



Modeling and Verification of Probabilistic Systems
Summer term 2014

– Series 3 –

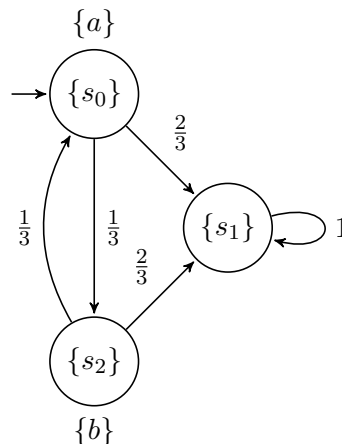
Hand in on May 15 before the exercise class.

Exercise 1

(4 points)

Non-deterministic Büchi automata are strictly more expressive than deterministic ones. Recall the “powerset construction”, which is used to compute a deterministic finite automaton from a non-deterministic one.

- Construct a non-deterministic Büchi automaton for the language $(a + b)^* a^\omega$, apply the powerset construction to determinize this automaton, and compare the languages of the resulting automaton and the original one by either showing their equivalence or giving a counterexample separating the languages.
- Consider the following DTMC D :



Give a formal definition for the cross-product between a *non-deterministic* Büchi-Automaton and a DTMC. Apply this definition to the DTMC D and the NBA from a). What problems arise?

Exercise 2

(3 points)

Prove or disprove the following *PCTL* equivalences:

- $\mathbb{P}_{=1}(\bigcirc \mathbb{P}_{=1}(\Box a)) \equiv \mathbb{P}_{=1}(\Box \mathbb{P}_{=1}(\bigcirc a))$
- $\mathbb{P}_{>0.5}(\bigcirc \mathbb{P}_{>0.5}(\Diamond a)) \equiv \mathbb{P}_{>0.5}(\Diamond \mathbb{P}_{>0.5}(\bigcirc a))$
- $\mathbb{P}_{=1}(\bigcirc \mathbb{P}_{=1}(\Diamond a)) \equiv \mathbb{P}_{=1}(\Diamond \mathbb{P}_{=1}(\bigcirc a))$

Exercise 3

(3 points)

Consider a DTMC D , the PCTL property $\mathbb{P}_{\leq \lambda}(\Phi \cup \Psi)$ and the following two sets: $S_{yes} = Sat(\mathbb{P}_{\geq 1}(\Phi \cup \Psi))$ and $S_{no} = Sat(\mathbb{P}_{\leq 0}(\Phi \cup \Psi))$. Give algorithms to compute these sets and sketch their complexity.