

# Horn Minimization

An overview of some existing algorithms

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# Let's discuss

## 1.1 - Toy example

List of film genres :

- ▶ *sci-fi, fantastic, fantasy, cyber-punk, post-apo, documentary, drama, romance, ...*

We can *derive* genres from others, e.g :

- ▶ *cyber-punk* leads probably to *sci-fi*,
- ▶ a *documentary* may not be *fantastic*,
- ▶ ...

# Implications at first sight

## 1.1 - Toy example



Rewriting of previous examples :

- ▶ *cyber-punk*  $\longrightarrow$  *sci-fi*,
- ▶ *documentary, war*  $\longrightarrow$  *historical*,

# Closure operator and systems

## 2.1 - Elements of set theory

Set  $\Sigma$  of attributes. A map  $\varphi : 2^\Sigma \longrightarrow 2^\Sigma$  is a *closure operator* if,  
 $\forall X, Y, Z \subseteq \Sigma$  :

- ▶  $X \subseteq \varphi(X)$  (*increasing*)
- ▶  $X \subseteq Y \longrightarrow \varphi(X) \subseteq \varphi(Y)$  (*isotone*)
- ▶  $\varphi(\varphi(X)) = \varphi(X)$  (*idempotent*)

Some details :

- ▶  $X$  is *closed* if  $X = \varphi(X)$ ,
- ▶  $\Sigma^\varphi$  set of closed sets : *closure system*.
- ▶  $\Sigma^\varphi$  is closed under *intersection*, contains  $\Sigma$ .

# Closure Example

## 2.1 - Elements of set theory

- ▶ Directed graph  $G = (V, E)$ .
- ▶ *Closure*  $\varphi(X)$  of  $X \subseteq V$  :  
every vertices reachable  
from  $X$ .
- ▶  $\varphi(\{A, B\}) = \{A, B, C, D\}$ .
- ▶  $\varphi(\{F\}) = \{F\}$ ,  $\{F\}$  is  
*closed*.

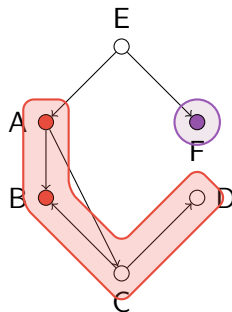


FIGURE – Closure of a vertex in a directed graph

# Implications

## 2.1 - Elements of set theory

$A, B \subseteq \Sigma$ . An *implication* is :

- ▶  $A \longrightarrow B$ ,  $A$  *premise*,  $B$  *conclusion*.
- ▶ *cause/consequence* relation : "If we have  $A$ , we have  $B$ ".
- ▶  $M \subseteq \Sigma$  *model* of  $A \longrightarrow B$  if

$$B \subseteq M \vee A \not\subseteq M$$

denoted  $M \models A \longrightarrow B$ ,  $A \longrightarrow B$  *follows* from  $M$ .

Set of implications  $\mathcal{L}$  : *implication system*.

- ▶  $M \models \mathcal{L}$  if each element of  $\mathcal{L}$  follows from  $M$ ,
- ▶  $\mathcal{L} \models A \longrightarrow B$  : all models of  $\mathcal{L}$  are models of  $A \longrightarrow B$ .

# Implications and closure

## 2.1 - Elements of set theory

Given  $\mathcal{L}$  an implication system :

- ▶ closure operator  $\mathcal{L}(X)$  : *smallest model* (inclusion wise) of  $\mathcal{L}$  containing  $X$ ,  $X \subseteq \Sigma$ .
- ▶ Models of  $\mathcal{L}$  form a *closure system* :

$$\Sigma^{\mathcal{L}} = \{M \subseteq \Sigma \mid M = \mathcal{L}(M)\}$$

Important property :

- ▶  $\mathcal{L} \models A \longrightarrow B$  iff  $B \subseteq \mathcal{L}(A)$

# Small Example

## 2.1 - Elements of set theory

Let  $\mathcal{L}$  be an implication system :

- ▶  $\Sigma = \{a, b, c, d, e\},$
- ▶  $\mathcal{L} = \{ab \longrightarrow c, bd \longrightarrow a, ce \longrightarrow abd\}$

We have :

- ▶  $\mathcal{L}(b) = b$ ,  $b$  is *closed*, hence a *model* of  $\mathcal{L}$ ,
- ▶  $\mathcal{L}(bd) = abcd$ ,  $bd$  is *not* a model (*abcd is*).
- ▶  $\emptyset$  is also a model.



# Applications

## 2.1 - Elements of set theory



- ▶ Relational Databases,
- ▶ Formal Concept analysis,
- ▶ Conceptual exploration,
- ▶ Linguistics ?

# title

## 3.1 - early 80s



# title

## 3.1 - early 80s



# title

## 4.1 - Pouf



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