Tableaux technique

Implementation of the tableaux technique by deduction in propositional logic

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What is the Tableau method?

The tableau method is a formal demonstration procedure, existing in many varieties and for different logics.

This is a refutation method:

Instead of proving directly that $\Gamma \models \phi$, we prove that $\Gamma \cup \{\neg \phi\}$ is an unsatisfiable set.

Theorem

 $\Gamma \models \phi$ se e solo se $\Gamma \cup \{\neg \phi\}$ è insoddisfacibile.

Proof.

- \Rightarrow By absurdity, if $\Gamma \cup \{\neg \phi\}$ is satisfiable, then there exists a \mathcal{M} model of $\Gamma \cup \{\neg \phi\}$: $\mathcal{M} \models \psi$ for each $\psi \in \Gamma$ and $\mathcal{M} \nvDash \phi$.
- Then $\Gamma \nvDash \phi$
- $\Leftarrow \text{ Absurdly, if } \Gamma \nvDash \phi \text{, then there exists an interpretation } \mathcal{M} \text{ such that } \mathcal{M} \models \psi \text{ for every } \psi \in \Gamma \text{ and } \mathcal{M} \nvDash \phi.$

So $\mathcal{M} \models \neg \phi$ and \mathcal{M} is a model of $\Gamma \cup \{\neg \phi\}$:

$$\Gamma \cup \{\neg \phi\}$$
 is satisfiable

Tableau construction

- This technique involves the construction of a binary tree, known as tableau, whose nodes are labeled by a set of formulas.
- The root of the tree consists of the initial set of formulas Γ and the negated conclusion $\neg \phi$.
- You apply the expansion rules for the logical connectives in the propositional formula, adding new nodes to the tableau tree.
- You continue to apply the expansion rules to the newly generated formulas until you can no longer do so, in which case the **saturation** of the tableau occurs.
- When the tableau is saturated and in each branch there is a formula and its negation (tableau closed), then Γ ∪ {¬φ} is unsatisfiable, so Γ ⊨ φ.
 Otherwise, we will have an open branch and then Γ ⊭ φ.

Expansion rules

The expansion rules are divided into:

- **Double negation**: Create a new child for each leaf in the tableau without the double negation
- Alpha rules: Create one new child for each leaf of the tableau based on the logical connective
- **Beta rules**: Create two new children for each leaf of the tableau based on the logical connective

Expansion rules

α rules

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \frac{\phi \wedge \psi}{\phi} & \frac{\neg(\phi \vee \psi)}{\neg \phi} & \frac{\neg(\phi \to \psi)}{\phi} \\ \psi & \neg \psi & \neg \psi \end{array}$$

β rules

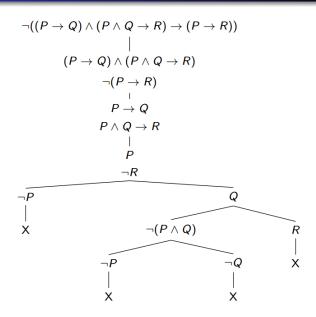
Branch Closure

$$\frac{\phi \vee \psi}{\phi \mid \psi} \quad \frac{\neg(\phi \wedge \psi)}{\neg \phi \mid \neg \psi} \quad \frac{\phi \to \psi}{\neg \phi \mid \psi}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c} \phi \to \psi \\ \hline \neg \phi \mid \psi \end{array}$$

$$\frac{\phi}{\neg \phi}$$

Example of tableau application



- We treat formulas as binary trees whose leaves are associated with propositional variables, while intermediate nodes are associated with connectives.
- The class Formula represents the formula itself and is constructed from the root of the tree

```
class Formula:
    def __init__(self, root):
        # lista che ricorda i singoli termini all'interno della formula
        self.termini = []
        self.root = root
```

The class **Node** represents the nodes of the formula where "value" is a connective or a variable, in case it is variable "boolean" represents its truth value.

```
class Node:
   def __init__(self, value):
       self.children = []
       # valore che può essere un operatore o un termine
       self.value = value
       self.boolean = None
   def estTermine(self):
       return len(self.children) == 0
   def estOperator(self):
       operators = ["∧", "v", "~", "→"] # and, or, not, not not, implica
       if self.value in operators:
           return True
```

