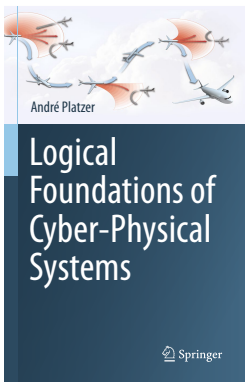


14: Hybrid Systems & Games

Logical Foundations of Cyber-Physical Systems



André Platzer



- 1 Learning Objectives
- 2 Motivation
- 3 A Gradual Introduction to Hybrid Games
 - Choices & Nondeterminism
 - Control & Dual Control
 - Demon's Derived Controls
- 4 Differential Game Logic
 - Syntax of Hybrid Games
 - Syntax of Differential Game Logic Formulas
 - Examples
 - Push-around Cart
 - Robot Dance
 - Example: Robot Soccer
- 5 An Informal Operational Game Tree Semantics
- 6 Summary



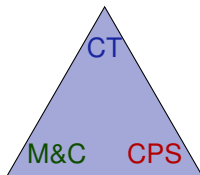
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Learning Objectives

Hybrid Systems & Games

fundamental principles of computational thinking
logical extensions
PL modularity principles
compositional extensions
differential game logic
best/worst-case analysis
models of alternating computation



adversarial dynamics
conflicting actions
multi-agent systems
angelic/demonic choice

multi-agent state change
CPS semantics
reflections on choices



1

Learning Objectives

2

Motivation

3

A Gradual Introduction to Hybrid Games

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Differential Game Logic

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An Informal Operational Game Tree Semantics

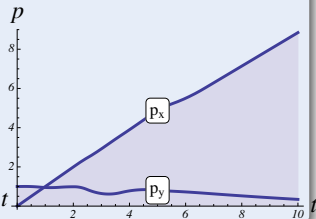
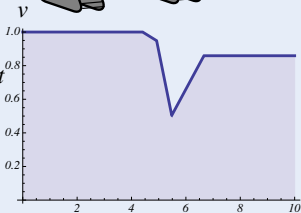
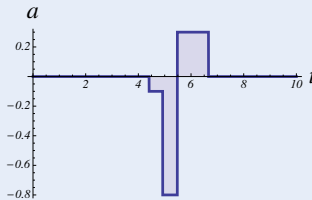
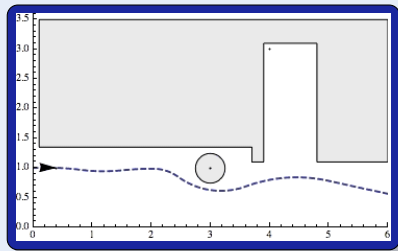
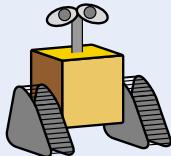
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Summary

Challenge (Hybrid Systems)

Fixed rule describing state evolution with both

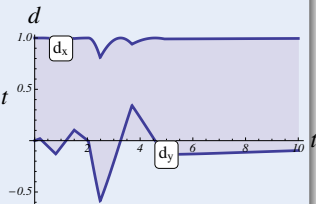
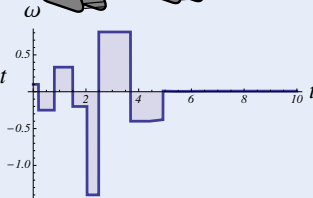
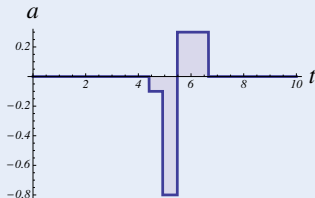
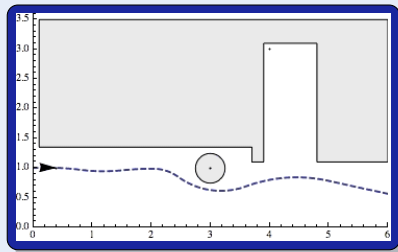
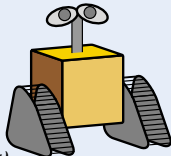
- Discrete dynamics (control decisions)
- Continuous dynamics (differential equations)



Challenge (Hybrid Systems)

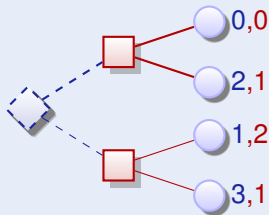
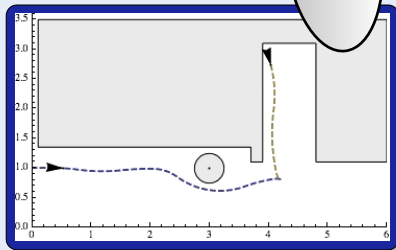
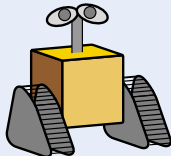
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- Continuous dynamics (differential equations)

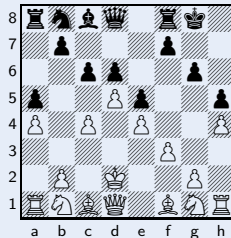


Game rules describing play evolution with both

- Angelic choices
(player \diamond Angel)
- Demonic choices
(player \square Demon)



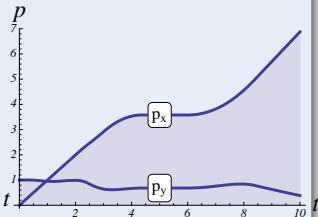
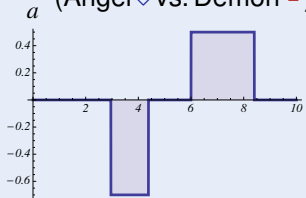
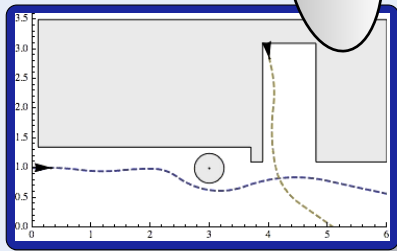
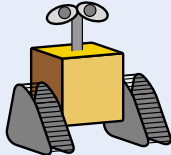
$\diamond \backslash \square$	Tr	Pl
Trash	1,2	0,0
Plant	0,0	2,1



Challenge (Hybrid Games)

Game rules describing play evolution with

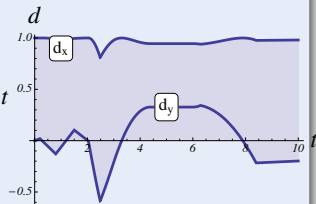
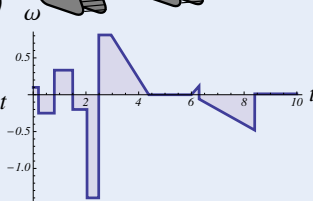
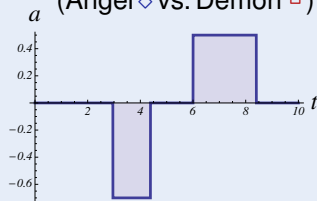
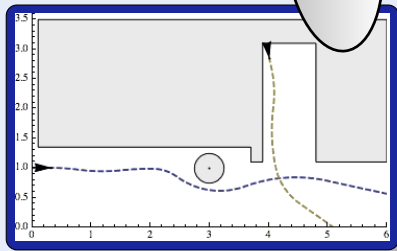
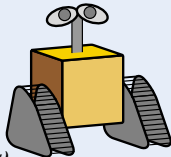
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- Continuous dynamics (differential equations)
- Adversarial dynamics (Angel \diamond vs. Demon \square)



Challenge (Hybrid Games)

Game rules describing play evolution with

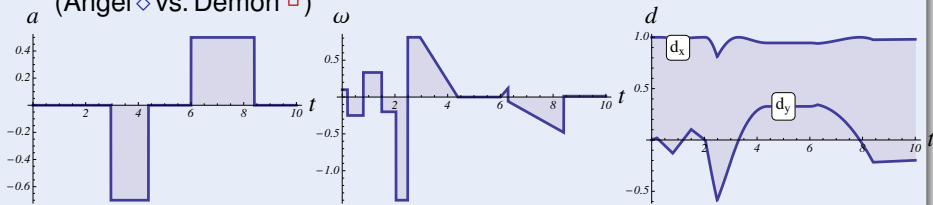
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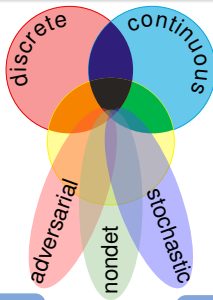
- Discrete dynamics (control decisions)
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CPSs are Multi-Dynamical Systems

CPS Dynamics

CPS are characterized by multiple facets of dynamical systems.



