

【発表者について】 アンダーラインは本学教員、 研究員および技術職員、 ○は発表者、 ※は大学院生、 卒研究生または卒業生

	2019年10月
	The 5th International Conference on Fuzzy Systems and Data Mining (FSDM 2019)
	Logical foundation of locative inconsistency-tolerant hierarchical probabilistic model checking
	<u>Norihiro Kamide</u>
	<p>A locative inconsistency-tolerant hierarchical probabilistic computation tree logic and its subsystems and variants are introduced to establish the logical foundation of our proposed new model checking paradigm. These logics are extensions or modifications of several previously proposed extensions of the standard computation tree logic that is widely used in model checking, which is a well-known formal and automated technique for verifying concurrent systems. Our proposed paradigm, which is called the locative inconsistency-tolerant hierarchical probabilistic model checking, aims to appropriately verify locative (spatial), inconsistent, hierarchical, probabilistic (randomized), and time-dependent concurrent systems. Further, it is expected to be useful in a new application of model checking—to verify mission-critical clinical reasoning regarding disease ontologies. A probability-measure-independent translation from a subsystem of the locative inconsistency-tolerant hierarchical probabilistic computation tree logic into a standard probabilistic computation tree logic is defined, and a theorem for embedding this subsystem into the standard logic is proved using this translation. The relative decidability of this subsystem with respect to the standard logic is proved using this embedding theorem. These embedding and relative decidability results allow us to reuse the standard probabilistic model checking algorithms to verify the systems that can be described using this subsystem. Given that the embeddability and relative decidability problems of the locative inconsistency-tolerant hierarchical probabilistic computation tree logic have not yet been solved, these theorems are considered to be conjectural. Some illustrative examples of our paradigm, including a verification of the reasoning process behind diagnosing multiple sclerosis, a relatively rare disease, are presented. Additionally, a survey of various prior studies on fuzzy, probabilistic, inconsistency-tolerant, and hierarchical temporal logics and their applications in model checking is presented.</p>