Example of formula representation as a tree:

$$\neg((p \to q) \land (p \land q \to r) \to (p \to r))$$

```
Rappresentazione della formula come albero:
```

The class **Tableaux** represents the tableau tree while **Node** its nodes.

```
class Tableaux():
   class Nodo():
       def __init__(self, ins_formula):
           # le formule che appartengono al singolo nodo (come albero)
           self.ins_formula = ins_formula
           self.children = []
           self.formule = []
           for formula in ins formula:
                self.formule.append(formula.to string())
   def init (self, ins formula):
       self.ret = False
       self.terms = []
       self.root = self.Nodo(ins formula)
       for formula in ins_formula:
           for termine in formula.termini:
                if termine not in self.terms:
                    self.terms.append(termine)
        # numero di termini
       self.terms len = len(self.terms)
```

The **Resolve** method applies the tableau method starting from the root of the tree, in particular during its first operation it checks whether the **double negation** rule can be applied. If so, it creates a new tableau node for each leaf without the double negation.

```
def risolvi(self, nodo, foglie):
       if self.ret == False:
           if nodo.ins formula is None:
           for formula in nodo.ins formula:
               if formula.root.value == "~":
                   if formula.root.children[0].value == "~":
                       new foglie = []
                       for node in foglie:
                           new formula = Formula(formula.root.children[0].children[0])
                           new_nodo = self.Nodo([new_formula])
                           node.children.append(new nodo)
                           new foglie.append(new nodo)
                       foglie = new foglie
```

Next, a check for the applicability of the **Alpha rules** is performed:



```
CONTROLLO: ALPHA RULE
for formula in nodo.ins formula:
   if formula.root.value == "~":
       if formula.root.children[0].value == "v":
           new foglie = []
           for node in foglie:
                new ins formula = []
                phi = Node("~")
                phi.children.append(formula.root.children[0].children[0])
                new ins formula.append(Formula(phi))
                psi = Node("~")
                psi.children.append(formula.root.children[0].children[1])
                new_ins_formula.append(Formula(psi))
                new nodo = self.Nodo(new ins formula)
                node.children.append(new nodo)
                new foglie.append(new nodo)
            foglie = new foglie
```

$$\frac{\neg(\phi \to \psi)}{\phi}$$
$$\neg \psi$$

```
# se il figlio è un "\rightarrow" abbiamo \sim (\phi \rightarrow \psi)
if formula.root.children[0].value == "→":
    new foglie = []
    for node in foglie:
        new ins formula = []
        # crea un nodo della formula φ
        phi = formula.root.children[0].children[0]
        new ins formula.append(Formula(phi))
        # crea una nodo della formula ~ψ
        psi = Node("~")
        psi.children.append(formula.root.children[0].children[1])
        new ins formula.append(Formula(psi))
        new nodo = self.Nodo(new ins formula)
        node.children.append(new nodo)
        new foglie.append(new nodo)
    foglie = new foglie
```



```
controllo se c'è "Λ" se si abbiamo φ Λ ψ
if formula.root.value == "^":
   new foglie = []
    for node in foglie:
        new ins formula = []
        # crea un nodo della formula φ
        phi = formula.root.children[0]
        new ins formula.append(Formula(phi))
        # crea un nodo della formula ψ
        psi = formula.root.children[1]
        new_ins_formula.append(Formula(psi))
        # crea un nodo di tableaux per ogni foglia e lo passo come figlio a ognuna
        new nodo = self.Nodo(new ins formula)
        node.children.append(new nodo)
        new foglie.append(new nodo)
    foglie = new_foglie
```

