
Prophecies all the Way: Game-based Model-Checking for HyperQPTL beyond $\forall^*\exists^*$

Joint work with Sarah Winter (IRIF, Paris)

Martin Zimmermann

Aalborg University

CONCUR 2025, Aarhus, Denmark

Prophecies all the Way: Game-based Model-Checking for **HyperLTL** beyond $\forall^*\exists^*$

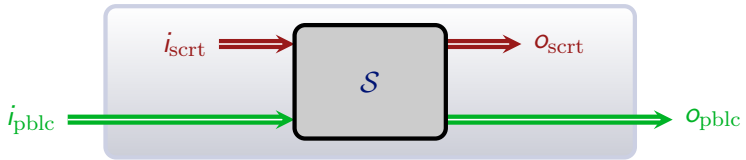
Joint work with Sarah Winter (IRIF, Paris)

Martin Zimmermann

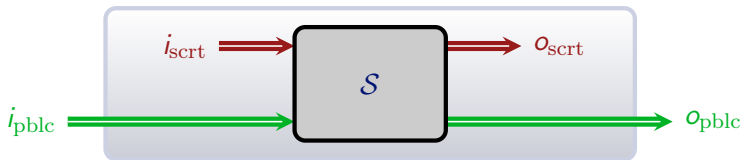
Aalborg University

CONCUR 2025, Aarhus, Denmark

Reactive Systems

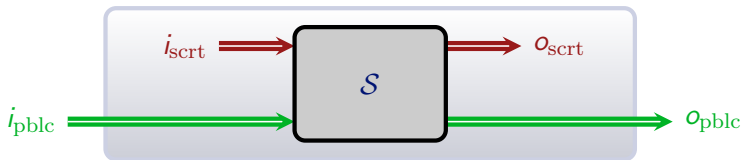


Reactive Systems



Trace-based view on \mathcal{S} : observe execution traces, i.e., infinite sequences over 2^{AP} for some set AP of atomic propositions.

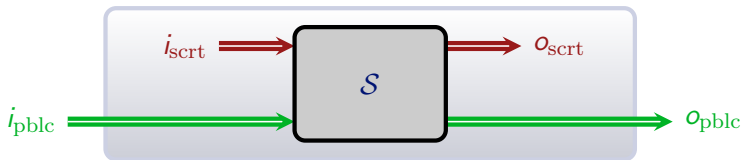
Reactive Systems



Trace-based view on \mathcal{S} : observe execution traces, i.e., infinite sequences over 2^{AP} for some set AP of atomic propositions.

$\{\text{init}, i_{\text{pblc}}\}$

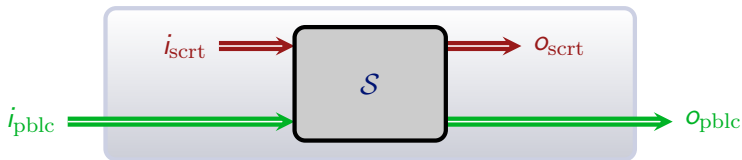
Reactive Systems



Trace-based view on \mathcal{S} : observe execution traces, i.e., infinite sequences over 2^{AP} for some set AP of atomic propositions.

$\{\text{init}, i_{\text{pblc}}\}$ $\{i_{\text{s crt}}\}$

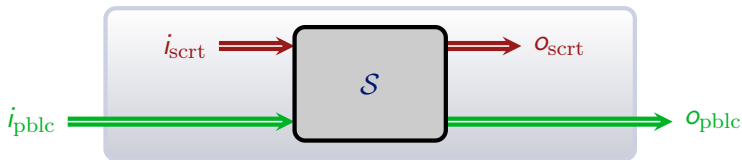
Reactive Systems



Trace-based view on \mathcal{S} : observe execution traces, i.e., infinite sequences over 2^{AP} for some set AP of atomic propositions.

$\{\text{init}, i_{\text{pblc}}\}$ $\{i_{\text{srt}}\}$ $\{i_{\text{pblc}}\}$

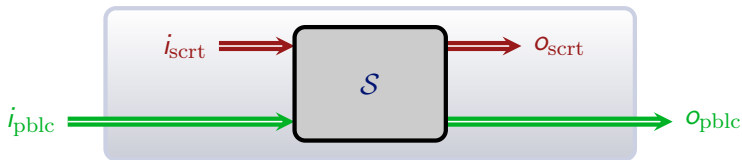
Reactive Systems



Trace-based view on \mathcal{S} : observe execution traces, i.e., infinite sequences over 2^{AP} for some set AP of atomic propositions.

