\mathbf{N}} s(y) \\ \mathbf{haveComposition}(x, y) &:= \mathbf{composable}(x, y) \\ &\quad \wedge \exists_{\mathbf{E}} e. (s(x) =_{\mathbf{N}} s(e) \wedge t(e) =_{\mathbf{N}} t(y)) \end{aligned}$$

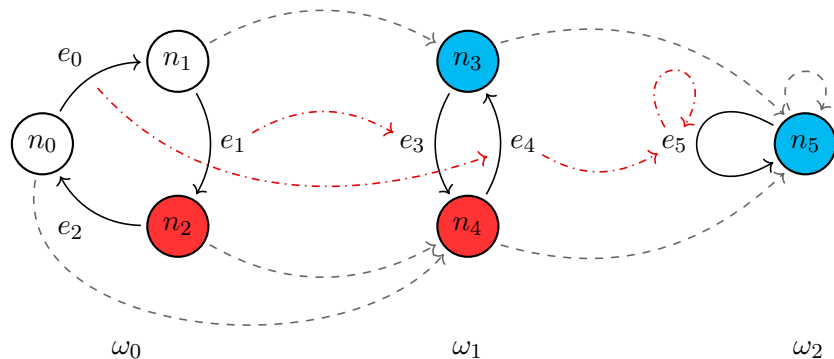
- We can define formulae that capture structural aspects of the graph:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{loop}(e) &:= s(e) =_{\mathbf{N}} t(e), \\ \mathbf{hasLoop}(n) &:= \exists_{\mathbf{E}} e. s(e) =_{\mathbf{N}} n \wedge \mathbf{loop}(e), \\ \mathbf{composable}(x, y) &:= t(x) =_{\mathbf{N}} s(y) \\ \mathbf{haveComposition}(x, y) &:= \mathbf{composable}(x, y) \\ &\quad \wedge \exists_{\mathbf{E}} e. (s(x) =_{\mathbf{N}} s(e) \wedge t(e) =_{\mathbf{N}} t(y)) \\ \mathbf{adjacent}(x, y) &:= \exists_{\mathbf{E}} e. ((s(e) =_{\mathbf{N}} x \wedge t(e) =_{\mathbf{N}} y) \\ &\quad \vee (t(e) =_{\mathbf{N}} x \wedge s(e) =_{\mathbf{N}} y)) \end{aligned}$$

Example – QLTL on graphs

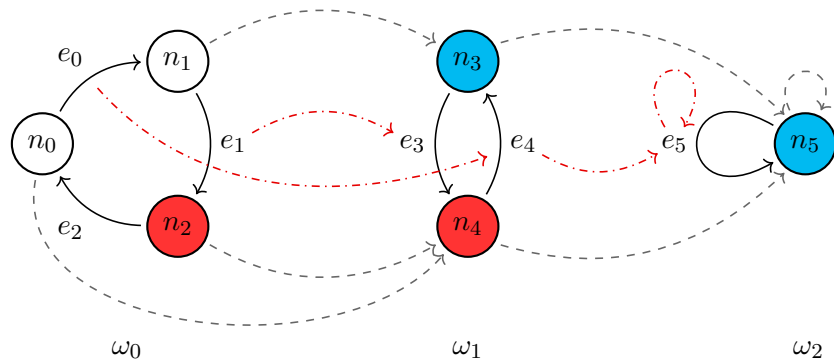


Example – QLTL on graphs



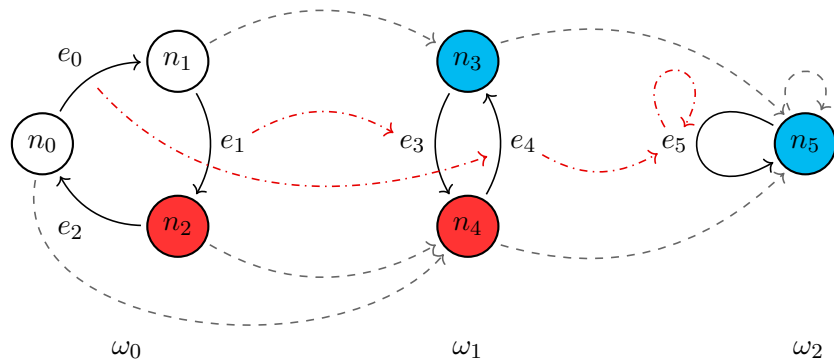
- $e_4 \models_{\omega_1} \text{Next}(\text{loop}(x))$

