

# Categorical Semantics for Counterpart-based Temporal Logics in Agda

Andrea Laretto<sup>1</sup>, Fabio Gadducci<sup>2</sup>, Davide Trotta<sup>2</sup>

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

*3rd ItaCa Workshop, Pisa*

December 21st, 2022

*In this work we present the categorical semantics of a counterpart-based temporal logic, and formalize it using the proof assistant Agda and the [agda-categories](#) library.*

*In this work we present the categorical semantics of a **counterpart-based temporal logic**, and formalize it using the proof assistant Agda and the **agda-categories** library.*

- 1 Temporal logics and counterpart semantics

*In this work we present the **categorical semantics** of a counterpart-based temporal logic, and formalize it using the proof assistant Agda and the **agda-categories** library.*

- ① Temporal logics and counterpart semantics
- ② Categorical perspective

*In this work we present the categorical semantics of a counterpart-based temporal logic, and formalize it using the proof assistant Agda and the agda-categories library.*

- 1 Temporal logics and counterpart semantics
- 2 Categorical perspective
- 3 Agda formalization

*In this work we present the categorical semantics of a counterpart-based temporal logic, and formalize it using the proof assistant Agda and the [agda-categories](#) library.*

- ① Temporal logics and counterpart semantics
- ② Categorical perspective
- ③ Agda formalization
- ④ 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*

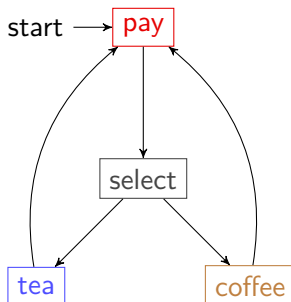
- 1 Represent the system as a **transition system**, called *model*



# Temporal logics

*Well-known formalism for specifying and verifying complex systems*

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

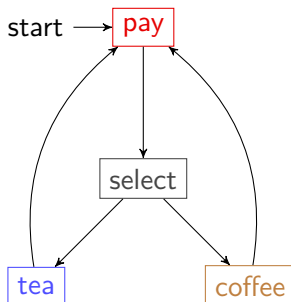


*Transition system for a simple vending machine*

# Temporal logics

*Well-known formalism for specifying and verifying complex systems*

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



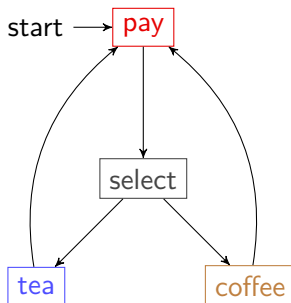
*Transition system for a simple vending machine*

- 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*

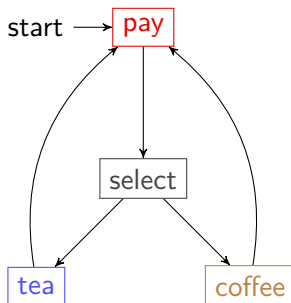
- 2 Express desired properties as *formulas* in a **temporal logic**

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*

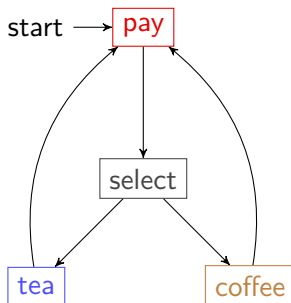
- 2 Express desired properties as *formulas* in a **temporal logic**

Always(Eventually(**pay**))      $\neg$  Eventually(**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

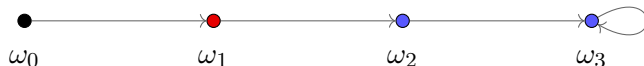
# Counterpart paradigm

- Standard LTL traces: *sequences of states*



# Counterpart paradigm

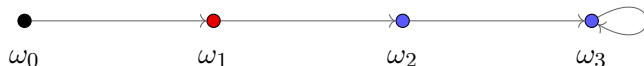
- Standard LTL traces: *sequences of states*



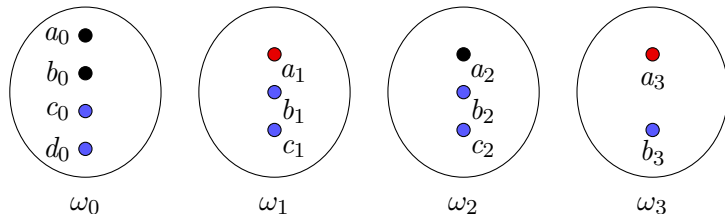
- Associate to each state a set of individuals, called **worlds**

# Counterpart paradigm

- Standard LTL traces: *sequences of states*



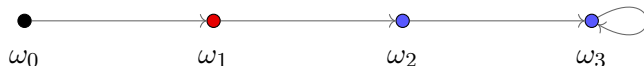
- Associate to each state a set of individuals, called **worlds**
- Our traces: *sequences of worlds*



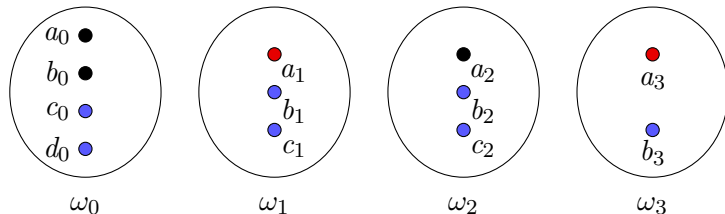


# Counterpart paradigm

- Standard LTL traces: *sequences of states*



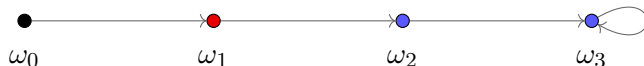
- Associate to each state a set of individuals, called **worlds**
- Our traces: *sequences of worlds*



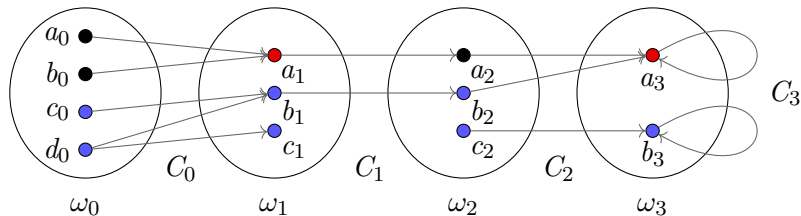
*How do we represent transitions?*

# 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***

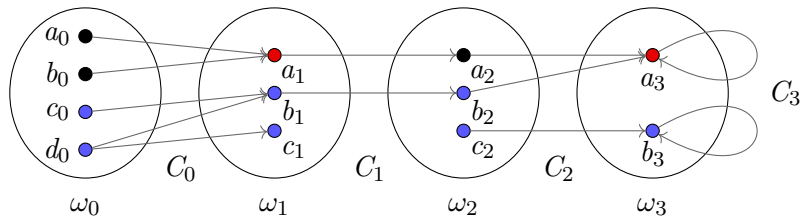


# Counterpart paradigm

- Standard LTL traces: *sequences of states*



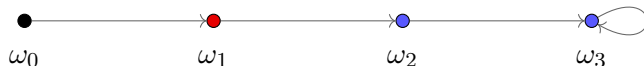
- Associate to each state a set of individuals, called **worlds**
- Our traces: *sequences of worlds, connected with **counterpart relations***



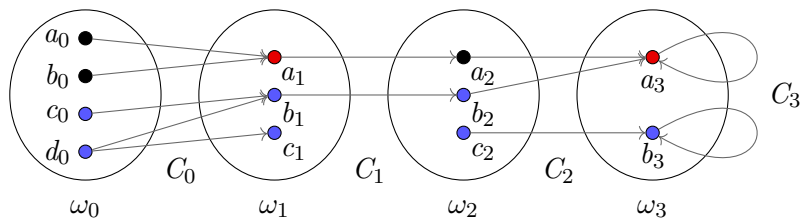
- Intuition: individuals connected by a relation *are the same after one step*

# 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**

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

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

$$\phi := \text{true} \mid \neg\phi \mid \phi_1 \vee \phi_2$$

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

$$\phi := \text{true} \mid \neg\phi \mid \phi_1 \vee \phi_2 \mid \text{Next}(\phi) \mid \phi_1 \text{ Until } \phi_2$$

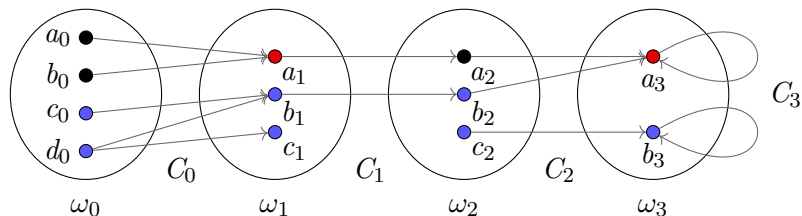
- QLTL: *(first-order) quantified linear temporal logic* using traces
- Syntax of QLTL formulas:

$$\phi := \text{true} \mid \neg\phi \mid \phi_1 \vee \phi_2 \mid \text{Next}(\phi) \mid \phi_1 \text{ Until } \phi_2 \mid x = y \mid \exists x.\phi \mid P(x)$$



- QLTL: *(first-order) quantified linear temporal logic* using traces
- Syntax of QLTL formulas:  
$$\phi := \text{true} \mid \neg\phi \mid \phi_1 \vee \phi_2 \mid \text{Next}(\phi) \mid \phi_1 \text{ Until } \phi_2 \mid x = y \mid \exists x.\phi \mid P(x)$$
- Semantics: *for each world*, define the (tuples of) individuals satisfying  $\phi$

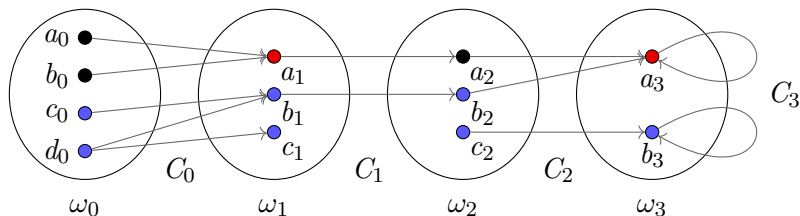
- QLTL: *(first-order) quantified linear temporal logic* using traces
- Syntax of QLTL formulas:
 
$$\phi := \text{true} \mid \neg\phi \mid \phi_1 \vee \phi_2 \mid \text{Next}(\phi) \mid \phi_1 \text{ Until } \phi_2 \mid x = y \mid \exists x.\phi \mid P(x)$$
- Semantics: *for each world*, define the (tuples of) individuals satisfying  $\phi$



