

Formalizing MLTL in Isabelle/HOL

Zili Wang and Katherine Kosaian and Alec Rosentrater

March 4, 2025

Abstract

Building on the existing formalization of Mission-time Linear Temporal Logic (MLTL) [1], we formalize the notions of *language decomposition* and *language partition* for MLTL. More specifically, we formalize an algorithm to compute a language partition for MLTL and formally prove its correctness. Our algorithm is executable, and we export it Haskell via Isabelle/HOL's code generator.

Contents

1	Extended MLTL Data Structure with Interval Compositions	2
2	List Helper Functions and Properties	3
3	Decomposition Function	5
3.1	Examples	7
4	Properties of <code>convert nnf ext</code>	8
4.1	Cases where <code>to mltl</code> is bijective	8
5	Lemmas about Integer Composition	9
6	MLTL Decomposition Lemmas	12
7	Lemmas for MLTL operators that operate over lists of <code>mtl</code> formulas	12
7.1	Forward Direction Proofs	12
7.2	Converse Direction Proofs	13
7.3	Biconditional Lemmas	13
8	MLTL Decomposition Top Level Correctness	13
8.1	Helper Lemmas	14
8.2	Union Theorem	16

8.3 Disjointedness Theorem	18
8.4 Disjointedness Theorem (special case of k=1)	19

9 Pretty Parsing 20

10 Code Export 21

theory *MLTL-Language-Partition-Algorithm*

imports *Mission-Time-LTL.MLTL-Properties*

begin

1 Extended MLTL Data Structure with Interval Compositions

Extended datatype that has an additional nat list associated with the temporal operators F, U, R to represent integer compositions of the interval

```
datatype (atoms-mltl: 'a) mltl-ext =
  | True-mltl-ext (Truec)
  | False-mltl-ext (Falsec)
  | Prop-mltl-ext 'a (Propc '(-))
  | Not-mltl-ext 'a mltl-ext (Notc - [85] 85)
  | And-mltl-ext 'a mltl-ext 'a mltl-ext (- Andc - [82, 82] 81)
  | Or-mltl-ext 'a mltl-ext 'a mltl-ext (- Orc - [81, 81] 80)
  | Future-mltl-ext nat nat nat list 'a mltl-ext (Fc '['-,-'] '<->' - [88, 88, 88, 88]
87)
  | Global-mltl-ext nat nat nat list 'a mltl-ext (Gc '['-,-'] '<->' - [88, 88, 88, 88]
87)
  | Until-mltl-ext 'a mltl-ext nat nat nat list 'a mltl-ext (- Uc '['-,-'] '<->' - [84, 84,
84, 84] 83)
  | Release-mltl-ext 'a mltl-ext nat nat nat list 'a mltl-ext (- Rc '['-,-'] '<->' - [84,
84, 84, 84] 83)
```

Converts mltl ext formula to mltl by just dropping the nat list

```
fun to-mltl:: 'a mltl-ext  $\Rightarrow$  'a mltl where
  | to-mltl Truec = Truem
  | to-mltl Falsec = Falsem
  | to-mltl Propc (p) = Propm (p)
  | to-mltl (Notc  $\varphi$ ) = Notm (to-mltl  $\varphi$ )
  | to-mltl ( $\varphi$  Andc  $\psi$ ) = (to-mltl  $\varphi$ ) Andm (to-mltl  $\psi$ )
  | to-mltl ( $\varphi$  Orc  $\psi$ ) = (to-mltl  $\varphi$ ) Orm (to-mltl  $\psi$ )
  | to-mltl (Fc [a,b] <L>  $\varphi$ ) = (Fm [a,b] (to-mltl  $\varphi$ ))
  | to-mltl (Gc [a,b] <L>  $\varphi$ ) = (Gm [a,b] (to-mltl  $\varphi$ ))
  | to-mltl ( $\varphi$  Uc [a,b] <L>  $\psi$ ) = ((to-mltl  $\varphi$ ) Um [a,b] (to-mltl  $\psi$ ))
  | to-mltl ( $\varphi$  Rc [a,b] <L>  $\psi$ ) = ((to-mltl  $\varphi$ ) Rm [a,b] (to-mltl  $\psi$ ))
```

definition *semantics-mltl-ext*:: 'a set list \Rightarrow 'a mltl-ext \Rightarrow bool
 (- \models_c - [80,80] 80)
 where $\pi \models_c \varphi = \pi \models_m (to_mltl \ \varphi)$

definition *semantic-equiv-ext*:: 'a mltl-ext \Rightarrow 'a mltl-ext \Rightarrow bool
 (- \equiv_c - [80, 80] 80)
 where $\varphi \equiv_c \psi = (to_mltl \ \varphi) \equiv_m (to_mltl \ \psi)$

definition *language-mltl-r* :: 'a mltl \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow 'a set list set
 where *language-mltl-r* φ $r =$
 $\{\pi. semantics_mltl \ \pi \ \varphi \wedge length \ \pi \geq r\}$

fun *convert-nnf-ext*:: 'a mltl-ext \Rightarrow 'a mltl-ext **where**
convert-nnf-ext $True_c = True_c$
 | *convert-nnf-ext* $False_c = False_c$
 | *convert-nnf-ext* $Prop_c \ (p) = Prop_c \ (p)$
 | *convert-nnf-ext* $(\varphi \ And_c \ \psi) = ((convert_nnf_ext \ \varphi) \ And_c \ (convert_nnf_ext \ \psi))$
 | *convert-nnf-ext* $(\varphi \ Or_c \ \psi) = ((convert_nnf_ext \ \varphi) \ Or_c \ (convert_nnf_ext \ \psi))$
 | *convert-nnf-ext* $(F_c \ [a,b] \ <L> \ \varphi) = (F_c \ [a,b] \ <L> \ (convert_nnf_ext \ \varphi))$
 | *convert-nnf-ext* $(G_c \ [a,b] \ <L> \ \varphi) = (G_c \ [a,b] \ <L> \ (convert_nnf_ext \ \varphi))$
 | *convert-nnf-ext* $(\varphi \ U_c \ [a,b] \ <L> \ \psi) = ((convert_nnf_ext \ \varphi) \ U_c \ [a,b] \ <L> \ (convert_nnf_ext \ \psi))$
 | *convert-nnf-ext* $(\varphi \ R_c \ [a,b] \ <L> \ \psi) = ((convert_nnf_ext \ \varphi) \ R_c \ [a,b] \ <L> \ (convert_nnf_ext \ \psi))$

 | *convert-nnf-ext* $(Not_c \ True_c) = False_c$
 | *convert-nnf-ext* $(Not_c \ False_c) = True_c$
 | *convert-nnf-ext* $(Not_c \ Prop_c \ (p)) = (Not_c \ Prop_c \ (p))$
 | *convert-nnf-ext* $(Not_c \ (Not_c \ \varphi)) = convert_nnf_ext \ \varphi$
 | *convert-nnf-ext* $(Not_c \ (\varphi \ And_c \ \psi)) = ((convert_nnf_ext \ (Not_c \ \varphi)) \ Or_c \ (convert_nnf_ext \ (Not_c \ \psi)))$
 | *convert-nnf-ext* $(Not_c \ (\varphi \ Or_c \ \psi)) = ((convert_nnf_ext \ (Not_c \ \varphi)) \ And_c \ (convert_nnf_ext \ (Not_c \ \psi)))$
 | *convert-nnf-ext* $(Not_c \ (F_c \ [a,b] \ <L> \ \varphi)) = (G_c \ [a,b] \ <L> \ (convert_nnf_ext \ (Not_c \ \varphi)))$
 | *convert-nnf-ext* $(Not_c \ (G_c \ [a,b] \ <L> \ \varphi)) = (F_c \ [a,b] \ <L> \ (convert_nnf_ext \ (Not_c \ \varphi)))$
 | *convert-nnf-ext* $(Not_c \ (\varphi \ U_c \ [a,b] \ <L> \ \psi)) = ((convert_nnf_ext \ (Not_c \ \varphi)) \ R_c \ [a,b] \ <L> \ (convert_nnf_ext \ (Not_c \ \psi)))$
 | *convert-nnf-ext* $(Not_c \ (\varphi \ R_c \ [a,b] \ <L> \ \psi)) = ((convert_nnf_ext \ (Not_c \ \varphi)) \ U_c \ [a,b] \ <L> \ (convert_nnf_ext \ (Not_c \ \psi)))$