Example – QLTL on graphs



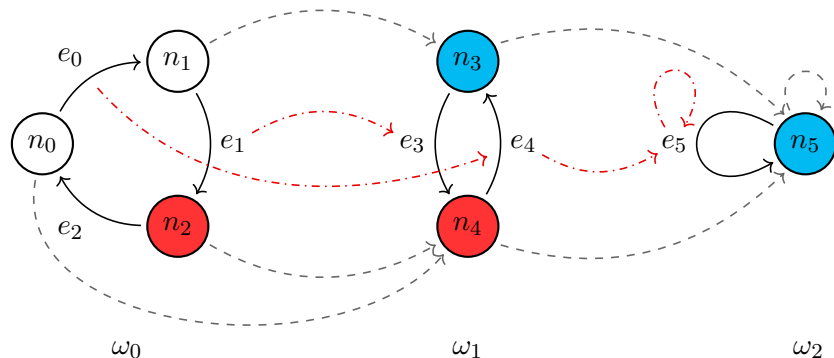
- $e_4 \models_{\omega_1} \text{Next}(\text{loop}(x))$
- $e_3 \models_{\omega_1} \neg \text{Next}(\text{loop}(x))$

Example – QLTL on graphs



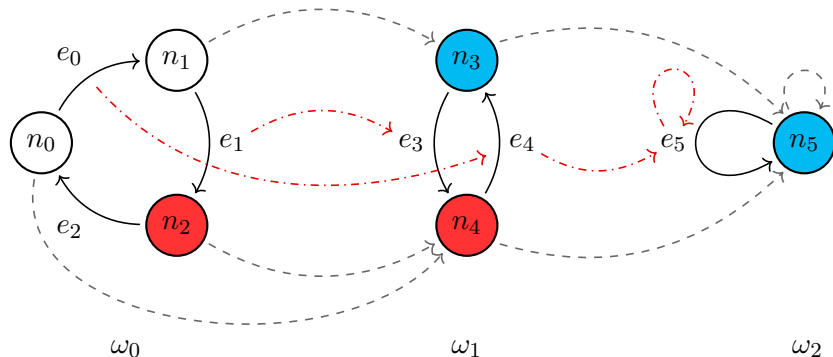
- $e_4 \models_{\omega_1} \text{Next}(\text{loop}(x))$
- $e_3 \models_{\omega_1} \neg \text{Next}(\text{loop}(x))$
- $(e_3, e_4) \models_{\omega_0} \text{composable}(x, y)$

Example – QLTL on graphs



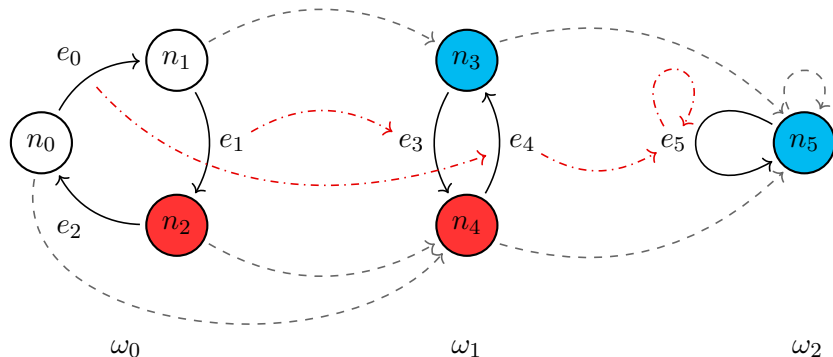
- $e_4 \models_{\omega_1} \text{Next}(\text{loop}(x))$
- $e_3 \models_{\omega_1} \neg \text{Next}(\text{loop}(x))$
- $(e_3, e_4) \models_{\omega_0} \text{composable}(x, y)$
- $(n_0, n_2) \models_{\omega_0} \text{adjacent}(x, y)$

Example – QLTL on graphs



- $e_4 \models_{\omega_1} \text{Next}(\text{loop}(x))$
- $e_3 \models_{\omega_1} \neg \text{Next}(\text{loop}(x))$
- $(e_3, e_4) \models_{\omega_0} \text{composable}(x, y)$
- $(n_0, n_2) \models_{\omega_0} \text{adjacent}(x, y)$
- $(n_0, n_2) \not\models_{\omega_0} \text{Oadjacent}(x, y)$

Example – QLTL on graphs



- $e_4 \models_{\omega_1} \text{Next}(\text{loop}(x))$
- $e_3 \models_{\omega_1} \neg \text{Next}(\text{loop}(x))$
- $(e_3, e_4) \models_{\omega_0} \text{composable}(x, y)$
- $(n_0, n_2) \models_{\omega_0} \text{adjacent}(x, y)$
- $(n_0, n_2) \not\models_{\omega_0} \text{Oadjacent}(x, y)$
- $e_0 \models_{\omega_0} \diamond \text{loop}(x)$

Positive normal forms for QLTL

- PNF: a standard presentation for temporal logics

Positive normal forms for QLTL

- PNF: a standard presentation for temporal logics
- Usually given to simplify model checking and for fixpoint semantics

Positive normal forms for QLTL

- PNF: a standard presentation for temporal logics
- Usually given to simplify model checking and for fixpoint semantics
- PNFs are essential to work in a constructive proof assistant