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

$$\phi := \text{true} \mid \neg\phi \mid \phi_1 \vee \phi_2 \mid \text{Next}(\phi) \mid \phi_1 \text{ Until } \phi_2 \mid x = y \mid \exists x.\phi \mid P(x)$$

- Semantics: *for each world*, define the (tuples of) individuals satisfying  $\phi$

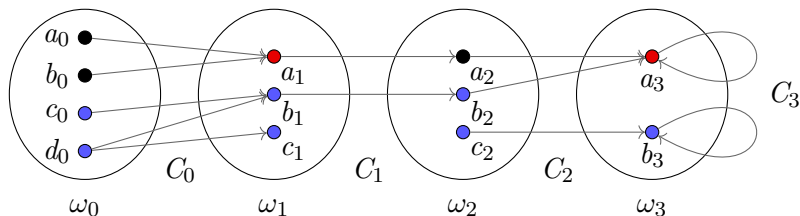


- $a_0 \models_{\omega_0} \text{Next}(\text{Red}(x))$

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

$$\phi := \text{true} \mid \neg\phi \mid \phi_1 \vee \phi_2 \mid \text{Next}(\phi) \mid \phi_1 \text{ Until } \phi_2 \mid x = y \mid \exists x.\phi \mid P(x)$$

- Semantics: *for each world*, define the (tuples of) individuals satisfying  $\phi$

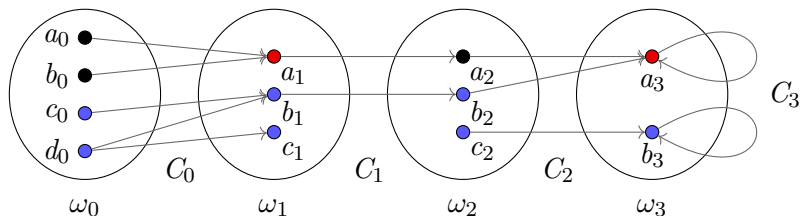


- $a_0 \models_{\omega_0} \text{Next}(\text{Red}(x))$
- $c_1 \models_{\omega_1} \neg\text{Next}(\text{Red}(x))$

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

$$\phi := \text{true} \mid \neg\phi \mid \phi_1 \vee \phi_2 \mid \text{Next}(\phi) \mid \phi_1 \text{ Until } \phi_2 \mid x = y \mid \exists x.\phi \mid P(x)$$

- Semantics: for each world, define the (tuples of) individuals satisfying  $\phi$

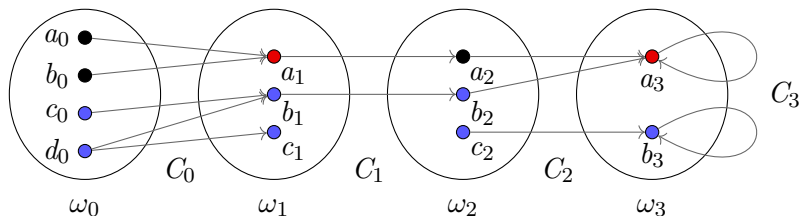


- $a_0 \models_{\omega_0} \text{Next}(\text{Red}(x))$
- $c_1 \models_{\omega_1} \neg\text{Next}(\text{Red}(x))$
- $c_0 \models_{\omega_0} \text{Blue}(x) \text{ Until } \text{Red}(x)$

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

$$\phi := \text{true} \mid \neg\phi \mid \phi_1 \vee \phi_2 \mid \text{Next}(\phi) \mid \phi_1 \text{ Until } \phi_2 \mid x = y \mid \exists x.\phi \mid P(x)$$

- Semantics: *for each world*, define the (tuples of) individuals satisfying  $\phi$

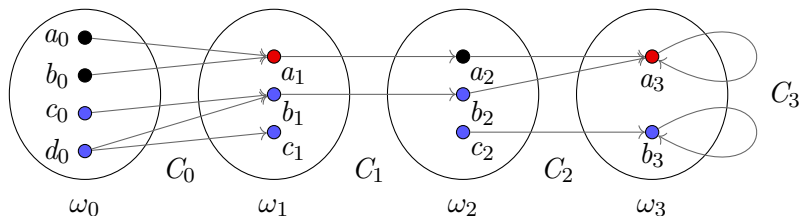


- $a_0 \models_{\omega_0} \text{Next}(\text{Red}(x))$
- $c_1 \models_{\omega_1} \neg\text{Next}(\text{Red}(x))$
- $c_0 \models_{\omega_0} \text{Blue}(x) \text{ Until } \text{Red}(x)$
- $(a_0, b_0) \models_{\omega_0} \text{Next}(x = y)$

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

$$\phi := \text{true} \mid \neg\phi \mid \phi_1 \vee \phi_2 \mid \text{Next}(\phi) \mid \phi_1 \text{ Until } \phi_2 \mid x = y \mid \exists x.\phi \mid P(x)$$

- Semantics: for each world, define the (tuples of) individuals satisfying  $\phi$

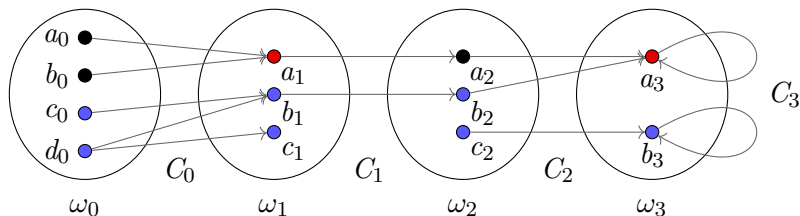


- $a_0 \models_{\omega_0} \text{Next}(\text{Red}(x))$
- $c_1 \models_{\omega_1} \neg\text{Next}(\text{Red}(x))$
- $c_0 \models_{\omega_0} \text{Blue}(x) \text{ Until } \text{Red}(x)$
- $(a_0, b_0) \models_{\omega_0} \text{Next}(x = y)$
- $() \models_{\omega_2} \exists x.\text{Next}(\text{Blue}(x))$

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

$$\phi := \text{true} \mid \neg\phi \mid \phi_1 \vee \phi_2 \mid \text{Next}(\phi) \mid \phi_1 \text{ Until } \phi_2 \mid x = y \mid \exists x.\phi \mid P(x)$$

- Semantics: for each world, define the (tuples of) individuals satisfying  $\phi$



- $a_0 \models_{\omega_0} \text{Next}(\text{Red}(x))$
- $c_1 \models_{\omega_1} \neg \text{Next}(\text{Red}(x))$
- $c_0 \models_{\omega_0} \text{Blue}(x) \text{ Until } \text{Red}(x)$
- $(a_0, b_0) \models_{\omega_0} \text{Next}(x = y)$
- $(\ ) \models_{\omega_2} \exists x. \text{Next}(\text{Blue}(x))$
- $(a_0, c_0) \models_{\omega_0} (\neg(x = y)) \text{ Until } (x = y)$



- *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
- Our claim: 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
- Our claim: 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
- Our claim: counterpart models can be understood within the unifying perspective of *category theory and categorical logic*:

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

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

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

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

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



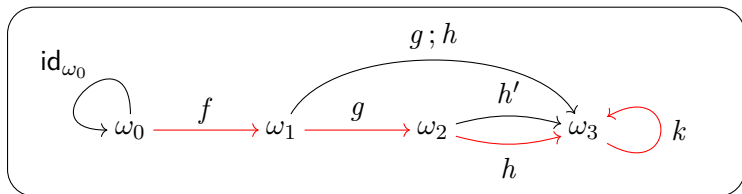
# Categorical semantics

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

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

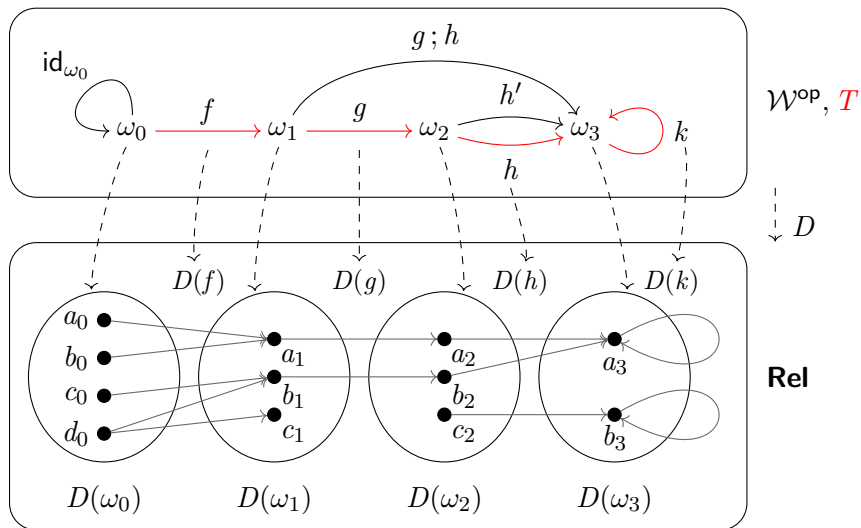
- Objects of  $\mathcal{W}$  are the states of the underlying *transition system*
- Morphisms of  $\mathcal{W}$  represent *transitions* between states
- The *temporal structure* identifies the one-step transitions of the model
- The *relational presheaf* assigns worlds and counterpart relations to states

# Relational presheaves – Example



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

# Relational presheaves – Example



- *How is the semantics of our logic defined?*

- *How is the semantics of our logic defined?*
- Semantics, the standard way: an *inductively defined relation* between formulae  $\phi$  and (tuples of) individuals *in each world*

- *How is the semantics of our logic defined?*
- Semantics, the standard way: an *inductively defined relation* between formulae  $\phi$  and (tuples of) individuals *in each world*
- Semantics, the categorical way via *classical attributes*: *for each world*, define the *set* of (tuples of) individuals satisfying  $\phi$

- *How is the semantics of our logic defined?*
- Semantics, the standard way: an *inductively defined relation* between formulae  $\phi$  and (tuples of) individuals *in each world*
- Semantics, the categorical way via *classical attributes*: *for each world*, define the *set* of (tuples of) individuals satisfying  $\phi$

A **classical attribute**  $A$  on a relational presheaf  $D : \mathcal{W}^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathbf{Rel}$  is a family of sets  $A := \{A_\omega\}_{\omega \in \mathcal{W}}$  such that  $A_\omega \subseteq D(\omega)$  for every  $\omega \in \mathcal{W}$ .