Next, a check for the applicability of the **Beta rules** is performed:

$$\frac{\neg(\phi \wedge \psi)}{\neg \phi \mid \neg \psi}$$

```
for formula in nodo.ins formula:
   if formula.root.value == "~":
       if formula.root.children[0].value == "A":
           new_foglie = []
           for node in foglie:
                ins formula sx = []
                ins_formula_dx = []
                phi = Node("~")
               phi.children.append(formula.root.children[0].children[0])
                ins formula sx.append(Formula(phi))
               psi = Node("~")
               psi.children.append(formula.root.children[0].children[1])
                ins formula dx.append(Formula(psi))
                new nodo sx = self.Nodo(ins formula sx)
                new nodo dx = self.Nodo(ins formula dx)
                node.children.append(new nodo sx)
                node.children.append(new nodo dx)
                new_foglie.append(new_nodo_sx)
               new_foglie.append(new_nodo_dx)
            foglie = new foglie
```



```
# controllo se c'è "V" se si abbiamo φ V ψ
if formula.root.value == "V":
   new foglie = []
   for node in foglie:
        ins formula sx = []
        ins formula dx = []
        # crea un nodo della formula φ
        phi = formula.root.children[0]
        ins formula sx.append(Formula(phi))
        # crea un nodo della formula ψ
        psi = formula.root.children[1]
        ins formula dx.append(Formula(psi))
        # crea un nodo del tableaux che ha come formula φ
        new nodo sx = self.Nodo(ins formula sx)
        # crea un nodo del tableaux che ha come formula ψ
        new nodo dx = self.Nodo(ins formula dx)
        node.children.append(new nodo sx)
        node.children.append(new nodo dx)
        new foglie.append(new nodo sx)
        new foglie.append(new nodo dx)
    foglie = new foglie
```



```
# controllo se c'è "→" se si abbiamo φ → ψ
if formula.root.value == "→":
   new foglie = []
   for node in foglie:
        ins formula sx = []
       ins formula dx = []
        # crea un nodo della formula ~φ
       phi = Node("~")
       phi.children.append(formula.root.children[0])
        ins_formula_sx.append(Formula(phi))
        # crea un nodo della formula w
       psi = formula.root.children[1]
        ins formula dx.append(Formula(psi))
        # crea un nodo del tableaux che ha come formula ~φ
       new_nodo_sx = self.Nodo(ins_formula_sx)
        # crea un nodo del tableaux che ha come formula ψ
        new nodo dx = self.Nodo(ins formula dx)
        node.children.append(new nodo sx)
        node.children.append(new nodo dx)
        new foglie.append(new nodo sx)
        new foglie.append(new nodo dx)
   foglie = new_foglie
```

The last check is for truth value assignments. If I have a negation of a term I check that it does not already have a value of True, in which case the branch would be closed, otherwise False is assigned.

```
for formula in nodo.ins_formula:
   if formula.root.value == "~":
       if formula.root.children[0].estTermine():
            termine = formula.root.children[0]
            if termine.boolean == True:
                nodo.children = [self.Nodo([Formula(Node("X"))])]
                termine.boolean = False
                if len(nodo.children) == 0:
                    count = 0
                    for term in self.terms:
                        if term.boolean is not None:
                            count += 1
                    if count == self.terms len:
                        self.ret = True
                        nodo.children = [self.Nodo([Formula(Node("0"))])]
```

If I have only one term I verify that it does not already have value False, in which case the branch would be closed, otherwise True is assigned.

```
if formula.root.estTermine():
   termine = formula.root
    if termine.boolean == False:
       nodo.children = [self.Nodo([Formula(Node("X"))])]
       termine.boolean = True
       if len(nodo.children) == 0:
           count = 0
            for term in self.terms:
                if term.boolean is not None:
                    count += 1
            if count == self.terms len:
                self.ret = True
                nodo.children = [self.Nodo([Formula(Node("0"))])]
```

Example of the tableau tree built through our implementation:

$$\neg((p o q) \land (p \land q o r) o (p o r))$$

```
Rappresentazione dell'albero tableaux:
['^{((p \rightarrow q) \land ((p \land q) \rightarrow r)) \rightarrow (p \rightarrow r))']}
      ['((p \rightarrow q) \land ((p \land q) \rightarrow r))', '\sim(p \rightarrow r)']
            ['(p \rightarrow q)', '((p \land q) \rightarrow r)']
                  ['p', '~r']
                        ['~p']
                             [יxי]
                       ['a']
                              ['~(p ^ a)']
                                    ['~p']
                                          [יגי]
                                    ['~a']
                                          ['X']
                             ['r']
                                    ['X']
La formula non è soddisfacibile
```