

Interaction

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can be read and written by only one process (least interaction)

but initial value can be seen by all processes

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Interactive Variables

boundary variable

var $a: T \cdot S$

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boundary variable **var** $a: T \cdot S = \exists a, a': T \cdot S$

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The value of variable x at time t is $x t$

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But sometimes we write x for $x t$, x' for $x t'$, x'' for $x t''$, ...

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$a := a + x$

is really

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Most laws still work but not the Substitution Law

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suppose boundary a , b ; interactive x , y ; time t

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$$ok = a'=a \wedge b'=b \wedge t'=t$$

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$$x'=x \wedge y'=y \text{ means } x t' = x t \wedge y t' = y t$$

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$$ok = a'=a \wedge b'=b \wedge t'=t$$

$$a:=e = a'=e \wedge b'=b \wedge t'=t$$

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$$ok = a'=a \wedge b'=b \wedge t'=t$$

$$a:=e = a'=e \wedge b'=b \wedge t'=t$$

$$x:=e = a'=a \wedge b'=b \wedge x'=e \wedge (\forall t''. t \leq t'' \leq t' \Rightarrow y''=y) \\ \wedge t' = t + (\text{the time required to evaluate and store } e)$$

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$$P.Q = \exists a'', b'', t''. \quad (\text{substitute } a'', b'', t'' \text{ for } a', b', t' \text{ in } P) \\ \wedge (\text{substitute } a'', b'', t'' \text{ for } a, b, t \text{ in } Q)$$

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$$P||Q = \exists tP, tQ. \quad (\text{substitute } tP \text{ for } t' \text{ in } P) \\ \wedge (\text{substitute } tQ \text{ for } t' \text{ in } Q)$$

$$\wedge t' = tP \uparrow tQ$$

$$\wedge (\forall t''. tP \leq t'' \leq t' \Rightarrow x t'' = x(tP))$$

interactive variables of P

$$\wedge (\forall t''. tQ \leq t'' \leq t' \Rightarrow y t'' = y(tQ))$$

interactive variables of Q

Interactive Variables

example boundary a, b ; interactive x, y ; extended natural time t

$(x := 2. x := x + y. x := x + y) \parallel (y := 3. y := x + y)$

Interactive Variables

example boundary a, b ; interactive x, y ; extended natural time t

$(x := 2. x := x + y. x := x + y) \parallel (y := 3. y := x + y)$

x left, y right, a left, b right

Interactive Variables

example boundary a, b ; interactive x, y ; extended natural time t

$$\begin{aligned} & (\underline{x:=2}. x:=x+y. x:=x+y) \parallel (y:=3. y:=x+y) && x \text{ left, } y \text{ right, } a \text{ left, } b \text{ right} \\ = & (a'=a \wedge x \ t'=2 \wedge t'=t+1. \end{aligned}$$

Interactive Variables

example boundary a, b ; interactive x, y ; extended natural time t

$(x:= 2. \underline{x:= x+y}. x:= x+y) \parallel (y:= 3. y:= x+y)$ x left, y right, a left, b right

$= (a'=a \wedge x t'=2 \wedge t'=t+1. a'=a \wedge x t'=x t+y t \wedge t'=t+1.$

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example boundary a, b ; interactive x, y ; extended natural time t

$(x := 2. x := x + y. \underline{x := x + y}) \parallel (y := 3. y := x + y)$ x left, y right, a left, b right

$= (a' = a \wedge x t' = 2 \wedge t' = t + 1. a' = a \wedge x t' = x t + y t \wedge t' = t + 1. a' = a \wedge x t' = x t + y t \wedge t' = t + 1)$

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example boundary a, b ; interactive x, y ; extended natural time t

$$\begin{aligned} & (x:=2. x:=x+y. x:=x+y) \parallel (\underline{y:=3}. y:=x+y) && x \text{ left, } y \text{ right, } a \text{ left, } b \text{ right} \\ = & (a'=a \wedge x t'=2 \wedge t'=t+1. a'=a \wedge x t'=x t+y t \wedge t'=t+1. a'=a \wedge x t'=x t+y t \wedge t'=t+1) \\ & \parallel (b'=b \wedge y t'=3 \wedge t'=t+1. \end{aligned}$$