$\{\text{init}, i_{\text{pblc}}\}$ $\{i_{\text{sctr}}\}$ $\{i_{\text{pblc}}\}$ $\{i_{\text{sctr}}, o_{\text{pblc}}, \text{term}\}$

Reactive Systems



Trace-based view on \mathcal{S} : observe execution traces, i.e., infinite sequences over 2^{AP} for some set AP of atomic propositions.

$\{\text{init}, i_{\text{pblc}}\} \quad \{i_{\text{sctr}}\} \quad \{i_{\text{pblc}}\} \quad \{i_{\text{sctr}}, o_{\text{pblc}}, \text{term}\} \quad \emptyset \dots$

Trace Properties vs. Hyperproperties

- \mathcal{S} terminates

Trace Properties vs. Hyperproperties

- \mathcal{S} terminates
- \mathcal{S} terminates within a uniform time bound

Trace Properties vs. Hyperproperties

- \mathcal{S} terminates
- \mathcal{S} terminates within a uniform time bound
- Noninterference: for all traces t, t' of \mathcal{S} , if t and t' coincide on their projection to their public inputs, then they also coincide on their projection to the public outputs.

Trace Properties vs. Hyperproperties

- \mathcal{S} terminates
- \mathcal{S} terminates within a uniform time bound
- Noninterference: for all traces t, t' of \mathcal{S} , if t and t' coincide on their projection to their public inputs, then they also coincide on their projection to the public outputs.
- Noninterference for nondeterministic systems: for all traces t, t' of \mathcal{S} there exists a trace t'' of \mathcal{S} such that t'' and t coincide on their projection to public inputs and outputs and t'' and t' coincide on their projection to secret inputs.

Trace Properties vs. Hyperproperties

- \mathcal{S} terminates
- \mathcal{S} terminates within a uniform time bound
- Noninterference: for all traces t, t' of \mathcal{S} , if t and t' coincide on their projection to their public inputs, then they also coincide on their projection to the public outputs.
- Noninterference for nondeterministic systems: for all traces t, t' of \mathcal{S} there exists a trace t'' of \mathcal{S} such that t'' and t coincide on their projection to public inputs and outputs and t'' and t' coincide on their projection to secret inputs.

Remark

- The first property can be checked by inspecting each trace in isolation (a trace property), but
- the other three properties can only be checked by reasoning about multiple traces simultaneously (**hyperproperties**).

LTL in One Slide

Syntax

$\varphi ::= a \mid \neg\varphi \mid \varphi \vee \varphi \mid \mathbf{X}\varphi \mid \varphi \mathbf{U} \varphi$ where $a \in AP$

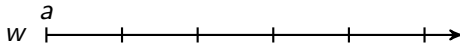
LTL in One Slide

Syntax

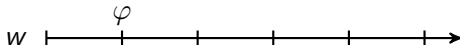
$\varphi ::= a \mid \neg\varphi \mid \varphi \vee \varphi \mid X\varphi \mid \varphi U \varphi$ where $a \in AP$

Semantics

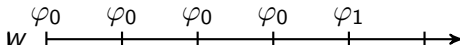
■ $w \models a$:



■ $w \models X\varphi$:



■ $w \models \varphi_0 U \varphi_1$:



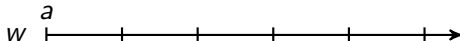
LTL in One Slide

Syntax

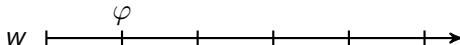
$$\varphi ::= a \mid \neg\varphi \mid \varphi \vee \varphi \mid X\varphi \mid \varphi U \varphi \quad \text{where } a \in AP$$

Semantics

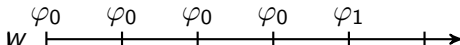
■ $w \models a$:



■ $w \models X\varphi$:



■ $w \models \varphi_0 U \varphi_1$:



Syntactic Sugar

■ $F\psi = \text{tt} U \psi$

■ $G\psi = \neg F \neg\psi$

HyperLTL = LTL + trace quantification

$$\varphi ::= \exists \pi. \varphi \mid \forall \pi. \varphi \mid \psi$$

$$\psi ::= a_{\pi} \mid \neg \psi \mid \psi \vee \psi \mid X \psi \mid \psi \text{ U } \psi$$

where $a \in \text{AP}$ and $\pi \in \mathcal{V}$ (trace variables).