- *How is the semantics of our logic defined?*
- Semantics, the standard way: an *inductively defined relation* between formulae  $\phi$  and (tuples of) individuals *in each world*
- Semantics, the categorical way via *classical attributes*: *for each world*, define the *set* of (tuples of) individuals satisfying  $\phi$

A **classical attribute**  $A$  on a relational presheaf  $D : \mathcal{W}^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathbf{Rel}$  is a family of sets  $A := \{A_\omega\}_{\omega \in \mathcal{W}}$  such that  $A_\omega \subseteq D(\omega)$  for every  $\omega \in \mathcal{W}$ .

- Idea: a relational presheaf provides a *common universe* of elements



# Categorical and classical semantics

- *How is the semantics of our logic defined?*
- Semantics, the standard way: an *inductively defined relation* between formulae  $\phi$  and (tuples of) individuals *in each world*
- Semantics, the categorical way via *classical attributes*: *for each world*, define the *set* of (tuples of) individuals satisfying  $\phi$

A **classical attribute**  $A$  on a relational presheaf  $D : \mathcal{W}^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathbf{Rel}$  is a family of sets  $A := \{A_\omega\}_{\omega \in \mathcal{W}}$  such that  $A_\omega \subseteq D(\omega)$  for every  $\omega \in \mathcal{W}$ .

- Idea: a relational presheaf provides a *common universe* of elements
- A classical attribute  $A$  identifies a subset of individuals which satisfy a given property  $A$

- Take a counterpart model  $\langle \mathcal{W}, T, D \rangle$ .

- Take a counterpart model  $\langle \mathcal{W}, T, D \rangle$ .
- Assign relational presheaves to contexts  $\Gamma = [x_1, \dots, x_n]$ :

$$\llbracket \Gamma \rrbracket = \underbrace{D \times \dots \times D}_{n \text{ times}}$$

- Take a counterpart model  $\langle \mathcal{W}, T, D \rangle$ .
- Assign relational presheaves to contexts  $\Gamma = [x_1, \dots, x_n]$ :

$$\llbracket \Gamma \rrbracket = \underbrace{D \times \dots \times D}_{n \text{ times}}$$

- Take a QLTL formula in a context  $\Gamma$ : its semantics is a classical attribute on  $\llbracket \Gamma \rrbracket$ , defined as follows:

- Take a counterpart model  $\langle \mathcal{W}, T, D \rangle$ .
- Assign relational presheaves to contexts  $\Gamma = [x_1, \dots, x_n]$ :

$$\llbracket \Gamma \rrbracket = \underbrace{D \times \dots \times D}_{n \text{ times}}$$

- Take a QLTl formula in a context  $\Gamma$ : its semantics is a classical attribute on  $\llbracket \Gamma \rrbracket$ , defined as follows:
  - $\llbracket \text{false} \rrbracket_\omega := \emptyset$ ;

- Take a counterpart model  $\langle \mathcal{W}, T, D \rangle$ .
- Assign relational presheaves to contexts  $\Gamma = [x_1, \dots, x_n]$ :

$$\llbracket \Gamma \rrbracket = \underbrace{D \times \dots \times D}_{n \text{ times}}$$

- Take a QLTl formula in a context  $\Gamma$ : its semantics is a classical attribute on  $\llbracket \Gamma \rrbracket$ , defined as follows:
  - $\llbracket \text{false} \rrbracket_{\omega} := \emptyset$ ;
  - $\llbracket \text{true} \rrbracket_{\omega} := \llbracket \Gamma \rrbracket(\omega)$ ;

- Take a counterpart model  $\langle \mathcal{W}, T, D \rangle$ .
- Assign relational presheaves to contexts  $\Gamma = [x_1, \dots, x_n]$ :

$$\llbracket \Gamma \rrbracket = \underbrace{D \times \dots \times D}_{n \text{ times}}$$

- Take a QLTl formula in a context  $\Gamma$ : its semantics is a classical attribute on  $\llbracket \Gamma \rrbracket$ , defined as follows:
  - $\llbracket \text{false} \rrbracket_{\omega} := \emptyset$ ;
  - $\llbracket \text{true} \rrbracket_{\omega} := \llbracket \Gamma \rrbracket(\omega)$ ;
  - $\llbracket \phi_1 \vee \phi_2 \rrbracket_{\omega} := \llbracket \phi_1 \rrbracket_{\omega} \cup \llbracket \phi_2 \rrbracket_{\omega}$ ;

- Take a counterpart model  $\langle \mathcal{W}, T, D \rangle$ .
- Assign relational presheaves to contexts  $\Gamma = [x_1, \dots, x_n]$ :

$$\llbracket \Gamma \rrbracket = \underbrace{D \times \dots \times D}_{n \text{ times}}$$

- Take a QLTl formula in a context  $\Gamma$ : its semantics is a classical attribute on  $\llbracket \Gamma \rrbracket$ , defined as follows:
  - $\llbracket \text{false} \rrbracket_\omega := \emptyset$ ;
  - $\llbracket \text{true} \rrbracket_\omega := \llbracket \Gamma \rrbracket(\omega)$ ;
  - $\llbracket \phi_1 \vee \phi_2 \rrbracket_\omega := \llbracket \phi_1 \rrbracket_\omega \cup \llbracket \phi_2 \rrbracket_\omega$ ;
  - $\llbracket \neg \psi \rrbracket_\omega := \llbracket \Gamma \rrbracket(\omega) \setminus \llbracket \Gamma \rrbracket \psi_\omega$ ;



- Take a counterpart model  $\langle \mathcal{W}, T, D \rangle$ .
- Assign relational presheaves to contexts  $\Gamma = [x_1, \dots, x_n]$ :

$$\llbracket \Gamma \rrbracket = \underbrace{D \times \dots \times D}_{n \text{ times}}$$

- Take a QLTl formula in a context  $\Gamma$ : its semantics is a classical attribute on  $\llbracket \Gamma \rrbracket$ , defined as follows:
  - $\llbracket \text{false} \rrbracket_\omega := \emptyset$ ;
  - $\llbracket \text{true} \rrbracket_\omega := \llbracket \Gamma \rrbracket(\omega)$ ;
  - $\llbracket \phi_1 \vee \phi_2 \rrbracket_\omega := \llbracket \phi_1 \rrbracket_\omega \cup \llbracket \phi_2 \rrbracket_\omega$ ;
  - $\llbracket \neg \psi \rrbracket_\omega := \llbracket \Gamma \rrbracket(\omega) \setminus \llbracket \Gamma \rrbracket \psi \rrbracket_\omega$ ;
  - $\llbracket x = y \rrbracket_\omega := \{a \in \llbracket \Gamma \rrbracket(\omega) \mid \pi_x(a) = \pi_y(a)\}$ ;

- Take a counterpart model  $\langle \mathcal{W}, T, D \rangle$ .
- Assign relational presheaves to contexts  $\Gamma = [x_1, \dots, x_n]$ :

$$\llbracket \Gamma \rrbracket = \underbrace{D \times \dots \times D}_{n \text{ times}}$$

- Take a QLTTL formula in a context  $\Gamma$ : its semantics is a classical attribute on  $\llbracket \Gamma \rrbracket$ , defined as follows:
  - $\llbracket \text{false} \rrbracket_\omega := \emptyset$ ;
  - $\llbracket \text{true} \rrbracket_\omega := \llbracket \Gamma \rrbracket(\omega)$ ;
  - $\llbracket \phi_1 \vee \phi_2 \rrbracket_\omega := \llbracket \phi_1 \rrbracket_\omega \cup \llbracket \phi_2 \rrbracket_\omega$ ;
  - $\llbracket \neg \psi \rrbracket_\omega := \llbracket \Gamma \rrbracket(\omega) \setminus \llbracket \Gamma \rrbracket \psi \rrbracket_\omega$ ;
  - $\llbracket x = y \rrbracket_\omega := \{a \in \llbracket \Gamma \rrbracket(\omega) \mid \pi_x(a) = \pi_y(a)\}$ ;
  - $\llbracket \exists x. \phi \rrbracket_\omega := \{a \in \llbracket \Gamma \rrbracket(\omega) \mid \exists b \in D(\omega). \langle a, b \rangle \in \llbracket \phi \rrbracket_\omega\}$ ;

- Take a counterpart model  $\langle \mathcal{W}, T, D \rangle$ .
- Assign relational presheaves to contexts  $\Gamma = [x_1, \dots, x_n]$ :

$$\llbracket \Gamma \rrbracket = \underbrace{D \times \dots \times D}_{n \text{ times}}$$

- Take a QLTTL formula in a context  $\Gamma$ : its semantics is a classical attribute on  $\llbracket \Gamma \rrbracket$ , defined as follows:
  - $\llbracket \text{false} \rrbracket_\omega := \emptyset$ ;
  - $\llbracket \text{true} \rrbracket_\omega := \llbracket \Gamma \rrbracket(\omega)$ ;
  - $\llbracket \phi_1 \vee \phi_2 \rrbracket_\omega := \llbracket \phi_1 \rrbracket_\omega \cup \llbracket \phi_2 \rrbracket_\omega$ ;
  - $\llbracket \neg \psi \rrbracket_\omega := \llbracket \Gamma \rrbracket(\omega) \setminus \llbracket \Gamma \rrbracket \psi \rrbracket_\omega$ ;
  - $\llbracket x = y \rrbracket_\omega := \{a \in \llbracket \Gamma \rrbracket(\omega) \mid \pi_x(a) = \pi_y(a)\}$ ;
  - $\llbracket \exists x. \phi \rrbracket_\omega := \{a \in \llbracket \Gamma \rrbracket(\omega) \mid \exists b \in D(\omega). \langle a, b \rangle \in \llbracket \phi \rrbracket_\omega\}$ ;
- *How is the semantics of temporal operators given?*

# Temporal classical attributes

Take a presheaf  $X : \mathcal{W}^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathbf{Rel}$  and classical attributes  $A, B$  on  $X$ .  
Given  $\omega \in \mathcal{W}$  and an element  $s \in X(\omega)$ , define the classical attributes:

# Temporal classical attributes

Take a presheaf  $X : W^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathbf{Rel}$  and classical attributes  $A, B$  on  $X$ .