2 List Helper Functions and Properties

Computes the partial sum of the first i elements of list

definition *partial-sum* :: [nat list, nat] \Rightarrow nat **where**
partial-sum $L \ i = sum_list \ (take \ i \ L)$

Given interval start time a, and a list of ints $L = [t1, t2, t3]$ Constructs

the list (of length 1 longer) of partial sums added to a: [a, a+t1, a+t1+t2, a+t1+t2+t3]

definition *interval-times* :: [nat, nat list] ⇒ nat list **where**
interval-times a L = map (λi. a + partial-sum L i) [0 ..< length L + 1]

value *interval-times* 3 [1, 2, 3, 4, 5] =
 [3, 4, 6, 9, 13, 18]

This function checks that L is a composition of n. A composition of an integer n is a way of writing n as the sum of a sequence of (strictly) positive integers

definition *is-composition* :: [nat, nat list] ⇒ bool **where**
is-composition n L = ((∀ i. List.member L i → i > 0) ∧ (sum-list L = n))

Checks that every nat list in input of type mtl ext is a composition of its interval For example the formula F[2,7] has interval of length 7-2+1=6, and a valid composition would be L = [2, 3, 1]

fun *is-composition-MLTL*:: 'a mtl-ext ⇒ bool **where**
is-composition-MLTL (φ And_c ψ) = ((*is-composition-MLTL* φ) ∧ (*is-composition-MLTL* ψ))
 | *is-composition-MLTL* (φ Or_c ψ) = ((*is-composition-MLTL* φ) ∧ (*is-composition-MLTL* ψ))
 | *is-composition-MLTL* (G_c[a,b] <L> φ) = ((*is-composition* (b-a+1) L) ∧ (*is-composition-MLTL* φ))
 | *is-composition-MLTL* (Not_c φ) = *is-composition-MLTL* φ
 | *is-composition-MLTL* (F_c[a,b] <L> φ) = ((*is-composition* (b-a+1) L) ∧ (*is-composition-MLTL* φ))
 | *is-composition-MLTL* (φ U_c[a,b] <L> ψ) = ((*is-composition* (b-a+1) L) ∧ (*is-composition-MLTL* φ) ∧ (*is-composition-MLTL* ψ))
 | *is-composition-MLTL* (φ R_c[a,b] <L> ψ) = ((*is-composition* (b-a+1) L) ∧ (*is-composition-MLTL* φ) ∧ (*is-composition-MLTL* ψ))
 | *is-composition-MLTL* - = True

definition *is-composition-allones*:: nat ⇒ nat list ⇒ bool **where**
is-composition-allones n L = ((*is-composition* n L) ∧ (∀ i < length L. L[i] = 1))

fun *is-composition-MLTL-allones*:: 'a mtl-ext ⇒ bool **where**
is-composition-MLTL-allones (φ And_c ψ) = ((*is-composition-MLTL-allones* φ) ∧ (*is-composition-MLTL-allones* ψ))
 | *is-composition-MLTL-allones* (φ Or_c ψ) = ((*is-composition-MLTL-allones* φ) ∧ (*is-composition-MLTL-allones* ψ))
 | *is-composition-MLTL-allones* (G_c[a,b] <L> φ) = ((*is-composition-allones* (b-a+1) L) ∧ *is-composition-MLTL-allones* φ)
 | *is-composition-MLTL-allones* (Not_c φ) = *is-composition-MLTL-allones* φ
 | *is-composition-MLTL-allones* (F_c[a,b] <L> φ) = ((*is-composition-allones* (b-a+1) L) ∧ (*is-composition-MLTL-allones* φ))
 | *is-composition-MLTL-allones* (φ U_c[a,b] <L> ψ) = ((*is-composition-allones* (b-a+1) L) ∧ (*is-composition-MLTL-allones* φ) ∧ (*is-composition-MLTL-allones* ψ))

| *is-composition-MTLTl-allones* ($\varphi R_c[a,b] <L> \psi$) = ((*is-composition-allones* ($b-a+1$)
 L) \wedge (*is-composition-MTLTl-allones* φ) \wedge (*is-composition-MTLTl-allones* ψ))
| *is-composition-MTLTl-allones* - = *True*

3 Decomposition Function

fun *pairs* :: 'a list \Rightarrow 'a list \Rightarrow ('a \times 'a) list **where**

pairs [] L2 = []

| *pairs* (h1#T1) L2 = (map ($\lambda x. (h1, x)$) L2) @ (*pairs* T1 L2)

fun *And-mltl-list* :: 'a mltl-ext list \Rightarrow 'a mltl-ext list \Rightarrow 'a mltl-ext list **where**

And-mltl-list D- φ D- ψ = map ($\lambda x. \text{And-mltl-ext } (\text{fst } x) (\text{snd } x)$) (*pairs* D- φ D- ψ)

fun *Global-mltl-list* :: 'a mltl-ext list \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow nat list \Rightarrow 'a mltl-ext list **where**

Global-mltl-list D- φ a b L = map ($\lambda x. \text{Global-mltl-ext } a \ b \ L \ x$) D- φ

fun *Future-mltl-list* :: 'a mltl-ext list \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow nat list \Rightarrow 'a mltl-ext list **where**

Future-mltl-list D- φ a b L = map ($\lambda x. \text{Future-mltl-ext } a \ b \ L \ x$) D- φ

fun *Until-mltl-list* :: 'a mltl-ext \Rightarrow 'a mltl-ext list \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow nat list \Rightarrow 'a mltl-ext list **where**

Until-mltl-list φ D- ψ a b L = map ($\lambda x. \text{Until-mltl-ext } \varphi \ a \ b \ L \ x$) D- ψ

fun *Release-mltl-list* :: 'a mltl-ext list \Rightarrow 'a mltl-ext \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow nat list \Rightarrow 'a mltl-ext list **where**

Release-mltl-list D- φ ψ a b L = map ($\lambda x. \text{Release-mltl-ext } x \ a \ b \ L \ \psi$) D- φ

fun *Mighty-Release-mltl-ext*:: 'a mltl-ext \Rightarrow 'a mltl-ext \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow nat list \Rightarrow 'a mltl-ext

where *Mighty-Release-mltl-ext* x ψ a b L =

(*And-mltl-ext* (*Release-mltl-ext* x a b L ψ))