CPS Compositions

CPS combines multiple simple dynamical effects.

Descriptive simplification

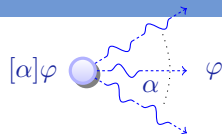
Tame Parts

Exploiting compositionality tames CPS complexity.

Analytic simplification

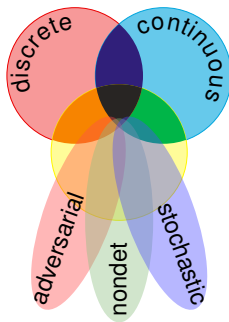
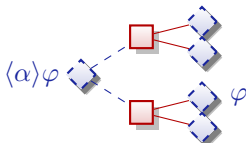
differential dynamic logic

$$\text{dL} = \text{DL} + \text{HP}$$



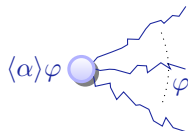
differential game logic

$$\text{dGL} = \text{GL} + \text{HG}$$



stochastic differential DL

$$\text{SdL} = \text{DL} + \text{SHP}$$



quantified differential DL

$$\text{QdL} = \text{FOL} + \text{DL} + \text{QHP}$$



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Definition (Hybrid program α)

$$x := e \mid ?Q \mid x' = f(x) \& Q \mid \alpha \cup \beta \mid \alpha; \beta \mid \alpha^*$$

Definition (dL Formula P)

$$e \geq \tilde{e} \mid \neg P \mid P \wedge Q \mid \forall x P \mid \exists x P \mid [\alpha]P \mid \langle \alpha \rangle P$$

Discrete
Assign

Test
Condition

Differential
Equation

Nondet.
Choice

Seq.
Compose

Nondet.
Repeat

Definition (Hybrid program α)

$x := e \mid ?Q \mid x' = f(x) \& Q \mid \alpha \cup \beta \mid \alpha; \beta \mid \alpha^*$

Definition (dL Formula P)

$e \geq \tilde{e} \mid \neg P \mid P \wedge Q \mid \forall x P \mid \exists x P \mid [\alpha]P \mid \langle \alpha \rangle P$

All
Reals

Some
Reals

All
Runs

Some
Runs

Nondet.
Choice

Definition (Hybrid program α)

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Nondeterminism during HP runs



Differential
Equation

Nondet.
Choice

Nondet.
Repeat

Definition (Hybrid program α)

$x := e \mid ?Q \mid x' = f(x) \& Q \mid \alpha \cup \beta \mid \alpha; \beta \mid \alpha^*$

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$e \geq \tilde{e} \mid \neg P \mid P \wedge Q \mid \forall x P \mid \exists x P \mid [\alpha]P \mid \langle \alpha \rangle P$

Nondeterminism during HP runs



Differential
Equation

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All
Choices

Some
Choice

All choices resolved
in one way

Differential
Equation

Nondet.
Choice

Nondet.
Repeat

Definition (Hybrid program α)

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Modality decides the
mode: help/hurt

All
Choices

Some
Choice

All choices resolved
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Nondet.
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Nondet.
Repeat

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Modality decides the
mode: help/hurt

All
Choices

Some
Choice

$[\alpha_1] \langle \alpha_2 \rangle [\alpha_3] \langle \alpha_4 \rangle P$ only fixed interaction depth

◇ Angel Ops

\cup	choice
$*$	repeat
$x' = f(x)$	evolve
$?Q$	challenge

Let Angel be one player

◇ Angel Ops

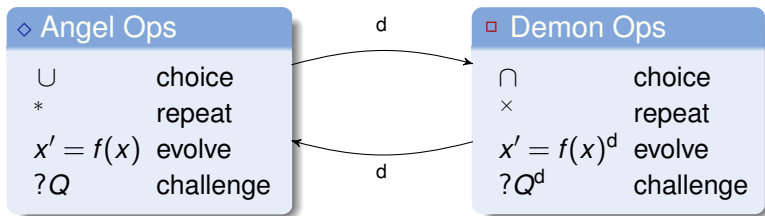
\cup	choice
$*$	repeat
$x' = f(x)$	evolve
$?Q$	challenge

□ Demon Ops

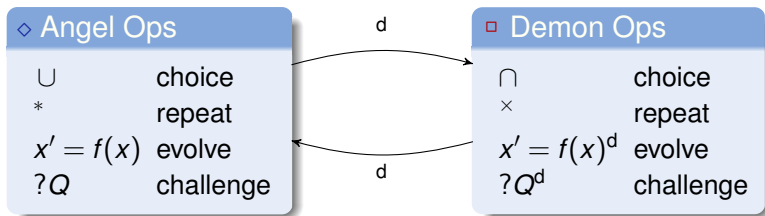
\cap	choice
\times	repeat
$x' = f(x)^d$	evolve
$?Q^d$	challenge

Let Angel be one player

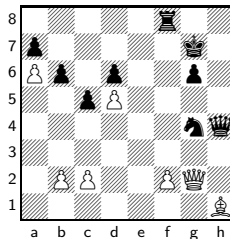
Let Demon be another player

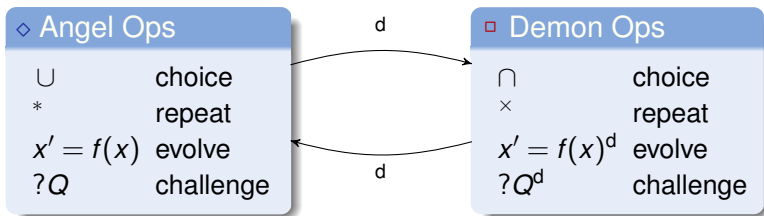


Duality operator d passes control between players

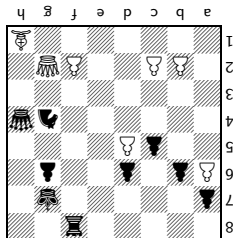


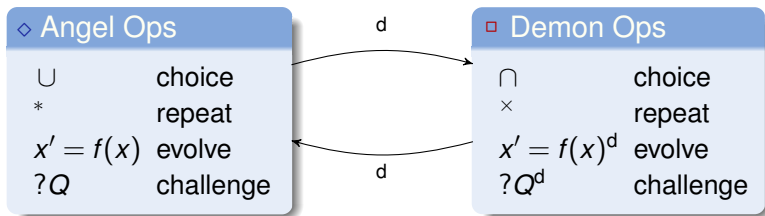
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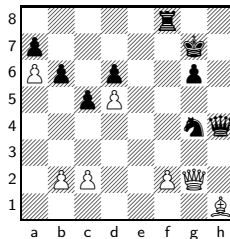