Given  $\omega \in \mathcal{W}$  and an element  $s \in X(\omega)$ , define the classical attributes:

- $s \in (\mathbf{O}A)_\omega$  iff for every arrow  $r : \omega \rightarrow \sigma$  of  $T$  there exists an element  $z \in X(\sigma)$  such that  $\langle z, s \rangle \in X(r)$  and  $z \in A_\sigma$ ;

# Temporal classical attributes

Take a presheaf  $X : W^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathbf{Rel}$  and classical attributes  $A, B$  on  $X$ .

Given  $\omega \in \mathcal{W}$  and an element  $s \in X(\omega)$ , define the classical attributes:

- $s \in (\mathbf{O}A)_\omega$  iff for every arrow  $r : \omega \rightarrow \sigma$  of  $T$  there exists an element  $z \in X(\sigma)$  such that  $\langle z, s \rangle \in X(r)$  and  $z \in A_\sigma$ ;
- $s \in (A \mathbf{U} B)_\omega$  iff for every  $t \in \text{paths}(T, \omega)$  there exists  $\bar{n} \geq 0$  such that
  - ① for any  $i < \bar{n}$ , there exists  $z_i \in X(\omega_i)$  such that  $\langle z_i, s \rangle \in X(t_{\leq i})$  and  $z_i \in A_{\omega_i}$ ;

# Temporal classical attributes

Take a presheaf  $X : W^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathbf{Rel}$  and classical attributes  $A, B$  on  $X$ .

Given  $\omega \in \mathcal{W}$  and an element  $s \in X(\omega)$ , define the classical attributes:

- $s \in (\mathbf{O}A)_\omega$  iff for every arrow  $r : \omega \rightarrow \sigma$  of  $T$  there exists an element  $z \in X(\sigma)$  such that  $\langle z, s \rangle \in X(r)$  and  $z \in A_\sigma$ ;
- $s \in (A \cup B)_\omega$  iff for every  $t \in \text{paths}(T, \omega)$  there exists  $\bar{n} \geq 0$  such that
  - ① for any  $i < \bar{n}$ , there exists  $z_i \in X(\omega_i)$  such that  $\langle z_i, s \rangle \in X(t_{\leq i})$  and  $z_i \in A_{\omega_i}$ ;
  - ② there exists  $z_{\bar{n}} \in X(\omega_{\bar{n}})$  such that  $\langle z_{\bar{n}}, s \rangle \in X(t_{\leq \bar{n}})$  and  $z_{\bar{n}} \in B_{\omega_{\bar{n}}}$ .

# Temporal classical attributes

Take a presheaf  $X : W^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathbf{Rel}$  and classical attributes  $A, B$  on  $X$ .

Given  $\omega \in \mathcal{W}$  and an element  $s \in X(\omega)$ , define the classical attributes:

- $s \in (\mathbf{O}A)_\omega$  iff for every arrow  $r : \omega \rightarrow \sigma$  of  $T$  there exists an element  $z \in X(\sigma)$  such that  $\langle z, s \rangle \in X(r)$  and  $z \in A_\sigma$ ;
- $s \in (\mathbf{A}UB)_\omega$  iff for every  $t \in \text{paths}(T, \omega)$  there exists  $\bar{n} \geq 0$  such that
  - ① for any  $i < \bar{n}$ , there exists  $z_i \in X(\omega_i)$  such that  $\langle z_i, s \rangle \in X(t_{\leq i})$  and  $z_i \in A_{\omega_i}$ ;
  - ② there exists  $z_{\bar{n}} \in X(\omega_{\bar{n}})$  such that  $\langle z_{\bar{n}}, s \rangle \in X(t_{\leq \bar{n}})$  and  $z_{\bar{n}} \in B_{\omega_{\bar{n}}}$ .

We can now define the semantics of temporal operators as:

- ...
- $\llbracket \mathbf{O}\phi \rrbracket := \mathbf{O}\llbracket \phi \rrbracket$ ;
- $\llbracket \phi_1 \mathbf{U} \phi_2 \rrbracket := \llbracket \phi_1 \rrbracket \mathbf{U} \llbracket \phi_2 \rrbracket$ .



- *How are the two semantics and their models related?*

- *How are the two semantics and their models related?*

Theorem (Classical models  $\leftrightarrow$  categorical models)

*( $\rightarrow$ ) For any classical counterpart model  $M$ , there exists a categorical counterpart model  $W$  which satisfies exactly the same QLTL formulae  $\phi$ .*

- *How are the two semantics and their models related?*

## Theorem (Classical models $\leftrightarrow$ categorical models)

*( $\rightarrow$ ) For any classical counterpart model  $M$ , there exists a categorical counterpart model  $W$  which satisfies exactly the same QLTL formulae  $\phi$ .*

- Idea: construct the freely generated category  $\mathcal{W}$  from the transition system; define a relational presheaf  $D : \mathcal{W}^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathbf{Rel}$  assigning worlds and relations; restrict the morphisms with the temporal structure  $T$ .

- *How are the two semantics and their models related?*

## Theorem (Classical models $\leftrightarrow$ categorical models)

( $\rightarrow$ ) *For any classical counterpart model  $M$ , there exists a categorical counterpart model  $W$  which satisfies exactly the same QLTL formulae  $\phi$ .*

- Idea: construct the freely generated category  $\mathcal{W}$  from the transition system; define a relational presheaf  $D : \mathcal{W}^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathbf{Rel}$  assigning worlds and relations; restrict the morphisms with the temporal structure  $T$ .
- The *theorem* has not been formalized, but the *construction* is!

- *Worlds-as-algebras*: we want to generalize sets to *many-sorted algebras*

- *Worlds-as-algebras*: we want to generalize sets to *many-sorted algebras*

A **relational morphism** between two relational presheaves

$X, Y : \mathcal{W}^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathbf{Rel}$  is a family of *set functions*

$\eta := \{\eta_\omega : X(\omega) \rightarrow Y(\omega)\}_{\omega \in \mathcal{W}}$  such that for every  $f : A \rightarrow B$  we have

$$\langle a, b \rangle \in X(f) \implies \langle \eta_A(a), \eta_B(b) \rangle \in Y(f).$$

- *Worlds-as-algebras*: we want to generalize sets to *many-sorted algebras*

A **relational morphism** between two relational presheaves

$X, Y : \mathcal{W}^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathbf{Rel}$  is a family of *set functions*

$\eta := \{\eta_\omega : X(\omega) \rightarrow Y(\omega)\}_{\omega \in \mathcal{W}}$  such that for every  $f : A \rightarrow B$  we have

$$\langle a, b \rangle \in X(f) \implies \langle \eta_A(a), \eta_B(b) \rangle \in Y(f).$$

Let  $\Sigma$  be a many-sorted signature. An **algebraic counterpart model** on the signature  $\Sigma$  is a tuple  $\langle \mathcal{W}, T, \mathcal{S}, \mathcal{F} \rangle$  such that:

- $\mathcal{W}, T$  are the same of counterpart models;

- *Worlds-as-algebras*: we want to generalize sets to *many-sorted algebras*

A **relational morphism** between two relational presheaves

$X, Y : \mathcal{W}^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathbf{Rel}$  is a family of *set functions*

$\eta := \{\eta_\omega : X(\omega) \rightarrow Y(\omega)\}_{\omega \in \mathcal{W}}$  such that for every  $f : A \rightarrow B$  we have

$$\langle a, b \rangle \in X(f) \implies \langle \eta_A(a), \eta_B(b) \rangle \in Y(f).$$

Let  $\Sigma$  be a many-sorted signature. An **algebraic counterpart model** on the signature  $\Sigma$  is a tuple  $\langle \mathcal{W}, T, \mathcal{S}, \mathcal{F} \rangle$  such that:

- $\mathcal{W}, T$  are the same of counterpart models;
- $\mathcal{S} = \{[\![\tau]\!] : \mathcal{W}^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathbf{Rel}\}_{\tau \in \Sigma_S}$  is a set of *relational presheaves* on  $\mathcal{W}$ , assigning a relational presheaf to each sort in  $\Sigma_S$ ;



- *Worlds-as-algebras*: we want to generalize sets to *many-sorted algebras*

A **relational morphism** between two relational presheaves

$X, Y : \mathcal{W}^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathbf{Rel}$  is a family of *set functions*

$\eta := \{\eta_\omega : X(\omega) \rightarrow Y(\omega)\}_{\omega \in \mathcal{W}}$  such that for every  $f : A \rightarrow B$  we have

$$\langle a, b \rangle \in X(f) \implies \langle \eta_A(a), \eta_B(b) \rangle \in Y(f).$$

Let  $\Sigma$  be a many-sorted signature. An **algebraic counterpart model** on the signature  $\Sigma$  is a tuple  $\langle \mathcal{W}, T, \mathcal{S}, \mathcal{F} \rangle$  such that:

- $\mathcal{W}, T$  are the same of counterpart models;
- $\mathcal{S} = \{[\![\tau]\!] : \mathcal{W}^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathbf{Rel}\}_{\tau \in \Sigma_S}$  is a set of *relational presheaves* on  $\mathcal{W}$ , assigning a relational presheaf to each sort in  $\Sigma_S$ ;
- $\mathcal{F} = \{\mathcal{I}(f) : [\![\tau_1]\!] \times \cdots \times [\![\tau_n]\!] \rightarrow [\![\tau]\!]\}_{f \in \Sigma_F}$  is a set of *relational morphisms*, assigning a relational morphism to each function symbol  $f : \tau_1 \times \cdots \times \tau_n \rightarrow \tau$  given in  $\Sigma_F$  by the signature  $\Sigma$ .

