

Complete Game Logic with Sabotage

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Logic in Computer Science 2024

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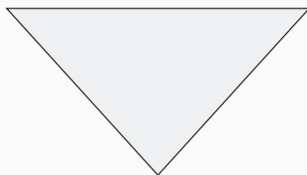
Complete Game Logic with Sabotage



Until: $P U Q$ is fixpoint

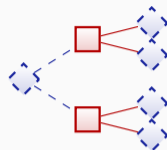
FIXPOINTS

GAMES



LOGIC

$\vdash \mu X. Q \vee (P \wedge \Diamond X)$



- Game logic is **less expressive** than the modal μ -calculus. What is missing?
- Open Question: Is game logic **complete**?

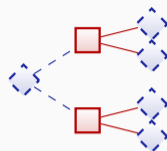
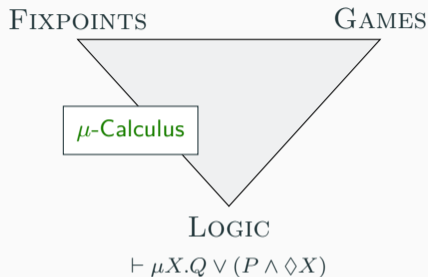
Sabotage as the missing link

Game logic with sabotage is an expressive completion of Game Logic (w.r.t. L_μ)

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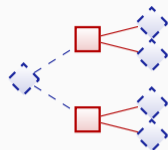
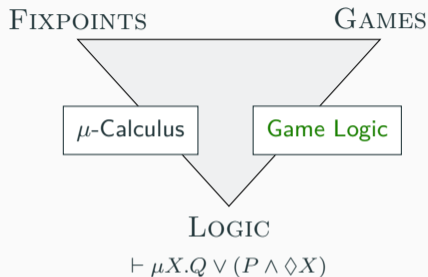
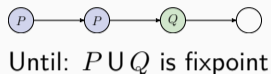


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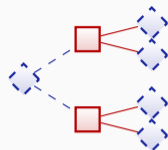
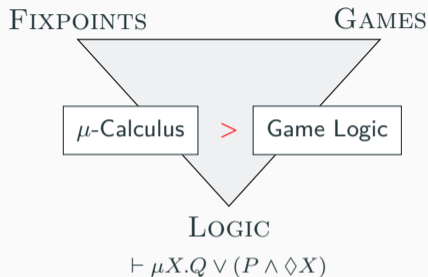
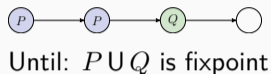


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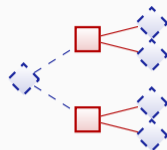
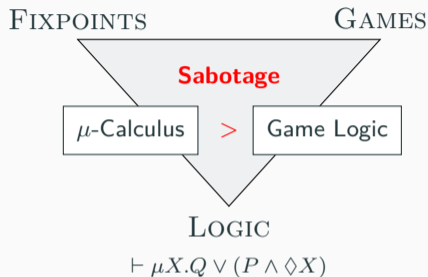
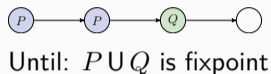


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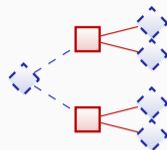
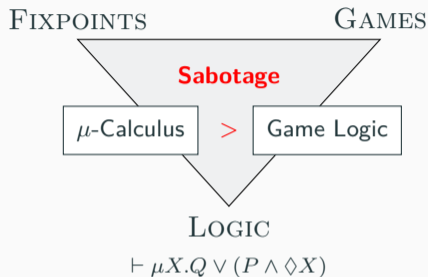
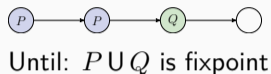


