# Commonsense Reasoning meets Theorem Proving

Ulrich Furbach Claudia Schon

Univ. Koblenz

Rudolph Gullari 2002 am Redrerpull: Rudolph Willard Louis "Rudo" (Gullaria III, KIEL (\* 28. Mai 1944 in Brooklyn, New York) ist ein US-amerikanischer Politiker der Republikanischen Parisi. Er war vom 1. Januar 1964 bls 31. Dazember 2001 der 107. Bürgermeister vom New York: In selbe Antzust Beisen der Terorascofficige am 11. September 2001 auf des World Tradio Certes, deren

Das Magazin TME wilbite ihn zur "Person of the Year 2001" (Person des Jahres 2001), da Giuliani rach dessen Auffassung die Stadt würkend der Krites erfolgeisch eigelicht haben soll. Die britische Königle Elisabeit 1. schlug ihn am 13. Februar 2002 zum Kright Commander des Crider of the Elistis Empire. Giullari erfeld den Deutschen Mediangeels.

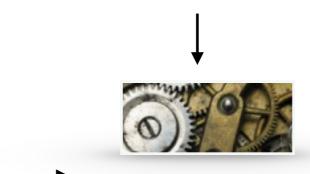
ann Gullani ente nationale Bedeutung in den USA. In diesem Amt wurde er is bedeutsamen Prozessen, einschließlich der Anklagen wegen Instidensechtliten gegen die in Ivan Boestly und Michael Milker. Gullani stieß auch auf Kritik, weil er geme altungen arrangeleris, die zuweilen später attilt in einer Geschtwerbandung in Freilassungen

Gullarin mit Verheidigungsminister Donald Rumeleid vor Ground Zero. In Welbewerb um die Nachhölige des archeidenden Stadtbohenbapt till Koch unterlag Gullani 1989 als Kandidat der Republikanischen Parlei und die Lübersien Parlei von New York dem Demokraten David Dinkins, der alls erster Arissamerikanen New Yorker Stoggemeister wurdt.

The bidden Antisperioden wurde über Giullanis Maßnahmen kontrovers diskutiert. In diesen acht Jahren veningerie sich die Kinninaltitizatie in der Stadt um eines 57% er serkie die lokalen Steuem um rund 2.3 Milladen Dollar juhr (haube kleine de Stadt mit einem Diditzt von 7 Milladen Dollar juhr (halbe juhr der Stadt mit einem Diditzt von Affact (halbe juhr lebe) und bemöfthe sich um die Schafthang von Arbeitspitzen.

Rudy Giuliani war Bürgermeister welcher US-Stadt?

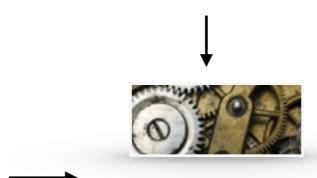




# Rudojih Gullari 2002 am Rednerputi Rudojih William Louis, Rudoy' Gullari II, XIII. (\* 28. Mai 1944 in Brooklyn, New York) ist ein US-amerikanische Politäre der Rudolisanischen Pariat Ernar vom 1. Januar 1994 bis 31. Osamber 2001 der 107. Bürgermeister von New York, in seine Antszeit fellen die Terscranschläge am 11. September 2001 auf das World Trade Center, desen

Rudy Giuliani war Bürgermeister welcher US-Stadt?



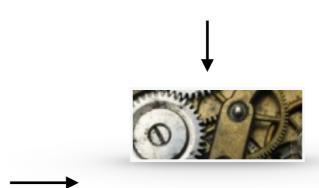


Rudojih Gullari 2002 am Rednerpuli Rudojih William Louis, Rudoy' Gullari II, XIII. (\* 28. Mai 1944 in Brooklyn, New York) ist ein US-amerikanischer Politäre der Rudolisanischen Pariat Ernar vom 1. Januar 1994 bis 31. Osamber 2001 der 107. Bürgermeister von New York in salne Amtareit fellen die Terscranschläge am 11. September 2001 auf das World Trade Certer, desen

Rudy Giuliani war Bürgermeister welcher US-Stadt?