## Algebraic QLTL: Example

- Take the signature of directed graphs  $Gr$ :

$$Gr_S = \{\text{node}, \text{edge}\},$$

## Algebraic QLTL: Example

- Take the signature of directed graphs  $\text{Gr}$ :

$$\text{Gr}_S = \{\text{node}, \text{edge}\}, \quad \text{Gr}_F = \{s, t\},$$

## Algebraic QLTL: Example

- Take the signature of directed graphs  $\text{Gr}$ :

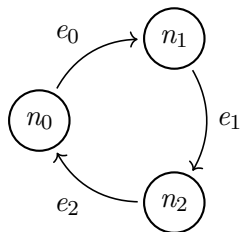
$$\text{Gr}_S = \{\text{node}, \text{edge}\}, \quad \text{Gr}_F = \{s, t\}, \quad \text{with } s, t : \text{edge} \rightarrow \text{node}$$

# Algebraic QLTL: Example

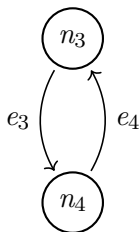
- Take the signature of directed graphs  $\text{Gr}$ :

$\text{Gr}_S = \{\text{node}, \text{edge}\}$ ,  $\text{Gr}_F = \{s, t\}$ , with  $s, t : \text{edge} \rightarrow \text{node}$

- A counterpart model on the signature  $\text{Gr}$ :



$\omega_0$



$\omega_1$



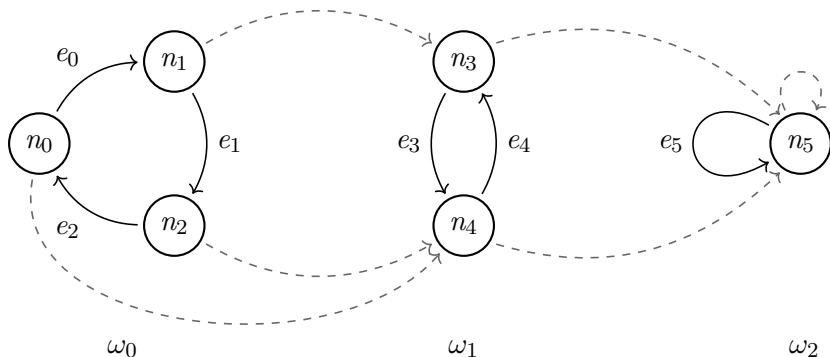
$\omega_2$

# Algebraic QLTL: Example

- Take the signature of directed graphs  $\text{Gr}$ :

$$\text{Gr}_S = \{\text{node}, \text{edge}\}, \quad \text{Gr}_F = \{s, t\}, \quad \text{with } s, t : \text{edge} \rightarrow \text{node}$$

- A counterpart model on the signature  $\text{Gr}$ :

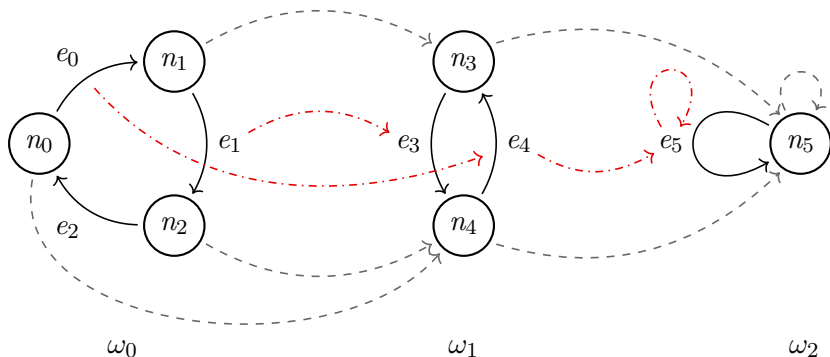


# Algebraic QLTL: Example

- Take the signature of directed graphs  $\text{Gr}$ :

$$\text{Gr}_S = \{\text{node}, \text{edge}\}, \quad \text{Gr}_F = \{s, t\}, \quad \text{with } s, t : \text{edge} \rightarrow \text{node}$$

- A counterpart model on the signature  $\text{Gr}$ :

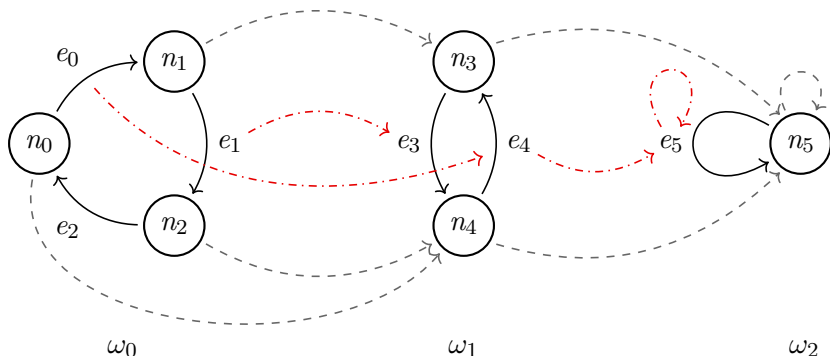


# Algebraic QLTL: Example

- Take the signature of directed graphs  $\text{Gr}$ :

$$\text{Gr}_S = \{\text{node}, \text{edge}\}, \quad \text{Gr}_F = \{s, t\}, \quad \text{with } s, t : \text{edge} \rightarrow \text{node}$$

- A counterpart model on the signature  $\text{Gr}$ :



- Algebraic* QLTL: equality between *terms*, instead of individuals:

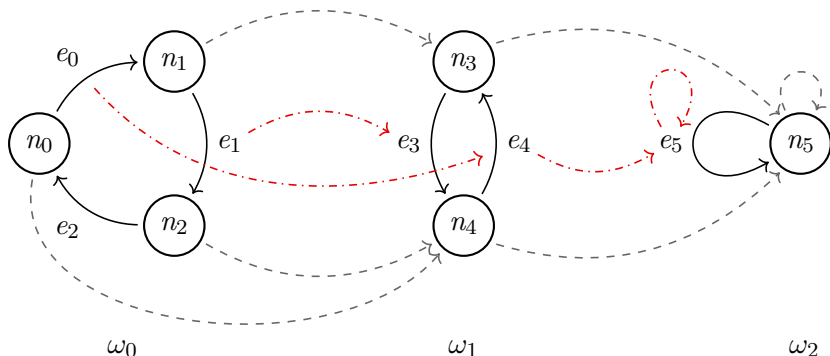


# Algebraic QLTL: Example

- Take the signature of directed graphs  $\text{Gr}$ :

$$\text{Gr}_S = \{\text{node}, \text{edge}\}, \quad \text{Gr}_F = \{s, t\}, \quad \text{with } s, t : \text{edge} \rightarrow \text{node}$$

- A counterpart model on the signature  $\text{Gr}$ :



- Algebraic QLTL: equality between *terms*, instead of individuals:

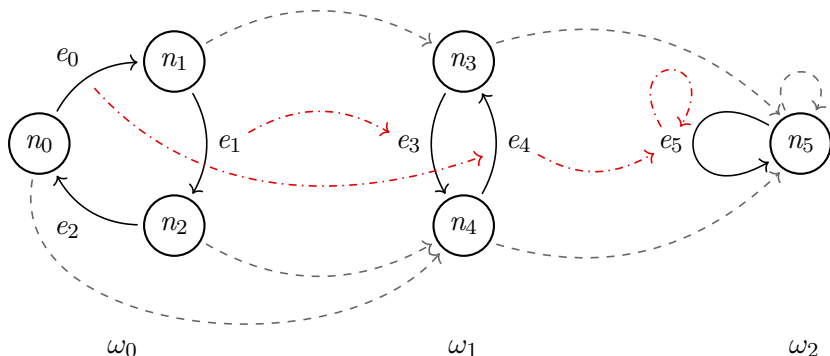
$$\mathbf{loop}(e) := s(e) = t(e),$$

# Algebraic QLTL: Example

- Take the signature of directed graphs  $\text{Gr}$ :

$$\text{Gr}_S = \{\text{node}, \text{edge}\}, \quad \text{Gr}_F = \{s, t\}, \quad \text{with } s, t : \text{edge} \rightarrow \text{node}$$

- A counterpart model on the signature  $\text{Gr}$ :



- Algebraic* QLTL: equality between *terms*, instead of individuals:

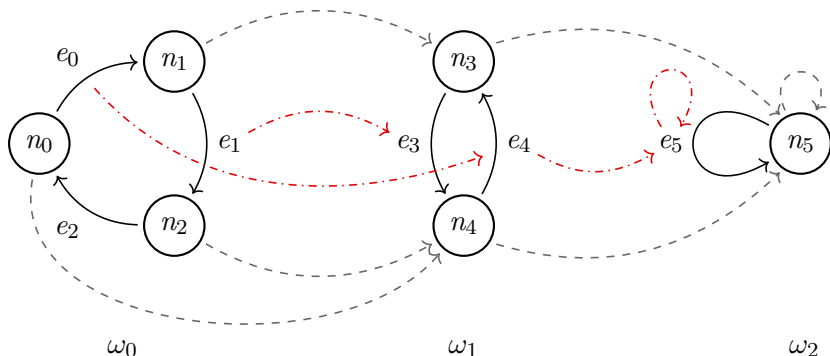
$$\mathbf{loop}(e) := s(e) = t(e), \quad e_5 \models_{\omega_2} \mathbf{loop}(x),$$

# Algebraic QLTL: Example

- Take the signature of directed graphs  $\text{Gr}$ :

$$\text{Gr}_S = \{\text{node}, \text{edge}\}, \quad \text{Gr}_F = \{s, t\}, \quad \text{with } s, t : \text{edge} \rightarrow \text{node}$$