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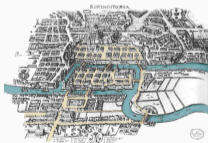
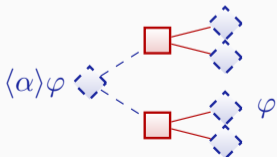
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Definition (Game Logic with Sabotage: GL_s)

$$\varphi ::= P \mid \neg\varphi \mid \varphi \vee \psi \mid \langle \alpha \rangle \varphi$$

$$\alpha ::= a \mid ?\varphi \mid \alpha \cup \beta \mid \alpha; \beta \mid \alpha^* \mid \alpha^d \mid \sim a$$

Without $\sim a$: Parikh's Game Logic GL



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Afterwards:

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Atomic

Test

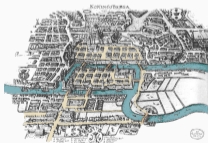
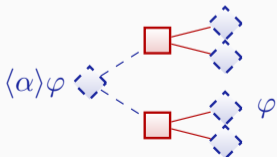
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Iteration

Dual

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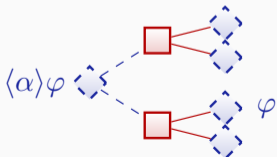
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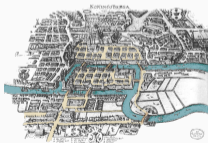
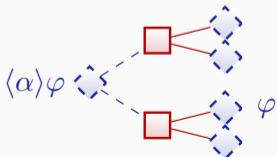
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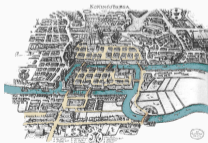
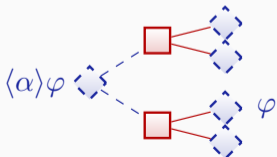
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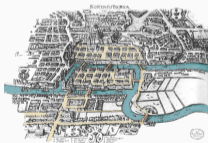
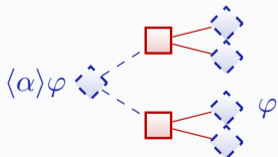
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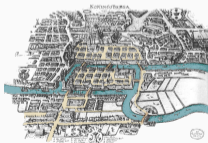
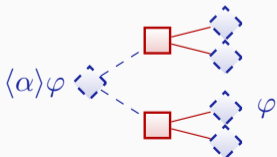
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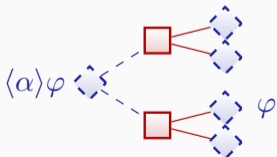
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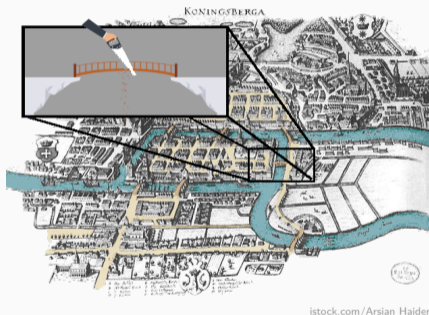
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Example: Euler Path Game



$$\begin{array}{l|l} \text{GL}_s & \langle \sim b_1^d; \dots \sim b_k^d; (\bigcup_{i=1, \dots, k} (a_i; \sim a_i^d; \sim b_i)) \rangle^* \top \\ \text{L}_\mu & \bigvee_{\sigma \in S_k} \langle a_{\sigma(1)} \rangle \langle a_{\sigma(2)} \rangle \dots \langle a_{\sigma(k)} \rangle \top \end{array}$$

S_k set of k -permutations

- linear in GL_s
- factorial in L_μ

The Modal μ -Calculus



Until: $P U Q$ is a fixpoint:

$$\mu X. Q \vee (P \wedge \langle a \rangle X)$$

Definition (Modal μ -Calculus L_μ)

$$\varphi ::= P \mid x \mid \neg\varphi \mid \varphi \vee \psi \mid \langle a \rangle\varphi \mid \mu x.\varphi(x)$$

Modal logic **with least fixpoints** $\mu x.\varphi$.