Positive normal forms for QLTL

- PNF: a standard presentation for temporal logics
- Usually given to simplify model checking and for fixpoint semantics
- PNFs are essential to work in a constructive proof assistant
- PNF for QLTL:

$$\phi := \psi \mid \neg\psi \mid \phi_1 \vee \phi_2 \mid \phi_1 \wedge \phi_2 \mid \exists_{\mathbf{E}}x.\phi \mid \exists_{\mathbf{N}}x.\phi \mid \forall_{\mathbf{E}}x.\phi \mid \forall_{\mathbf{N}}x.\phi$$

Positive normal forms for QLTL

- PNF: a standard presentation for temporal logics
- Usually given to simplify model checking and for fixpoint semantics
- PNFs are essential to work in a constructive proof assistant
- PNF for QLTL:

$$\begin{aligned} \phi := & \psi \mid \neg\psi \mid \phi_1 \vee \phi_2 \mid \phi_1 \wedge \phi_2 \mid \exists_{\mathbf{E}}x.\phi \mid \exists_{\mathbf{N}}x.\phi \mid \forall_{\mathbf{E}}x.\phi \mid \forall_{\mathbf{N}}x.\phi \\ & \mid \text{Next}(\phi) \mid \phi_1 \text{Until}\phi_2 \mid \phi_1 \text{WUntil}\phi_2 \end{aligned}$$

Positive normal forms for QLTL

- PNF: a standard presentation for temporal logics
- Usually given to simplify model checking and for fixpoint semantics
- PNFs are essential to work in a constructive proof assistant
- PNF for QLTL:

$$\begin{aligned} \phi := & \psi \mid \neg\psi \mid \phi_1 \vee \phi_2 \mid \phi_1 \wedge \phi_2 \mid \exists_{\mathbf{E}}x.\phi \mid \exists_{\mathbf{N}}x.\phi \mid \forall_{\mathbf{E}}x.\phi \mid \forall_{\mathbf{N}}x.\phi \\ & \mid \text{Next}(\phi) \mid \phi_1 \text{Until}\phi_2 \mid \phi_1 \text{WUntil}\phi_2 \mid \underline{\text{NextF}}(\phi) \mid \phi_1 \underline{\text{UntilF}}\phi_2 \mid \phi_1 \underline{\text{WUntilF}}\phi_2 \end{aligned}$$

Positive normal forms for QLTL

- PNF: a standard presentation for temporal logics
- Usually given to simplify model checking and for fixpoint semantics
- PNFs are essential to work in a constructive proof assistant
- PNF for QLTL:

$$\begin{aligned} \phi := & \psi \mid \neg\psi \mid \phi_1 \vee \phi_2 \mid \phi_1 \wedge \phi_2 \mid \exists_{\mathbf{E}}x.\phi \mid \exists_{\mathbf{N}}x.\phi \mid \forall_{\mathbf{E}}x.\phi \mid \forall_{\mathbf{N}}x.\phi \\ & \mid \text{Next}(\phi) \mid \phi_1 \text{Until}\phi_2 \mid \phi_1 \text{WUntil}\phi_2 \mid \underline{\text{NextF}}(\phi) \mid \phi_1 \underline{\text{UntilF}}\phi_2 \mid \phi_1 \underline{\text{WUntilF}}\phi_2 \end{aligned}$$

- Intuition: *universal counterparts* to the previous operators

$$\begin{aligned} \neg\text{Next}(\phi) & \equiv \text{NextF}(\neg\phi) \\ \neg(\phi_1 \text{Until}\phi_2) & \equiv (\neg\phi_2) \text{WUntilF}(\neg\phi_1 \wedge \neg\phi_2) \\ \neg(\phi_1 \text{WUntil}\phi_2) & \equiv (\neg\phi_2) \text{UntilF}(\neg\phi_1 \wedge \neg\phi_2) \end{aligned}$$

Positive normal forms for QLTL

- PNF: a standard presentation for temporal logics
- Usually given to simplify model checking and for fixpoint semantics
- PNFs are essential to work in a constructive proof assistant
- PNF for QLTL:

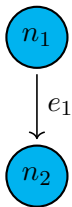
$$\begin{aligned} \phi := & \psi \mid \neg\psi \mid \phi_1 \vee \phi_2 \mid \phi_1 \wedge \phi_2 \mid \exists_{\mathbf{E}}x.\phi \mid \exists_{\mathbf{N}}x.\phi \mid \forall_{\mathbf{E}}x.\phi \mid \forall_{\mathbf{N}}x.\phi \\ & \mid \text{Next}(\phi) \mid \phi_1 \text{Until}\phi_2 \mid \phi_1 \text{WUntil}\phi_2 \mid \underline{\text{NextF}}(\phi) \mid \phi_1 \underline{\text{UntilF}}\phi_2 \mid \phi_1 \underline{\text{WUntilF}}\phi_2 \end{aligned}$$

