

Preferential Reasoning

Beyond Propositional Logic and Argument Forms

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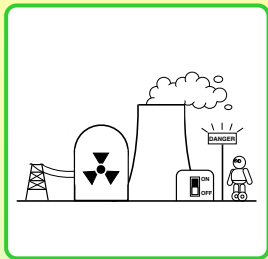
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Motivation



Nuclear Power Plant

- Atomic pile, cooling system: On/Off
- Agent controls pile and cooler
- Hazardous situations
- Malfunctioning

- If *pile on*, then usually *not hazardous* ✓
- If *pile on* and *cooling off*, then usually *hazardous* ✓
- If *hazardous*, then usually *after switching not hazardous* ?
- If *pile on* and *cooling off*, then usually *agent knows hazardous* ?
- If *pile on*, then usually *ought to be not hazardous* ?
- An *atomic pile* usually *has as component some piece of Uranium* ?

Outline

1 Preliminaries

- KLM Approach
- Modal Logic

2 Defeasible Reasoning in Modal Logic

- Preferential Reasoning in Modal Logic
- Beyond Defeasible Argument Forms

3 Conclusion

- Outlook: Defeasible Quantifiers
- Summary and Future Work

Preferential and Rational Consequence [KLM90; LM92]

- *Defeasible* consequence relation $\vdash \subseteq \mathcal{L} \times \mathcal{L}$
- *pile* $\vdash \neg \text{hazardous}$, *pile* $\wedge \neg \text{cooling} \vdash \text{hazardous}$
- *Preferential Consequence*: Satisfaction of properties

$$\begin{array}{lll} \text{(Ref)} & \alpha \vdash \alpha & \text{(LLE)} \quad \frac{\alpha \equiv \beta, \alpha \vdash \gamma}{\beta \vdash \gamma} \quad \text{(And)} \quad \frac{\alpha \vdash \beta, \alpha \vdash \gamma}{\alpha \vdash \beta \wedge \gamma} \\ \text{(Or)} & \frac{\alpha \vdash \gamma, \beta \vdash \gamma}{\alpha \vee \beta \vdash \gamma} & \text{(RW)} \quad \frac{\alpha \vdash \beta, \models \beta \rightarrow \gamma}{\alpha \vdash \gamma} \quad \text{(CM)} \quad \frac{\alpha \vdash \beta, \alpha \vdash \gamma}{\alpha \wedge \gamma \vdash \beta} \end{array}$$

- *Rational Consequence*: All of the above, plus

$$\text{(RM)} \quad \frac{\alpha \vdash \beta, \alpha \not\vdash \neg \gamma}{\alpha \wedge \gamma \vdash \beta}$$

- **Limitation**: propositional ... We need **more**, but not **too much**

Modal Logic

What is it (briefly)?

- Modes of reasoning: necessity, possibility
- Philosophical origins; suitable to talk about relational structures
- Foundation for knowledge representation formalisms in AI

Nice features:

- Simplified syntax (links with DLs)
- Intuitive semantics
- Versatility: actions, epistemic reasoning, ontologies, ...
- Amenable to implementation (tableaux)
- Decidability

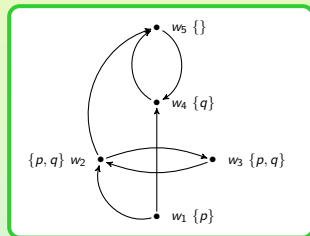
Modal Logic

Formulas

- $\alpha ::= p \mid \neg\alpha \mid \alpha \wedge \alpha \mid \alpha \vee \alpha \mid \alpha \rightarrow \alpha \mid \Box_i\alpha \mid \Diamond_i\alpha$

Kripke models: tuples $\mathcal{M} = \langle W, R, V \rangle$ where

- $W \neq \emptyset$ is a set of possible *worlds*
- $R = \langle R_1, \dots, R_n \rangle$, where $R_i \subseteq W \times W$ is an *accessibility relation*
- $V: W \longrightarrow 2^{\mathcal{P}}$ is a *valuation* function



- Satisfaction, truth and validity: *as usual*
- Entailment: *global* and *local*
- We start with *normal modal logic K*

Modal Preferential and Rational Consequence [BMV11,BMV12]