(*Future-mltl-ext* a b L x))

fun *Mighty-Release-mltl-list* :: 'a mltl-ext list \Rightarrow 'a mltl-ext \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow nat list \Rightarrow 'a mltl-ext list **where**

Mighty-Release-mltl-list D- φ ψ a b L = map ($\lambda x. \text{Mighty-Release-mltl-ext } x \ \psi \ a \ b \ L$) D- φ

fun *Global-mltl-decomp* :: 'a mltl-ext list \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow nat list \Rightarrow 'a mltl-ext list **where**

Global-mltl-decomp D- φ a 0 L = *Global-mltl-list* D- φ a a [1]

| *Global-mltl-decomp* D- φ a len L = *And-mltl-list* (*Global-mltl-decomp* D- φ a (len-1) L)

(*Global-mltl-list* D- φ (a+len) (a+len) [1])

value *Global-mltl-decomp* [*True-mltl-ext*, (*Prop-mltl-ext* (0::nat))] 0 2 [3] =

[($G_c [0,0] <[1]>$ *True_c* *And_c* $G_c [1,1] <[1]>$ *True_c*) *And_c* $G_c [2,2] <[1]>$ *True_c*,

($G_c [0,0] <[1]>$ *True_c* *And_c* $G_c [1,1] <[1]>$ *True_c*) *And_c* $G_c [2,2] <[1]>$]

$Prop_c (0),$
 $(G_c [0,0] <[1]> True_c And_c G_c [1,1] <[1]> Prop_c (0)) And_c G_c [2,2] <[1]>$
 $True_c,$
 $(G_c [0,0] <[1]> True_c And_c G_c [1,1] <[1]> Prop_c (0)) And_c G_c [2,2] <[1]>$
 $Prop_c (0),$
 $(G_c [0,0] <[1]> Prop_c (0) And_c G_c [1,1] <[1]> True_c) And_c G_c [2,2] <[1]>$
 $True_c,$
 $(G_c [0,0] <[1]> Prop_c (0) And_c G_c [1,1] <[1]> True_c) And_c G_c [2,2] <[1]>$
 $Prop_c (0),$
 $(G_c [0,0] <[1]> Prop_c (0) And_c G_c [1,1] <[1]> Prop_c (0)) And_c G_c [2,2]$
 $<[1]> True_c,$
 $(G_c [0,0] <[1]> Prop_c (0) And_c G_c [1,1] <[1]> Prop_c (0)) And_c G_c [2,2]$
 $<[1]> Prop_c (0)]$

fun $LP\text{-}m\text{ltl}\text{-}aux :: 'a\ m\text{ltl}\text{-}ext \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow 'a\ m\text{ltl}\text{-}ext\ list$ **where**

$LP\text{-}m\text{ltl}\text{-}aux\ \varphi\ 0 = [\varphi]$
 $| LP\text{-}m\text{ltl}\text{-}aux\ True_c\ (Suc\ k) = [True_c]$
 $| LP\text{-}m\text{ltl}\text{-}aux\ False_c\ (Suc\ k) = [False_c]$
 $| LP\text{-}m\text{ltl}\text{-}aux\ Prop_c\ (p)\ (Suc\ k) = [Prop_c\ (p)]$
 $| LP\text{-}m\text{ltl}\text{-}aux\ (Not_c\ (Prop_c\ (p)))\ (Suc\ k) = [Not_c\ (Prop_c\ (p))]$
 $| LP\text{-}m\text{ltl}\text{-}aux\ (\varphi\ And_c\ \psi)\ (Suc\ k) =$
 $(let\ D\text{-}\varphi = (LP\text{-}m\text{ltl}\text{-}aux\ (convert\text{-}nnf\text{-}ext\ \varphi)\ k)\ in$
 $(let\ D\text{-}\psi = (LP\text{-}m\text{ltl}\text{-}aux\ (convert\text{-}nnf\text{-}ext\ \psi)\ k)\ in$
 $And\text{-}m\text{ltl}\text{-}list\ D\text{-}\varphi\ D\text{-}\psi))$
 $| LP\text{-}m\text{ltl}\text{-}aux\ (\varphi\ Or_c\ \psi)\ (Suc\ k) =$
 $(let\ D\text{-}\varphi = (LP\text{-}m\text{ltl}\text{-}aux\ (convert\text{-}nnf\text{-}ext\ \varphi)\ k)\ in$
 $(let\ D\text{-}\psi = (LP\text{-}m\text{ltl}\text{-}aux\ (convert\text{-}nnf\text{-}ext\ \psi)\ k)\ in$
 $(And\text{-}m\text{ltl}\text{-}list\ D\text{-}\varphi\ D\text{-}\psi)\ @\ (And\text{-}m\text{ltl}\text{-}list\ [Not_c\ \varphi]\ D\text{-}\psi)\ @$
 $(And\text{-}m\text{ltl}\text{-}list\ D\text{-}\varphi\ [(Not_c\ \psi)]))$
 $| LP\text{-}m\text{ltl}\text{-}aux\ (G_c[a,b] <L> \varphi)\ (Suc\ k) =$
 $(let\ D\text{-}\varphi = (LP\text{-}m\text{ltl}\text{-}aux\ (convert\text{-}nnf\text{-}ext\ \varphi)\ k)\ in$
 $(if\ (length\ D\text{-}\varphi \leq 1)\ then\ ([G_c[a,b] <L> \varphi])$
 $else\ (Global\text{-}m\text{ltl}\text{-}decomp\ D\text{-}\varphi\ a\ (b-a)\ L))$
 $| LP\text{-}m\text{ltl}\text{-}aux\ (F_c[a,b] <L> \varphi)\ (Suc\ k) =$
 $(let\ D\text{-}\varphi = (LP\text{-}m\text{ltl}\text{-}aux\ (convert\text{-}nnf\text{-}ext\ \varphi)\ k)\ in$
 $(let\ s = interval\text{-}times\ a\ L\ in$
 $(Future\text{-}m\text{ltl}\text{-}list\ D\text{-}\varphi\ (s!0)\ ((s!1)-1)\ [(s!1)-(s!0)])\ @\ (concat\ (map$
 $(\lambda i. (And\text{-}m\text{ltl}\text{-}list\ [Global\text{-}m\text{ltl}\text{-}ext\ (s!0)\ ((s!i)-1)\ [s!i - s!0]\ (Not_c\ \varphi)]$
 $(Future\text{-}m\text{ltl}\text{-}list\ D\text{-}\varphi\ (s!i)\ ((s!(i+1))-1)\ [s!(i+1)-(s!i)]))$
 $[1 ..< length\ L])))$
 $| LP\text{-}m\text{ltl}\text{-}aux\ (\varphi\ U_c[a,b] <L> \psi)\ (Suc\ k) =$
 $(let\ D\text{-}\psi = (LP\text{-}m\text{ltl}\text{-}aux\ (convert\text{-}nnf\text{-}ext\ \psi)\ k)\ in$
 $(let\ s = interval\text{-}times\ a\ L\ in$
 $(Until\text{-}m\text{ltl}\text{-}list\ \varphi\ D\text{-}\psi\ (s!0)\ ((s!1)-1)\ [(s!1)-(s!0)])\ @\ (concat\ (map$
 $(\lambda i. (And\text{-}m\text{ltl}\text{-}list\ [Global\text{-}m\text{ltl}\text{-}ext\ (s!0)\ ((s!i)-1)\ [s!i - s!0]\ (And\text{-}m\text{ltl}\text{-}ext\ \varphi$
 $(Not_c\ \psi)]$
 $(Until\text{-}m\text{ltl}\text{-}list\ \varphi\ D\text{-}\psi\ (s!i)\ ((s!(i+1))-1)\ [s!(i+1)-(s!i)]))$
 $[1 ..< length\ L])))$
 $| LP\text{-}m\text{ltl}\text{-}aux\ (\varphi\ R_c[a,b] <L> \psi)\ (Suc\ k) =$

```

(let D-φ = (LP-mltl-aux (convert-nnf-ext φ) k) in
(let s = interval-times a L in
[Global-mltl-ext a b L ((Notc φ) Andc ψ)] @
(Mighty-Release-mltl-list D-φ ψ (s!0) ((s!1)-1) [(s!1)-(s!0)]) @ (concat (map
(λi. (And-mltl-list [Global-mltl-ext (s!0) ((s!i)-1) [s!i - s!0] ((Notc φ) Andc
ψ)]
(Mighty-Release-mltl-list D-φ ψ (s!i) ((s!(i+1)-1)) [s!(i+1)-(s!i)])))
[1 ..< length L])))
| LP-mltl-aux - - = []