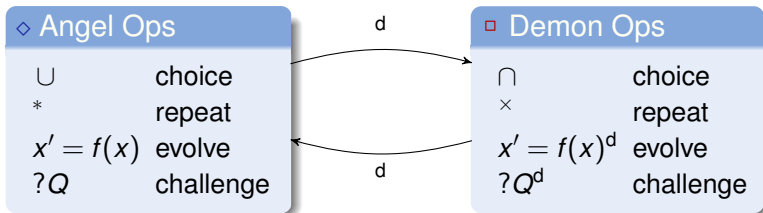
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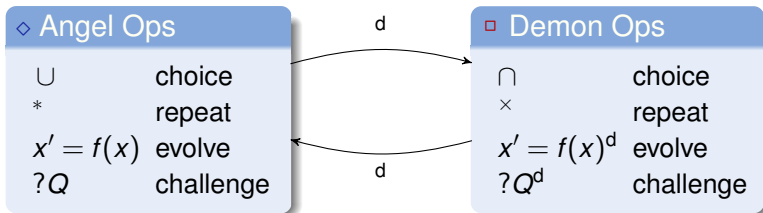


Duality operator d passes control between players





$\text{if}(Q) \alpha \text{ else } \beta \equiv$
 $\text{while}(Q) \alpha \equiv$
 $\alpha \cap \beta \equiv$
 $\alpha^\times \equiv$
 $(x' = f(x) \ \& \ Q)^d \quad x' = f(x) \ \& \ Q$
 $(x := e)^d \quad x := e$
 $?Q^d \quad ?Q$



$\text{if}(Q) \alpha \text{ else } \beta \equiv (?Q; \alpha) \cup (? \neg Q; \beta)$

$\text{while}(Q) \alpha \equiv$

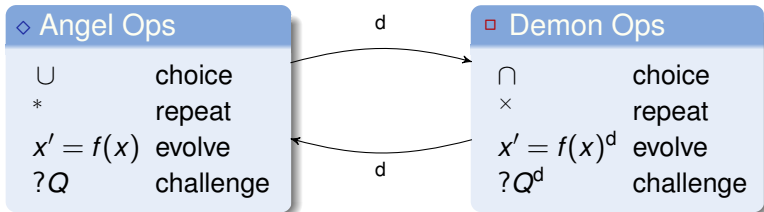
$\alpha \cap \beta \equiv$

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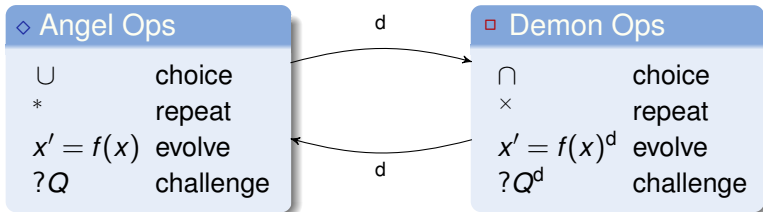
$\alpha \cap \beta \equiv$

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$(x := e)^d \quad x := e$

$?Q^d \quad ?Q$



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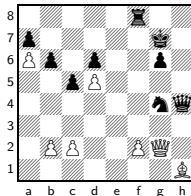
$\alpha \cap \beta \equiv$

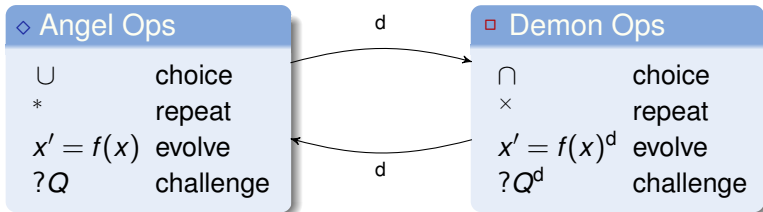
$\alpha^\times \equiv$

$(x' = f(x) \& Q)^d \quad x' = f(x) \& Q$

$(x := e)^d \quad x := e$

$?Q^d \quad ?Q$





$\text{if}(Q) \alpha \text{ else } \beta \equiv (?Q; \alpha) \cup (? \neg Q; \beta)$

$\text{while}(Q) \alpha \equiv (?Q; \alpha)^*; ? \neg Q$

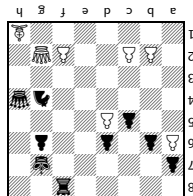
$\alpha \cap \beta \equiv (\alpha^d \cup \beta^d)^d$

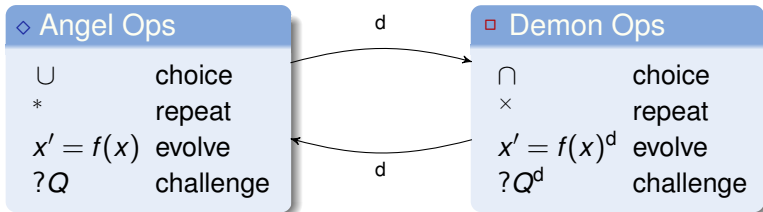
$\alpha^\times \equiv$

$(x' = f(x) \& Q)^d \quad x' = f(x) \& Q$

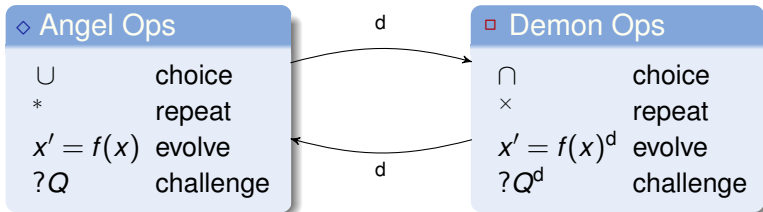
$(x := e)^d \quad x := e$

$?Q^d \quad ?Q$

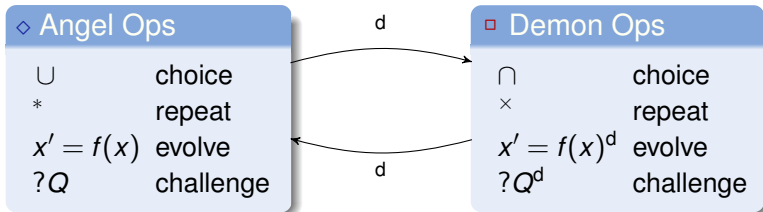




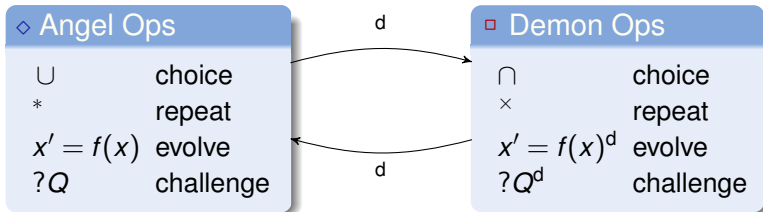
$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{if}(Q) \alpha \text{ else } \beta &\equiv (?Q; \alpha) \cup (? \neg Q; \beta) \\
 \text{while}(Q) \alpha &\equiv (?Q; \alpha)^*; ? \neg Q \\
 \alpha \cap \beta &\equiv (\alpha^d \cup \beta^d)^d \\
 \alpha^\times &\equiv ((\alpha^d)^*)^d \\
 (x' = f(x) \& Q)^d &\quad x' = f(x) \& Q \\
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 (x' = f(x) \& Q)^d &\not\equiv x' = f(x) \& Q \\
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$$\alpha, \beta ::= x := e \mid ?Q \mid x' = f(x) \& Q \mid \alpha \cup \beta \mid \alpha; \beta \mid \alpha^* \mid \alpha^d$$

Discrete
Assign

Test
Game

Differential
Equation

Choice
Game

Seq.
Game

Repeat
Game

Definition (Hybrid game α)

