

Selected Solutions

2 (b) Since every state satisfies p , no path satisfies $X\neg p$. Hence the paths that satisfy ψ are precisely the paths that satisfy Xq . All such paths must begin with $1 \rightarrow 3$ or $2 \rightarrow 3$. Since from state 1 there is also the step to state 2, only state 2 satisfies ψ .

3	1	$\forall x (P(x) \vee Q(x))$	premise
	2	$\exists x \neg Q(x)$	premise
	3	$\forall x (R(x) \rightarrow \neg P(x))$	premise
	4	$x_0 \neg Q(x_0)$	assumption
	5	$P(x_0) \vee Q(x_0)$	$\forall e$ 1
	6	$P(x_0)$	assumption
	7	$Q(x_0)$	assumption
	8	\perp	$\neg e$ 7, 4
	9	$P(x_0)$	$\perp e$ 8
	10	$P(x_0)$	$\forall e$ 5, 6, 7-9
	11	$R(x_0) \rightarrow \neg P(x_0)$	$\forall e$ 3
	12	$\neg\neg P(x_0)$	$\neg\neg i$ 10
	13	$\neg R(x_0)$	MT 11, 12
	14	$\exists x \neg R(x)$	$\exists i$ 13
	15	$\exists x \neg R(x)$	$\exists e$ 2, 4-14

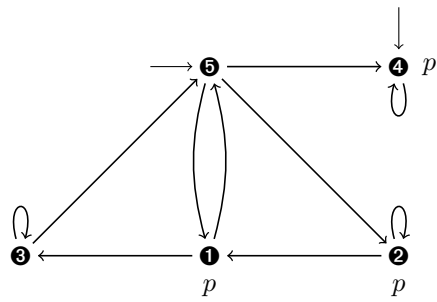
4 (a) First we compute the closure $\mathcal{C}(\chi) = \{\chi, \neg\chi, p, \neg p, Xp, \neg Xp\}$. The subsets of $\mathcal{C}(\chi)$ that satisfy the conditions for states of $A_{\neg\chi}$ are

- 1 $\{\chi, p, \neg Xp\}$
- 3 $\{\chi, \neg p, \neg Xp\}$
- 5 $\{\neg\chi, \neg p, Xp\}$
- 2 $\{\chi, p, Xp\}$
- 4 $\{\neg\chi, p, Xp\}$

where 4 and 5 are initial states because they contain $\neg\chi$. The conditions on the transition relation give rise to the following 10 transitions:

	1	2	3	4	5
1			✓		✓
2	✓	✓			
3			✓		✓
4				✓	
5	✓	✓		✓	

In a picture:



- (b)
- i. The trace $\{p\}^\omega$ is accepted because of the path $\mathbf{4}^\omega$.
 - ii. The trace $\{p\}\emptyset\{p\}^\omega$ is not accepted because there is no corresponding path in $A_{\rightarrow\chi}$ that starts in an initial state.
 - iii. The trace $\emptyset\{p\}\emptyset\{p\}^\omega$ is accepted because of the path $\mathbf{5\ 1\ 5\ 4}^\omega$.