Basic idea

- Interpret \sim as a relation on **modal formulas**
- Interpret \models as **local entailment**

$$\begin{array}{lll} \text{(Ref)} & \alpha \sim \alpha & \text{(LLE)} \quad \frac{\alpha \equiv \beta, \alpha \sim \gamma}{\beta \sim \gamma} \quad \text{(And)} \quad \frac{\alpha \sim \beta, \alpha \sim \gamma}{\alpha \sim \beta \wedge \gamma} \\ \text{(Or)} & \frac{\alpha \sim \gamma, \beta \sim \gamma}{\alpha \vee \beta \sim \gamma} & \text{(RW)} \quad \frac{\alpha \sim \beta, \models \beta \rightarrow \gamma}{\alpha \sim \gamma} \quad \text{(CM)} \quad \frac{\alpha \sim \beta, \alpha \sim \gamma}{\alpha \wedge \gamma \sim \beta} \\ & & \text{(RM)} \quad \frac{\alpha \sim \beta, \alpha \not\sim \neg \gamma}{\alpha \wedge \gamma \sim \beta} \end{array}$$

Definition

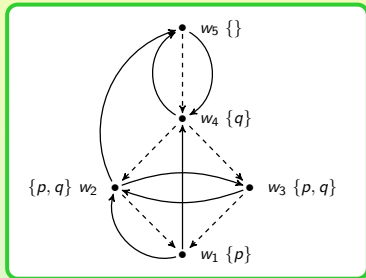
\sim is a **preferential modal conseq.** iff (Ref), (LLE), (And), (Or), (RW), (CM)

\sim is a **rational modal conseq.** iff \sim is preferential and satisfies (RM)

Preferential Reasoning in Modal Logic

Preferential Kripke models: tuples $\mathcal{P} = \langle W, R, V, \prec \rangle$ where

- W, R, V as before
- $\prec \subseteq W \times W$ is a (smooth) **partial order** on W



- $\llbracket \alpha \rrbracket$: worlds satisfying α
- α is **satisfiable** iff $\llbracket \alpha \rrbracket \neq \emptyset$
- α is **true** in \mathcal{P} ($\mathcal{P} \Vdash \alpha$) iff $\llbracket \alpha \rrbracket = W$
- α is **valid** iff $\mathcal{P} \Vdash \alpha$ for every \mathcal{P}

Lemma

Let $\mathcal{P} = \langle W, R, V, \prec \rangle$ and $\mathcal{M} = \langle W, R, V \rangle$. Then $\mathcal{P} \Vdash \alpha$ iff $\mathcal{M} \Vdash \alpha$.

Preferential Reasoning in Modal Logic

$\mathcal{P} \Vdash \alpha \sim \beta$ iff $\min_{\prec} \llbracket \alpha \rrbracket \subseteq \llbracket \beta \rrbracket$

Lemma (Soundness)

Let $\mathcal{P} = \langle W, R, V, \prec \rangle$ and $\sim_{\mathcal{P}} := \{(\alpha, \beta) \mid \mathcal{P} \Vdash \alpha \sim \beta\}$.

Then $\sim_{\mathcal{P}}$ satisfies all KLM preferential postulates plus:

$$\text{(Cons)} \quad \top \not\sim \perp \quad \text{(Norm 1)} \quad \frac{\alpha \sim \perp}{\Diamond \alpha \sim \perp} \quad \text{(Norm 2)} \quad \frac{\alpha \sim \perp}{\Diamond \neg \alpha \sim \perp}$$

Lemma (Completeness)

Let $\sim \subseteq \mathcal{L} \times \mathcal{L}$ satisfy all KLM postulates plus Cons, Norm 1 and Norm 2. Then there exists \mathcal{P} such that $\sim = \{(\alpha, \beta) \mid \mathcal{P} \Vdash \alpha \sim \beta\}$.

Preferential Reasoning in Modal Logic

Ranked Kripke models $\mathcal{R} = \langle W, R, V, \prec \rangle$: \prec is a **modular order**

Lemma (Soundness)

Let $\mathcal{R} = \langle W, R, V, \prec \rangle$ and $\vdash_{\mathcal{R}} := \{(\alpha, \beta) \mid \mathcal{R} \Vdash \alpha \vdash \beta\}$.