- Intuition: *universal counterparts* to the previous operators

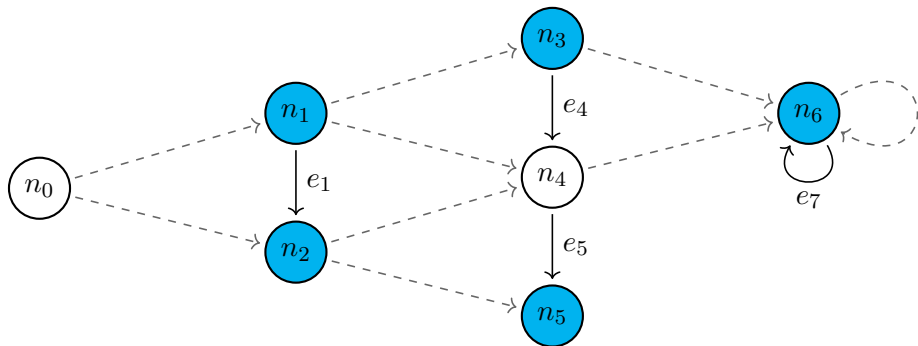
$$\begin{aligned} \neg\text{Next}(\phi) & \equiv \text{NextF}(\neg\phi) \\ \neg(\phi_1 \text{Until}\phi_2) & \equiv (\neg\phi_2) \text{WUntilF}(\neg\phi_1 \wedge \neg\phi_2) \\ \neg(\phi_1 \text{WUntil}\phi_2) & \equiv (\neg\phi_2) \text{UntilF}(\neg\phi_1 \wedge \neg\phi_2) \end{aligned}$$