Interactive Variables

example boundary a, b ; interactive x, y ; extended natural time t

$$\begin{aligned} & (x:=2. x:=x+y. x:=x+y) \parallel (y:=3. \underline{y:=x+y}) \quad x \text{ left, } y \text{ right, } a \text{ left, } b \text{ right} \\ = & (a'=a \wedge x t'=2 \wedge t'=t+1. a'=a \wedge x t'=x t+y t \wedge t'=t+1. a'=a \wedge x t'=x t+y t \wedge t'=t+1) \\ & \parallel (b'=b \wedge y t'=3 \wedge t'=t+1. b'=b \wedge y t'=x t+y t \wedge t'=t+1) \end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} & (x:=2. x:=x+y. x:=x+y) \parallel (y:=3. y:=x+y) && x \text{ left, } y \text{ right, } a \text{ left, } b \text{ right} \\ = & (a'=a \wedge x \ t'=2 \wedge t'=t+1. a'=a \wedge x \ t'=x \ t+y \ t \wedge t'=t+1. a'=a \wedge x \ t'=x \ t+y \ t \wedge t'=t+1) \\ & \parallel (b'=b \wedge y \ t'=3 \wedge t'=t+1. b'=b \wedge y \ t'=x \ t+y \ t \wedge t'=t+1) \\ = & (a'=a \wedge x(t+1)=2 \wedge x(t+2)=x(t+1)+y(t+1) \wedge x(t+3)=x(t+2)+y(t+2) \wedge t'=t+3) \\ & \parallel (b'=b \wedge y(t+1)=3 \wedge y(t+2)=x(t+1)+y(t+1) \wedge t'=t+2) \end{aligned}$$