Then $\vdash_{\mathcal{R}}$ satisfies all KLM *rational* postulates plus:

$$\begin{array}{lll} (\text{Cons}) & \top \not\vdash \perp & (\text{Norm 1}) \quad \frac{\alpha \vdash \perp}{\Diamond \alpha \vdash \perp} \quad (\text{Norm 2}) \quad \frac{\alpha \vdash \perp}{\Diamond \neg \alpha \vdash \perp} \end{array}$$

Lemma (Completeness)

Let $\vdash \subseteq \mathcal{L} \times \mathcal{L}$ satisfy all KLM postulates plus Cons, Norm 1 and Norm 2. Then there exists \mathcal{R} such that $\vdash = \{(\alpha, \beta) \mid \mathcal{R} \Vdash \alpha \vdash \beta\}$.

Beyond Defeasible Argument Forms

Things that we can say

- $c \wedge \Diamond_f T \sim \Box_f c, \quad T \sim \Box_m \perp$
- $h \sim K_A(p \wedge \neg c), \quad K_B p \sim p \wedge c$

Things that we **don't know** how to say

- “Toggling the switch normally turns the light on”
- “We know that normally the speed of light is the fastest”
- “In soccer, it is my normal duty to be fair play”

$$\alpha \sim \beta$$

“The most normal **α -worlds** are β -worlds”

Defeasible Modes of Reasoning [BV12,BV13]

Defeasible versions of modalities: \approx ('flag') and \curvearrowright ('flame')

Extended language

- $\alpha ::= p \mid \neg\alpha \mid \alpha \wedge \alpha \mid \alpha \vee \alpha \mid \alpha \rightarrow \alpha \mid \Box_i\alpha \mid \Diamond_i\alpha \mid \approx_i\alpha \mid \curvearrowright_i\alpha$

Intuition

- $\approx_i\alpha$: "all **most normal** i -successors are α "
- $\curvearrowright_i\alpha$: "some **most normal** i -successors are α "

Semantics in terms of preferential models

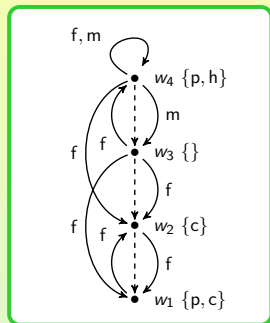
- $\llbracket \approx_i\alpha \rrbracket := \{w \in W \mid \min_{\prec} R_i(w) \subseteq \llbracket \alpha \rrbracket\}$
- $\llbracket \curvearrowright_i\alpha \rrbracket := \{w \in W \mid \min_{\prec} R_i(w) \cap \llbracket \alpha \rrbracket \neq \emptyset\}$

Satisfaction, truth and validity: **as before**

Defeasible Modes of Reasoning

Example in reasoning about actions

- Let $\mathcal{P} = \{p, c, h\}$ and $\mathcal{A} = \{f, m\}$



- $\mathcal{P} \models (p \wedge \neg c) \leftrightarrow h$
- $w_4 \in \llbracket h \wedge \leadsto_f \neg h \rrbracket$
- $w_1 \in \llbracket \approx_m \perp \rrbracket$
- $\mathcal{P} \models \neg p \rightarrow \approx_f p$ but $\mathcal{P} \not\models \neg p \rightarrow \Box_f p$
- $\mathcal{P} \models c \rightarrow \approx_f \neg h$

Defeasible Modes of Reasoning

A few validities

- $\models \sqsim_i \alpha \leftrightarrow \neg \Diamond_i \neg \alpha$
- $\models \sqsim_i \perp \leftrightarrow \Box_i \perp$
- $\models \sqsim_i \top \leftrightarrow \top$
- $\models \sqsim_i (\alpha \rightarrow \beta) \rightarrow (\sqsim_i \alpha \rightarrow \sqsim_i \beta)$ (NK)
- $\models \sqsim_i (\alpha \wedge \beta) \leftrightarrow (\sqsim_i \alpha \wedge \sqsim_i \beta)$ (NR)
- $\models \Box_i \alpha \rightarrow \sqsim_i \alpha$ (N)

A few rules

$$(RNN) \quad \frac{\alpha}{\sqsim_i \alpha}$$

$$(NRK) \quad \frac{(\alpha_1 \wedge \dots \wedge \alpha_k) \rightarrow \beta}{(\sqsim_i \alpha_1 \wedge \dots \wedge \sqsim_i \alpha_k) \rightarrow \sqsim_i \beta}$$