1. LTL, CTL, CTL* and PDL are embeddable in the modal μ -calculus
2. Decidable, finite model property with natural complete proof calculus

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Expressive Completion

Theorem (Equiexpressiveness)

GL_s and L_μ are *equiexpressive*.

Corollary: GL_s has

- finite model property
- decidable satisfiability & model checking

Descriptive Difference: GL_s formulas (nonelementary) shorter than L_μ equivalent

Deductive Completion

Theorem (GL_s Completeness)

The proof calculus for GL_s is complete.

Theorem (GL Completeness)

Sabotage axioms complete Game Logic.

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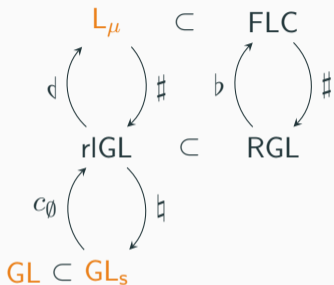
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Modal μ -calculus \equiv Game Logic + Sabotage

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- L_μ : full (co)recursion and reference.
- GL : iteration games and composition.

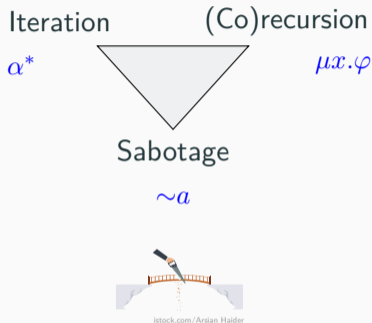
$L_\mu \leq GL_s$

Sabotage can capture recursion and reference.

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Fixpoint variables can represent sabotage.

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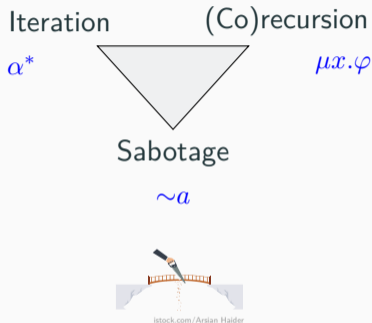
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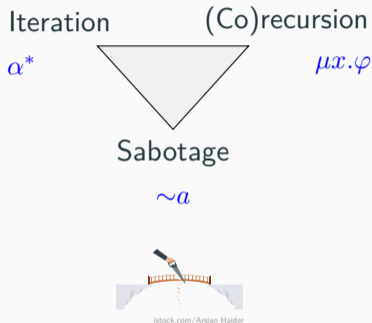
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The Proof Calculi

Parikh's Game Logic Calculus

$$(U) \langle \alpha \cup \beta \rangle \varphi \leftrightarrow \langle \alpha \rangle \varphi \vee \langle \beta \rangle \psi \quad (;) \langle \alpha; \beta \rangle \varphi \leftrightarrow \langle \alpha \rangle \langle \beta \rangle \varphi$$

$$(\text{d}) \langle \alpha^{\text{d}} \rangle \varphi \leftrightarrow \neg \langle \alpha \rangle \neg \varphi \quad (?) \langle ?\varphi \rangle \psi \leftrightarrow \varphi \wedge \psi$$

$$(\text{MP}) \frac{\varphi \quad \varphi \rightarrow \psi}{\psi} \quad (\text{M}_G) \frac{\varphi \rightarrow \psi}{\langle \alpha \rangle \varphi \rightarrow \langle \alpha \rangle \psi}$$

$$(\text{FP}_*) \frac{\rho \vee \langle \alpha \rangle \psi \rightarrow \psi}{\langle \alpha^* \rangle \rho \rightarrow \psi}$$

Proof Calculi:

$GL \vdash \varphi$

$GL_s \vdash \varphi$

Additional Axioms for Sabotage

$$(\sim) \langle \sim a; a \rangle \varphi \leftrightarrow \langle \sim a \rangle \varphi \quad (\approx) \langle \sim a; \sim a \rangle \varphi \leftrightarrow \langle \sim a \rangle \varphi$$

$$(\wr) \neg \langle \sim a^{\text{d}}; a \rangle \varphi \quad (\ll) \langle \sim a; \sim a^{\text{d}} \rangle \varphi \leftrightarrow \langle \sim a^{\text{d}} \rangle \varphi$$

$$(\otimes) \langle \sim a \rangle C(\alpha_{\bullet}; i \perp) \leftrightarrow C(\sim a; \alpha_{\bullet}; i \perp) \quad (C \text{ a-free})$$

$$(\simeq) C(\sim a) \leftrightarrow C(?T) \quad (a, a^{\text{d}} \notin C)$$

$$(\cong) \langle \sim a \rangle (C(\sim a^{\text{d}}) \leftrightarrow C(\sim a^{\text{d}}; \sim b^{\pm \text{d}})) \quad (\sim a \text{ guards } b)$$

$$(\parallel) \langle \sim a \rangle (C(a) \leftrightarrow C(a; \sim b^{\pm \text{d}})) \quad (a \text{ remembers } \sim b^{\pm \text{d}})$$

$$(\Upsilon) \langle \mathbf{a}:=i \rangle (C(\beta) \leftrightarrow C(\bigcup_{1 \leq j \leq n} ?\mathbf{a}=j; \mathbf{a}:=j; \beta))$$

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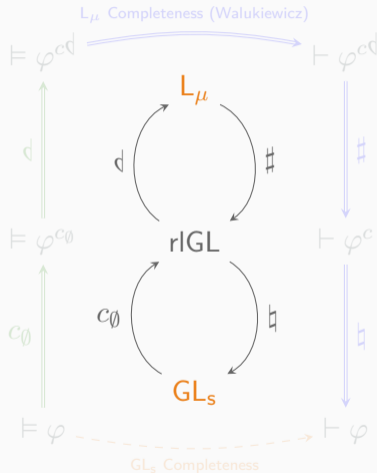
Completeness via Provable Equiexpressiveness

Prop. ($L_\mu \equiv rIGL$)

$s \models \varphi$ iff $s \models \varphi^\#$ ($\varphi \in L_\mu$)
 $s \models \psi$ iff $s \models \psi^\flat$ ($\psi \in rIGL$)

Prop. ($L_\mu \equiv GL_s$)

$s \models \varphi$ iff $s \models \varphi^{c\emptyset}$ ($\varphi \in GL_s$)
 $s \models \psi$ iff $s \models \psi^\natural$ ($\psi \in rIGL$)



Prop. ($\#$ Trafo)

$rIGL \vdash \varphi^\#$ if $L_\mu \vdash \varphi$

Prop. (Inverse I)

$rIGL \vdash \varphi^{d\#} \rightarrow \varphi$

Prop. (\natural Trafo)

$rIGL \vdash \varphi^\natural$ if
 $GL_s \vdash \varphi$

Prop. (Inverse II)

$GL_s \vdash (\varphi^{c\emptyset})^\natural \rightarrow \varphi$

Completeness via Provable Equiexpressiveness

Prop. ($L_\mu \equiv rIGL$)

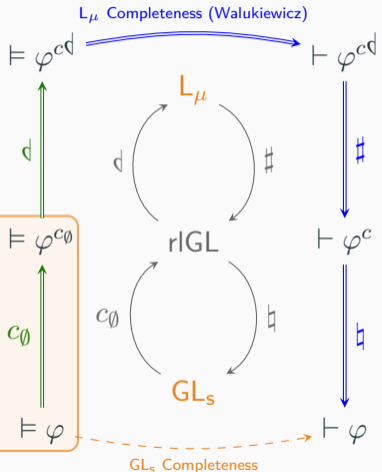
$s \models \varphi$ iff $s \models \varphi^\#$ ($\varphi \in L_\mu$)