Best 200 Textpieces

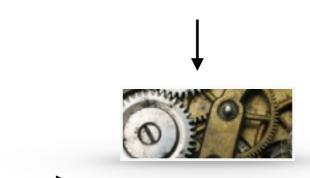


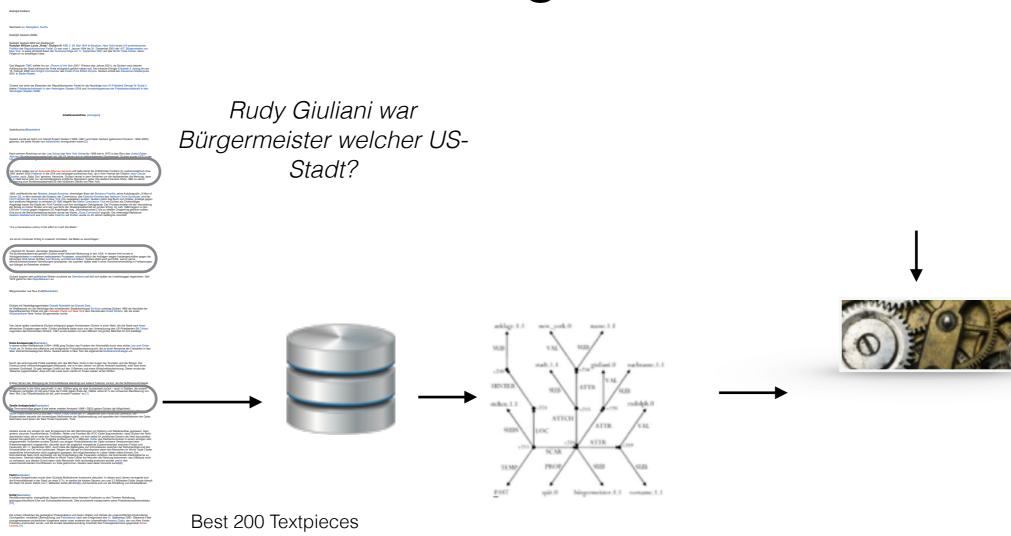
Rudojoh Giultari 2002 am Rednerpult Rudojoh William Loulu, pRudy "Gulliami III, KRE" (\* 28. Mai 1944 in Ernoldyn, New York) ist ein US-amerikanischer Politikar der Republikanischen Paria. Er war vom 1. Januar 1924 bis 31. Dezember 2001 der 107. Bürgermeister vor Wew York. In jesine Ambrast fielen die Tentranschälige am 11. September 2001 auf das World Trade Certer, desen

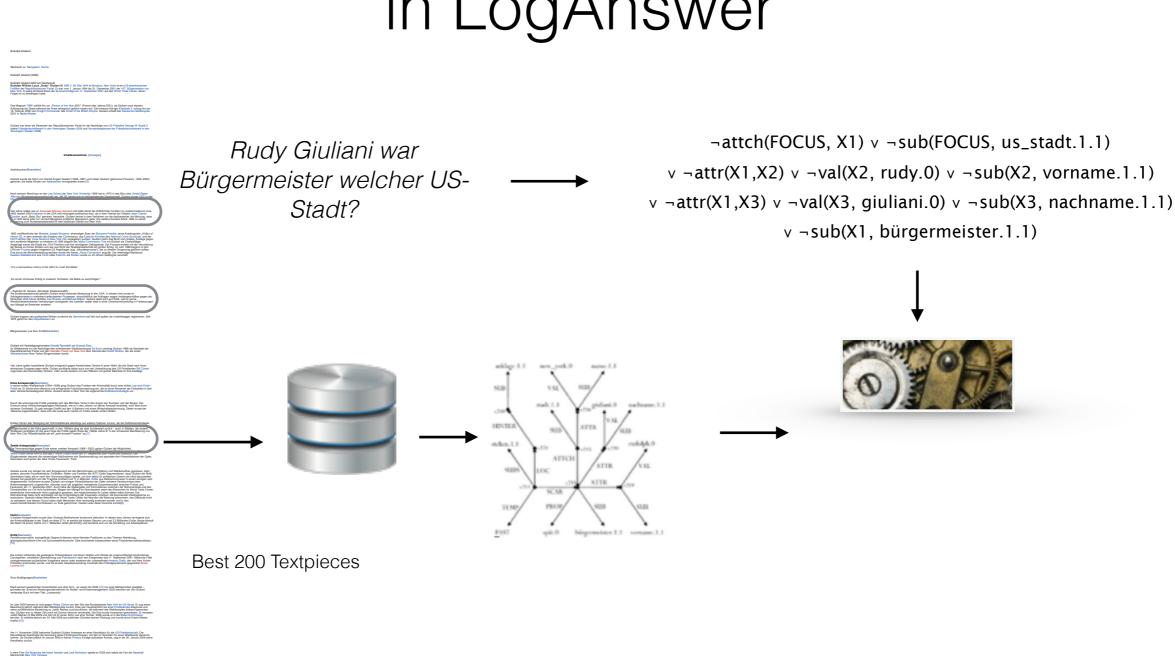
Rudy Giuliani war Bürgermeister welcher US-Stadt?