HyperLTL = LTL + trace quantification

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi &::= \exists \pi. \varphi \mid \forall \pi. \varphi \mid \psi \\ \psi &::= a_{\pi} \mid \neg \psi \mid \psi \vee \psi \mid \mathbf{X} \psi \mid \psi \mathbf{U} \psi\end{aligned}$$

where $a \in \text{AP}$ and $\pi \in \mathcal{V}$ (trace variables).

- Prenex normal form, but
- closed under boolean combinations.

HyperLTL = LTL + trace quantification

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi &::= \exists \pi. \varphi \mid \forall \pi. \varphi \mid \psi \\ \psi &::= a_{\pi} \mid \neg \psi \mid \psi \vee \psi \mid \mathbf{X} \psi \mid \psi \mathbf{U} \psi\end{aligned}$$

where $a \in \text{AP}$ and $\pi \in \mathcal{V}$ (trace variables).

- Prenex normal form, but
- closed under boolean combinations.
- Time passes synchronously on the quantified traces.

Examples

■ Noninterference:

$$\forall \pi \forall \pi'. \ G((i_{\text{pblc}})_{\pi} \leftrightarrow (i_{\text{pblc}})_{\pi'}) \rightarrow G((o_{\text{pblc}})_{\pi} \leftrightarrow (o_{\text{pblc}})_{\pi'})$$

Examples

- Noninterference:

$$\forall \pi \forall \pi'. G((i_{\text{pblc}})_{\pi} \leftrightarrow (i_{\text{pblc}})_{\pi'}) \rightarrow G((o_{\text{pblc}})_{\pi} \leftrightarrow (o_{\text{pblc}})_{\pi'})$$

- Noninterference for nondeterministic systems:

$$\begin{aligned} \forall \pi \forall \pi' \exists \pi''. G((i_{\text{pblc}})_{\pi} \leftrightarrow (i_{\text{pblc}})_{\pi''}) \wedge \\ G((o_{\text{pblc}})_{\pi} \leftrightarrow (o_{\text{pblc}})_{\pi''}) \wedge \\ G((i_{\text{srt}})_{\pi'} \leftrightarrow (i_{\text{srt}})_{\pi'') \end{aligned}$$

Examples

- Noninterference:

$$\forall \pi \forall \pi'. G((i_{\text{pblc}})_{\pi} \leftrightarrow (i_{\text{pblc}})_{\pi'}) \rightarrow G((o_{\text{pblc}})_{\pi} \leftrightarrow (o_{\text{pblc}})_{\pi'})$$

- Noninterference for nondeterministic systems:

$$\begin{aligned} \forall \pi \forall \pi' \exists \pi''. G((i_{\text{pblc}})_{\pi} \leftrightarrow (i_{\text{pblc}})_{\pi''}) \wedge \\ G((o_{\text{pblc}})_{\pi} \leftrightarrow (o_{\text{pblc}})_{\pi''}) \wedge \\ G((i_{\text{srt}})_{\pi'} \leftrightarrow (i_{\text{srt}})_{\pi'') \end{aligned}$$

- \mathcal{S} terminates within a uniform time bound. **Not** expressible in HyperLTL.

Model-Checking

The HyperLTL **model-checking** problem:

Given a finite transition system \mathcal{S} and φ , does $\text{Traces}(\mathcal{S}) \models \varphi$?

Model-Checking

The HyperLTL **model-checking** problem:

Given a finite transition system \mathcal{S} and φ , does $\text{Traces}(\mathcal{S}) \models \varphi$?

Recall: The LTL model-checking problem is PSPACE-complete.

Model-Checking

The HyperLTL **model-checking** problem:

Given a finite transition system \mathcal{S} and φ , does $\text{Traces}(\mathcal{S}) \models \varphi$?

Recall: The LTL model-checking problem is PSPACE-complete.

Theorem (Clarkson et al. '14, Rabe '16)

The HyperLTL model-checking problem is TOWER-complete (in the number of quantifier alternations).

Model-Checking

The HyperLTL **model-checking** problem:

Given a finite transition system \mathcal{S} and φ , does $\text{Traces}(\mathcal{S}) \models \varphi$?

Recall: The LTL model-checking problem is PSPACE-complete.

Theorem (Clarkson et al. '14, Rabe '16)

The HyperLTL model-checking problem is TOWER-complete (in the number of quantifier alternations).

Bottleneck of the “classical” algorithm: complementation of Büchi automata.

Model-Checking via Automata

Proof:

- Given φ , we replace every $\forall\pi.$ by $\neg\exists\pi.\neg$.