Defeasible Modes of Reasoning

Entailment

- *Knowledge base* \mathcal{K} : arbitrary set of \approx -formulas
- $\mathcal{P} \Vdash \mathcal{K}$ iff $\mathcal{P} \Vdash \alpha$ for every $\alpha \in \mathcal{K}$

Definition

\mathcal{K} *entails* α (denoted $\mathcal{K} \models \alpha$) iff for every \mathcal{P} , if $\mathcal{P} \Vdash \mathcal{K}$, then $\mathcal{P} \Vdash \alpha$

Theorem

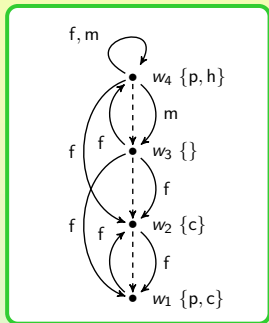
Let $Cn(\mathcal{K}) \equiv_{def} \{\alpha \mid \mathcal{K} \models \alpha\}$. Then

- $\mathcal{K} \subseteq Cn(\mathcal{K})$ (Inclusion)
- $Cn(\mathcal{K}) = Cn(Cn(\mathcal{K}))$ (Idempotency)
- If $\mathcal{K}_1 \subseteq \mathcal{K}_2$, then $Cn(\mathcal{K}_1) \subseteq Cn(\mathcal{K}_2)$ (Monotonicity)

Defeasible Modes of Reasoning

Example in reasoning about actions

- Let $\mathcal{P} = \{p, c, h\}$ and $\mathcal{A} = \{f, m\}$



- $\mathcal{P} \Vdash (p \wedge \neg c) \leftrightarrow h$
- $w_4 \in \llbracket h \wedge \Diamond_f \neg h \rrbracket$
- $w_1 \in \llbracket \approx_m \perp \rrbracket$
- $\mathcal{P} \Vdash \neg p \rightarrow \approx_f p$ but $\mathcal{P} \not\Vdash \neg p \rightarrow \Box_f p$
- $\mathcal{P} \Vdash c \rightarrow \approx_f \neg h$

$$\mathcal{K} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (p \wedge \neg c) \leftrightarrow h, \quad h \rightarrow \Diamond_m \top, \\ p \rightarrow \approx_f \neg p, \quad c \rightarrow \approx_f c, \quad \Diamond_f \neg h \end{array} \right\}$$

- $\mathcal{K} \models p \rightarrow \approx_f \neg h$
- $\mathcal{K} \models \approx_m \perp \rightarrow (\neg p \vee c)$
- $\mathcal{K} \models (p \vee c) \rightarrow \approx_f \neg h$

Tableaux for Defeasible Modalities

$$(\perp) \frac{n :: \alpha, n :: \neg\alpha}{n :: \perp} \quad (\neg) \frac{n :: \neg\neg\alpha}{n :: \alpha} \quad (\wedge) \frac{n :: \alpha \wedge \beta}{n :: \alpha, n :: \beta} \quad (\vee) \frac{n :: \neg(\alpha \wedge \beta)}{n :: \neg\alpha \mid n :: \neg\beta}$$

$$(\Box_i) \frac{n :: \Box_i\alpha ; n \xrightarrow{i} n'}{n' :: \alpha} \quad (\Diamond_i) \frac{n :: \neg\Box_i\alpha}{n'^* :: \neg\alpha ; \Gamma'_1 \mid n'^* :: \neg\alpha ; \Gamma'_2}, \text{ where:}$$

$$\Gamma'_1 = \{n \xrightarrow{i} n'^*, n'^* \in \min_{\prec} \Sigma_i(n)\}$$

$$\Gamma'_2 = \{n \xrightarrow{i} n'^*, n \xrightarrow{i} n''^*, n''^* \prec n'^*, n''^* \in \min_{\prec} \Sigma_i(n)\}$$

$$(\approx_i) \frac{n :: \approx_i\alpha ; n \xrightarrow{i} n', n' \in \min_{\prec} \Sigma_i(n)}{n' :: \alpha} \quad (\vartriangleright_i) \frac{n :: \neg\approx_i\alpha}{n'^* :: \neg\alpha ; n \xrightarrow{i} n'^*, n'^* \in \min_{\prec} \Sigma_i(n)}$$

Theorem

The tableau calculus for defeasible modalities is sound and complete with respect to the modal preferential semantics