$s \models \psi$ iff $s \models \psi^b$ ($\psi \in rIGL$)

Prop. ($L_\mu \equiv GL_s$)

$s \models \varphi$ iff $s \models \varphi^{c\emptyset}$ ($\varphi \in GL_s$)

$s \models \psi$ iff $s \models \psi^{\natural}$ ($\psi \in rIGL$)



Prop. (**# Trafo**)
 $rIGL \vdash \varphi^\#$ if $L_\mu \vdash \varphi$

Prop. (**Inverse I**)
 $rIGL \vdash \varphi^{d\#} \rightarrow \varphi$

Prop. (**⊢ Trafo**)
 $rIGL \vdash \varphi^{\natural}$ if
 $GL_s \vdash \varphi$

Prop. (**Inverse II**)
 $GL_s \vdash (\varphi^{c\emptyset})^{\natural} \rightarrow \varphi$

Completeness via Provable Equiexpressiveness

Prop. ($L_\mu \equiv rIGL$)

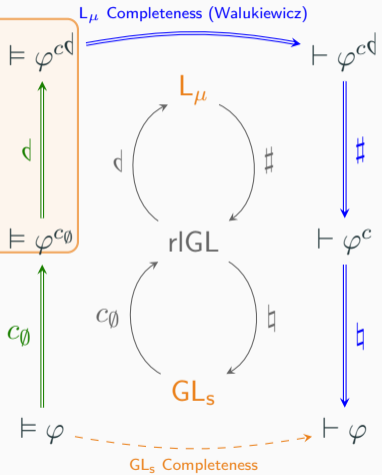
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Prop. ($L_\mu \equiv GL_s$)

$s \models \varphi$ iff $s \models \varphi^{c\emptyset}$ ($\varphi \in GL_s$)

$s \models \psi$ iff $s \models \psi^{\natural}$ ($\psi \in rIGL$)



Prop. (# Trafo)
 $rIGL \vdash \varphi^\#$ if $L_\mu \vdash \varphi$

Prop. (Inverse I)
 $rIGL \vdash \varphi^{\#\natural} \rightarrow \varphi$

Prop. (\natural Trafo)
 $rIGL \vdash \varphi^{\natural}$ if $GL_s \vdash \varphi$

Prop. (Inverse II)
 $GL_s \vdash (\varphi^{c\emptyset})^{\natural} \rightarrow \varphi$

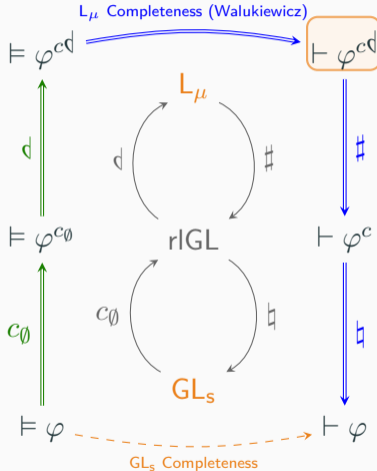
Completeness via Provable Equiexpressiveness

Prop. ($L_\mu \equiv rIGL$)

$s \models \varphi$ iff $s \models \varphi^\#$ ($\varphi \in L_\mu$)
 $s \models \psi$ iff $s \models \psi^\flat$ ($\psi \in rIGL$)

Prop. ($L_\mu \equiv GL_s$)

$s \models \varphi$ iff $s \models \varphi^{c\emptyset}$ ($\varphi \in GL_s$)
 $s \models \psi$ iff $s \models \psi^\natural$ ($\psi \in rIGL$)



Prop. ($\#$ Trafo)

$rIGL \vdash \varphi^\#$ if $L_\mu \vdash \varphi$

Prop. (Inverse I)

$rIGL \vdash \varphi^{d\#} \rightarrow \varphi$

Prop. (\natural Trafo)

$rIGL \vdash \varphi^\natural$ if
 $GL_s \vdash \varphi$

Prop. (Inverse II)