- A counterpart model on the signature  $\text{Gr}$ :



- Algebraic* QLTL: equality between *terms*, instead of individuals:

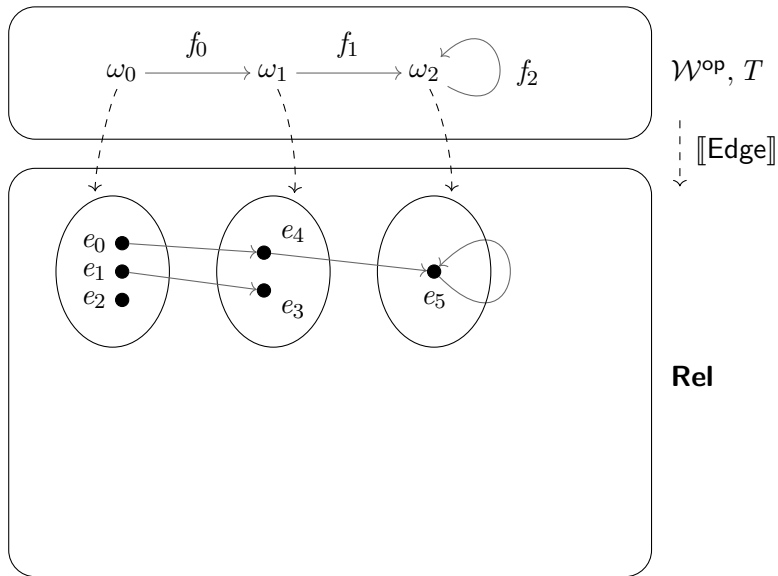
$$\mathbf{loop}(e) := s(e) = t(e), \quad e_5 \models_{\omega_2} \mathbf{loop}(x), \quad e_4 \models_{\omega_1} \mathbf{Next}(\mathbf{loop}(x)).$$

# Algebraic QTLT with relational presheaves

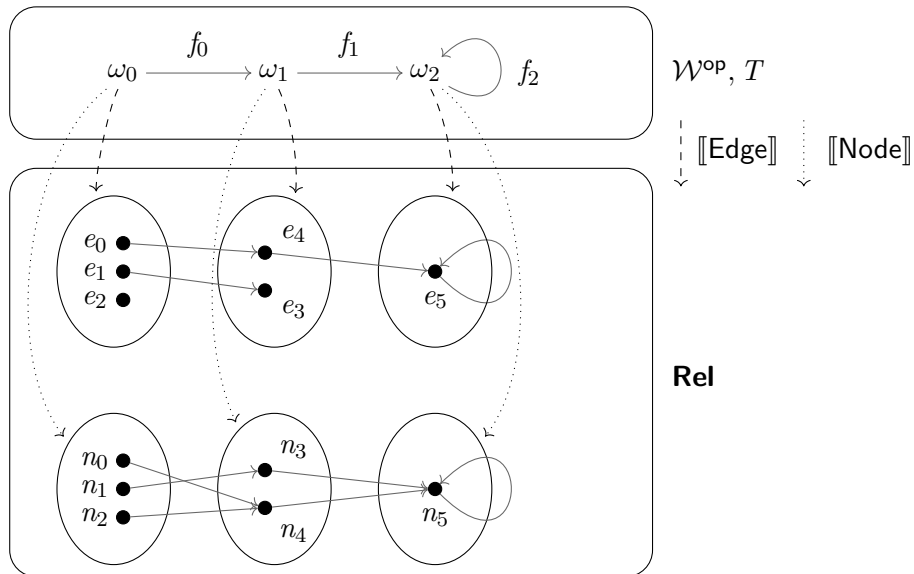
$$\omega_0 \xrightarrow{f_0} \omega_1 \xrightarrow{f_1} \omega_2 \begin{array}{c} \curvearrowright \\ f_2 \end{array}$$

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

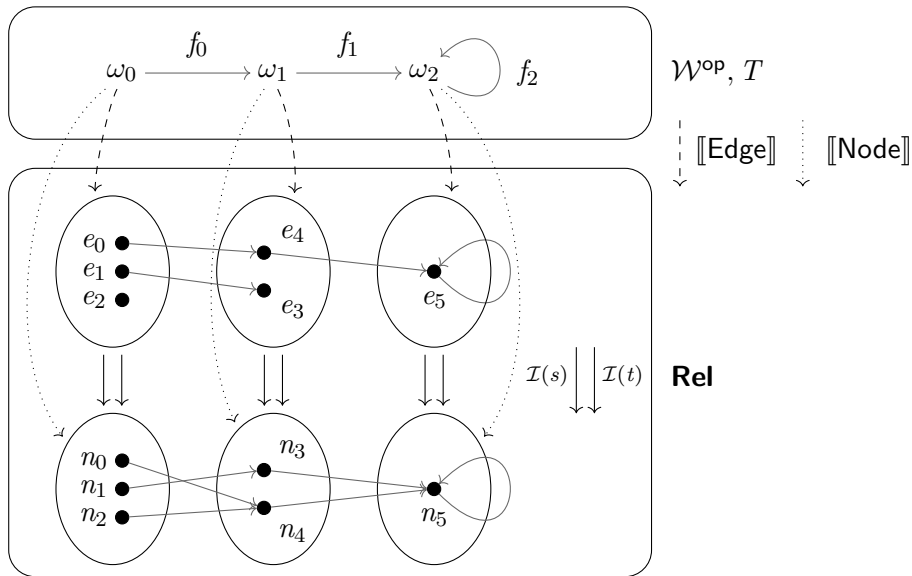
# Algebraic QLTL with relational presheaves



# Algebraic QLTL with relational presheaves



# Algebraic QLTL with relational presheaves





- 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

- 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



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

# Categorical semantics with agda-categories

- The *de-facto* (non-univalent) standard *category theory library* in Agda
- Some of the main design choices of the library:
  - Each category has an internalized notion of equality between *morphisms* (i.e. categories are enriched in setoids)

# Categorical semantics with agda-categories

- The *de-facto* (non-univalent) standard *category theory library* in Agda
- Some of the main design choices of the library:
  - Each category has an internalized notion of equality between *morphisms* (i.e. categories are enriched in setoids)
  - → *avoids having to postulate extensionality principles*

- The *de-facto* (non-univalent) standard *category theory library* in Agda
- Some of the main design choices of the library:
  - Each category has an internalized notion of equality between *morphisms* (i.e. categories are enriched in setoids)
  - → *avoids having to postulate extensionality principles*
  - → *setoid-flavoured equational reasoning in proofs*

# Categorical semantics with agda-categories

- The *de-facto* (non-univalent) standard *category theory library* in Agda
- Some of the main design choices of the library:
  - Each category has an internalized notion of equality between *morphisms* (i.e. categories are enriched in setoids)
  - → *avoids having to postulate extensionality principles*
  - → *setoid-flavoured equational reasoning in proofs*
  - → *additional coherences are required with working with setoids:*
    - In categories,  $\circ\text{-resp-}\approx : f \approx h \rightarrow g \approx i \rightarrow f \circ g \approx h \circ i$

# Categorical semantics with agda-categories

- The *de-facto* (non-univalent) standard *category theory library* in Agda
- Some of the main design choices of the library:
  - Each category has an internalized notion of equality between *morphisms* (i.e. categories are enriched in setoids)
  - $\rightarrow$  *avoids having to postulate extensionality principles*
  - $\rightarrow$  *setoid-flavoured equational reasoning in proofs*
  - $\rightarrow$  *additional coherences are required with working with setoids:*
    - In categories,  $\circ\text{-resp-}\approx : f \approx h \rightarrow g \approx i \rightarrow f \circ g \approx h \circ i$
    - In functors,  $F\text{-resp-}\approx : C[f \approx g] \rightarrow D[F(f) \approx F(g)]$

# Categorical semantics with agda-categories

- The *de-facto* (non-univalent) standard *category theory library* in Agda
- Some of the main design choices of the library:
  - Each category has an internalized notion of equality between *morphisms* (i.e. categories are enriched in setoids)
  - $\rightarrow$  avoids having to postulate extensionality principles
  - $\rightarrow$  setoid-flavoured equational reasoning in proofs
  - $\rightarrow$  additional coherences are required with working with setoids:
    - In categories,  $\circ$ -resp- $\approx : f \approx h \rightarrow g \approx i \rightarrow f \circ g \approx h \circ i$
    - In functors,  $F$ -resp- $\approx : C[f \approx g] \rightarrow D[F(f) \approx F(g)]$
  - Categories define two associativity fields, one of which is redundant:
    - $\text{assoc} : (h \circ g) \circ f \approx h \circ (g \circ f)$

# Categorical semantics with agda-categories

- The *de-facto* (non-univalent) standard *category theory library* in Agda
- Some of the main design choices of the library:
  - Each category has an internalized notion of equality between *morphisms* (i.e. categories are enriched in setoids)
  - $\rightarrow$  avoids having to postulate extensionality principles
  - $\rightarrow$  setoid-flavoured equational reasoning in proofs
  - $\rightarrow$  additional coherences are required with working with setoids:
    - In categories,  $\circ$ -resp- $\approx : f \approx h \rightarrow g \approx i \rightarrow f \circ g \approx h \circ i$
    - In functors,  $F$ -resp- $\approx : C[f \approx g] \rightarrow D[F(f) \approx F(g)]$
  - Categories define two associativity fields, one of which is redundant:
    - $\text{assoc} : (h \circ g) \circ f \approx h \circ (g \circ f)$
    - $\text{sym-assoc} : h \circ (g \circ f) \approx (h \circ g) \circ f$
  - $\rightarrow (C^{\text{op}})^{\text{op}}$  becomes definitionally equal to  $C$ , by swapping proofs twice.



