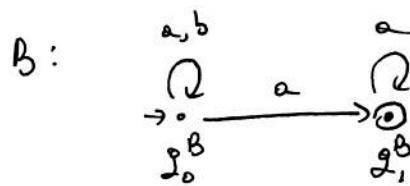
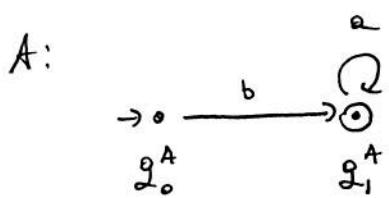
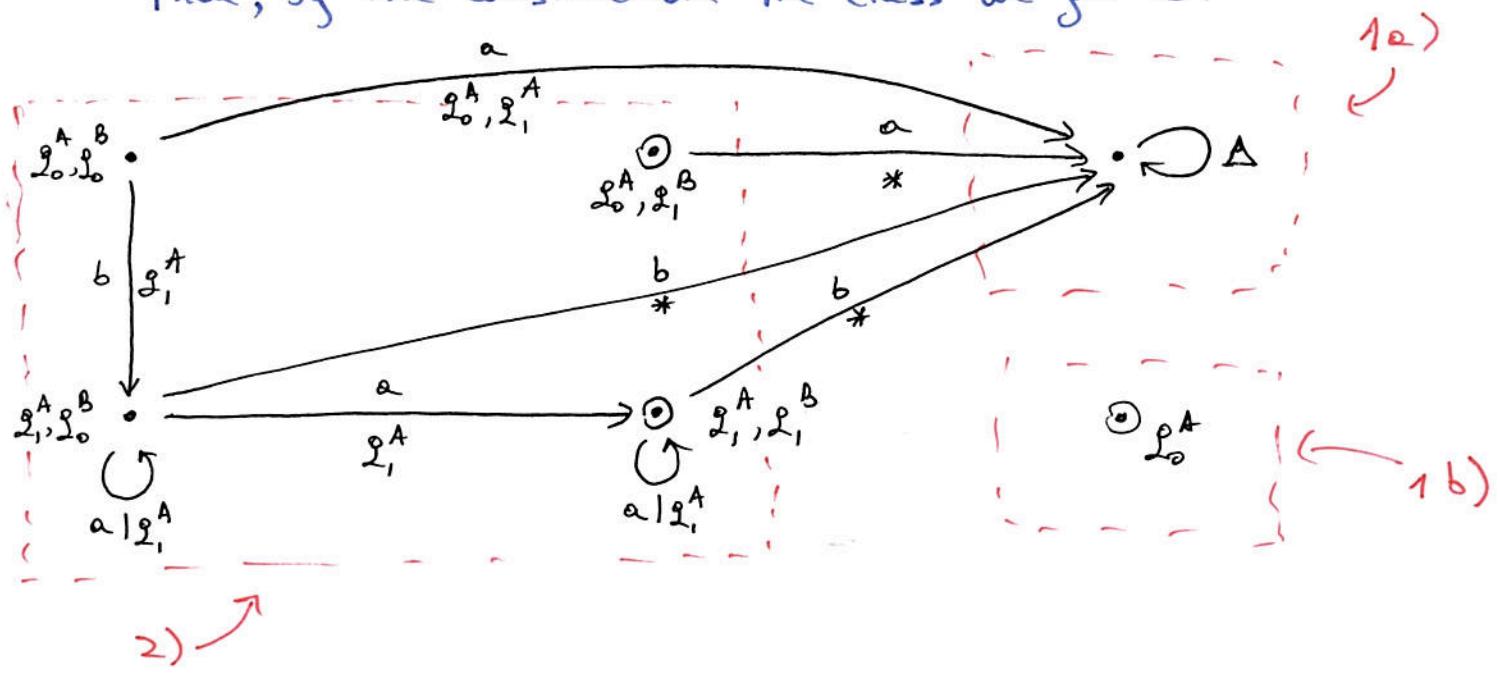


9.1. The RBAs for  $ba^\omega$  and  $(ab)^*\alpha^\omega$  are



Then, by the construction in class we get C:



9.2. The only congruence that does not hold out of the given ones is (h).

$$9.3 (e) \quad \gamma((\Box p) \rightarrow ((p \wedge \gamma r) \cup \gamma(\Diamond q))) \wedge \gamma(\gamma p \vee \Diamond \Diamond r)$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \Box p \wedge \gamma((p \wedge \gamma r) \cup \gamma(\Diamond q)) & & p \wedge \gamma \Diamond \Diamond r \\
 \parallel & \parallel & \parallel \\
 \text{false} \mathcal{R} p & \gamma(p \wedge \gamma r) \mathcal{R} (\Diamond q) & \Diamond \Diamond r \\
 & \parallel & \\
 & (\gamma p \vee r) \mathcal{R} (\Diamond q) &
 \end{array}$$

(b) The proof is a structural induction over LTL which can use PL as base case. The interesting step cases go through because  $\gamma(\varphi \cup \psi) \equiv \gamma\varphi \mathcal{R} \gamma\psi$  and  $\gamma\Diamond\varphi \equiv \Diamond\gamma\varphi$ .

3.4.(a) E.g.  $\Box(\varphi \rightarrow \Diamond\psi) \equiv \Box\Diamond\varphi \vee (\Diamond\varphi \Diamond\psi)$

(b)  $A \not\models AF \rightarrow \Box\Diamond\alpha$  but  $A \models SF \rightarrow \Box\Diamond\alpha$   
and  $A \models WF \rightarrow \Box\Diamond\alpha$