Model-Checking via Automata

Proof:

- Given φ , we replace every $\forall\pi.$ by $\neg\exists\pi.\neg$.
- We construct, by induction over the quantifier prefix, non-deterministic Büchi automata accepting exactly the variable assignments satisfying the subformulas of φ .
- Then, we obtain an automaton \mathcal{A} with $L(\mathcal{A}) \neq \emptyset$ iff $\text{Traces}(\mathcal{S}) \models \varphi$.

Model-Checking via Automata

Proof:

- Given φ , we replace every $\forall\pi.$ by $\neg\exists\pi.\neg$.
- We construct, by induction over the quantifier prefix, non-deterministic Büchi automata accepting exactly the variable assignments satisfying the subformulas of φ .
- Then, we obtain an automaton \mathcal{A} with $L(\mathcal{A}) \neq \emptyset$ iff $\text{Traces}(\mathcal{S}) \models \varphi$.
 - Induction start: build automaton for the LTL formula obtained from $\neg\psi$ by replacing a_{π_j} by a_j .

Model-Checking via Automata

Proof:

- Given φ , we replace every $\forall\pi.$ by $\neg\exists\pi.\neg$.
- We construct, by induction over the quantifier prefix, non-deterministic Büchi automata accepting exactly the variable assignments satisfying the subformulas of φ .
- Then, we obtain an automaton \mathcal{A} with $L(\mathcal{A}) \neq \emptyset$ iff $\text{Traces}(\mathcal{S}) \models \varphi$.
 - Induction start: build automaton for the LTL formula obtained from $\neg\psi$ by replacing a_{π_j} by a_j .
 - For $\exists\pi_j\theta$ restrict automaton for θ in dimension j to traces of \mathcal{S} (involves product with \mathcal{S}).

Model-Checking via Automata

Proof:

- Given φ , we replace every $\forall\pi.$ by $\neg\exists\pi.\neg$.
- We construct, by induction over the quantifier prefix, non-deterministic Büchi automata accepting exactly the variable assignments satisfying the subformulas of φ .
- Then, we obtain an automaton \mathcal{A} with $L(\mathcal{A}) \neq \emptyset$ iff $\text{Traces}(\mathcal{S}) \models \varphi$.
 - Induction start: build automaton for the LTL formula obtained from $\neg\psi$ by replacing a_{π_j} by a_j .
 - For $\exists\pi_j\theta$ restrict automaton for θ in dimension j to traces of \mathcal{S} (involves product with \mathcal{S}).
 - For $\neg\theta$ complement automaton for θ .

Games to the Rescue

Consider a formula of the form $\forall\pi_0\exists\pi_1. \psi$ with quantifier-free ψ .

- Its semantics can be captured by a two-player perfect-information zero-sum game:

Games to the Rescue

Consider a formula of the form $\forall \pi_0 \exists \pi_1. \psi$ with quantifier-free ψ .

- Its semantics can be captured by a two-player perfect-information zero-sum game:
 - Challenger picks a trace t_0 for π_0 .

Games to the Rescue

Consider a formula of the form $\forall \pi_0 \exists \pi_1. \psi$ with quantifier-free ψ .

- Its semantics can be captured by a two-player perfect-information zero-sum game:
 - Challenger picks a trace t_0 for π_0 .
 - Then, Prover picks a trace t_1 for π_1 .

Games to the Rescue

Consider a formula of the form $\forall \pi_0 \exists \pi_1. \psi$ with quantifier-free ψ .

- Its semantics can be captured by a two-player perfect-information zero-sum game:
 - Challenger picks a trace t_0 for π_0 .
 - Then, Prover picks a trace t_1 for π_1 .
 - Prover wins if the assignment

$$\{\pi_0 \mapsto t_0, \pi_1 \mapsto t_1\}$$

satisfies ψ .

Games to the Rescue

Consider a formula of the form $\forall \pi_0 \exists \pi_1. \psi$ with quantifier-free ψ .

- Its semantics can be captured by a two-player perfect-information zero-sum game:
 - Challenger picks a trace t_0 for π_0 .
 - Then, Prover picks a trace t_1 for π_1 .
 - Prover wins if the assignment

$$\{\pi_0 \mapsto t_0, \pi_1 \mapsto t_1\}$$

satisfies ψ .

Remark

- The game is sound and complete,
- but it is in general not algorithmically solvable.

Sequential Games..

.. are algorithmically more appealing..

π_0

π_1

Sequential Games..

.. are algorithmically more appealing..

π_0

t_0^0

π_1

Sequential Games..

.. are algorithmically more appealing..

π_0

t_0^0

π_1

t_1^0

Sequential Games..

.. are algorithmically more appealing..