- Extremely practical and flexible, no magic involved

# Experience with agda-categories

- Extremely practical and flexible, no magic involved
- Design choices do not necessarily get in the way of practical applications

# Experience with agda-categories

- Extremely practical and flexible, no magic involved
- Design choices do not necessarily get in the way of practical applications
  - Main definitions used:

# Experience with agda-categories

- 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

# Experience with agda-categories

- 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

# Experience with agda-categories

- 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`)

# Experience with agda-categories

- 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, category of presheaves is complete

# Experience with agda-categories

- 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, category of presheaves is complete
    - Relational presheaves and morphisms between them



# Experience with agda-categories

- 🟢 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, category of presheaves is complete
    - Relational presheaves and morphisms between them
- 😬 Functoriality and setoid-equality preservation can be annoying to prove

# Experience with agda-categories

- 🟢 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, category of presheaves is complete
    - Relational presheaves and morphisms between them
- 😬 Functoriality and setoid-equality preservation can be annoying to prove
- 😬 Relatively limited use of the constructions of the library in our setting

# Embedding temporal logics in Agda

- The metalogic provided by Agda is *intuitionistic* in nature:

# Embedding temporal logics in Agda

- The metalogic provided by Agda is *intuitionistic* in nature:

Negation is defined as  $\neg A := A \rightarrow \perp$ ,  
and the law of excluded middle  $A \vee \neg A$  is *not* provable

# Embedding temporal logics in Agda

- The metalogic provided by Agda is *intuitionistic* in nature:

Negation is defined as  $\neg A := A \rightarrow \perp$ ,  
and the law of excluded middle  $A \vee \neg A$  is *not* provable

- *Consequence*: the logic we embed in Agda is also intuitionistic!

# Embedding temporal logics in Agda

- The metalogic provided by Agda is *intuitionistic* in nature:

Negation is defined as  $\neg A := A \rightarrow \perp$ ,  
and the law of excluded middle  $A \vee \neg A$  is *not* provable

- *Consequence*: the logic we embed in Agda is also intuitionistic!
- e.g., we also cannot prove in Agda that, for any choice of QTLTL formula  $\phi$  and counterpart model  $M$ ,

$$M \vDash \neg\neg\phi \iff \phi.$$

# Embedding temporal logics in Agda

- The metalogic provided by Agda is *intuitionistic* in nature:

Negation is defined as  $\neg A := A \rightarrow \perp$ ,  
and the law of excluded middle  $A \vee \neg A$  is *not* provable

- *Consequence*: the logic we embed in Agda is also intuitionistic!
- e.g., we also cannot prove in Agda that, for any choice of QLTL formula  $\phi$  and counterpart model  $M$ ,

$$M \vDash \neg\neg\phi \iff \phi.$$

- *Problem*: in temporal logic we usually define the essential operators of the logic, and then derive the other ones with negation:

# Embedding temporal logics in Agda

- The metalogic provided by Agda is *intuitionistic* in nature:

Negation is defined as  $\neg A := A \rightarrow \perp$ ,  
and the law of excluded middle  $A \vee \neg A$  is *not* provable

- *Consequence*: the logic we embed in Agda is also intuitionistic!
- e.g., we also cannot prove in Agda that, for any choice of QTLTL formula  $\phi$  and counterpart model  $M$ ,

$$M \models \neg\neg\phi \iff \phi.$$

- *Problem*: in temporal logic we usually define the essential operators of the logic, and then derive the other ones with negation:

$$\phi := \text{true} \mid \neg\phi \mid \phi_1 \vee \phi_2 \mid \text{Next}(\phi) \mid \phi_1 \text{ Until } \phi_2 \mid x = y \mid \exists x.\phi \mid P(x)$$



# Embedding temporal logics in Agda

- The metalogic provided by Agda is *intuitionistic* in nature:

Negation is defined as  $\neg A := A \rightarrow \perp$ ,  
and the law of excluded middle  $A \vee \neg A$  is *not* provable

- *Consequence*: the logic we embed in Agda is also intuitionistic!
- e.g., we also cannot prove in Agda that, for any choice of QLTL formula  $\phi$  and counterpart model  $M$ ,

$$M \vDash \neg\neg\phi \iff \phi.$$

- *Problem*: in temporal logic we usually define the essential operators of the logic, and then derive the other ones with negation:

$$\phi := \text{true} \mid \neg\phi \mid \phi_1 \vee \phi_2 \mid \text{Next}(\phi) \mid \phi_1 \text{ Until } \phi_2 \mid x = y \mid \exists x.\phi \mid P(x)$$

- In Agda, having  $\wedge$  but not  $\vee$  in QLTL is *not* equivalent to having both!

# Embedding temporal logics in Agda

- The metalogic provided by Agda is *intuitionistic* in nature:

Negation is defined as  $\neg A := A \rightarrow \perp$ ,  
and the law of excluded middle  $A \vee \neg A$  is *not* provable

- *Consequence*: the logic we embed in Agda is also intuitionistic!
- e.g., we also cannot prove in Agda that, for any choice of QTLTL formula  $\phi$  and counterpart model  $M$ ,

$$M \vDash \neg\neg\phi \iff \phi.$$

- *Problem*: in temporal logic we usually define the essential operators of the logic, and then derive the other ones with negation:

$$\phi := \text{true} \mid \neg\phi \mid \phi_1 \vee \phi_2 \mid \text{Next}(\phi) \mid \phi_1 \text{ Until } \phi_2 \mid x = y \mid \exists x.\phi \mid P(x)$$

- In Agda, having  $\wedge$  but not  $\vee$  in QTLTL is *not* equivalent to having both!
- *Problem*: it can be tricky to show contradictions with negated formulae

# Positive normal forms

- *How can we tackle these issues?*

# Positive normal forms

- *How can we tackle these issues?*
- Positive normal form (PNF):

*an extension of QLTL which can express **exactly**  
the same properties without using negation*

# Positive normal forms

- *How can we tackle these issues?*
- Positive normal form (PNF):

*an extension of QLTL which can express **exactly**  
the same properties without using negation*

- Simplifies algorithms and model checking with temporal logics

# Positive normal forms

- *How can we tackle these issues?*
- Positive normal form (PNF):

*an extension of QLTL which can express **exactly** the same properties without using negation*

- Simplifies algorithms and model checking with temporal logics
- Our approach:
  - 1 Provide the logic in Agda with a *positive normal form*

# Positive normal forms

- *How can we tackle these issues?*
- Positive normal form (PNF):

*an extension of QLTL which can express **exactly** the same properties without using negation*

- Simplifies algorithms and model checking with temporal logics
- Our approach:
  - ① Provide the logic in Agda with a *positive normal form*
  - ② *Separately* prove that the logic given is a PNF of the original logic

# Positive normal forms

- *How can we tackle these issues?*
- Positive normal form (PNF):

*an extension of QLTL which can express **exactly** the same properties without using negation*

- Simplifies algorithms and model checking with temporal logics
- Our approach:
  - ① Provide the logic in Agda with a *positive normal form*
  - ② *Separately* prove that the logic given is a PNF of the original logic
  - ③ Use LEM *only* in the PNF conversion proof, *not* when using the logic



# Positive normal forms

- *How can we tackle these issues?*
- Positive normal form (PNF):

*an extension of QLTL which can express **exactly** the same properties without using negation*

- Simplifies algorithms and model checking with temporal logics
  - Our approach:
    - ① Provide the logic in Agda with a *positive normal form*
    - ② *Separately* prove that the logic given is a PNF of the original logic
    - ③ Use LEM *only* in the PNF conversion proof, *not* when using the logic
- ⇒ Guarantees that no extra expressivity is gained/lost

# Positive normal forms

- *How can we tackle these issues?*
- Positive normal form (PNF):

*an extension of QLTL which can express **exactly** the same properties without using negation*

- Simplifies algorithms and model checking with temporal logics
  - Our approach:
    - ① Provide the logic in Agda with a *positive normal form*
    - ② *Separately* prove that the logic given is a PNF of the original logic
    - ③ Use LEM *only* in the PNF conversion proof, *not* when using the logic
- ⇒ Guarantees that no extra expressivity is gained/lost
- ⇒ Proving this theorem gives a program to *convert* formulae in PNF

# Positive normal forms

- *How can we tackle these issues?*
- Positive normal form (PNF):

*an extension of QLTL which can express **exactly** the same properties without using negation*

- Simplifies algorithms and model checking with temporal logics
- Our approach:

- ① Provide the logic in Agda with a *positive normal form*
- ② *Separately* prove that the logic given is a PNF of the original logic
- ③ Use LEM *only* in the PNF conversion proof, *not* when using the logic

⇒ Guarantees that no extra expressivity is gained/lost

⇒ Proving this theorem gives a program to *convert* formulae in PNF

⇒ Directly prove another formula instead of working with contradiction

*In this work we present the categorical semantics of a counterpart-based temporal logic and formalize it in Agda using [agda-categories](#).*

- Many possible extensions of this work:

*In this work we present the categorical semantics of a counterpart-based temporal logic and formalize it in Agda using [agda-categories](#).*

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

*In this work we present the categorical semantics of a counterpart-based temporal logic and formalize it in Agda using [agda-categories](#).*

- 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 the categorical semantics of a counterpart-based temporal logic and formalize it in Agda using [agda-categories](#).*

- 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 the categorical semantics of a counterpart-based temporal logic and formalize it in Agda using [agda-categories](#).*

- 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 the categorical semantics of a counterpart-based temporal logic and formalize it in Agda using [agda-categories](#).*

- 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

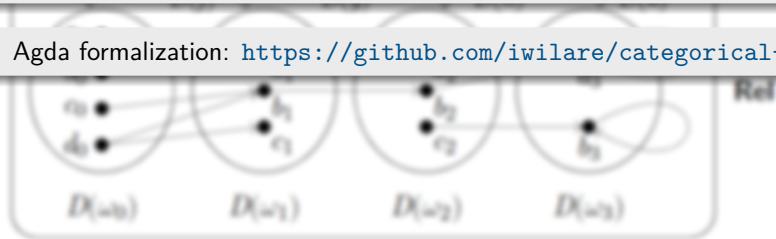
*In this work we present the categorical semantics of a counterpart-based temporal logic and formalize it in Agda using [agda-categories](#).*

- 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
- Formalizing and using category theory in proof assistants:  
[Carette, Hu, 2021], [Gross, Chlipala, Spivak, 2014]



Thank you for your attention!

