

F.3.4.4.6 Derived reset operator

REPLACE

- $(\text{reject_on}(b) p) \equiv (\text{not}(\text{accept_on}(b) \text{not } p))$.
- $(\text{reject_on}(b) P) \equiv (\text{not}(\text{accept_on}(b) \text{not } P))$.

WITH

- ~~$(\text{reject_on}(b) p) \equiv (\text{not}(\text{accept_on}(b) \text{not } p))$.~~
- $(\text{reject_on}(b) P) \equiv (\text{not}(\text{accept_on}(b) \text{not } P))$.

F.5.3.1 Neutral Satisfaction

REPLACE

- $w \models (\text{accept_on}(b) P)$ iff either
 - $w \models P$, or
 - For some $0 \leq i < |w|$, $w^i \models b$ and $w^{0,i-1}\top^\omega \models P$.
Here, $w^{0,-1}$ denotes the empty word.
- $w \models (\text{accept_on}(b) P)$ iff either $w \models P$, or for some $0 \leq i < |w|$, $w^i \models b$ and $w^{0,i-1}\top^\omega \models P$.
A word satisfies property $\text{accept_on}(b) P$ if and only if P succeeds or if during the evaluation of P the expression b evaluates to true.

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F.5.3.3 Vacuity

REPLACE

- $w \models^{\text{non}} \mathbf{disable} \text{ iff } (b)P$ iff $w \models^{\text{non}} P$ and one of the following holds:
 1. For every $0 \leq i < |w|$, $w^i \not\models b$.
 2. For some prefix x of w , we have that for every $0 \leq i < |x|$, $x^i \not\models b$, and either $x \perp^\omega \models P$ or $x \top^\omega \not\models P$.
- $w \models^{\text{non}} \mathbf{accept_on} (b) P$ iff $w \models^{\text{non}} P$ and one of the following holds:
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F.5.6.1 Neutral Satisfaction

REPLACE

- $w, L_0 \models (\text{accept_on } (b) P)$ iff either
 - $w, L_0 \models P$ and no letter of w satisfies b , or
 - For some $0 \leq i < |w|$, $w^i \models b$ and $w^{0,i-1}\top^\omega, L_0 \models P$. Here, $w^{0,-1}$ denotes the empty word.
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