```

```

fun LP-mltl :: 'a mltl-ext ⇒ nat ⇒ 'a mltl list where
LP-mltl φ k = map (λx. to-mltl x)
(map (λx. convert-nnf-ext x) (LP-mltl-aux (convert-nnf-ext φ) k))

```

3.1 Examples

```

value LP-mltl-aux (Fc[0,9] <[3, 3, 3]> ((Propc (0::nat)) Orc (Propc (1::nat))))
1 =
[Fc [0,2] <[3]> (Propc (0) Orc Propc (1)),
Gc [0,2] <[3]> (Notc (Propc (0) Orc Propc (1))) Andc Fc [3,5] <[3]> (Propc
(0) Orc Propc (1)),
Gc [0,5] <[6]> (Notc (Propc (0) Orc Propc (1))) Andc Fc [6,8] <[3]> (Propc
(0) Orc Propc (1))]

```

```

value LP-mltl (Truec Orc (Propc (0::nat))) 1 =
[Truem Andm Propm (0), Falsem Andm Propm (0), Truem Andm Notm Propm
(0)]

```

```

value LP-mltl ((Propc (0::nat)) Uc [2,5] <[4]> (Propc (1))) 1 =
[Propm (0) Um [2,5] Propm (1)]

```

```

value LP-mltl ((Propc (0::nat)) Rc[2,5] <[2, 2]> (Propc (1))) 1 =
[Gm [2,5] (Notm Propm (0) Andm Propm (1)),
Propm (0) Rm [2,3] Propm (1) Andm Fm [2,3] Propm (0),
Gm [2,3] (Notm Propm (0) Andm Propm (1)) Andm (Propm (0) Rm [4,5] Propm
(1) Andm Fm [4,5] Propm (0))]

```

```

value LP-mltl ((Fc[0,3] <[1,1,1,1]> (Propc (0::nat))) Orc
(Gc[0,3] <[1,1,1,1]> (Propc (1)))) 3 =
[Fm [0,0] Propm (0) Andm Gm [0,3] Propm (1),
(Gm [0,0] (Notm Propm (0)) Andm Fm [1,1] Propm (0)) Andm Gm [0,3] Propm
(1),
(Gm [0,1] (Notm Propm (0)) Andm Fm [2,2] Propm (0)) Andm Gm [0,3] Propm
(1),
(Gm [0,2] (Notm Propm (0)) Andm Fm [3,3] Propm (0)) Andm Gm [0,3] Propm
(1),
Gm [0,3] (Notm Propm (0)) Andm Gm [0,3] Propm (1),
Fm [0,0] Propm (0) Andm Fm [0,3] (Notm Propm (1)),
(Gm [0,0] (Notm Propm (0)) Andm Fm [1,1] Propm (0)) Andm Fm [0,3] (Notm

```

$Prop_m (1)$,
 $(G_m [0,1] (Not_m Prop_m (0)) And_m F_m [2,2] Prop_m (0)) And_m F_m [0,3] (Not_m Prop_m (1))$,
 $(G_m [0,2] (Not_m Prop_m (0)) And_m F_m [3,3] Prop_m (0)) And_m F_m [0,3] (Not_m Prop_m (1))$

end

theory *MLTL-Language-Partition-Proof*

imports *MLTL-Language-Partition-Algorithm*

begin

4 Properties of convert nnf ext

lemma *convert-nnf-and-convert-nnf-ext:*

shows $to_mllt (convert_nnf_ext \varphi) =$
 $convert_nnf (to_mllt \varphi)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *convert-nnf-ext-to-mllt-commute:*

shows $(convert_nnf (to_mllt \varphi)) = (to_mllt (convert_nnf_ext \varphi))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *convert-nnf-ext-preserves-semantics:*

assumes *intervals-welldef* $(to_mllt \varphi)$
shows $(convert_nnf_ext \varphi) \equiv_c \varphi$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *convert-nnf-ext-convert-nnf-ext:*

shows $convert_nnf_ext \varphi = convert_nnf_ext (convert_nnf_ext \varphi)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

4.1 Cases where to mllt is bijective

lemma *to-mllt-true-bijective:*

assumes $to_mllt \varphi = True_m$
shows $\varphi = True_c$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *to-mllt-false-bijective:*

assumes $to_mllt \varphi = False_m$
shows $\varphi = False_c$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *to-mllt-prop-bijective:*

assumes $to_mllt \varphi = Prop_m (p)$

shows $\varphi = Prop_c (p)$
<proof>

lemma *to-mttl-not-prop-bijective*:
assumes *to-mttl* $\varphi = Not_m (Prop_m (p))$
shows $\varphi = Not_c (Prop_c (p))$
<proof>

5 Lemmas about Integer Composition

lemma *composition-length-ub*:
fixes $n::nat$ **and** $L::nat$ list
assumes *is-composition* n L
shows $length\ L \leq n$
<proof>

lemma *composition-length-lb*:
fixes $n::nat$ **and** $L::nat$ list
assumes *is-composition* n L
assumes $n > 0$
shows $0 < length\ L$
<proof>

lemma *interval-times-length*:
fixes $a::nat$ **and** $L::nat$ list
shows $length\ (interval-times\ a\ L) = length\ L + 1$
<proof>

lemma *interval-times-first*:
fixes $a::nat$ **and** $L::nat$ list
shows $(interval-times\ a\ L)!0 = a$
<proof>

lemma *interval-times-last*:
fixes $a\ b::nat$ **and** $L::nat$ list
assumes *int-welldef*: $a \leq b$
assumes *composition*: *is-composition* $(b-a+1)$ L
shows $(interval-times\ a\ L)!(length\ L) = b+1$
<proof>

lemma *interval-times-diff*:
fixes $a\ b\ i::nat$ **and** $L::nat$ list
assumes *int-welldef*: $a \leq b$
assumes *composition*: *is-composition* $(b-a+1)$ L
assumes *i-index*: $i < length\ L$
assumes *s-is*: $s = interval-times\ a\ L$