π_0

t_0^0

t_0^1

π_1

t_1^0

Sequential Games..

.. are algorithmically more appealing..

π_0

t_0^0

t_0^1

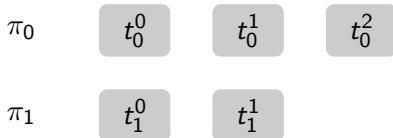
π_1

t_1^0

t_1^1

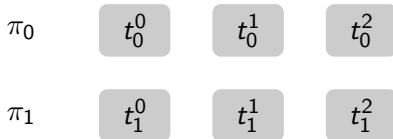
Sequential Games..

.. are algorithmically more appealing..



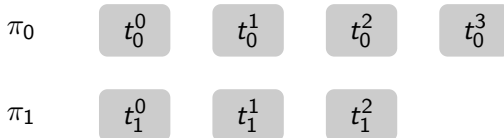
Sequential Games..

.. are algorithmically more appealing..



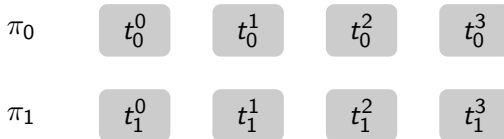
Sequential Games..

.. are algorithmically more appealing..



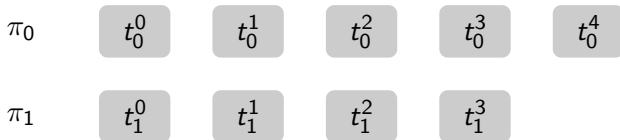
Sequential Games..

.. are algorithmically more appealing..



Sequential Games..

.. are algorithmically more appealing..



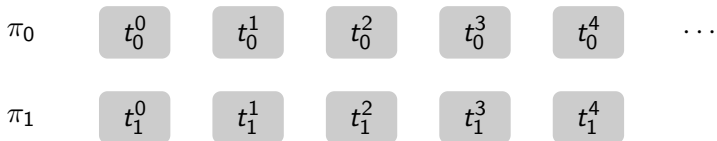
Sequential Games..

.. are algorithmically more appealing..

π_0	t_0^0	t_0^1	t_0^2	t_0^3	t_0^4
π_1	t_1^0	t_1^1	t_1^2	t_1^3	t_1^4

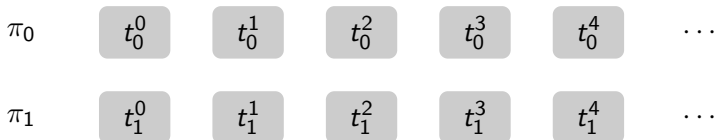
Sequential Games..

.. are algorithmically more appealing..



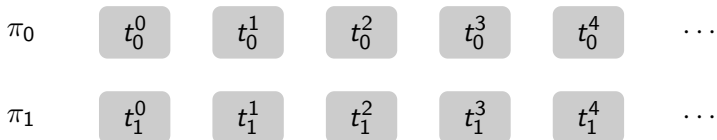
Sequential Games..

.. are algorithmically more appealing..



Sequential Games..

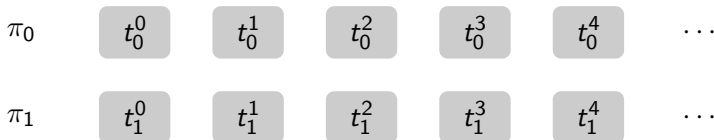
.. are algorithmically more appealing..



.. and sound, but **not** complete.

Sequential Games..

.. are algorithmically more appealing..



.. and sound, but **not** complete.

Example

Consider the formula

$$\varphi = \forall \pi \exists \pi'. (F a_\pi) \leftrightarrow a_{\pi'}.$$

$(2^{\{a\}})^\omega$ satisfies φ , but Prover loses the sequential game.

Prophecies

- Intuitively, Prover is at a disadvantage, because she does not get access to the full trace t when making her first move.

Prophecies

- Intuitively, Prover is at a disadvantage, because she does not get access to the full trace t when making her first move.
- But she does not need to, limited information is sufficient: In the example, knowing whether t contains an a or not.

Prophecies

- Intuitively, Prover is at a disadvantage, because she does not get access to the full trace t when making her first move.
- But she does not need to, limited information is sufficient: In the example, knowing whether t contains an a or not.
- A prophecy is an ω -language, Challenger has to specify in each round whether the suffix of the trace he picks is in the prophecy or not. If he cheats, he loses.