Interactive Variables

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$$\begin{aligned} & (x:=2. x:=x+y. x:=x+y) \parallel (y:=3. y:=x+y) && x \text{ left, } y \text{ right, } a \text{ left, } b \text{ right} \\ = & (a'=a \wedge x \ t'=2 \wedge t'=t+1. a'=a \wedge x \ t'=x \ t+y \ t \wedge t'=t+1. a'=a \wedge x \ t'=x \ t+y \ t \wedge t'=t+1) \\ & \parallel (b'=b \wedge y \ t'=3 \wedge t'=t+1. b'=b \wedge y \ t'=x \ t+y \ t \wedge t'=t+1) \\ = & (a'=a \wedge x(t+1)=2 \wedge x(t+2)=x(t+1)+y(t+1) \wedge x(t+3)=x(t+2)+y(t+2) \wedge t'=t+3) \\ & \parallel (b'=b \wedge y(t+1)=3 \wedge y(t+2)=x(t+1)+y(t+1) \wedge t'=t+2) \\ = & x(t+1)=2 \wedge x(t+2)=x(t+1)+y(t+1) \wedge x(t+3)=x(t+2)+y(t+2) \\ & \wedge y(t+1)=3 \wedge y(t+2)=x(t+1)+y(t+1) \wedge y(t+3)=y(t+2) \\ & \wedge a'=a \wedge b'=b \wedge t'=t+3 \end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} & (x:=2. x:=x+y. x:=x+y) \parallel (y:=3. y:=x+y) && x \text{ left, } y \text{ right, } a \text{ left, } b \text{ right} \\ = & (a'=a \wedge x \ t'=2 \wedge t'=t+1. a'=a \wedge x \ t'=x \ t+y \ t \wedge t'=t+1. a'=a \wedge x \ t'=x \ t+y \ t \wedge t'=t+1) \\ & \parallel (b'=b \wedge y \ t'=3 \wedge t'=t+1. b'=b \wedge y \ t'=x \ t+y \ t \wedge t'=t+1) \\ = & (a'=a \wedge x(t+1)=2 \wedge x(t+2)=x(t+1)+y(t+1) \wedge x(t+3)=x(t+2)+y(t+2) \wedge t'=t+3) \\ & \parallel (b'=b \wedge y(t+1)=3 \wedge y(t+2)=x(t+1)+y(t+1) \wedge t'=t+2) \\ = & x(t+1)=2 \wedge x(t+2)=x(t+1)+y(t+1) \wedge x(t+3)=x(t+2)+y(t+2) \\ & \wedge y(t+1)=3 \wedge y(t+2)=x(t+1)+y(t+1) \wedge y(t+3)=y(t+2) \quad \leftarrow \\ & \wedge a'=a \wedge b'=b \wedge t'=t+3 \end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} & (x:=2. x:=x+y. x:=x+y) \parallel (y:=3. y:=x+y) && x \text{ left, } y \text{ right, } a \text{ left, } b \text{ right} \\ = & (a'=a \wedge x \ t'=2 \wedge t'=t+1. a'=a \wedge x \ t'=x \ t+y \ t \wedge t'=t+1. a'=a \wedge x \ t'=x \ t+y \ t \wedge t'=t+1) \\ & \parallel (b'=b \wedge y \ t'=3 \wedge t'=t+1. b'=b \wedge y \ t'=x \ t+y \ t \wedge t'=t+1) \\ = & (a'=a \wedge x(t+1)=2 \wedge x(t+2)=x(t+1)+y(t+1) \wedge x(t+3)=x(t+2)+y(t+2) \wedge t'=t+3) \\ & \parallel (b'=b \wedge y(t+1)=3 \wedge y(t+2)=x(t+1)+y(t+1) \wedge t'=t+2) \\ = & x(t+1)=2 \wedge x(t+2)=x(t+1)+y(t+1) \wedge x(t+3)=x(t+2)+y(t+2) \\ & \wedge y(t+1)=3 \wedge y(t+2)=x(t+1)+y(t+1) \wedge y(t+3)=y(t+2) \\ & \wedge a'=a \wedge b'=b \wedge t'=t+3 \\ = & x(t+1)=2 \wedge x(t+2)=5 \wedge x(t+3)=10 \wedge y(t+1)=3 \wedge y(t+2)=y(t+3)=5 \wedge a'=a \wedge b'=b \wedge t'=t+3 \end{aligned}$$

Thermostat

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thermometer || control || thermostat || burner

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thermometer || *control* || *thermostat* || *burner*

inputs to the thermostat:

- real *temperature* , which comes from the thermometer and indicates the actual temperature.
- real *desired* , which comes from the control and indicates the desired temperature.
- binary *flame* , which comes from a flame sensor in the burner and indicates whether there is a flame.

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thermometer || *control* || *thermostat* || *burner*

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- real *temperature* , which comes from the thermometer and indicates the actual temperature.
- real *desired* , which comes from the control and indicates the desired temperature.
- binary *flame* , which comes from a flame sensor in the burner and indicates whether there is a flame.

outputs of the thermostat:

- binary *gas* ; assigning it \top turns the gas on and \perp turns the gas off.
- binary *spark* ; assigning it \top causes sparks for the purpose of igniting the gas.

Heat is wanted when the actual temperature falls ϵ below the desired temperature, and not wanted when the actual temperature rises ϵ above the desired temperature, where ϵ is small enough to be unnoticeable, but large enough to prevent rapid oscillation. To obtain heat, the spark should be applied to the gas for at least 1 second to give it a chance to ignite and to allow the flame to become stable. But a safety regulation states that the gas must not remain on and unlit for more than 3 seconds. Another regulation says that when the gas is shut off, it must not be turned on again for at least 20 seconds to allow any accumulated gas to clear. And finally, the gas burner must respond to its inputs within 1 second.