shows $s!(i+1) - s!(i) = L!i$
<proof>

lemma *interval-times-diff-ge*:
fixes $a\ b\ i::nat$ **and** $L::nat\ list$
assumes *int-welldef*: $a \leq b$
assumes *composition*: *is-composition* $(b-a+1)\ L$
assumes *i-index*: $i < length\ L$
assumes *s-is*: $s = interval-times\ a\ L$
shows $s!(i+1) > s!(i)$
<proof>

lemma *interval-times-diff-ge-general*:
fixes $a\ b\ i\ j::nat$ **and** $L::nat\ list$
assumes *int-welldef*: $a \leq b$
assumes *composition*: *is-composition* $(b-a+1)\ L$
assumes *j-index*: $j \leq length\ L$
assumes *i-le-j*: $i < j$
assumes *s-is*: $s = interval-times\ a\ L$
shows $s!j > s!i$
<proof>

lemma *trivial-composition*:
assumes $n > 0$
shows *is-composition* $n\ [n]$
<proof>

lemma *sum-list-pos*: $(\bigwedge x. x \in set\ (xs::nat\ list) \implies 0 < x)$
 $\implies length\ xs > 0 \implies 0 < sum-list\ xs$
<proof>

lemma *take-prefix*:
assumes $L = H@[t]$
assumes $k \leq length\ L - 1$
shows $take\ k\ H = take\ k\ L$
<proof>

lemma *take-interval-times*:
assumes $length\ L \geq k$
shows $take\ (k+1)\ (interval-times\ a\ L) = interval-times\ a\ (take\ k\ L)$
<proof>

lemma *index-list-index*:
fixes $k::nat$
assumes $j < k$
shows $[0 ..< k] ! j = j$
<proof>

lemma *interval-times-obtain-aux*:
assumes $a \leq b$
assumes *is-composition* $(b - a + 1) L$
assumes $s = \text{interval-times } a L$
assumes $(s ! 1) \leq t \wedge t \leq b$
shows $\exists i. s ! i \leq t \wedge t \leq s ! (i + 1) - 1 \wedge 1 \leq i \wedge i < \text{length } L$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *interval-times-obtain*:
assumes $a \leq b$
assumes *is-composition* $(b - a + 1) L$
assumes $s = \text{interval-times } a L$
assumes $a \leq t \wedge t \leq b$
shows $\exists i. s ! i \leq t \wedge t \leq s ! (i + 1) - 1 \wedge 0 \leq i \wedge i < \text{length } L$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *list-allones*:
assumes $\forall i < \text{length } L. L ! i = 1$
shows $L = \text{map } (\lambda i. 1) [0 .. < \text{length } L]$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sum-list-constants*:
fixes $L :: \text{nat list}$ **and** $k :: \text{nat}$
assumes $\forall i < \text{length } L. L ! i = k$
shows $\text{sum-list } L = k * (\text{length } L)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *length-is-composition-allones*:
assumes *is-composition-allones* $n L$
shows $\text{length } L = n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *partial-sum-allones*:
assumes $(\forall i < \text{length } L. L ! i = 1)$
assumes $i \leq \text{length } L$
shows $\text{partial-sum } L i = i$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *interval-times-allones*:
assumes $a \leq b$
assumes *is-composition-allones* $(b - a + 1) L$
assumes $i < \text{length } (\text{interval-times } a L)$
shows $(\text{interval-times } a L) ! i = a + i$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *allones-implies-is-composition*:

assumes *is-composition-allones* $n L$
shows *is-composition* $n L$
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *allones-implies-is-composition-MTL*:
assumes *is-composition-MTL-allones* φ
shows *is-composition-MTL* φ
 \langle *proof* \rangle

6 MTL Decomposition Lemmas

lemma *LP-mtl-nnf*:
fixes $\varphi::'a$ *mtl-ext* **and** $\psi::'a$ *mtl* **and** $k::nat$
assumes ψ -coformula: $\psi \in set (LP\text{-}mtl\ \varphi\ k)$
shows $\exists \psi\text{-init}. \psi = convert\text{-}nnf\ \psi\text{-init}$
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *LP-mtl-element*:
fixes $\psi::'a$ *mtl* **and** $\varphi::'a$ *mtl-ext*
shows $\psi \in set (LP\text{-}mtl\ \varphi\ k) \longleftrightarrow$
 $(\exists \psi\text{-ext} \in set (LP\text{-}mtl\text{-aux}\ (convert\text{-}nnf\text{-ext}\ \varphi)\ k).$
 $\psi = to\text{-}mtl\ (convert\text{-}nnf\text{-ext}\ \psi\text{-ext}))$
 \langle *proof* \rangle

7 Lemmas for MTL operators that operate over lists of mtl formulas

lemma *pairs-alt*:
shows $set (pairs\ L1\ (h2\#\ T2)) =$
 $set ((map\ (\lambda x. (x, h2))\ L1)\ @\ (pairs\ L1\ T2))$
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *list-concat-set-union*:
shows $set(A@B) = set\ A \cup set\ B$
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *pairs-empty-list*:
shows $pairs\ A\ [] = []$
 \langle *proof* \rangle

7.1 Forward Direction Proofs

lemma *pairs-member-fst-forward*:
assumes *List.member* $(pairs\ A\ B)\ x$
shows *List.member* $A\ (fst\ x)$
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *pairs-member-snd-forward*:

assumes $List.member (pairs A B) x$
shows $List.member B (snd x)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *pairs-member-forward*:
assumes $List.member (pairs A B) x$
shows $List.member A (fst x) \wedge List.member B (snd x)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *And-mltl-list-member-forward*:
assumes $List.member (And-mltl-list D-x D-y) \psi$
shows $\exists \psi1 \ \psi2. \psi = And-mltl-ext \ \psi1 \ \psi2$
 $\wedge List.member D-x \ \psi1 \wedge List.member D-y \ \psi2$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

7.2 Converse Direction Proofs

lemma *pairs-member-converse*:
assumes $List.member A (fst x)$
assumes $List.member B (snd x)$
shows $List.member (pairs A B) x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *And-mltl-list-member-converse*:
assumes $\exists \psi1 \ \psi2. \psi = And-mltl-ext \ \psi1 \ \psi2$
 $\wedge List.member D-x \ \psi1 \wedge List.member D-y \ \psi2$
shows $List.member (And-mltl-list D-x D-y) \psi$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

7.3 Biconditional Lemmas

lemma *pairs-member*:
shows $(List.member A (fst x) \wedge List.member B (snd x)) \longleftrightarrow$
 $List.member (pairs A B) x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *And-mltl-list-member*:
shows $(\exists \psi1 \ \psi2. \psi = And-mltl-ext \ \psi1 \ \psi2$
 $\wedge List.member D-x \ \psi1 \wedge List.member D-y \ \psi2) \longleftrightarrow$
 $List.member (And-mltl-list D-x D-y) \psi$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

8 MLTL Decomposition Top Level Correctness

fun *wpd-mltl*:: 'a mtl \Rightarrow nat
where $wpd-mltl False_m = 1$
 $| wpd-mltl True_m = 1$
 $| wpd-mltl (Prop_m (p)) = 1$

