

$$2. \quad A = X \rightarrow P(Y) \quad B = \text{Pow}(X \times Y)$$

$$\text{Let } X = \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\}, \quad Y = \{y_1, y_2, \dots, y_m\} \quad (n, m \geq 0)$$

Define  $f: A \rightarrow B$  : for any  $a: X \rightarrow P(Y) \in A$ ,  $a$  is a binary relation

$$\text{where } a = \{ (x_1, \{y_{11}, y_{12}, \dots, y_{1a_1}\}), (x_2, \{y_{21}, y_{22}, \dots, y_{2a_2}\}), \dots, (x_n, \{y_{n1}, y_{n2}, \dots, y_{na_n}\}) \}$$

where  $a_1, \dots, a_n \geq 0$ , it means  $\emptyset$  when  $a_i = 0$

$$\text{Let } f(a) = \{ (x_1, y_{11}), (x_1, y_{12}), \dots, (x_1, y_{1a_1}), (x_2, y_{21}), (x_2, y_{22}), \dots, (x_2, y_{2a_2}), \dots, (x_n, y_{na_n}) \}$$

We need to show  $f$  is bijective.

Injective: Consider two different element  $a_1, a_2 \in A$

$a_1 \neq a_2$  means at least one element from both two binary relation sets are different, which means an element for  $X$ , let's

assume  $x$ , is mapped to different elements in  $P(Y)$  by  $a_1, a_2$ .

$$\text{Assume } a_1(x) = \{y_{a_{11}}, y_{a_{12}}, \dots, y_{a_{1j}}\}, \quad a_2(x) = \{y_{a_{21}}, y_{a_{22}}, \dots, y_{a_{2k}}\}, \quad j, k \geq 0, (a_{1j} \neq a_{2k})$$

$$\text{then } f(a_1) = \{ \dots, (x, y_{a_{11}}), (x, y_{a_{12}}), \dots, (x, y_{a_{1j}}), \dots \}$$

$$f(a_2) = \{ \dots, (x, y_{a_{21}}), (x, y_{a_{22}}), \dots, (x, y_{a_{2k}}), \dots \}$$

so,  $f(a_1) \neq f(a_2)$  since the binary pairs of  $x$  are different.

so  $f$  is injective.

Surjective:  $|A| = (2^m)^n = 2^{mn}$  (each element in  $X$  has  $2^m$  possible maps.)

$$|B| = 2^{mn} = 2^{mn}, \quad |A| = |B|$$

since  $f$  is injective, then every element in  $A$  is mapped to different element in  $B$ , so at least  $2^{mn}$  elements

are in the image of  $f$ . since  $B$  only has  $2^{mn}$  elements,

then every element in  $B$  should be in the image of  $f$ .

so the codomain of  $f$  is equal to the image.

so  $f$  is surject.

so  $f$  is bijective  $\Leftrightarrow$  there is 1 to 1 correspondance between sets  $A$  and  $B$ .

### 3. Screenshot for 1a

```
Running CPAChecker with default heap size (1280M). Specify a larger value with -heap if you have more RAM.
Running CPAChecker with default stack size (1024k). Specify a larger value with -stack if needed.
Language C detected and set for analysis (CPAMain.detectFrontendLanguageIfNecessary, INFO)
Using the following resource limits: CPU-time limit of 900s (ResourceLimitChecker.fromConfiguration, INFO)
CPAChecker 2.0 / predicateAnalysis (OpenJDK 64-Bit Server VM 11.0.9.1) started (CPAChecker.run, INFO)
Parsing CFA from file(s) "tcas.i" (CPAChecker.parse, INFO)
Using predicate analysis with MathSAT5 version 5.6.5 (63ef7602814c) (Nov 9 2020 09:01:58, gmp 6.1.2, gcc 7.5.0, 64-bit, r
eentrant) and JFactory 1.21. (PredicateCPA:PredicateCPA-<init>, INFO)
Using refinement for predicate analysis with PredicateAbstractionRefinementStrategy strategy. (PredicateCPA:PredicateCPARE
finer.<init>, INFO)
Starting analysis ... (CPAChecker.runAlgorithm, INFO)
Stopping analysis ... (CPAChecker.runAlgorithm, INFO)
Verification result: FALSE. Property violation (error label in line 1963) found by chosen configuration.
More details about the verification run can be found in the directory "./output".
Graphical representation included in the file "./output/Counterexample.1.html".
```