$GL_s \vdash (\varphi^{c\emptyset})^\natural \rightarrow \varphi$

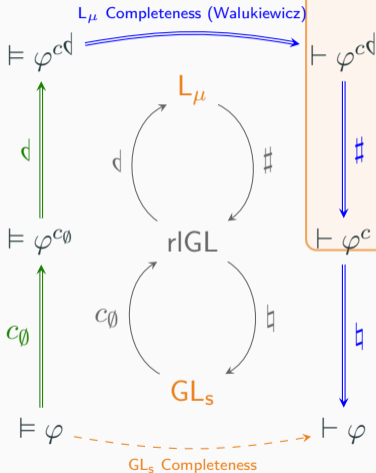
Completeness via Provable Equiexpressiveness

Prop. ($L_\mu \equiv \text{rIGL}$)

$s \models \varphi$ iff $s \models \varphi^\#$ ($\varphi \in L_\mu$)
 $s \models \psi$ iff $s \models \psi^\flat$ ($\psi \in \text{rIGL}$)

Prop. ($L_\mu \equiv \text{GL}_s$)

$s \models \varphi$ iff $s \models \varphi^{c\emptyset}$ ($\varphi \in \text{GL}_s$)
 $s \models \psi$ iff $s \models \psi^\natural$ ($\psi \in \text{rIGL}$)



Prop. ($\#$ Trafo)

$\text{rIGL} \vdash \varphi^\#$ if $L_\mu \vdash \varphi$

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Prop. (\natural Trafo)

$\text{rIGL} \vdash \varphi^\natural$ if
 $\text{GL}_s \vdash \varphi$

Prop. (Inverse II)

$\text{GL}_s \vdash (\varphi^{c\emptyset})^\natural \rightarrow \varphi$

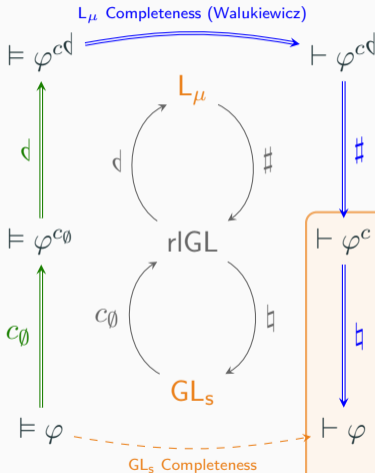
Completeness via Provable Equiexpressiveness

Prop. ($L_\mu \equiv \text{rIGL}$)

$s \models \varphi$ iff $s \models \varphi^\#$ ($\varphi \in L_\mu$)
 $s \models \psi$ iff $s \models \psi^\flat$ ($\psi \in \text{rIGL}$)

Prop. ($L_\mu \equiv \text{GL}_s$)

$s \models \varphi$ iff $s \models \varphi^{c\emptyset}$ ($\varphi \in \text{GL}_s$)
 $s \models \psi$ iff $s \models \psi^\natural$ ($\psi \in \text{rIGL}$)



Prop. ($\#$ Trafo)

$\text{rIGL} \vdash \varphi^\#$ if $L_\mu \vdash \varphi$

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Conclusion

Equiexpressiveness

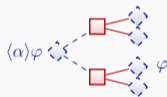
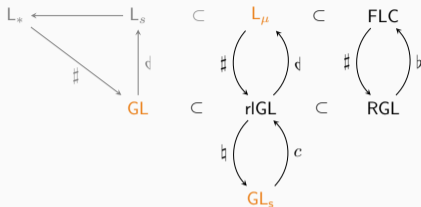
GL_S and L_μ are **equiexpressive**.

GL_S Completeness

GL_S has a **complete proof** calculus.

GL Completeness

Sabotage **completes** GL proof calculus.



Game Logic is **less expressive** than the modal μ -calculus. What is missing?

Modal μ -calculus \equiv Game Logic + Sabotage