$| \text{wpd-mltl } (\text{Not}_m \varphi) = \text{wpd-mltl } \varphi$
 $| \text{wpd-mltl } (\varphi \text{ And}_m \psi) = \max (\text{wpd-mltl } \varphi) (\text{wpd-mltl } \psi)$
 $| \text{wpd-mltl } (\varphi \text{ Or}_m \psi) = \max (\text{wpd-mltl } \varphi) (\text{wpd-mltl } \psi)$
 $| \text{wpd-mltl } (G_m[a,b] \varphi) = b + (\text{wpd-mltl } \varphi)$
 $| \text{wpd-mltl } (F_m[a,b] \varphi) = b + (\text{wpd-mltl } \varphi)$
 $| \text{wpd-mltl } (\varphi R_m [a,b] \psi) = b + (\max ((\text{wpd-mltl } \varphi)) (\text{wpd-mltl } \psi))$
 $| \text{wpd-mltl } (\varphi U_m [a,b] \psi) = b + (\max ((\text{wpd-mltl } \varphi)) (\text{wpd-mltl } \psi))$

8.1 Helper Lemmas

lemma *wpd-geq-one*:

shows $\text{wpd-mltl } \varphi \geq 1$

<proof>

lemma *wpd-convert-nnf*:

fixes $\varphi :: 'a \text{ mltl}$

shows $\text{wpd-mltl } (\text{convert-nnf } \varphi) = \text{wpd-mltl } \varphi$

<proof>

lemma *convert-nnf-ext-preserves-wpd*:

shows $\text{wpd-mltl } (\text{to-mltl } (\text{convert-nnf-ext } \varphi)) =$
 $\text{wpd-mltl } (\text{to-mltl } \varphi)$

<proof>

lemma *nnf-intervals-welldef*:

assumes *intervals-welldef F1*

shows *intervals-welldef (convert-nnf F1)*

<proof>

lemma *is-composition-convert-nnf-ext*:

fixes $\varphi :: 'a \text{ mltl-ext}$

assumes *intervals-welldef (to-mltl } \varphi)*

assumes *is-composition-MLTL } \varphi*

shows *is-composition-MLTL (convert-nnf-ext } \varphi)*

<proof>

lemma *is-composition-allones-convert-nnf-ext*:

fixes $\varphi :: 'a \text{ mltl-ext}$

assumes *intervals-welldef (to-mltl } \varphi)*

assumes *is-composition-MLTL-allones } \varphi*

shows *is-composition-MLTL-allones (convert-nnf-ext } \varphi)*

<proof>

function *Ands-mltl-ext*:: $'a \text{ mltl-ext list} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ mltl-ext}$

where *Ands-mltl-ext [] = True-mltl-ext*

| *Ands-mltl-ext* ($H@[t]$) = (if (length $H = 0$) then t
 else (*And-mltl-ext* (*Ands-mltl-ext* H) t))
 ⟨proof⟩
termination ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Ands-mltl-antics:*
assumes length $X \geq 1$
shows *antics-mltl-ext* π (*Ands-mltl-ext* X) \longleftrightarrow
 ($\forall x \in \text{set } X. \text{antics-mltl-ext } \pi x$)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *in-Global-mltl-decomp:*
assumes length $D-\varphi > 1$
assumes $\psi \in \text{set } (\text{Global-mltl-decomp } D-\varphi a n L)$
shows $\exists X. ((\psi = \text{Ands-mltl-ext } X \wedge$
 ($\forall x. \text{List.member } X x \longrightarrow$
 ($\exists y \in \text{set } D-\varphi. (\exists k. a \leq k \wedge k \leq (a+n) \wedge x = \text{Global-mltl-ext } k k [1]$
 $y)))) \wedge$
 (length $X = \text{Suc } n$)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *in-Global-mltl-decomp-exact-forward:*
assumes length $D-\varphi > 1$
assumes $\psi \in \text{set } (\text{Global-mltl-decomp } D-\varphi a n L)$
shows $\exists X. ((\psi = \text{Ands-mltl-ext } X \wedge$
 ($\forall i < \text{length } X. (\exists y \in \text{set } D-\varphi. (X!i) = \text{Global-mltl-ext } (a+i) (a+i) [1]$
 $y)))) \wedge$
 (length $X = \text{Suc } n$)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *in-Global-mltl-decomp-exact-converse:*
fixes $n::\text{nat}$ **and** $X::'\text{a mltl-ext list}$
assumes length $D-\varphi > 1$
assumes $\psi = \text{Ands-mltl-ext } X$
assumes ($\forall i < \text{length } X. (\exists y \in \text{set } D-\varphi.$
 ($X!i) = \text{Global-mltl-ext } (a+i) (a+i) [1] y$))
assumes length $X = n+1$
shows $\psi \in \text{set } (\text{Global-mltl-decomp } D-\varphi a n L)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *case-split-helper:*
assumes $x \in A \cup B \cup C$
assumes $x \in A \implies P x$ **and** $x \in B \implies P x$ **and** $x \in C \implies P x$
shows $P x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *LP-mltl-aux-intervals-welldef:*

fixes $\varphi \psi :: 'a \text{ mltl-ext}$
assumes *intervals-welldef* (to-mltl φ)
assumes $\psi \in \text{set } (LP\text{-mltl-aux } (\text{convert-nnf-ext } \varphi) k)$
assumes *is-composition-MLTL* φ
shows *intervals-welldef* (to-mltl ψ)
 <proof>

lemma *LP-mltl-aux-wpd*:
assumes $\exists \varphi\text{-init. } \varphi = \text{convert-nnf-ext } \varphi\text{-init}$
assumes *intervals-welldef* (to-mltl φ)
assumes $\psi \in \text{set } (LP\text{-mltl-aux } \varphi k)$
assumes *is-composition-MLTL* φ
shows *wpd-mltl* (to-mltl ψ) \leq *wpd-mltl* (to-mltl φ)
 <proof>

lemma *And-mltl-list-nonempty*:
assumes $A \neq []$ **and** $B \neq []$
shows *And-mltl-list* $A B \neq []$
 <proof>

lemma *Global-mltl-decomp-nonempty*:
assumes $D \neq []$
shows *Global-mltl-decomp* $D a n L \neq []$
 <proof>

lemma *LP-mltl-aux-nonempty*:
assumes $\exists \varphi\text{-init. } \varphi = \text{convert-nnf-ext } \varphi\text{-init}$
assumes *intervals-welldef* (to-mltl φ)
assumes *is-composition-MLTL* φ
shows *LP-mltl-aux* $\varphi k \neq []$
 <proof>

8.2 Union Theorem

Forward Direction **lemma** *exist-first*:
fixes $lb i :: \text{nat}$
assumes *lowerbound*: $lb \leq i$ **and** *iprop*: $(P i)$
shows $\exists j. (lb \leq j \wedge j \leq i \wedge (P j))$
 $\wedge (\forall l. (lb \leq l \wedge l < j) \longrightarrow \neg(P l))$
 <proof>

lemma *exist-bound-split*:
fixes $a m b :: \text{nat}$
assumes $a \leq b$
assumes $\exists i. a \leq i \wedge i \leq b \wedge P i$
shows $(\exists i. a \leq i \wedge i \leq m-1 \wedge P i) \vee$
 $(\exists i. m \leq i \wedge i \leq b \wedge P i \wedge \neg(\exists j. a \leq j \wedge j < m \wedge P j))$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Global-mltl-ext-obtain*:

fixes $D::'a$ mltl-ext list **and** $\pi::'a$ set list

and $\alpha::'a$ mltl-ext **and** a b $k::\text{nat}$

assumes $a\text{-leq-}b$: $a \leq b$

assumes $\text{length-}\pi$: $\text{length } \pi \geq b + \text{wpd-mltl } (\text{to-mltl } \alpha)$

assumes semantics : $\text{semantics-mltl-ext } \pi$ (*Global-mltl-ext* a b L α)

assumes ih : $\bigwedge \text{trace. semantics-mltl-ext trace } \alpha \implies$

$\text{wpd-mltl } (\text{to-mltl } \alpha) \leq \text{length trace} \implies$

$\exists x \in \text{set } D. \text{ semantics-mltl-ext trace } x$

shows $\exists X. (\text{length } X = b - a + 1) \wedge$

$(\forall i < \text{length } X. (X!i \in \text{set } D) \wedge \text{ semantics-mltl-ext } (\text{drop } (a+i) \pi) (X!i))$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Release-semantics-split*:

assumes $(\forall i. a \leq i \wedge i \leq b \longrightarrow \text{ semantics-mltl } (\text{drop } i \pi) (\text{to-mltl } \beta)) \vee$