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thermostat = (*gas* := \perp || *spark* := \perp). *GasOff*

GasOff = **if** *temperature* < *desired* - ϵ
then (*gas* := \top || *spark* := \top || $t' \geq t+1$) \wedge $t' \leq t+3$. *spark* := \perp . *GasOn*
else ((**frame** *gas*, *spark* · *ok*) || $t' \geq t$) \wedge $t' \leq t+1$. *GasOff* **fi**

GasOn = **if** *temperature* < *desired* + ϵ \wedge *flame*
then ((**frame** *gas*, *spark* · *ok*) || $t' \geq t$) \wedge $t' \leq t+1$. *GasOn*
else (*gas* := \perp || (**frame** *spark* · *ok*) || $t' \geq t+20$) \wedge $t' \leq t+21$. *GasOff* **fi**

Heat is wanted when the actual temperature falls ε below the desired temperature, and not wanted when the actual temperature rises ε above the desired temperature, where ε is small enough to be unnoticeable, but large enough to prevent rapid oscillation. To obtain heat, the spark should be applied to the gas for at least 1 second to give it a chance to ignite and to allow the flame to become stable. But a safety regulation states that the gas must not remain on and unlit for more than 3 seconds. Another regulation says that when the gas is shut off, it must not be turned on again for at least 20 seconds to allow any accumulated gas to clear. And finally, the gas burner must respond to its inputs within 1 second.



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else ((**frame** *gas*, *spark* · *ok*) || $t' \geq t$) \wedge $t' \leq t+1$. *GasOff* **fi**

GasOn = **if** *temperature* < *desired* + ε \wedge *flame*
then ((**frame** *gas*, *spark* · *ok*) || $t' \geq t$) \wedge $t' \leq t+1$. *GasOn*
else (*gas* := \perp || (**frame** *spark* · *ok*) || $t' \geq t+20$) \wedge $t' \leq t+21$. *GasOff* **fi**

Heat is wanted when the actual temperature falls ϵ below the desired temperature, and not wanted when the actual temperature rises ϵ above the desired temperature, where ϵ is small enough to be unnoticeable, but large enough to prevent rapid oscillation. To obtain heat, the spark should be applied to the gas for at least 1 second to give it a chance to ignite and to allow the flame to become stable. But a safety regulation states that the gas must not remain on and unlit for more than 3 seconds. Another regulation says that when the gas is shut off, it must not be turned on again for at least 20 seconds to allow any accumulated gas to clear. And finally, the gas burner must respond to its inputs within 1 second.

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 $\mathbf{then} (gas := \top \parallel spark := \top \parallel t' \geq t+1) \wedge t' \leq t+3. spark := \perp. GasOn$
 $\mathbf{else} ((\mathbf{frame} \textit{gas}, \textit{spark} \cdot \textit{ok}) \parallel t' \geq t) \wedge t' \leq t+1. GasOff \mathbf{fi}$

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$$\begin{aligned} \textit{GasOff} = & \textbf{if } \textit{temperature} < \textit{desired} - \epsilon \\ & \rightarrow \textbf{then } (\textit{gas} := \top \parallel \textit{spark} := \top \parallel t' \geq t+1) \wedge t' \leq t+3. \textit{GasOn} \\ & \textbf{else } ((\textbf{frame } \textit{gas}, \textit{spark}. \textit{ok}) \parallel t' \geq t) \wedge t' \leq t+1. \textit{GasOff} \textbf{fi} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textit{GasOn} = & \textbf{if } \textit{temperature} < \textit{desired} + \epsilon \wedge \textit{flame} \\ & \textbf{then } ((\textbf{frame } \textit{gas}, \textit{spark}. \textit{ok}) \parallel t' \geq t) \wedge t' \leq t+1. \textit{GasOn} \\ & \textbf{else } (\textit{gas} := \perp \parallel (\textbf{frame } \textit{spark}. \textit{ok}) \parallel t' \geq t+20) \wedge t' \leq t+21. \textit{GasOff} \textbf{fi} \end{aligned}$$

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 $\mathbf{then} ((\mathbf{frame} \textit{gas}, \textit{spark} \cdot \textit{ok}) \parallel t' \geq t) \wedge t' \leq t+1. GasOn$
 $\mathbf{else} (gas := \perp \parallel (\mathbf{frame} \textit{spark} \cdot \textit{ok}) \parallel t' \geq t+20) \wedge t' \leq t+21. GasOff \mathbf{fi}$