Agda formalization: <https://github.com/iwilare/categorical-ctl>



- 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



# Positive normal forms for QLTL

- PNF for QLTL:

$$\psi := \text{true} \mid x = y \mid P(x), \quad \phi := \psi \mid \neg\psi \mid \phi_1 \vee \phi_2 \mid \phi_1 \wedge \phi_2 \mid \exists x.\phi \mid \forall x.\phi$$

# Positive normal forms for QLTL

- PNF for QLTL:

$$\begin{aligned} \psi := & \text{true} \mid x = y \mid P(x), \quad \phi := \psi \mid \neg\psi \mid \phi_1 \vee \phi_2 \mid \phi_1 \wedge \phi_2 \mid \exists x.\phi \mid \forall x.\phi \\ & \mid \text{Next}(\phi) \mid \phi_1 \text{Until} \phi_2 \mid \phi_1 \text{WUntil} \phi_2 \end{aligned}$$

# Positive normal forms for QLTL

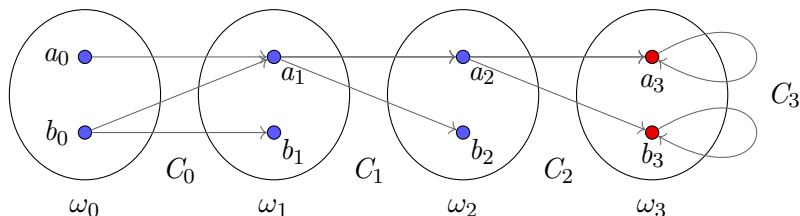
- PNF for QLTL:

$\psi := \text{true} \mid x = y \mid P(x), \quad \phi := \psi \mid \neg\psi \mid \phi_1 \vee \phi_2 \mid \phi_1 \wedge \phi_2 \mid \exists x.\phi \mid \forall x.\phi$   
 $\mid \text{Next}(\phi) \mid \phi_1 \text{Until}\phi_2 \mid \phi_1 \text{WUntil}\phi_2 \mid \underline{\text{NextF}}(\phi) \mid \phi_1 \underline{\text{UntilF}}\phi_2 \mid \phi_1 \underline{\text{Then}}\phi_2$

# Positive normal forms for QLTL

- PNF for QLTL:

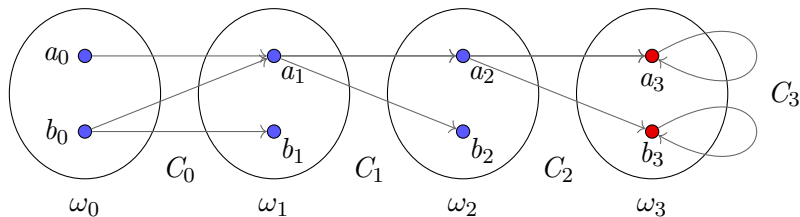
$\psi := \text{true} \mid x = y \mid P(x), \quad \phi := \psi \mid \neg\psi \mid \phi_1 \vee \phi_2 \mid \phi_1 \wedge \phi_2 \mid \exists x.\phi \mid \forall x.\phi$   
 $\mid \text{Next}(\phi) \mid \phi_1 \text{Until} \phi_2 \mid \phi_1 \text{WUntil} \phi_2 \mid \underline{\text{NextF}}(\phi) \mid \phi_1 \underline{\text{UntilF}} \phi_2 \mid \phi_1 \underline{\text{Then}} \phi_2$



# Positive normal forms for QLTL

- PNF for QLTL:

$\psi := \text{true} \mid x = y \mid P(x), \quad \phi := \psi \mid \neg\psi \mid \phi_1 \vee \phi_2 \mid \phi_1 \wedge \phi_2 \mid \exists x.\phi \mid \forall x.\phi$   
 $\mid \text{Next}(\phi) \mid \phi_1 \text{Until}\phi_2 \mid \phi_1 \text{WUntil}\phi_2 \mid \underline{\text{NextF}}(\phi) \mid \phi_1 \underline{\text{UntilF}}\phi_2 \mid \phi_1 \underline{\text{Then}}\phi_2$

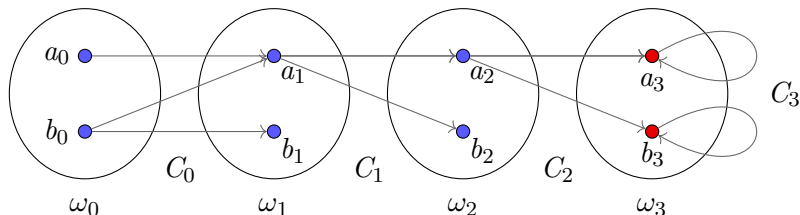


- $\neg \text{Next}(\phi) \equiv \text{NextF}(\neg\phi)$
- $\neg(\phi_1 \text{Until}\phi_2) \equiv (\neg\phi_2) \text{Then}(\neg\phi_1 \wedge \neg\phi_2)$
- $\neg(\phi_1 \text{WUntil}\phi_2) \equiv (\neg\phi_2) \text{UntilF}(\neg\phi_1 \wedge \neg\phi_2)$

# Positive normal forms for QLTL

- PNF for QLTL:

$\psi := \text{true} \mid x = y \mid P(x), \quad \phi := \psi \mid \neg\psi \mid \phi_1 \vee \phi_2 \mid \phi_1 \wedge \phi_2 \mid \exists x.\phi \mid \forall x.\phi$   
 $\mid \text{Next}(\phi) \mid \phi_1 \text{Until} \phi_2 \mid \phi_1 \text{WUntil} \phi_2 \mid \underline{\text{NextF}}(\phi) \mid \phi_1 \underline{\text{UntilF}} \phi_2 \mid \phi_1 \underline{\text{Then}} \phi_2$

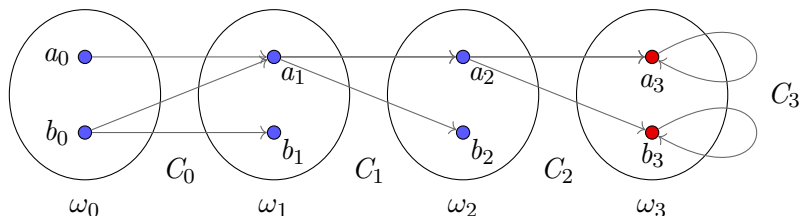


- $\neg \text{Next}(\phi) \equiv \text{NextF}(\neg\phi)$
- $\neg(\phi_1 \text{Until} \phi_2) \equiv (\neg\phi_2) \text{Then}(\neg\phi_1 \wedge \neg\phi_2)$
- $\neg(\phi_1 \text{WUntil} \phi_2) \equiv (\neg\phi_2) \text{UntilF}(\neg\phi_1 \wedge \neg\phi_2)$
- $b_0 \models_{\omega_0} \text{NextF}(\text{Blue}(x))$

# Positive normal forms for QLTL

- PNF for QLTL:

$\psi := \text{true} \mid x = y \mid P(x), \quad \phi := \psi \mid \neg\psi \mid \phi_1 \vee \phi_2 \mid \phi_1 \wedge \phi_2 \mid \exists x.\phi \mid \forall x.\phi$   
 $\mid \text{Next}(\phi) \mid \phi_1 \text{Until}\phi_2 \mid \phi_1 \text{WUntil}\phi_2 \mid \underline{\text{NextF}}(\phi) \mid \phi_1 \underline{\text{UntilF}}\phi_2 \mid \phi_1 \underline{\text{Then}}\phi_2$

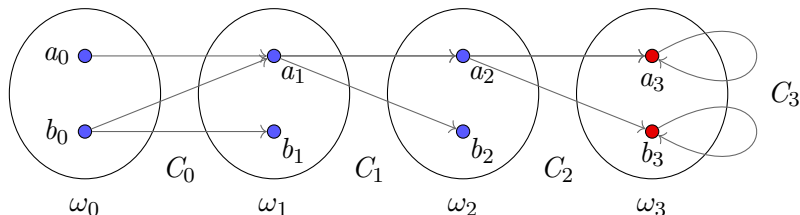


- $\neg \text{Next}(\phi) \equiv \text{NextF}(\neg\phi)$
- $\neg(\phi_1 \text{Until}\phi_2) \equiv (\neg\phi_2) \text{Then}(\neg\phi_1 \wedge \neg\phi_2)$
- $\neg(\phi_1 \text{WUntil}\phi_2) \equiv (\neg\phi_2) \text{UntilF}(\neg\phi_1 \wedge \neg\phi_2)$
- $b_0 \models_{\omega_0} \text{NextF}(\text{Blue}(x))$
- $b_1 \models_{\omega_1} \text{NextF}(\text{Blue}(x))$

# Positive normal forms for QLTL

- PNF for QLTL:

$\psi := \text{true} \mid x = y \mid P(x), \quad \phi := \psi \mid \neg\psi \mid \phi_1 \vee \phi_2 \mid \phi_1 \wedge \phi_2 \mid \exists x.\phi \mid \forall x.\phi$   
 $\mid \text{Next}(\phi) \mid \phi_1 \text{Until} \phi_2 \mid \phi_1 \text{WUntil} \phi_2 \mid \underline{\text{NextF}}(\phi) \mid \phi_1 \underline{\text{UntilF}} \phi_2 \mid \phi_1 \underline{\text{Then}} \phi_2$



- $\neg \text{Next}(\phi) \equiv \text{NextF}(\neg\phi)$
- $\neg(\phi_1 \text{Until} \phi_2) \equiv (\neg\phi_2) \text{Then}(\neg\phi_1 \wedge \neg\phi_2)$
- $\neg(\phi_1 \text{WUntil} \phi_2) \equiv (\neg\phi_2) \text{UntilF}(\neg\phi_1 \wedge \neg\phi_2)$
- $b_0 \models_{\omega_0} \text{NextF}(\text{Blue}(x))$
- $b_1 \models_{\omega_1} \text{NextF}(\text{Blue}(x))$
- $a_0 \models_{\omega_0} \text{Blue}(x) \text{UntilF} \text{Red}(x)$