Prophecies

- Intuitively, Prover is at a disadvantage, because she does not get access to the full trace t when making her first move.
- But she does not need to, limited information is sufficient: In the example, knowing whether t contains an a or not.
- A prophecy is an ω -language, Challenger has to specify in each round whether the suffix of the trace he picks is in the prophecy or not. If he cheats, he loses.

Theorem [Beutner and Finkbeiner '22]

For every transition system \mathcal{S} and every $\forall^*\exists^*$ HyperLTL formula φ there is a finite set of prophecies such that $\mathcal{S} \models \varphi$ if and only if Prover wins the induced game with prophecies (which is a finite parity game).

What About General Quantifier Prefixes?

Consider a formula of the form $\forall\pi_0\exists\pi_1\forall\pi_2\exists\pi_3. \psi$ with quantifier-free ψ .

π_0

π_1

π_2

π_3

What About General Quantifier Prefixes?

Consider a formula of the form $\forall\pi_0\exists\pi_1\forall\pi_2\exists\pi_3. \psi$ with quantifier-free ψ .

π_0

t_0^0

π_1

π_2

π_3

What About General Quantifier Prefixes?

Consider a formula of the form $\forall\pi_0\exists\pi_1\forall\pi_2\exists\pi_3. \psi$ with quantifier-free ψ .

π_0

t_0^0

π_1

t_1^0

π_2

π_3

What About General Quantifier Prefixes?

Consider a formula of the form $\forall\pi_0\exists\pi_1\forall\pi_2\exists\pi_3. \psi$ with quantifier-free ψ .

π_0

t_0^0

π_1

t_1^0

π_2

t_2^0

π_3

What About General Quantifier Prefixes?

Consider a formula of the form $\forall\pi_0\exists\pi_1\forall\pi_2\exists\pi_3. \psi$ with quantifier-free ψ .

π_0

t_0^0

π_1

t_1^0

π_2

t_2^0

π_3

t_3^0

What About General Quantifier Prefixes?

Consider a formula of the form $\forall\pi_0\exists\pi_1\forall\pi_2\exists\pi_3. \psi$ with quantifier-free ψ .

π_0

t_0^0

t_0^1

π_1

t_1^0

π_2

t_2^0

π_3

t_3^0

What About General Quantifier Prefixes?

Consider a formula of the form $\forall\pi_0\exists\pi_1\forall\pi_2\exists\pi_3. \psi$ with quantifier-free ψ .

π_0	t_0^0	t_0^1
π_1	t_1^0	t_1^1
π_2	t_2^0	
π_3	t_3^0	

What About General Quantifier Prefixes?

Consider a formula of the form $\forall\pi_0\exists\pi_1\forall\pi_2\exists\pi_3. \psi$ with quantifier-free ψ .

π_0	t_0^0	t_0^1
π_1	t_1^0	t_1^1
π_2	t_2^0	t_2^1
π_3	t_3^0	

What About General Quantifier Prefixes?

Consider a formula of the form $\forall\pi_0\exists\pi_1\forall\pi_2\exists\pi_3. \psi$ with quantifier-free ψ .

π_0	t_0^0	t_0^1
π_1	t_1^0	t_1^1
π_2	t_2^0	t_2^1
π_3	t_3^0	t_3^1

What About General Quantifier Prefixes?

Consider a formula of the form $\forall\pi_0\exists\pi_1\forall\pi_2\exists\pi_3. \psi$ with quantifier-free ψ .

π_0	t_0^0	t_0^1	t_0^2
π_1	t_1^0	t_1^1	
π_2	t_2^0	t_2^1	
π_3	t_3^0	t_3^1	

What About General Quantifier Prefixes?

Consider a formula of the form $\forall\pi_0\exists\pi_1\forall\pi_2\exists\pi_3. \psi$ with quantifier-free ψ .

π_0	t_0^0	t_0^1	t_0^2
π_1	t_1^0	t_1^1	t_1^2
π_2	t_2^0	t_2^1	
π_3	t_3^0	t_3^1	

What About General Quantifier Prefixes?

Consider a formula of the form $\forall\pi_0\exists\pi_1\forall\pi_2\exists\pi_3. \psi$ with quantifier-free ψ .

π_0	t_0^0	t_0^1	t_0^2
π_1	t_1^0	t_1^1	t_1^2
π_2	t_2^0	t_2^1	t_2^2
π_3	t_3^0	t_3^1	

What About General Quantifier Prefixes?

Consider a formula of the form $\forall\pi_0\exists\pi_1\forall\pi_2\exists\pi_3. \psi$ with quantifier-free ψ .