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$thermostat = (gas := \perp \parallel spark := \perp). GasOff$

$GasOff =$ **if** $temperature < desired - \epsilon$
then $(gas := \top \parallel spark := \top \parallel t' \geq t+1) \wedge t' \leq t+3. GasOn$
else $((\mathbf{frame} \ gas, \ spark \ ok) \parallel t' \geq t) \wedge t' \leq t+1. GasOff$ **fi**

$GasOn =$ **if** $temperature < desired + \epsilon \wedge flame$
→ then $((\mathbf{frame} \ gas, \ spark \ ok) \parallel t' \geq t) \wedge t' \leq t+1. GasOn$
else $(gas := \perp \parallel (\mathbf{frame} \ spark \ ok) \parallel t' \geq t+20) \wedge t' \leq t+21. GasOff$ **fi**

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 $\mathbf{else} ((\mathbf{frame} \textit{gas}, \textit{spark} \cdot \textit{ok}) \parallel t' \geq t) \wedge t' \leq t+1. \textit{GasOff} \mathbf{fi}$

$GasOn = \mathbf{if} \textit{temperature} < \textit{desired} + \epsilon \wedge \textit{flame}$
 $\mathbf{then} ((\mathbf{frame} \textit{gas}, \textit{spark} \cdot \textit{ok}) \parallel t' \geq t) \wedge t' \leq t+1. \textit{GasOn}$
 $\mathbf{else} (gas := \perp \parallel (\mathbf{frame} \textit{spark} \cdot \textit{ok}) \parallel t' \geq t+20) \wedge t' \leq t+21. \textit{GasOff} \mathbf{fi}$

Heat is wanted when the actual temperature falls ϵ below the desired temperature, and not wanted when the actual temperature rises ϵ above the desired temperature, where ϵ is small enough to be unnoticeable, but large enough to prevent rapid oscillation. To obtain heat, the spark should be applied to the gas for at least 1 second to give it a chance to ignite and to allow the flame to become stable. But a safety regulation states that the gas must not remain on and unlit for more than 3 seconds. Another regulation says that when the gas is shut off, it must not be turned on again for at least 20 seconds to allow any accumulated gas to clear. And finally, the gas burner must respond to its inputs within 1 second.

$$\textit{thermostat} = (\textit{gas} := \perp \parallel \textit{spark} := \perp). \textit{GasOff}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textit{GasOff} = & \textbf{if } \textit{temperature} < \textit{desired} - \epsilon \\ & \textbf{then } (\textit{gas} := \top \parallel \textit{spark} := \top \parallel t' \geq t+1) \wedge t' \leq t+3. \textit{GasOn} \\ & \rightarrow \textbf{else } ((\textbf{frame } \textit{gas}, \textit{spark} \cdot \textit{ok}) \parallel t' \geq t) \wedge t' \leq t+1. \textit{GasOff} \textbf{fi} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textit{GasOn} = & \textbf{if } \textit{temperature} < \textit{desired} + \epsilon \wedge \textit{flame} \\ & \textbf{then } ((\textbf{frame } \textit{gas}, \textit{spark} \cdot \textit{ok}) \parallel t' \geq t) \wedge t' \leq t+1. \textit{GasOn} \\ & \textbf{else } (\textit{gas} := \perp \parallel (\textbf{frame } \textit{spark} \cdot \textit{ok}) \parallel t' \geq t+20) \wedge t' \leq t+21. \textit{GasOff} \textbf{fi} \end{aligned}$$

Heat is wanted when the actual temperature falls ε below the desired temperature, and not wanted when the actual temperature rises ε above the desired temperature, where ε is small enough to be unnoticeable, but large enough to prevent rapid oscillation. To obtain heat, the spark should be applied to the gas for at least 1 second to give it a chance to ignite and to allow the flame to become stable. But a safety regulation states that the gas must not remain on and unlit for more than 3 seconds. Another regulation says that when the gas is shut off, it must not be turned on again for at least 20 seconds to allow any accumulated gas to clear. And finally, the gas burner must respond to its inputs within 1 second.