### Screenshot for 1b

```
Running CPAChecker with default heap size (1280M). Specify a larger value with -heap if you have more RAM.
Running CPAChecker with default stack size (1024k). Specify a larger value with -stack if needed.
Language C detected and set for analysis (CPAMain.detectFrontendLanguageIfNecessary, INFO)
Using the following resource limits: CPU-time limit of 900s (ResourceLimitChecker.fromConfiguration, INFO)
CPAChecker 2.0 / predicateAnalysis (OpenJDK 64-Bit Server VM 11.0.9.1) started (CPAChecker.run, INFO)
Parsing CFA from file(s) "tcas.i" (CPAChecker.parse, INFO)
Using predicate analysis with MathSAT5 version 5.6.5 (63ef7602814c) (Nov 9 2020 09:01:58, gmp 6.1.2, gcc 7.5.0, 64-bit, r
eentrant) and JFactory 1.21. (PredicateCPA:PredicateCPA-<init>, INFO)
Using refinement for predicate analysis with PredicateAbstractionRefinementStrategy strategy. (PredicateCPA:PredicateCPARE
finer.<init>, INFO)
Starting analysis ... (CPAChecker.runAlgorithm, INFO)
Stopping analysis ... (CPAChecker.runAlgorithm, INFO)
Verification result: TRUE. No property violation found by chosen configuration.
More details about the verification run can be found in the directory "./output".
Graphical representation included in the file "./output/Report.html".
```

### Screenshot for 2b

```
Running CPAChecker with default heap size (1280M). Specify a larger value with -heap if you have more RAM.
Running CPAChecker with default stack size (1024k). Specify a larger value with -stack if needed.
Language C detected and set for analysis (CPAMain.detectFrontendLanguageIfNecessary, INFO)
Using the following resource limits: CPU-time limit of 900s (ResourceLimitChecker.fromConfiguration, INFO)
CPAChecker 2.0 / predicateAnalysis (OpenJDK 64-Bit Server VM 11.0.9.1) started (CPAChecker.run, INFO)
Parsing CFA from file(s) "tcas.i" (CPAChecker.parse, INFO)
Using predicate analysis with MathSAT5 version 5.6.5 (63ef7602814c) (Nov 9 2020 09:01:58, gmp 6.1.2, gcc 7.5.0, 64-bit, r
eentrant) and JFactory 1.21. (PredicateCPA:PredicateCPA-<init>, INFO)
Using refinement for predicate analysis with PredicateAbstractionRefinementStrategy strategy. (PredicateCPA:PredicateCPARE
finer.<init>, INFO)
Starting analysis ... (CPAChecker.runAlgorithm, INFO)
Stopping analysis ... (CPAChecker.runAlgorithm, INFO)
Verification result: FALSE. Property violation (error label in line 1997) found by chosen configuration.
More details about the verification run can be found in the directory "./output".
Graphical representation included in the file "./output/Counterexample.1.html".
```

Property 1a means reporting an error when the variable 'thresh' is no greater than 'Up-separation' and greater than 'Down-separation'. I think tcas.i is a good test case. It gives both violations or correct results to let the designer to evaluate the CPAChecker. If tcas.i will never violates the properties, then it shows the CPA checker gives false positive. If it would, then it means CPAChecker successfully catch the problem of the models. Overall, CPAChecker is useful at this moment, it checks the properties in very few seconds even this could be a very time-consuming problem.

1 HWO

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