Exercise 1: SCCs and NBA emptiness

Given a directed graph, a connected component is a set of nodes $X$ such that for each two nodes $x_1, x_2 \in X$ there is a path from node $x_1$ to node $x_2$ and vice versa there is a path from node $x_2$ to node $x_1$.

A strongly connected component (SCC) is a connected component that is maximal, i.e., a connected component $X$ such that each strict superset $Y \supset X$ is not a connected component.

We call a strongly connected component nontrivial if it contains at least one edge (i.e., if there is one node that has a self loop or if there are at least two nodes).

Consider the following graph representation of an NBA $\mathcal{A}$.

(a) Determine all strongly connected components (SCCs) of this graph.

(b) Does $\mathcal{A}$ accept the word $AB^\omega$?

(c) In the lecture we learned a naive algorithm for checking language emptiness of NBA. The idea of the algorithm was: Check for each accepting state (1) if the state is reachable from some initial state and (2) if the state is reachable from itself.

Assume that you have given not only the NBA but also all its SCCs. Describe an algorithm for checking language emptiness that is more efficient that the naive algorithm. It is sufficient if your algorithm returns “YES” if the automaton does not accept any word, and “NO” otherwise, the algorithm does not have to provide a counterexample in case the answer is “No”.

You do not need to argue why your algorithm is correct.
Exercise 2: Checking $\omega$-regular properties

Consider the transition system $TS_{Sem}$ for mutual exclusion with a semaphore below.

Let $P_{live}$ be the following $\omega$-regular property over $AP = \{w_1, c_1\}$:

“Whenever process 1 is in its waiting location ($w_1$), it will eventually enter its critical section ($c_1$).”

Note that the labeling function is given implicitly by the state names, e.g., $w_1$ holds in all states whose name contains this string.

(a) Depict an NBA $A$ for $P_{live}$ and an NBA $\overline{A}$ for the complement property $P_{live} = (2^{AP})^\omega \setminus P_{live}$.

(b) Check if $TS_{Sem} \not\models P_{live}$ holds by performing the following steps that were presented in the lecture.

(i) Depict the reachable fragment of the product $TS_{Sem} \otimes \overline{A}$.

(ii) Check if this product transition system satisfies the persistence property “eventually forever $\neg F$”. In case the product satisfies the property argue why this is the case. Otherwise, give a path in the product that shows the violation of the persistence property and give the corresponding path in $TS_{Sem}$ that shows the violation of $P_{live}$.
Exercise 3*: Checking $\omega$-regular properties with automata

Consider again the transition system $TS_{Sem}$ and the property $P_{live}$ from Exercise 2. Use the web interface of the ULTIMATE Automata Library\textsuperscript{1} to check (again) if the transition system $TS_{Sem}$ satisfies the property $P_{live}$.

Follow the approach outlined on slides 82 f. of lecture 21.

- Construct an NBA $A_{TS_{Sem}}$ that accepts the traces of $TS_{Sem}$.
- Construct the NBA $\overline{A}$.
- Construct an NBA $A_{inter}$ that accepts the language $L(A_{TS_{Sem}}) \cap L(\overline{A})$ (operation `BuchiIntersect`).
- Check if this language is the empty set (operation `BuchiIsEmpty`).

You should submit a file containing the automata declarations and the required operations using the notation from the web interface to your tutor via email.

*Hint:* the following code can be used to obtain some $\omega$-word that is accepted by the automaton $A_{inter}$.

```java
LassoWord omegaWord = getAcceptedLassoWord(A_inter);
print(omegaWord);
```

\textsuperscript{1}\url{https://ultimate.informatik.uni-freiburg.de/automata_script_interpreter}