thermostat = (*gas* := \perp || *spark* := \perp). *GasOff*

GasOff = **if** *temperature* < *desired* - ε
then (*gas* := \top || *spark* := \top || $t' \geq t+1$) \wedge $t' \leq t+3$. *spark* := \perp . *GasOn*
else ((**frame** *gas*, *spark* · *ok*) || $t' \geq t$) \wedge $t' \leq t+1$. *GasOff* **fi**

GasOn = **if** *temperature* < *desired* + ε \wedge *flame* ←
then ((**frame** *gas*, *spark* · *ok*) || $t' \geq t$) \wedge $t' \leq t+1$. *GasOn*
else (*gas* := \perp || (**frame** *spark* · *ok*) || $t' \geq t+20$) \wedge $t' \leq t+21$. *GasOff* **fi**

Heat is wanted when the actual temperature falls ε below the desired temperature, and not wanted when the actual temperature rises ε above the desired temperature, where ε is small enough to be unnoticeable, but large enough to prevent rapid oscillation. To obtain heat, the spark should be applied to the gas for at least 1 second to give it a chance to ignite and to allow the flame to become stable. But a safety regulation states that the gas must not remain on and unlit for more than 3 seconds. Another regulation says that when the gas is shut off, it must not be turned on again for at least 20 seconds to allow any accumulated gas to clear. And finally, the gas burner must respond to its inputs within 1 second.

$$\textit{thermostat} = (\textit{gas} := \perp \parallel \textit{spark} := \perp). \textit{GasOff}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textit{GasOff} = & \textbf{if } \textit{temperature} < \textit{desired} - \varepsilon \\ & \textbf{then } (\textit{gas} := \top \parallel \textit{spark} := \top \parallel t' \geq t+1) \wedge t' \leq t+3. \textit{GasOn} \\ & \textbf{else } ((\textbf{frame } \textit{gas}, \textit{spark} \cdot \textit{ok}) \parallel t' \geq t) \wedge t' \leq t+1. \textit{GasOff} \textbf{fi} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textit{GasOn} = & \textbf{if } \textit{temperature} < \textit{desired} + \varepsilon \wedge \textit{flame} \\ & \textbf{then } ((\textbf{frame } \textit{gas}, \textit{spark} \cdot \textit{ok}) \parallel t' \geq t) \wedge t' \leq t+1. \textit{GasOn} \\ & \textbf{else } (\textit{gas} := \perp \parallel (\textbf{frame } \textit{spark} \cdot \textit{ok}) \parallel t' \geq t+20) \wedge t' \leq t+21. \textit{GasOff} \textbf{fi} \end{aligned}$$

Heat is wanted when the actual temperature falls ε below the desired temperature, and not wanted when the actual temperature rises ε above the desired temperature, where ε is small enough to be unnoticeable, but large enough to prevent rapid oscillation. To obtain heat, the spark should be applied to the gas for at least 1 second to give it a chance to ignite and to allow the flame to become stable. But a safety regulation states that the gas must not remain on and unlit for more than 3 seconds. Another regulation says that when the gas is shut off, it must not be turned on again for at least 20 seconds to allow any accumulated gas to clear. And finally, the gas burner must respond to its inputs within 1 second.

$thermostat = (gas := \perp \parallel spark := \perp). GasOff$

$GasOff =$ **if** $temperature < desired - \varepsilon$
then $(gas := \top \parallel spark := \top \parallel t' \geq t+1) \wedge t' \leq t+3. spark := \perp. GasOn$
else $((\mathbf{frame} \ gas, \ spark \cdot \ ok) \parallel t' \geq t) \wedge t' \leq t+1. GasOff$ **fi**

$GasOn =$ **if** $temperature < desired + \varepsilon \wedge flame$
then $((\mathbf{frame} \ gas, \ spark \cdot \ ok) \parallel t' \geq t) \wedge t' \leq t+1. GasOn$
else $(gas := \perp \parallel (\mathbf{frame} \ spark \cdot ok) \parallel t' \geq t+20) \wedge t' \leq t+21. GasOff$ **fi**