- Become particularly useful to treat duplicating relations

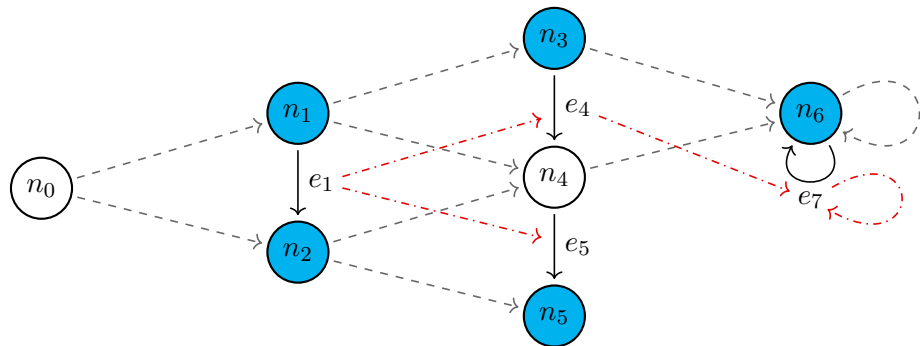
Example – Duplicating relations



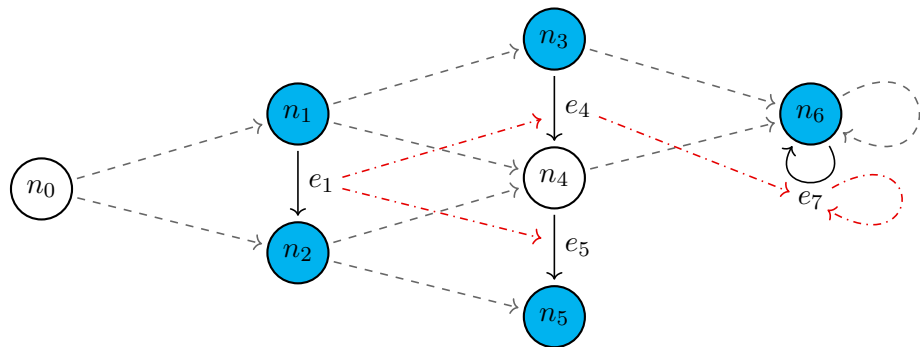
Example – Duplicating relations



Example – Duplicating relations

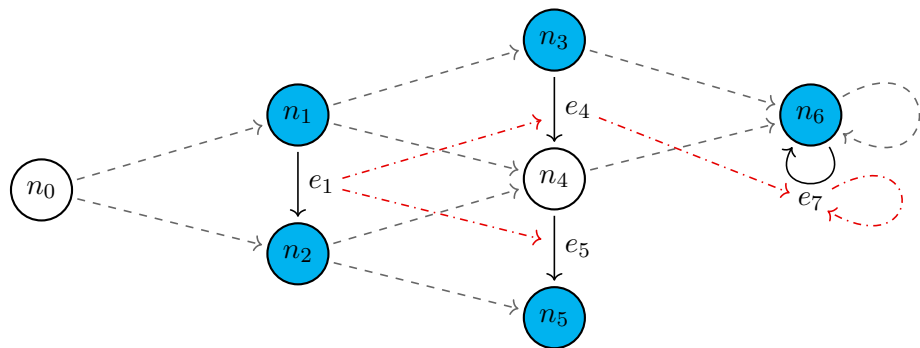


Example – Duplicating relations



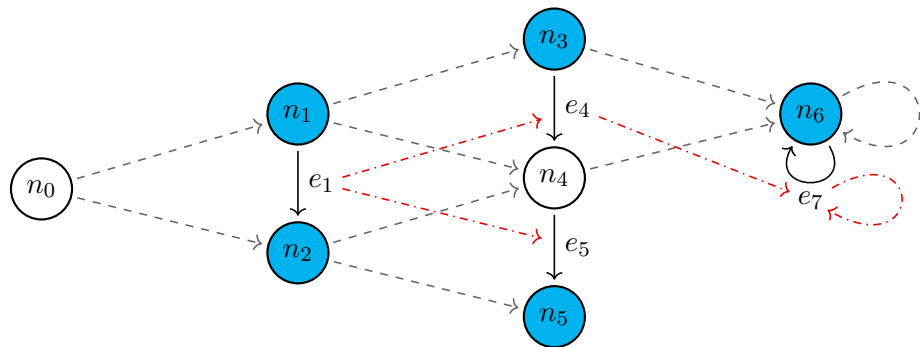
- $n_0 \models_{\omega_0} \text{NextF}(\text{Blue}(x))$

Example – Duplicating relations



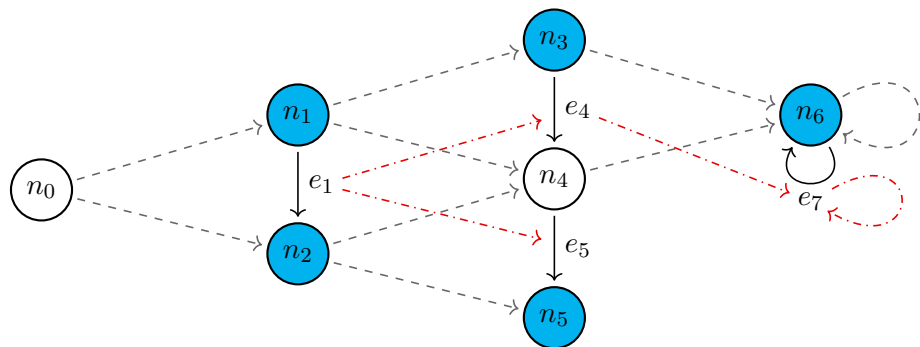
- $n_0 \models_{\omega_0} \text{NextF}(\text{Blue}(x))$
- $n_1 \not\models_{\omega_1} \text{NextF}(\text{Blue}(x))$

Example – Duplicating relations



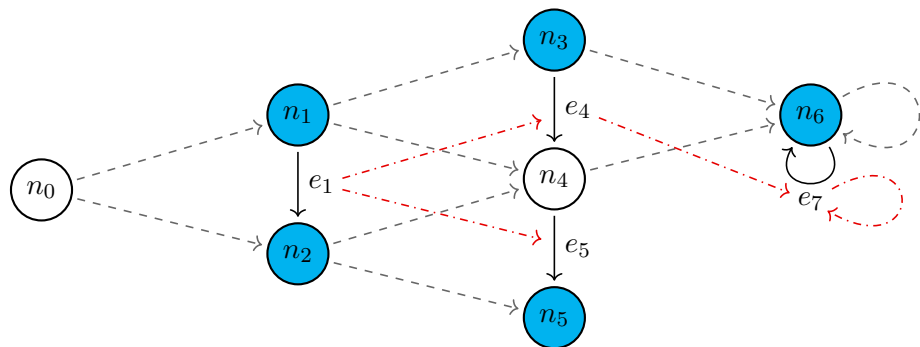
- $n_0 \models_{\omega_0} \text{NextF}(\text{Blue}(x))$
- $n_1 \not\models_{\omega_1} \text{NextF}(\text{Blue}(x))$
- $e_5 \models_{\omega_1} \text{NextF}(\text{loop}(x))$