$\alpha, \beta ::= x := e \mid ?Q \mid x' = f(x) \& Q \mid \alpha \cup \beta \mid \alpha; \beta \mid \alpha^* \mid \alpha^d$

Discrete
Assign

Test
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Equation

Choice
Game

Seq.
Game

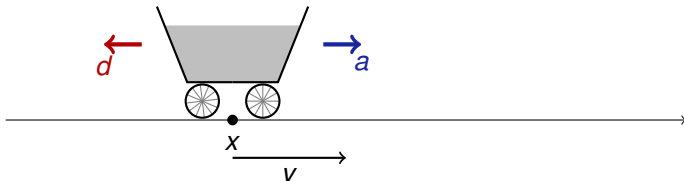
Repeat
Game

Dual
Game

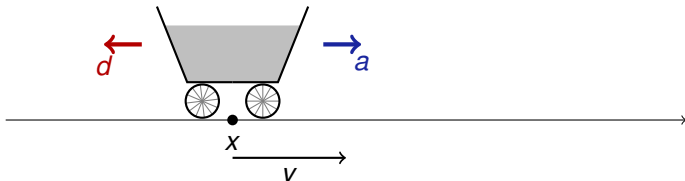
Definition (Hybrid game α)

$\alpha, \beta ::= x := e \mid ?Q \mid x' = f(x) \& Q \mid \alpha \cup \beta \mid \alpha; \beta \mid \alpha^* \mid \alpha^d$

Example: Push-around Cart

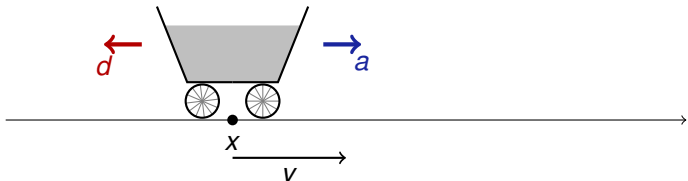


Example: Push-around Cart



$$\left((a := 1 \cup a := -1); (d := 1 \cup d := -1)^d; \{x' = v, v' = a + d\} \right)^*$$

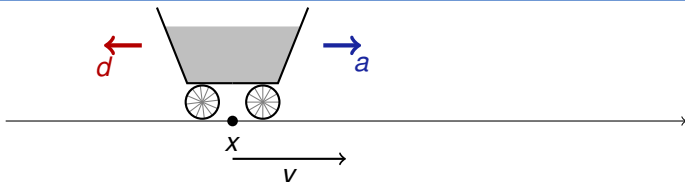
Example: Push-around Cart



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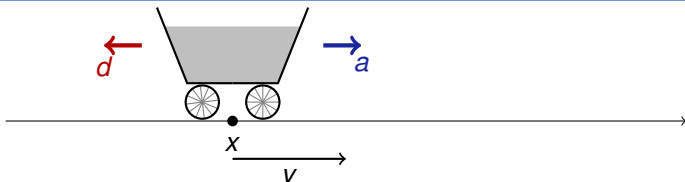
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$$((a:=1 \cup a:=-1); (d:=1 \cap d:=-1); \{x' = v, v' = a + d\})^*$$

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Example: Push-around Cart

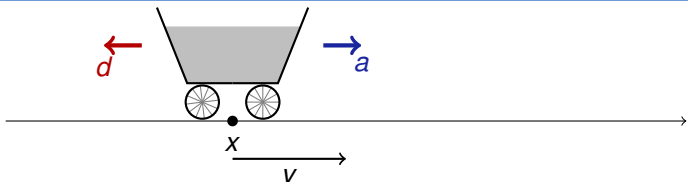


$$((a:=1 \cup a:=-1); (d:=1 \cap d:=-1); \{x' = v, v' = a + d\})^*$$

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$$\text{HP } ((d:=1 \cup d:=-1); (a:=1 \cup a:=-1); \{x' = v, v' = a + d\})^*$$

Example: Push-around Cart



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$$\text{HP } ((d:=1 \cup d:=-1); (a:=1 \cup a:=-1); \{x' = v, v' = a + d\})^*$$

Hybrid systems can't say that a is Angel's choice and d is Demon's.
Only that there are choices.

Definition (Hybrid game α)

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Definition (dGL Formula P)

$$P, Q ::= e \geq \tilde{e} \mid \neg P \mid P \wedge Q \mid \forall x P \mid \exists x P \mid \langle \alpha \rangle P \mid [\alpha] P$$

Discrete
Assign

Test
Game

Differential
Equation

Choice
Game

Seq.
Game

Repeat
Game

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All
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Some
Reals

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All
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Some
Reals

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Wins

Demon
Wins



Simple Examples

$$\langle (x := x + 1; (x' = 1)^d \cup x := x - 1)^* \rangle (0 \leq x < 1)$$

$$\langle (x := x + 1; (x' = 1)^d \cup (x := x - 1 \cap x := x - 2))^* \rangle (0 \leq x < 1)$$



Simple Examples

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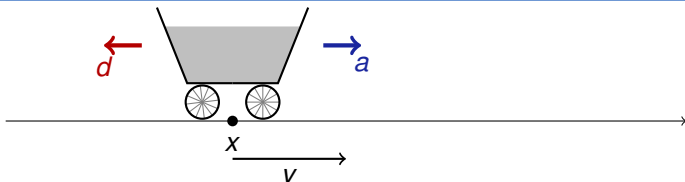


Simple Examples

$$\models \langle (x := x + 1; (x' = 1)^d \cup x := x - 1)^* \rangle (0 \leq x < 1)$$

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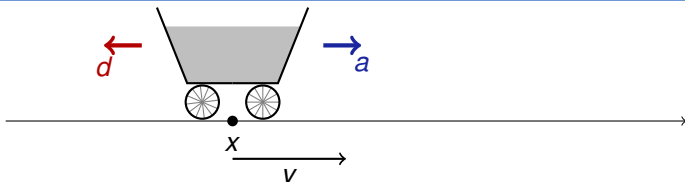
Example: Push-around Cart



$$v \geq 1 \rightarrow$$

$$\left[((d := 1 \cup d := -1)^d; (a := 1 \cup a := -1); \{x' = v, v' = a + d\})^* \right] v \geq 0$$

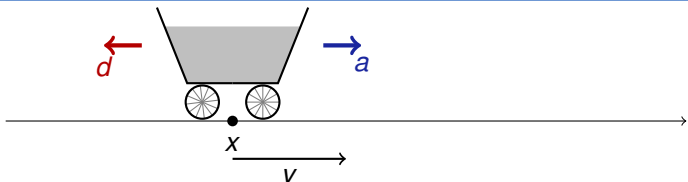
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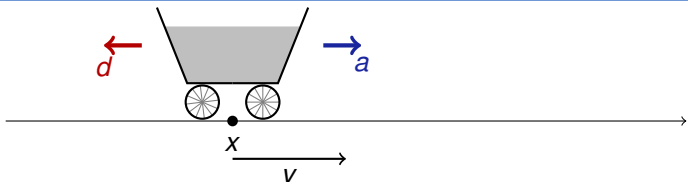
d before a can compensate

$$\left[((d:=1 \cap d:=-1); (a:=1 \cup a:=-1); \{x' = v, v' = a + d\})^* \right] v \geq 0$$

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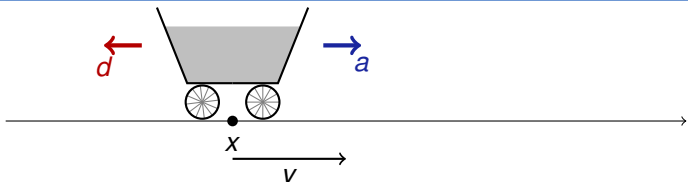
$$\left[((d:=1 \cap d:=-1); (a:=1 \cup a:=-1); \{x' = v, v' = a + d\})^* \right] v \geq 0$$