$(\exists j \geq a. j \leq b - 1 \wedge \text{ semantics-mltl } (\text{drop } j \pi) (\text{to-mltl } \alpha) \wedge$

$(\forall k. a \leq k \wedge k \leq j \longrightarrow$

$\text{ semantics-mltl } (\text{drop } k \pi) (\text{to-mltl } \beta))$)

shows $((\forall i. a \leq i \wedge i \leq b \longrightarrow \text{ semantics-mltl } (\text{drop } i \pi) (\text{to-mltl } \beta))$

$\wedge (\forall i. a \leq i \wedge i \leq b \longrightarrow \text{ semantics-mltl } (\text{drop } i \pi) (\text{Not}_m (\text{to-mltl } \alpha))))$

$\vee (\exists j \geq a. j \leq b \wedge$

$\text{ semantics-mltl } (\text{drop } j \pi) (\text{to-mltl } \alpha) \wedge$

$(\forall k. a \leq k \wedge k \leq j \longrightarrow$

$\text{ semantics-mltl } (\text{drop } k \pi) (\text{to-mltl } \beta))$)

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

theorem *LP-mltl-aux-language-union-forward*:

fixes $\varphi::'a$ mltl-ext **and** $k::\text{nat}$ **and** $\pi::'a$ set list

assumes intervals-welldef : $\text{intervals-welldef } (\text{to-mltl } \varphi)$

assumes is-nnf : $\exists \varphi\text{-init. } \varphi = \text{convert-nnf-ext } \varphi\text{-init}$

assumes composition : $\text{is-composition-MLTL } \varphi$

assumes $D\text{-is}$: $D = \text{LP-mltl-aux } \varphi$ k

assumes semantics : $\text{semantics-mltl-ext } \pi$ φ

assumes trace-length : $\text{length } \pi \geq \text{wpd-mltl } (\text{to-mltl } \varphi)$

shows $\exists \psi \in \text{set } D. \text{ semantics-mltl-ext } \pi$ ψ

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

Converse Direction **lemma** *LP-mltl-aux-language-union-converse*:

fixes $\varphi::'a$ mltl-ext **and** $k::\text{nat}$ **and** $\pi::'a$ set list

assumes intervals-welldef : $\text{intervals-welldef } (\text{to-mltl } \varphi)$

assumes is-nnf : $\exists \varphi\text{-init. } \varphi = \text{convert-nnf-ext } \varphi\text{-init}$

assumes composition : $\text{is-composition-MLTL } \varphi$

assumes trace-length : $\text{length } \pi \geq \text{wpd-mltl } (\text{to-mltl } \varphi)$

assumes $D\text{-is}$: $D = \text{LP-mltl-aux } \varphi$ k

assumes $\exists \psi \in \text{set } D. \text{ semantics-mltl-ext } \pi$ ψ

shows *semantics-mltl-ext* π φ
 ⟨*proof*⟩

Top Level Union Theorem lemma *LP-mltl-aux-language-union*:

fixes $\varphi::'a$ *mltl-ext* **and** $k::nat$ **and** $\pi::'a$ *set list*
assumes *intervals-welldef*: *intervals-welldef* (*to-mltl* φ)
assumes *is-nnf*: $\exists \varphi\text{-init}. \varphi = \text{convert-nnf-ext } \varphi\text{-init}$
assumes *trace-length*: $\text{length } \pi \geq \text{wpd-mltl } (\text{to-mltl } \varphi)$
assumes *composition*: *is-composition-MLTL* φ
assumes *D-is*: $D = \text{LP-mltl-aux } \varphi$ k
shows *semantics-mltl-ext* π $\varphi \longleftrightarrow$
 ($\exists \psi \in \text{set } D. \text{semantics-mltl-ext } \pi$ ψ)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

theorem *LP-mltl-language-union-explicit*:

fixes $\varphi::'a$ *mltl-ext* **and** $k::nat$ **and** $\pi::'a$ *set list*
assumes *intervals-welldef*: *intervals-welldef* (*to-mltl* φ)
assumes *composition*: *is-composition-MLTL* φ
assumes *D-is*: $D = \text{set } (\text{LP-mltl } \varphi$ $k)$
assumes *trace-length*: $\text{length } \pi \geq \text{wpd-mltl } (\text{to-mltl } \varphi)$
shows *semantics-mltl-ext* π $\varphi \longleftrightarrow (\exists \psi \in D. \text{semantics-mltl } \pi$ $\psi)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

theorem *LP-mltl-language-union*:

fixes $\varphi::'a$ *mltl-ext* **and** $k::nat$
assumes *intervals-welldef*: *intervals-welldef* (*to-mltl* φ)
assumes *composition*: *is-composition-MLTL* φ
assumes *D-is*: $D = \text{set } (\text{LP-mltl } \varphi$ $k)$
assumes *r*: $r = \text{wpd-mltl } (\text{to-mltl } \varphi)$
shows *language-mltl-r* (*to-mltl* φ) r
 = ($\bigcup \psi \in D. \text{language-mltl-r } \psi$ r)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

8.3 Disjointness Theorem

lemma *LP-mltl-language-disjoint-aux-helper*:

fixes φ $\psi1$ $\psi2::'a$ *mltl-ext* **and** $k::nat$ **and** $\pi::'a$ *set list*
assumes *intervals-welldef*: *intervals-welldef* (*to-mltl* φ)
assumes *is-nnf*: $\exists \varphi\text{-init}. \varphi = \text{convert-nnf-ext } \varphi\text{-init}$
assumes *composition-allones*: *is-composition-MLTL-allones* φ
assumes *tracelen*: $\text{length } \pi \geq \text{wpd-mltl } (\text{to-mltl } \varphi)$
assumes *D-decomp*: $D = \text{set } (\text{LP-mltl-aux } \varphi$ $k)$
assumes *diff-formulas*: $(\psi1 \in D) \wedge (\psi2 \in D) \wedge \psi1 \neq \psi2$
assumes *sat1*: *semantics-mltl-ext* π $\psi1$
assumes *sat2*: *semantics-mltl-ext* π $\psi2$
shows *False*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *LP-mltl-language-disjoint-aux*:

fixes $\varphi::'a$ *mttl-ext* **and** $\psi1$ $\psi2::'a$ *mttl-ext* **and** $k::nat$
assumes *intervals-welldef*: *intervals-welldef* (to-mttl φ)
assumes *is-nnf*: $\exists \varphi\text{-init}. \varphi = \text{convert-nnf-ext } \varphi\text{-init}$
assumes *composition*: *is-composition-MTLT*-allones φ
assumes *D-decomp*: $D = \text{set } (LP\text{-mttl-aux } \varphi k)$
assumes *diff-formulas*: $(\psi1 \in D) \wedge (\psi2 \in D) \wedge \psi1 \neq \psi2$
assumes *r-wpd*: $r \geq \text{wpd-mttl } (to\text{-mttl } \varphi)$
shows (*language-mttl-r* (to-mttl $\psi1$) r)
 \cap (*language-mttl-r* (to-mttl $\psi2$) r) = {}
<proof>

theorem *LP-mttl-language-disjoint*:

fixes $\varphi::'a$ *mttl-ext* **and** $\psi1$ $\psi2::'a$ *mttl* **and** $k::nat$
assumes *intervals-welldef*: *intervals-welldef* (to-mttl φ)
assumes *composition*: *is-composition-MTLT*-allones φ
assumes *D-decomp*: $D = \text{set } (LP\text{-mttl } \varphi k)$
assumes *diff-formulas*: $(\psi1 \in D) \wedge (\psi2 \in D) \wedge \psi1 \neq \psi2$
assumes *r-wpd*: $r \geq \text{wpd-mttl } (to\text{-mttl } \varphi)$
shows (*language-mttl-r* $\psi1$ r) \cap (*language-mttl-r* $\psi2$ r) = {}
<proof>

8.4 Disjointedness Theorem (special case of k=1)

lemma *LP-mttl-language-disjoint-aux-helper-k1*:

fixes φ $\psi1$ $\psi2::'a$ *mttl-ext* **and** $\pi::'a$ *set list*
assumes *intervals-welldef*: *intervals-welldef* (to-mttl φ)
assumes *is-nnf*: $\exists \varphi\text{-init}. \varphi = \text{convert-nnf-ext } \varphi\text{-init}$
assumes *composition*: *is-composition-MTLT* φ
assumes *tracelen*: $\text{length } \pi \geq \text{wpd-mttl } (to\text{-mttl } \varphi)$
assumes *D-decomp*: $D = \text{set } (LP\text{-mttl-aux } \varphi (\text{Suc } 0))$
assumes *diff-formulas*: $(\psi1 \in D) \wedge (\psi2 \in D) \wedge \psi1 \neq \psi2$
assumes *sat1*: *semantics-mttl-ext* π $\psi1$
assumes *sat2*: *semantics-mttl-ext* π $\psi2$
shows *False*
<proof>

lemma *LP-mttl-language-disjoint-aux-k1*:

fixes $\varphi::'a$ *mttl-ext* **and** $\psi1$ $\psi2::'a$ *mttl-ext* **and** $k::nat$
assumes *intervals-welldef*: *intervals-welldef* (to-mttl φ)
assumes *is-nnf*: $\exists \varphi\text{-init}. \varphi = \text{convert-nnf-ext } \varphi\text{-init}$
assumes *composition*: *is-composition-MTLT* φ
assumes *D-decomp*: $D = \text{set } (LP\text{-mttl-aux } \varphi 1)$
assumes *diff-formulas*: $(\psi1 \in D) \wedge (\psi2 \in D) \wedge \psi1 \neq \psi2$
assumes *r-wpd*: $r \geq \text{wpd-mttl } (to\text{-mttl } \varphi)$
shows (*language-mttl-r* (to-mttl $\psi1$) r)
 \cap (*language-mttl-r* (to-mttl $\psi2$) r) = {}
<proof>

```

theorem LP-mltl-language-disjoint-k1:
  fixes  $\varphi::'a$  mltl-ext and  $\psi1 \ \psi2::'a$  mltl and  $k::nat$ 
  assumes intervals-welldef: intervals-welldef (to-mltl  $\varphi$ )
  assumes composition: is-composition-MLTL  $\varphi$ 
  assumes D-decomp:  $D = set (LP-mltl \ \varphi \ 1)$ 
  assumes diff-formulas:  $(\psi1 \in D) \wedge (\psi2 \in D) \wedge \psi1 \neq \psi2$ 
  assumes r-wpd:  $r \geq wpd-mltl (to-mltl \ \varphi)$ 
  shows  $(language-mltl-r \ \psi1 \ r) \cap (language-mltl-r \ \psi2 \ r) = \{\}$ 
  <proof>

```

end

theory MLTL-Language-Partition-Codegen

imports MLTL-Language-Partition-Algorithm Show.Shows-Literal

begin

9 Pretty Parsing

```

fun nat-to-string:: nat  $\Rightarrow$  string where
  nat-to-string n = String.explode (Shows-Literal.showl n)

```

```

fun mltl-to-literal-aux:: nat mltl  $\Rightarrow$  string where
  mltl-to-literal-aux Truem = "true"
| mltl-to-literal-aux Falsem = "false"
| mltl-to-literal-aux (Propm (p)) = "p"@(nat-to-string p)
| mltl-to-literal-aux (Notm  $\varphi$ ) = "!"@(mltl-to-literal-aux  $\varphi$ )@"'"
| mltl-to-literal-aux ( $\varphi$  Andm  $\psi$ ) = "(" @ (mltl-to-literal-aux  $\varphi$ ) @ " & " @ (mltl-to-literal-aux
 $\psi$ ) @ "'"
| mltl-to-literal-aux ( $\varphi$  Orm  $\psi$ ) = "(" @ (mltl-to-literal-aux  $\varphi$ ) @ " | " @ (mltl-to-literal-aux
 $\psi$ ) @ "'"
| mltl-to-literal-aux (Gm [a,b]  $\varphi$ ) = "(G[" @ (nat-to-string a) @ ", " @ (nat-to-string
b) @ "]" @ (mltl-to-literal-aux  $\varphi$ ) @ "'"
| mltl-to-literal-aux (Fm [a,b]  $\varphi$ ) = "(F[" @ (nat-to-string a) @ ", " @ (nat-to-string
b) @ "]" @ (mltl-to-literal-aux  $\varphi$ ) @ "'"
| mltl-to-literal-aux ( $\varphi$  Rm [a,b]  $\psi$ ) = "(" @ (mltl-to-literal-aux  $\varphi$ ) @ " R[" @
(nat-to-string a) @ ", " @ (nat-to-string b) @ "]" @ (mltl-to-literal-aux  $\psi$ ) @ "'"
| mltl-to-literal-aux ( $\varphi$  Um [a,b]  $\psi$ ) = "(" @ (mltl-to-literal-aux  $\varphi$ ) @ " U[" @
(nat-to-string a) @ ", " @ (nat-to-string b) @ "]" @ (mltl-to-literal-aux  $\psi$ ) @ "'"

```

```

fun mltl-to-literal:: nat mltl  $\Rightarrow$  String.literal
  where mltl-to-literal  $\varphi$  = String.implode (mltl-to-literal-aux  $\varphi$ )

```

```

value mltl-to-literal ((Propm (3) Andm Truem) Um[3,4] Falsem) =
  STR "(p3 & true) U[3,4] false"

```

10 Code Export

```
export-code LP-mtl mtl-to-literal in Haskell module-name LP-mtl  
end
```

References

- [1] K. Kosaian, Z. Wang, and E. Sloan. Mission-time linear temporal logic. *Archive of Formal Proofs*, January 2025. https://isa-afp.org/entries/Mission_Time_LTL.html, Formal proof development.