π_0	t_0^0	t_0^1	t_0^2
π_1	t_1^0	t_1^1	t_1^2
π_2	t_2^0	t_2^1	t_2^2
π_3	t_3^0	t_3^1	t_3^2

What About General Quantifier Prefixes?

Consider a formula of the form $\forall\pi_0\exists\pi_1\forall\pi_2\exists\pi_3. \psi$ with quantifier-free ψ .

π_0	t_0^0	t_0^1	t_0^2	t_0^3
π_1	t_1^0	t_1^1	t_1^2	
π_2	t_2^0	t_2^1	t_2^2	
π_3	t_3^0	t_3^1	t_3^2	

What About General Quantifier Prefixes?

Consider a formula of the form $\forall\pi_0\exists\pi_1\forall\pi_2\exists\pi_3. \psi$ with quantifier-free ψ .

π_0	t_0^0	t_0^1	t_0^2	t_0^3
π_1	t_1^0	t_1^1	t_1^2	t_1^3
π_2	t_2^0	t_2^1	t_2^2	
π_3	t_3^0	t_3^1	t_3^2	

What About General Quantifier Prefixes?

Consider a formula of the form $\forall\pi_0\exists\pi_1\forall\pi_2\exists\pi_3. \psi$ with quantifier-free ψ .

π_0	t_0^0	t_0^1	t_0^2	t_0^3
π_1	t_1^0	t_1^1	t_1^2	t_1^3
π_2	t_2^0	t_2^1	t_2^2	t_2^3
π_3	t_3^0	t_3^1	t_3^2	

What About General Quantifier Prefixes?

Consider a formula of the form $\forall\pi_0\exists\pi_1\forall\pi_2\exists\pi_3. \psi$ with quantifier-free ψ .

π_0	t_0^0	t_0^1	t_0^2	t_0^3
π_1	t_1^0	t_1^1	t_1^2	t_1^3
π_2	t_2^0	t_2^1	t_2^2	t_2^3
π_3	t_3^0	t_3^1	t_3^2	t_3^3

What About General Quantifier Prefixes?

Consider a formula of the form $\forall\pi_0\exists\pi_1\forall\pi_2\exists\pi_3. \psi$ with quantifier-free ψ .

π_0	t_0^0	t_0^1	t_0^2	t_0^3	t_0^4
π_1	t_1^0	t_1^1	t_1^2	t_1^3	
π_2	t_2^0	t_2^1	t_2^2	t_2^3	
π_3	t_3^0	t_3^1	t_3^2	t_3^3	

What About General Quantifier Prefixes?

Consider a formula of the form $\forall\pi_0\exists\pi_1\forall\pi_2\exists\pi_3. \psi$ with quantifier-free ψ .

π_0	t_0^0	t_0^1	t_0^2	t_0^3	t_0^4
π_1	t_1^0	t_1^1	t_1^2	t_1^3	t_1^4
π_2	t_2^0	t_2^1	t_2^2	t_2^3	
π_3	t_3^0	t_3^1	t_3^2	t_3^3	

What About General Quantifier Prefixes?

Consider a formula of the form $\forall\pi_0\exists\pi_1\forall\pi_2\exists\pi_3. \psi$ with quantifier-free ψ .

π_0	t_0^0	t_0^1	t_0^2	t_0^3	t_0^4
π_1	t_1^0	t_1^1	t_1^2	t_1^3	t_1^4
π_2	t_2^0	t_2^1	t_2^2	t_2^3	t_2^4
π_3	t_3^0	t_3^1	t_3^2	t_3^3	

What About General Quantifier Prefixes?

Consider a formula of the form $\forall\pi_0\exists\pi_1\forall\pi_2\exists\pi_3. \psi$ with quantifier-free ψ .

π_0	t_0^0	t_0^1	t_0^2	t_0^3	t_0^4
π_1	t_1^0	t_1^1	t_1^2	t_1^3	t_1^4
π_2	t_2^0	t_2^1	t_2^2	t_2^3	t_2^4
π_3	t_3^0	t_3^1	t_3^2	t_3^3	t_3^4

What About General Quantifier Prefixes?

Consider a formula of the form $\forall\pi_0\exists\pi_1\forall\pi_2\exists\pi_3. \psi$ with quantifier-free ψ .

π_0	t_0^0	t_0^1	t_0^2	t_0^3	t_0^4	...
π_1	t_1^0	t_1^1	t_1^2	t_1^3	t_1^4	
π_2	t_2^0	t_2^1	t_2^2	t_2^3	t_2^4	
π_3	t_3^0	t_3^1	t_3^2	t_3^3	t_3^4	

What About General Quantifier Prefixes?