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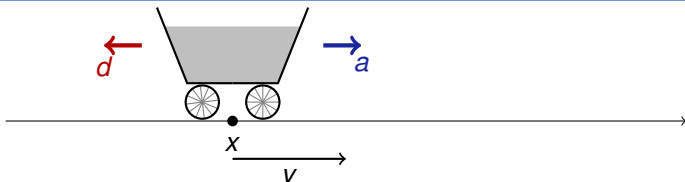
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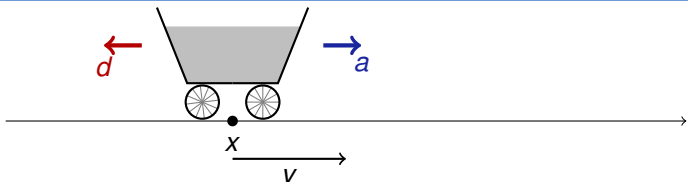
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boring by skip

$$\langle ((d:=1 \wedge d:=-1); (a:=1 \vee a:=-1); \{x' = v, v' = a + d\})^* \rangle x \geq 0$$

Example: Push-around Cart



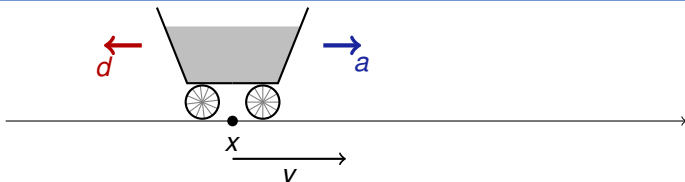
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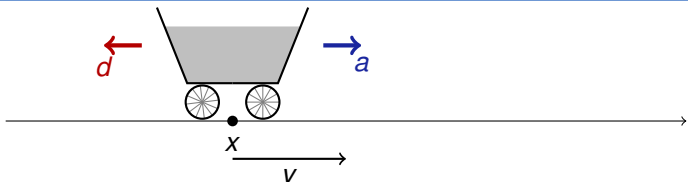
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$\not\models$

counterstrategy $d:=-1$

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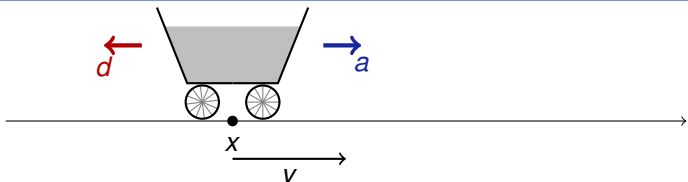
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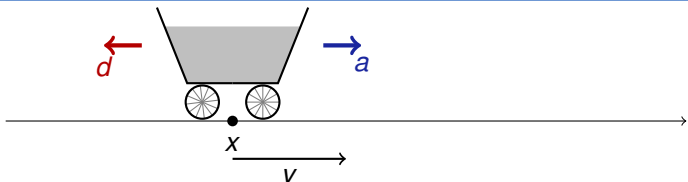
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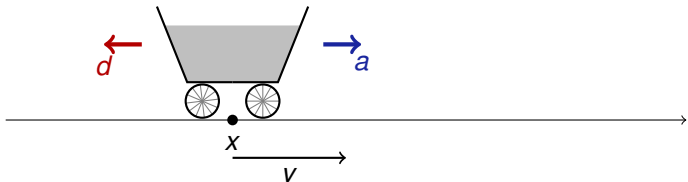
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$$\langle ((d:=2 \wedge d:=-2); (a:=2 \vee a:=-2);$$

$$t:=0; \{x' = v, v' = a + d, t' = 1 \wedge t \leq 1\})^* \rangle x^2 \geq 100$$

Example: Push-around Cart



$\models v \geq 1 \rightarrow$

d before a can compensate

$$\left[((d:=1 \wedge d:=-1); (a:=1 \vee a:=-1); \{x' = v, v' = a + d\})^* \right] v \geq 0$$

$\not\models$

counterstrategy $d := -1$

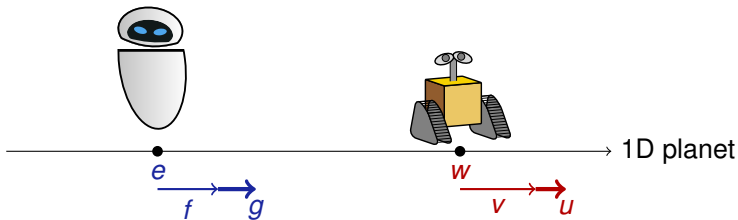
$$\langle ((d:=1 \wedge d:=-1); (a:=1 \vee a:=-1); \{x' = v, v' = a + d\})^* \rangle x \geq 0$$

$$\models \langle ((d:=1 \wedge d:=-1); (a:=2 \vee a:=-2); \{x' = v, v' = a + d\})^* \rangle x \geq 0$$

$$\models \langle ((d:=2 \wedge d:=-2); (a:=2 \vee a:=-2); \quad a := d \text{ then } a := 2 \operatorname{sign} v \\ t:=0; \{x' = v, v' = a + d, t' = 1 \ \& \ t \leq 1\})^* \rangle x^2 \geq 100$$



Example: WALL·E and EVE Robot Dance



$$(w - e)^2 \leq 1 \wedge v = f \rightarrow$$

$$\langle ((u := 1 \cap u := -1);$$

$$(g := 1 \cup g := -1);$$

$$t := 0;$$

$$\{w' = v, v' = u, e' = f, f' = g, t' = 1 \& t \leq 1\}^d$$

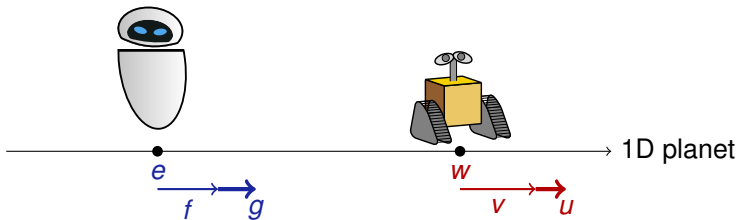
$$\rangle^\times (w - e)^2 \leq 1$$

EVE at e plays Angel's part controlling g

WALL·E at w plays Demon's part controlling u



Example: WALL·E and EVE Robot Dance and the World



$$(w - e)^2 \leq 1 \wedge v = f \rightarrow$$

$$\langle ((u := 1 \cap u := -1);$$

$$(g := 1 \cup g := -1);$$

$$t := 0;$$

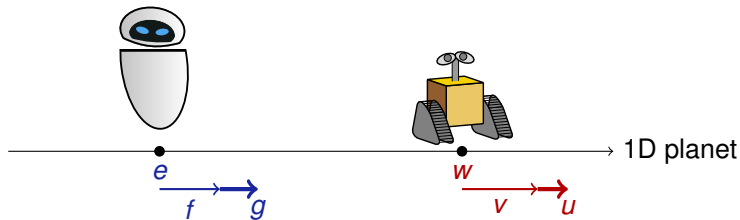
$$\{w' = v, v' = u, e' = f, f' = g, t' = 1 \& t \leq 1\}^d$$