Adding Argument Forms

We define defeasible consequence on the more expressive language

- Now: $\vdash \subseteq \tilde{\mathcal{L}} \times \tilde{\mathcal{L}}$
- Semantics as before: $\mathcal{P} \Vdash \alpha \vdash \beta$ iff $\text{min}_{\prec} \llbracket \alpha \rrbracket \subseteq \llbracket \beta \rrbracket$

Example

- $p \vdash \approx_f \neg p$
- $\Box_f \neg p \vdash \approx_f \neg h$
- $\approx_m \perp \vdash \neg h$
- $\top \vdash \approx_A (p \rightarrow c)$

Important in getting to a **coherent** theory of defeasible reasoning

Adding Argument Forms

Given a set of statements $\alpha \sim \beta$, what can we **derive**?

- *Defeasible knowledge bases* \mathcal{K}^h
- $\mathcal{P} \Vdash \mathcal{K}^h$ iff $\mathcal{P} \Vdash \alpha \sim \beta$ for every $\alpha \sim \beta \in \mathcal{K}$

Definition

$\alpha \sim \beta$ is *preferentially entailed* by \mathcal{K}^h iff every preferential model \mathcal{P} satisfying all statements in \mathcal{K}^h also satisfies $\alpha \sim \beta$

Theorem

Let $Cn(\mathcal{K}^h) \equiv_{def} \{\alpha \sim \beta \mid \mathcal{K}^h \models \alpha \sim \beta\}$. Then

- $\mathcal{K}^h \subseteq Cn(\mathcal{K}^h)$ (Inclusion)
- $Cn(\mathcal{K}^h) = Cn(Cn(\mathcal{K}^h))$ (Idempotency)
- If $\mathcal{K}_1^h \subseteq \mathcal{K}_2^h$, then $Cn(\mathcal{K}_1^h) \subseteq Cn(\mathcal{K}_2^h)$ (Monotonicity)

Adding Argument Forms

Lemma

$\mathcal{P} \Vdash \alpha$ if and only if $\neg\alpha \not\sim \perp$

Theorem

Let $\mathcal{K} \subseteq \tilde{\mathcal{L}}$, and let $\mathcal{K}^\sim = \{\neg\alpha \sim \perp \mid \alpha \in \mathcal{K}\}$. Then

$\mathcal{K} \models \alpha$ if and only if $\mathcal{K}^\sim \models \neg\alpha \sim \perp$

Proof system for the more expressive \sim

- Soundness of all KLM-style rules ✓
- Completeness via Giordano et al.'s tableau for \sim (to be done)

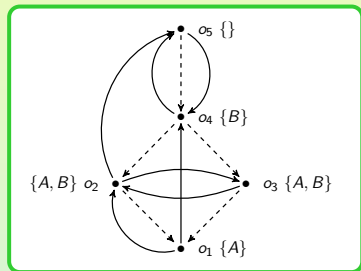
Defeasible Role Restrictions in DLs

Extend a DL with *defeasible quantifiers*

- $\forall r.C$ and $\exists r.C$

Preferential DL interpretations $\mathcal{I} := \langle \Delta^{\mathcal{I}}, \cdot^{\mathcal{I}}, \prec \rangle$

- $(\forall r.C)^{\mathcal{I}} := \{x \in \Delta^{\mathcal{I}} \mid \min_{\prec} r^{\mathcal{I}}(x) \subseteq C^{\mathcal{I}}\}$
- $(\exists r.C)^{\mathcal{I}} := \{x \in \Delta^{\mathcal{I}} \mid \min_{\prec} r^{\mathcal{I}}(x) \cap C^{\mathcal{I}} \neq \emptyset\}$



- $\mathcal{I} \models A \sqsubseteq \forall r.(A \sqcap B)$
- $\mathcal{I} \not\models A \sqsubseteq \forall r.(A \sqcap B)$

Conclusion

What we have done

- Moved **beyond** the (propositional) **KLM** approach
- Moved **beyond** defeasible **argument** forms
- Definition of '**weaker**' versions of classical modalities
- Provision of a **core formalism** for further extensions
- **Tableau method** for defeasible modalities

To do list

- Generalization to a **multi-preference** setting
- Integration of our tableau into available **tableaux** for \sim
- Study of **specific modal systems** and respective properties
- Rational case

References

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For more

<http://cair.meraka.org.za>