Example – Duplicating relations



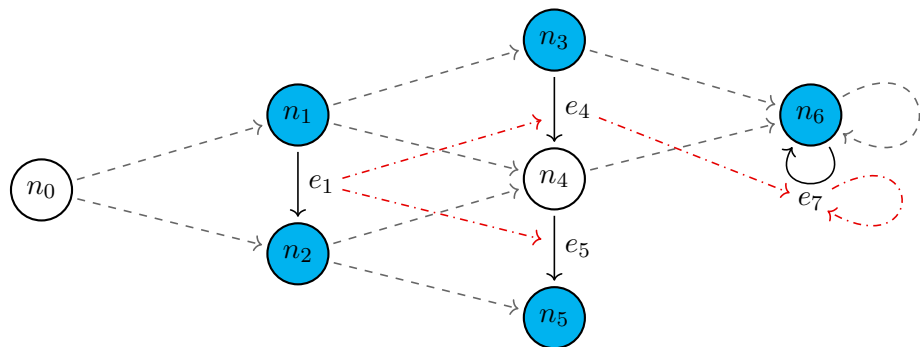
- $n_0 \models_{\omega_0} \text{NextF}(\text{Blue}(x))$
- $n_1 \not\models_{\omega_1} \text{NextF}(\text{Blue}(x))$
- $e_5 \models_{\omega_1} \text{NextF}(\text{loop}(x))$
- $e_1 \models_{\omega_1} \text{Blue}(s(x)) \text{ Until } (\text{loop}(x))$

Example – Duplicating relations



- $n_0 \models_{\omega_0} \text{NextF}(\text{Blue}(x))$
- $n_1 \not\models_{\omega_1} \text{NextF}(\text{Blue}(x))$
- $e_5 \models_{\omega_1} \text{NextF}(\text{loop}(x))$
- $e_1 \models_{\omega_1} \text{Blue}(s(x)) \text{ Until } (\text{loop}(x))$
- $e_1 \not\models_{\omega_1} \text{Blue}(s(x)) \text{ UntilF } (\text{loop}(x))$

Example – Duplicating relations



- $n_0 \models_{\omega_0} \text{NextF}(\text{Blue}(x))$
- $n_1 \not\models_{\omega_1} \text{NextF}(\text{Blue}(x))$
- $e_5 \models_{\omega_1} \text{NextF}(\text{loop}(x))$
- $e_1 \models_{\omega_1} \text{Blue}(s(x)) \text{ Until } (\text{loop}(x))$
- $e_1 \not\models_{\omega_1} \text{Blue}(s(x)) \text{ UntilF } (\text{loop}(x))$
- $e_4 \models_{\omega_1} \text{Blue}(s(x)) \text{ WUntilF } (\text{false})$



- Agda: *dependently typed programming language and proof assistant*



- Agda: *dependently typed programming language and proof assistant*
- Can be used in practice to formalize mathematical constructions



- Agda: *dependently typed programming language and proof assistant*
- Can be used in practice to formalize mathematical constructions
- Mechanization work:



- Agda: *dependently typed programming language and proof assistant*
- Can be used in practice to formalize mathematical constructions
- Mechanization work:
 - ① A formalization of categorical QLTL and its models in Agda



- Agda: *dependently typed programming language and proof assistant*
- Can be used in practice to formalize mathematical constructions
- Mechanization work:
 - ① A formalization of categorical QLTL and its models in Agda
 - ② Categorical semantics formalized using the [agda-categories](#) library



- Agda: *dependently typed programming language and proof assistant*
- Can be used in practice to formalize mathematical constructions
- Mechanization work:
 - ① A formalization of categorical QLTL and its models in Agda
 - ② Categorical semantics formalized using the [agda-categories](#) library
 - ③ Algebraic QLTL: worlds-as-algebras over any multi-sorted signature



- *Agda: dependently typed programming language and proof assistant*
- Can be used in practice to formalize mathematical constructions
- Mechanization work:
 - ① A formalization of categorical QLTL and its models in Agda
 - ② Categorical semantics formalized using the [agda-categories](#) library
 - ③ Algebraic QLTL: worlds-as-algebras over any multi-sorted signature
 - ④ A classical set-based semantics without the use of categorical logic



- Agda: *dependently typed programming language and proof assistant*
- Can be used in practice to formalize mathematical constructions
- Mechanization work:
 - ① A formalization of categorical QLTL and its models in Agda
 - ② Categorical semantics formalized using the [agda-categories](#) library
 - ③ Algebraic QLTL: worlds-as-algebras over any multi-sorted signature
 - ④ A classical set-based semantics without the use of categorical logic
 - ⑤ Presentation of the *positive normal forms* of QLTL, also in Agda

Agda formalization

- Categorical semantics: **1388 lines** of Agda code
- Positive normal form: **1740 lines** of Agda code

- Categorical semantics: **1388 lines** of Agda code
- Positive normal form: **1740 lines** of Agda code
- *Why is a formal presentation of our logic useful?*

- Categorical semantics: **1388 lines** of Agda code
- Positive normal form: **1740 lines** of Agda code
- *Why is a formal presentation of our logic useful?*
- Formalizing constructions and semantics establishes their *correctness*

- Categorical semantics: **1388 lines** of Agda code
- Positive normal form: **1740 lines** of Agda code
- *Why is a formal presentation of our logic useful?*
- Formalizing constructions and semantics establishes their *correctness*
- Provides a formal setting to *test and experiment with* temporal logics