$$\rangle^\times (w - e)^2 \leq 1$$

EVE at e plays Angel's part controlling g

WALL·E at w plays Demon's part controlling u and world time

Example: EVE and WALL·E Robot Dance



$$(w - e)^2 \leq 1 \wedge v = f \rightarrow$$

$$\left[((u := 1 \cap u := -1);$$

$$(g := 1 \cup g := -1);$$

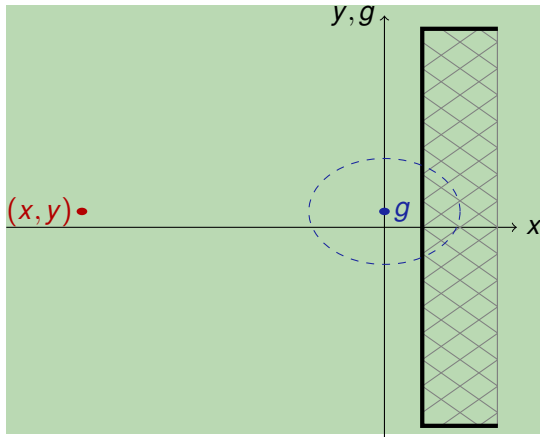
$$t := 0;$$

$$\{w' = v, v' = u, e' = f, f' = g, t' = 1 \& t \leq 1\}$$

$$)^{\times}] (w - e)^2 > 1$$

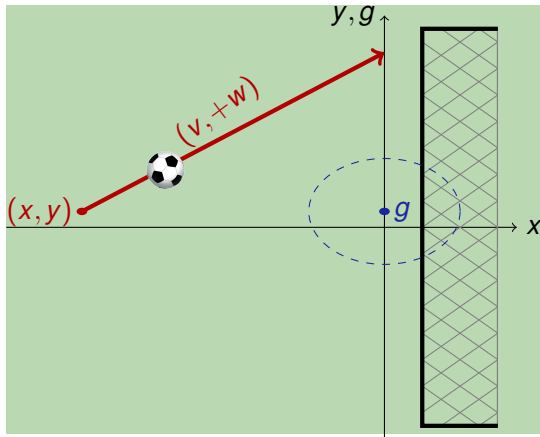
WALL·E at w plays Demon's part controlling u and world time

EVE at e plays Angel's part controlling g



$$\begin{aligned}
 &x < 0 \wedge v > 0 \wedge y = g \rightarrow \\
 &\quad \langle (w := +w \cap w := -w); \\
 &\quad \quad ((u := +u \cup u := -u); \{x' = v, y' = w, g' = u\})^* \rangle x^2 + (y - g)^2 \leq 1
 \end{aligned}$$

Example: Goalie in Robot Soccer

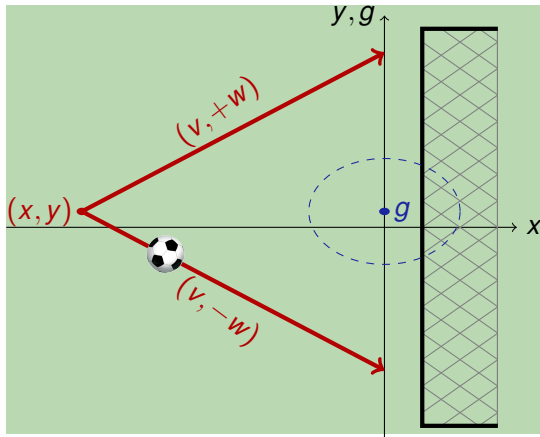


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Example: Goalie in Robot Soccer

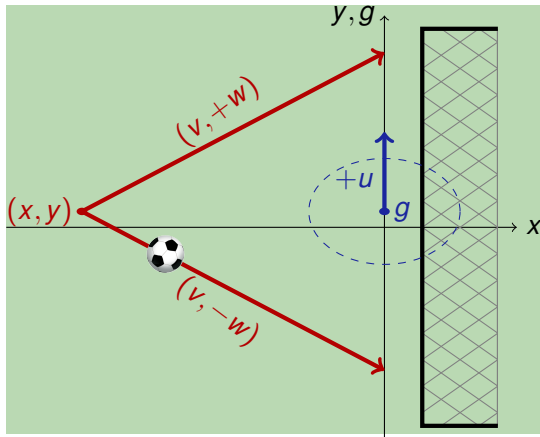


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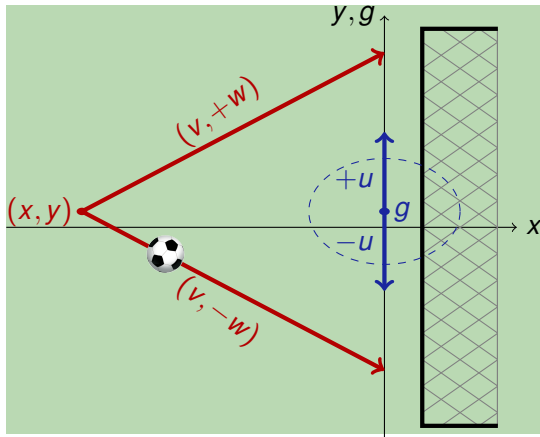


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Example: Goalie in Robot Soccer



$$x < 0 \wedge v > 0 \wedge y = g \rightarrow$$

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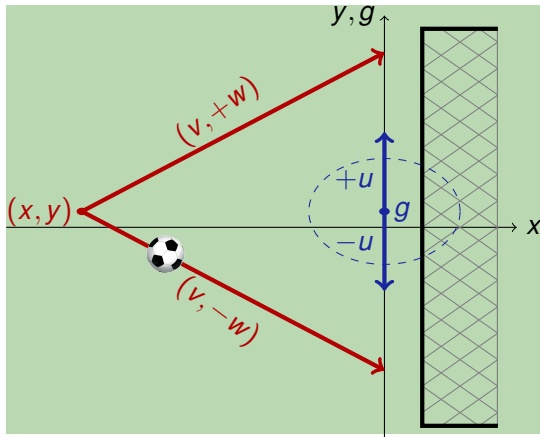
Goalie's Secret

$$\left(\frac{x}{v}\right)^2 (u-w)^2 \leq 1 \wedge$$

$$x < 0 \wedge v > 0 \wedge y = g \rightarrow$$

$$\langle (w := +w \cap w := -w);$$

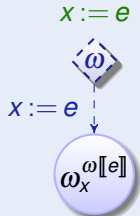
$$((u := +u \cup u := -u); \{x' = v, y' = w, g' = u\})^* \rangle x^2 + (y - g)^2 \leq 1$$





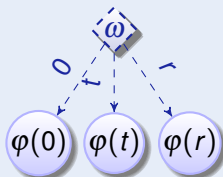
- 1 Learning Objectives
- 2 Motivation
- 3 A Gradual Introduction to Hybrid Games
 - Choices & Nondeterminism
 - Control & Dual Control
 - Demon's Derived Controls
- 4 Differential Game Logic
 - Syntax of Hybrid Games
 - Syntax of Differential Game Logic Formulas
 - Examples
 - Push-around Cart
 - Robot Dance
 - Example: Robot Soccer
- 5 An Informal Operational Game Tree Semantics
- 6 Summary

Definition (Hybrid game α : operational semantics)

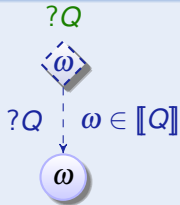


Definition (Hybrid game α : operational semantics)

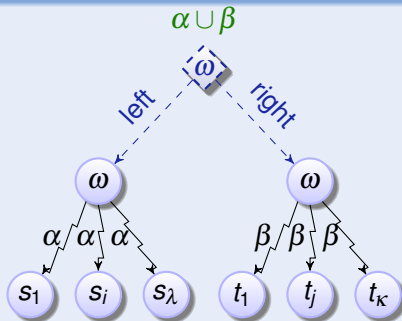
$$x' = f(x) \& Q$$



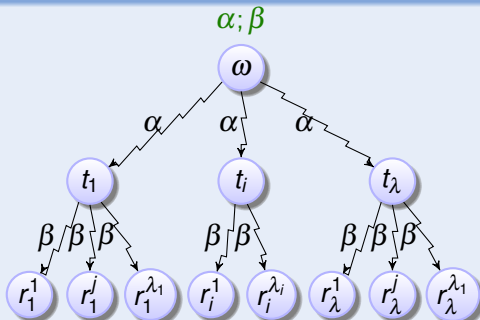
Definition (Hybrid game α : operational semantics)