Consider a formula of the form $\forall\pi_0\exists\pi_1\forall\pi_2\exists\pi_3. \psi$ with quantifier-free ψ .

π_0	t_0^0	t_0^1	t_0^2	t_0^3	t_0^4	\dots
π_1	t_1^0	t_1^1	t_1^2	t_1^3	t_1^4	\dots
π_2	t_2^0	t_2^1	t_2^2	t_2^3	t_2^4	
π_3	t_3^0	t_3^1	t_3^2	t_3^3	t_3^4	

What About General Quantifier Prefixes?

Consider a formula of the form $\forall\pi_0\exists\pi_1\forall\pi_2\exists\pi_3. \psi$ with quantifier-free ψ .

π_0	t_0^0	t_0^1	t_0^2	t_0^3	t_0^4	\dots
π_1	t_1^0	t_1^1	t_1^2	t_1^3	t_1^4	\dots
π_2	t_2^0	t_2^1	t_2^2	t_2^3	t_2^4	\dots
π_3	t_3^0	t_3^1	t_3^2	t_3^3	t_3^4	

What About General Quantifier Prefixes?

Consider a formula of the form $\forall\pi_0\exists\pi_1\forall\pi_2\exists\pi_3. \psi$ with quantifier-free ψ .

π_0	t_0^0	t_0^1	t_0^2	t_0^3	t_0^4	\dots
π_1	t_1^0	t_1^1	t_1^2	t_1^3	t_1^4	\dots
π_2	t_2^0	t_2^1	t_2^2	t_2^3	t_2^4	\dots
π_3	t_3^0	t_3^1	t_3^2	t_3^3	t_3^4	\dots

What About General Quantifier Prefixes?

Consider a formula of the form $\forall\pi_0\exists\pi_1\forall\pi_2\exists\pi_3. \psi$ with quantifier-free ψ .

π_0	t_0^0	t_0^1	t_0^2	t_0^3	t_0^4	\dots
π_1	t_1^0	t_1^1	t_1^2	t_1^3	t_1^4	\dots
π_2	t_2^0	t_2^1	t_2^2	t_2^3	t_2^4	\dots
π_3	t_3^0	t_3^1	t_3^2	t_3^3	t_3^4	\dots

We need **imperfect information** to ensure that π_1 does not depend on π_2 and π_3 .

Our Main Result

Theorem

For every transition system \mathcal{S} and every HyperLTL formula φ there is a finite set of prophecies such that $\mathcal{S} \models \varphi$ if and only if Prover wins the induced game with prophecies (which is a finite imperfect-information parity game).

Our Main Result

Theorem

For every transition system \mathcal{S} and every HyperLTL formula φ there is a finite set of prophecies such that $\mathcal{S} \models \varphi$ if and only if Prover wins the induced game with prophecies (which is a finite imperfect-information parity game).

- A set of prophecies for each existentially quantified variable with consistency requirements between prophecies.
- Careful setup so that prophecies do not “leak” information.

Our Main Result

Theorem

For every transition system \mathcal{S} and every HyperLTL formula φ there is a finite set of prophecies such that $\mathcal{S} \models \varphi$ if and only if Prover wins the induced game with prophecies (which is a finite imperfect-information parity game).

- A set of prophecies for each existentially quantified variable with consistency requirements between prophecies.
- Careful setup so that prophecies do not “leak” information.
- As many players as variable alternations.

Our Main Result

Theorem

For every transition system \mathcal{S} and every HyperLTL formula φ there is a finite set of prophecies such that $\mathcal{S} \models \varphi$ if and only if Prover wins the induced game with prophecies (which is a finite imperfect-information parity game).

- A set of prophecies for each existentially quantified variable with consistency requirements between prophecies.
- Careful setup so that prophecies do not “leak” information.
- As many players as variable alternations.
- The tower bounding the runtime of our algorithm is “taller” than the lower bound for HyperLTL model-checking.

Our Main Result

Theorem

For every transition system \mathcal{S} and every HyperLTL formula φ there is a finite set of prophecies such that $\mathcal{S} \models \varphi$ if and only if Prover wins the induced game with prophecies (which is a finite imperfect-information parity game).

- A set of prophecies for each existentially quantified variable with consistency requirements between prophecies.
- Careful setup so that prophecies do not “leak” information.
- As many players as variable alternations.
- The tower bounding the runtime of our algorithm is “taller” than the lower bound for HyperLTL model-checking.
- Also, we complement Büchi automata.