- Categorical semantics: **1388 lines** of Agda code
- Positive normal form: **1740 lines** of Agda code
- *Why is a formal presentation of our logic useful?*
- Formalizing constructions and semantics establishes their *correctness*
- Provides a formal setting to *test and experiment with* temporal logics
- Establishes a foundation to build *verified model checkers* for QTL

- Categorical semantics: **1388 lines** of Agda code
- Positive normal form: **1740 lines** of Agda code
- *Why is a formal presentation of our logic useful?*
- Formalizing constructions and semantics establishes their *correctness*
- Provides a formal setting to *test and experiment with* temporal logics
- Establishes a foundation to build *verified model checkers* for QTL
- Gives a program to *convert* standard models into categorical ones:

- Categorical semantics: **1388 lines** of Agda code
- Positive normal form: **1740 lines** of Agda code
- *Why is a formal presentation of our logic useful?*
- Formalizing constructions and semantics establishes their *correctness*
- Provides a formal setting to *test and experiment with* temporal logics
- Establishes a foundation to build *verified model checkers* for QTL
- Gives a program to *convert* standard models into categorical ones:
 - ① Define the semantics of the logic with *categorical* notions and models

- Categorical semantics: **1388 lines** of Agda code
- Positive normal form: **1740 lines** of Agda code
- *Why is a formal presentation of our logic useful?*
- Formalizing constructions and semantics establishes their *correctness*
- Provides a formal setting to *test and experiment with* temporal logics
- Establishes a foundation to build *verified model checkers* for QTL
- Gives a program to *convert* standard models into categorical ones:
 - ① Define the semantics of the logic with *categorical* notions and models
 - ② Provide a standard *non-categorical* transition system as model

- Categorical semantics: **1388 lines** of Agda code
- Positive normal form: **1740 lines** of Agda code
- *Why is a formal presentation of our logic useful?*
- Formalizing constructions and semantics establishes their *correctness*
- Provides a formal setting to *test and experiment with* temporal logics
- Establishes a foundation to build *verified model checkers* for QTL
- Gives a program to *convert* standard models into categorical ones:
 - ① Define the semantics of the logic with *categorical* notions and models
 - ② Provide a standard *non-categorical* transition system as model
 - ③ Use the procedure `ClassicalToCategorical` to construct the categorical model so that the logic can be applied

Experience with agda-categories

<https://github.com/agda/agda-categories>

- The *de-facto* (non-univalent) standard *category theory library* in Agda

Experience with agda-categories

<https://github.com/agda/agda-categories>

- The *de-facto* (non-univalent) standard *category theory library* in Agda
- Extremely practical and flexible, no magic involved

Experience with agda-categories

<https://github.com/agda/agda-categories>

- The *de-facto* (non-univalent) standard *category theory library* in Agda
- Extremely practical and flexible, no magic involved
- Design choices do not necessarily get in the way of practical applications

Experience with agda-categories

<https://github.com/agda/agda-categories>

- The *de-facto* (non-univalent) standard *category theory library* in Agda
- Extremely practical and flexible, no magic involved
- Design choices do not necessarily get in the way of practical applications
- Main definitions used:
 - Categories, functors, natural transformations
 - **Rel**: category of sets and relations
 - Free categories generated from a quiver (`PathCategory`)
 - Presheaves, the category of (relational) presheaves is complete
 - Relational presheaves and morphisms between them

Experience with agda-categories

<https://github.com/agda/agda-categories>

- The *de-facto* (non-univalent) standard *category theory library* in Agda
- 🟢 Extremely practical and flexible, no magic involved
- 🟢 Design choices do not necessarily get in the way of practical applications
- Main definitions used:
 - Categories, functors, natural transformations
 - **Rel**: category of sets and relations
 - Free categories generated from a quiver (`PathCategory`)
 - Presheaves, the category of (relational) presheaves is complete
 - Relational presheaves and morphisms between them
- 😞 Functoriality and setoid-equality preservation can be annoying to prove

Experience with agda-categories

<https://github.com/agda/agda-categories>

- The *de-facto* (non-univalent) standard *category theory library* in Agda
- 🟢 Extremely practical and flexible, no magic involved
- 🟢 Design choices do not necessarily get in the way of practical applications
- Main definitions used:
 - Categories, functors, natural transformations
 - **Rel**: category of sets and relations
 - Free categories generated from a quiver (`PathCategory`)
 - Presheaves, the category of (relational) presheaves is complete
 - Relational presheaves and morphisms between them
- 😞 Functoriality and setoid-equality preservation can be annoying to prove
- 😞 Relatively limited use of the theorems/properties given by the library

- Formalized in Agda: PNF equivalence (using classical reasoning)

- Formalized in Agda: PNF equivalence (using classical reasoning)
- Two cases, using non-categorical semantics:

- Formalized in Agda: PNF equivalence (using classical reasoning)
- Two cases, using non-categorical semantics:
 - PNF with *partial functions* as counterpart relations

- Formalized in Agda: PNF equivalence (using classical reasoning)
- Two cases, using non-categorical semantics:
 - PNF with *partial functions* as counterpart relations
 - PNF with general relations (i.e. allow duplication of entities)

- Formalized in Agda: PNF equivalence (using classical reasoning)
- Two cases, using non-categorical semantics:
 - PNF with *partial functions* as counterpart relations
 - PNF with general relations (i.e. allow duplication of entities)
- Expansion laws and equivalences in QLTL in both settings

- Formalized in Agda: PNF equivalence (using classical reasoning)
 - Two cases, using non-categorical semantics:
 - PNF with *partial functions* as counterpart relations
 - PNF with general relations (i.e. allow duplication of entities)
 - Expansion laws and equivalences in QLTL in both settings
- ⇒ LTL-like expansion laws break down in the case of relations!

- Formalized in Agda: PNF equivalence (using classical reasoning)
 - Two cases, using non-categorical semantics:
 - PNF with *partial functions* as counterpart relations
 - PNF with general relations (i.e. allow duplication of entities)
 - Expansion laws and equivalences in QLTL in both settings
- ⇒ LTL-like expansion laws break down in the case of relations!
- ⇒ (But they can be mostly recovered in the case of partial functions.)

In this work we present a counterpart-based temporal logic that can reason on the temporal evolution of algebraic structures and formalize its semantics in Agda along with results on its PNF.

- Many possible extensions of this work:

In this work we present a counterpart-based temporal logic that can reason on the temporal evolution of algebraic structures and formalize its semantics in Agda along with results on its PNF.

- Many possible extensions of this work:
 - formalization of second-order QLTL to express set quantification

In this work we present a counterpart-based temporal logic that can reason on the temporal evolution of algebraic structures and formalize its semantics in Agda along with results on its PNF.

- Many possible extensions of this work:
 - formalization of second-order QLTL to express set quantification
 - extending counterpart semantics to CTL, CTL* and their models

In this work we present a counterpart-based temporal logic that can reason on the temporal evolution of algebraic structures and formalize its semantics in Agda along with results on its PNF.

- Many possible extensions of this work:
 - formalization of second-order QLTL to express set quantification
 - extending counterpart semantics to CTL, CTL* and their models
 - interfacing Agda with SMT solvers and model checkers for QLTL

In this work we present a counterpart-based temporal logic that can reason on the temporal evolution of algebraic structures and formalize its semantics in Agda along with results on its PNF.

- Many possible extensions of this work:
 - formalization of second-order QLTL to express set quantification
 - extending counterpart semantics to CTL, CTL* and their models
 - interfacing Agda with SMT solvers and model checkers for QLTL
 - formalize syntax and models of the logic with indexed categories and morphisms between them, as in categorical logic [Jacobs, 2001]

In this work we present a counterpart-based temporal logic that can reason on the temporal evolution of algebraic structures and formalize its semantics in Agda along with results on its PNF.

- Many possible extensions of this work:
 - formalization of second-order QLTL to express set quantification
 - extending counterpart semantics to CTL, CTL* and their models
 - interfacing Agda with SMT solvers and model checkers for QLTL
 - formalize syntax and models of the logic with indexed categories and morphisms between them, as in categorical logic [Jacobs, 2001]
- A study of formally-presented temporal logics is absent in the literature

In this work we present a counterpart-based temporal logic that can reason on the temporal evolution of algebraic structures and formalize its semantics in Agda along with results on its PNF.

- Many possible extensions of this work:
 - formalization of second-order QLTL to express set quantification
 - extending counterpart semantics to CTL, CTL* and their models
 - interfacing Agda with SMT solvers and model checkers for QLTL
 - formalize syntax and models of the logic with indexed categories and morphisms between them, as in categorical logic [Jacobs, 2001]
- A study of formally-presented temporal logics is absent in the literature
- Other verified model checkers: LTL in Isabelle [Nipkow, 2013]

In this work we present a counterpart-based temporal logic that can reason on the temporal evolution of algebraic structures and formalize its semantics in Agda along with results on its PNF.

- Many possible extensions of this work:
 - formalization of second-order QLTL to express set quantification
 - extending counterpart semantics to CTL, CTL* and their models
 - interfacing Agda with SMT solvers and model checkers for QLTL
 - formalize syntax and models of the logic with indexed categories and morphisms between them, as in categorical logic [Jacobs, 2001]
- A study of formally-presented temporal logics is absent in the literature
- Other verified model checkers: LTL in Isabelle [Nipkow, 2013]
- Proof searching using reflection in Agda for CTL [O'Connor, 2016]



Thank you for your attention!

Agda formalization:

<https://github.com/iwilare/algebraic-temporal-logics>