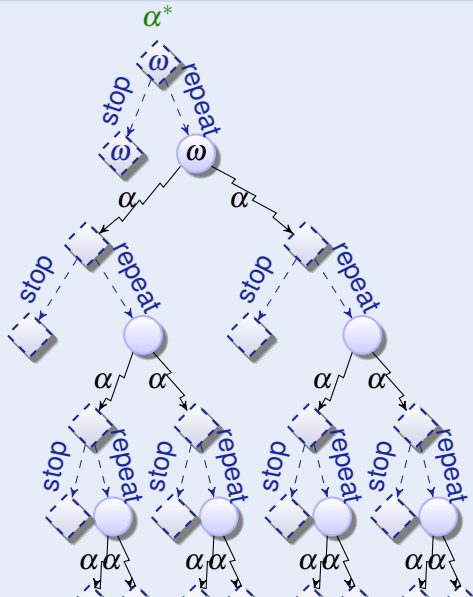
Definition (Hybrid game α : operational semantics)



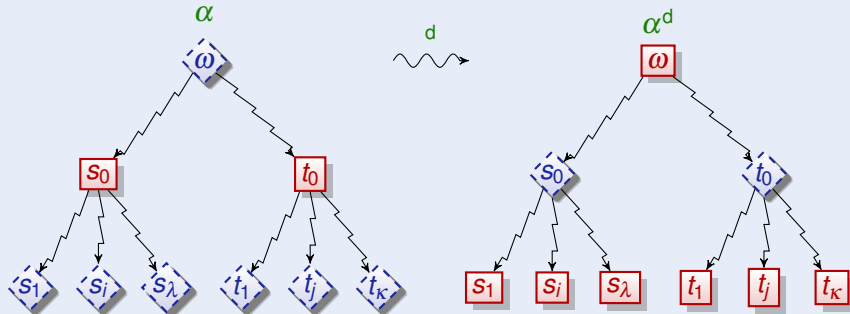
Definition (Hybrid game α : operational semantics)



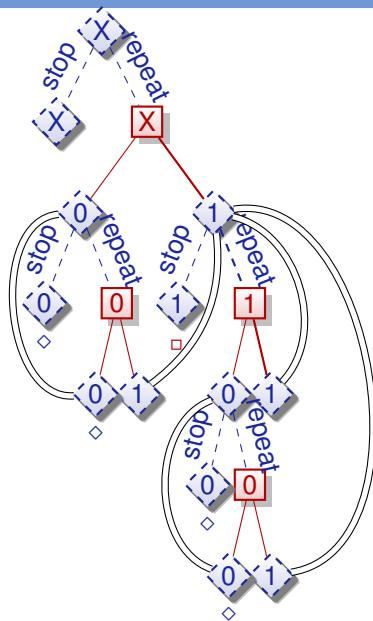
Definition (Hybrid game α : operational semantics)



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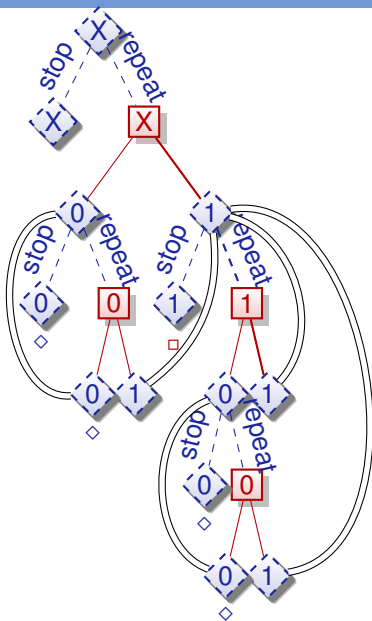


$$\langle (x := 0 \cap x := 1)^* \rangle x = 0$$



$$\langle (x := 0 \cap x := 1)^* \rangle x = 0$$

$\xrightarrow{\text{wfd}}$ false unless $x = 0$

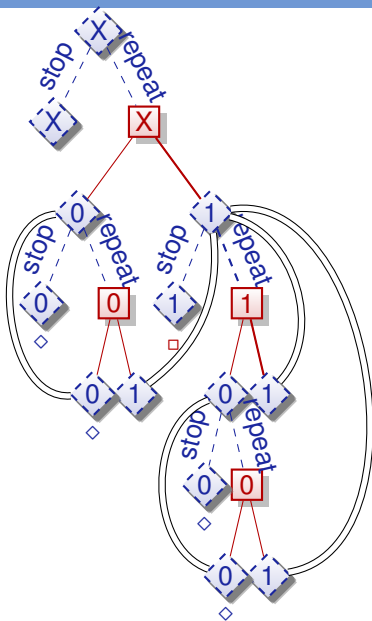


$$\langle (x' = 1^d; x := 0)^* \rangle x = 0$$

$$\langle (x := 0; x' = 1^d)^* \rangle x = 0$$

$$\langle (x := 0 \cap x := 1)^* \rangle x = 0$$

$$\stackrel{\text{wfd}}{\rightsquigarrow} \text{false unless } x = 0$$



$\xrightarrow{\infty}$ true

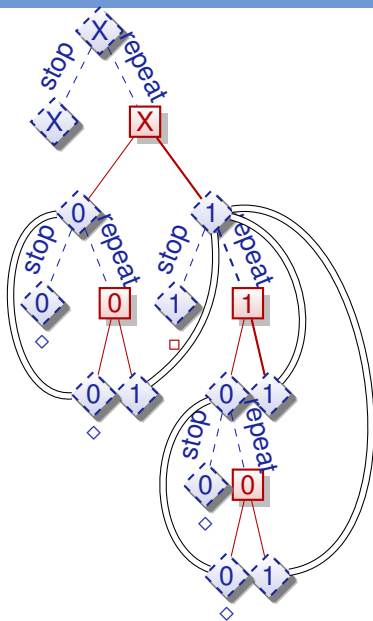
$\langle (x' = 1^d; x := 0)^* \rangle x = 0$

$\langle (x := 0; x' = 1^d)^* \rangle x = 0$

$\langle (x := 0 \cap x := 1)^* \rangle x = 0$

$\xrightarrow{\text{wfd}}$ false unless $x = 0$

Well-defined games
can't be postponed forever!





- 1 Learning Objectives
- 2 Motivation
- 3 A Gradual Introduction to Hybrid Games
 - Choices & Nondeterminism
 - Control & Dual Control
 - Demon's Derived Controls
- 4 Differential Game Logic
 - Syntax of Hybrid Games
 - Syntax of Differential Game Logic Formulas
 - Examples
 - Push-around Cart
 - Robot Dance
 - Example: Robot Soccer
- 5 An Informal Operational Game Tree Semantics
- 6 Summary

Discrete
Assign

Test
Game

Differential
Equation

Choice
Game

Seq.
Game

Repeat
Game

Dual
Game

Definition (Hybrid game α)

$\alpha, \beta ::= x := e \mid ?Q \mid x' = f(x) \& Q \mid \alpha \cup \beta \mid \alpha; \beta \mid \alpha^* \mid \alpha^d$

Definition (dGL Formula P)

$P, Q ::= e \geq \tilde{e} \mid \neg P \mid P \wedge Q \mid \forall x P \mid \exists x P \mid \langle \alpha \rangle P \mid [\alpha] P$

All
Reals

Some
Reals

Angel
Wins

Demon
Wins

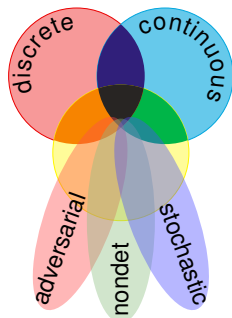
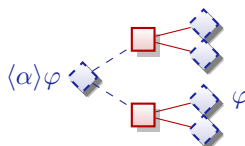
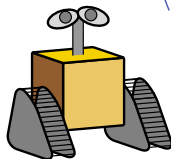
differential game logic

$$\text{dGL} = \text{GL} + \text{HG} = \text{dL} + ^{\text{d}}$$

- Differential game logic
- Logic for hybrid games
- Compositional PL + logic
- Discrete + continuous + adversarial
- Operational semantics (informally)

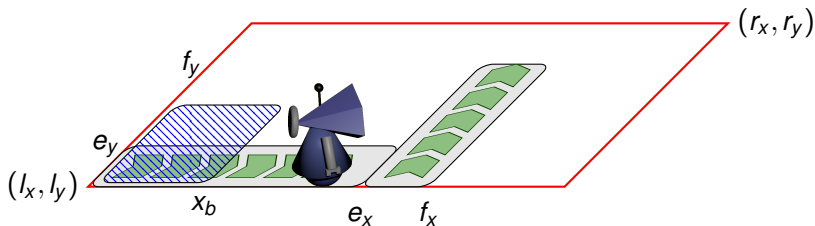
Next chapter

- 1 Formal semantics







7 Example: Robot Factory



Model

- (x, y) robot coordinates
- (v_x, v_y) velocities
- conveyor belts may instantaneously increase robot's velocity by (c_x, c_y)

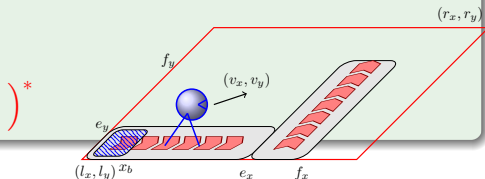
Primary objectives of the robot

- Leave  within time ε
- Never leave outer 

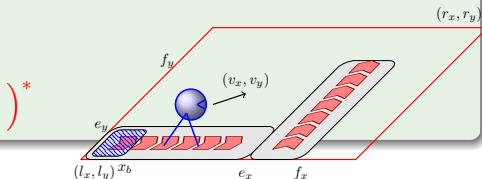
Challenges

- Distributed, physical environment
- Possibly conflicting secondary objectives

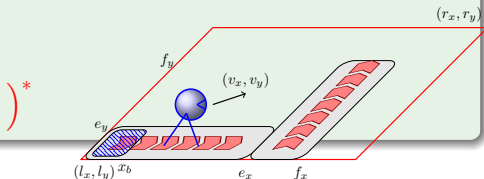
Example (Robot-Demon vs. Angel-Factory Environment)

$$\left(\begin{aligned} & (?true \cup (? (x < e_x \wedge y < e_y \wedge \text{eff}_1 = 1); v_x := v_x + c_x; \text{eff}_1 := 0)) \quad // \text{ belt} \\ & \cup (? (e_x \leq x \wedge y \leq f_y \wedge \text{eff}_2 = 1); v_y := v_y + c_y; \text{eff}_2 := 0)) \end{aligned} \right);$$


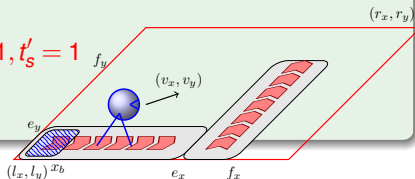
Example (Robot-Demon vs. Angel-Factory Environment)

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left((?\text{true} \cup (?(x < e_x \wedge y < e_y \wedge \text{eff}_1 = 1); v_x := v_x + c_x; \text{eff}_1 := 0) \quad // \text{belt} \right. \\
 & \quad \left. \cup (?(e_x \leq x \wedge y \leq f_y \wedge \text{eff}_2 = 1); v_y := v_y + c_y; \text{eff}_2 := 0)); \right. \\
 & \quad (a_x := *; ?(-A \leq a_x \leq A); \\
 & \quad \quad a_y := *; ?(-A \leq a_y \leq A); \quad // \text{"independent" robot acceleration} \\
 & \quad \left. t_s := 0 \right)^d;
 \end{aligned}$$


Example (Robot-Demon vs. Angel-Factory Environment)

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left((?true \cup (?(x < e_x \wedge y < e_y \wedge \text{eff}_1 = 1); v_x := v_x + c_x; \text{eff}_1 := 0) \quad // \text{belt} \right. \\
 & \quad \left. \cup (?(e_x \leq x \wedge y \leq f_y \wedge \text{eff}_2 = 1); v_y := v_y + c_y; \text{eff}_2 := 0)); \right. \\
 & \quad (a_x := *; ?(-A \leq a_x \leq A); \\
 & \quad \quad a_y := *; ?(-A \leq a_y \leq A); \quad // \text{"independent" robot acceleration} \\
 & \quad \left. t_s := 0 \right)^d; \\
 & (x' = v_x, y' = v_y, v'_x = a_x, v'_y = a_y, t' = 1, t'_s = 1 \ \& \ t_s \leq \varepsilon);
 \end{aligned}$$


Example (Robot-Demon vs. Angel-Factory Environment)

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left((?true \cup (? (x < e_x \wedge y < e_y \wedge \text{eff}_1 = 1); v_x := v_x + c_x; \text{eff}_1 := 0)) \quad // \text{belt} \right. \\
 & \quad \cup (? (e_x \leq x \wedge y \leq f_y \wedge \text{eff}_2 = 1); v_y := v_y + c_y; \text{eff}_2 := 0)); \\
 & (a_x := *; ?(-A \leq a_x \leq A); \\
 & \quad a_y := *; ?(-A \leq a_y \leq A); \quad // \text{“independent” robot acceleration} \\
 & \quad t_s := 0)^d; \\
 & ((x' = v_x, y' = v_y, v'_x = a_x, v'_y = a_y, t' = 1, t'_s = 1 \ \& \ t_s \leq \varepsilon); \\
 & \quad \cap (? (a_x v_x \leq 0 \wedge a_y v_y \leq 0)^d; \quad // \text{brake} \\
 & \quad \text{if } v_x = 0 \text{ then } a_x := 0 \text{ fi;} \quad // \text{per direction: no time lock} \\
 & \quad \text{if } v_y = 0 \text{ then } a_y := 0 \text{ fi;} \\
 & \quad (x' = v_x, y' = v_y, v'_x = a_x, v'_y = a_y, t' = 1, t'_s = 1 \\
 & \quad \ \& \ t_s \leq \varepsilon \wedge a_x v_x \leq 0 \wedge a_y v_y \leq 0)))^*
 \end{aligned}$$


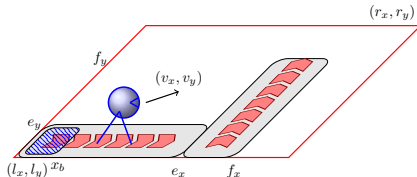
Proposition (Robot stays in \square)

$$\models (x = y = 0 \wedge v_x = v_y = 0 \wedge \text{Controllability Assumptions}) \rightarrow [RF](x \in [l_x, r_x] \wedge y \in [l_y, r_y])$$

Proposition (Stays in \square and leaves hatched on time)

$RF|_x$: RF projected to the x-axis

$$\models (x = 0 \wedge v_x = 0 \wedge \text{Controllability Assumptions}) \rightarrow [RF|_x](x \in [l_x, r_x] \wedge (t \geq \varepsilon \rightarrow x \geq x_b))$$





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