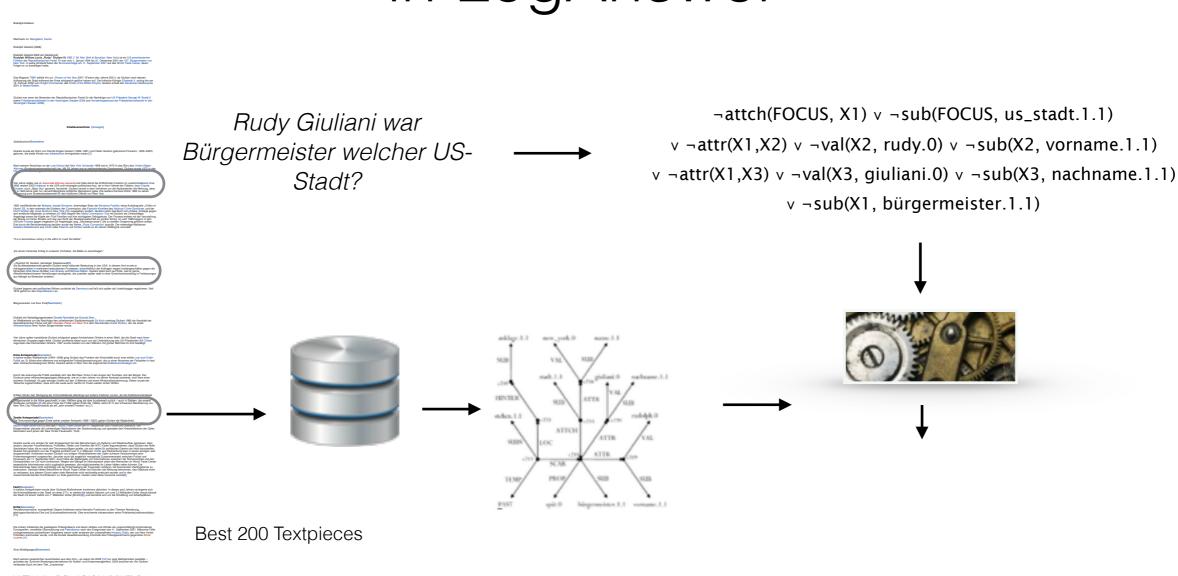


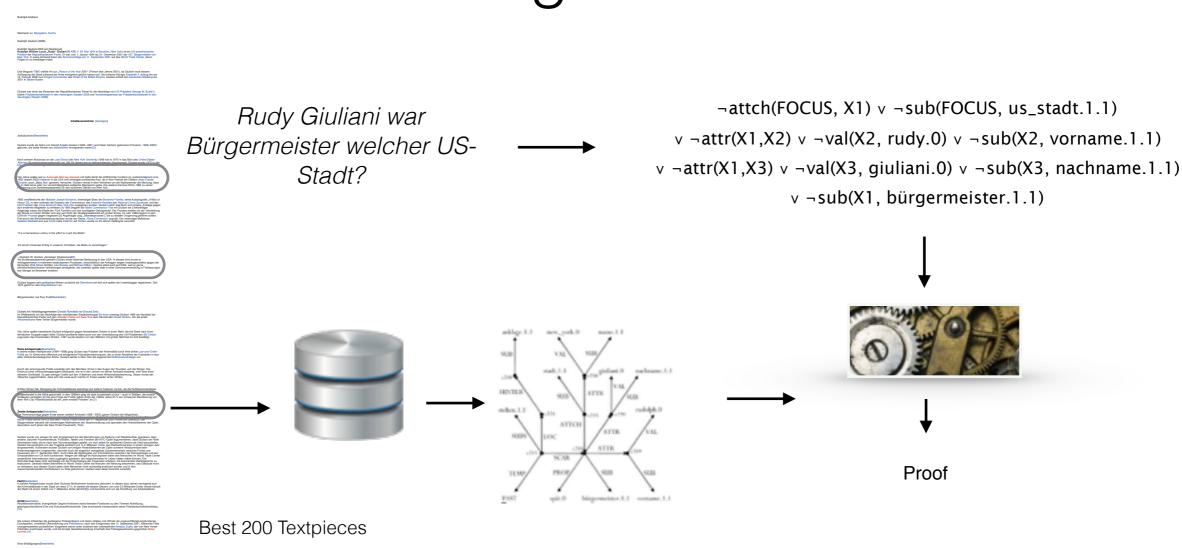
Best 200 Textpieces





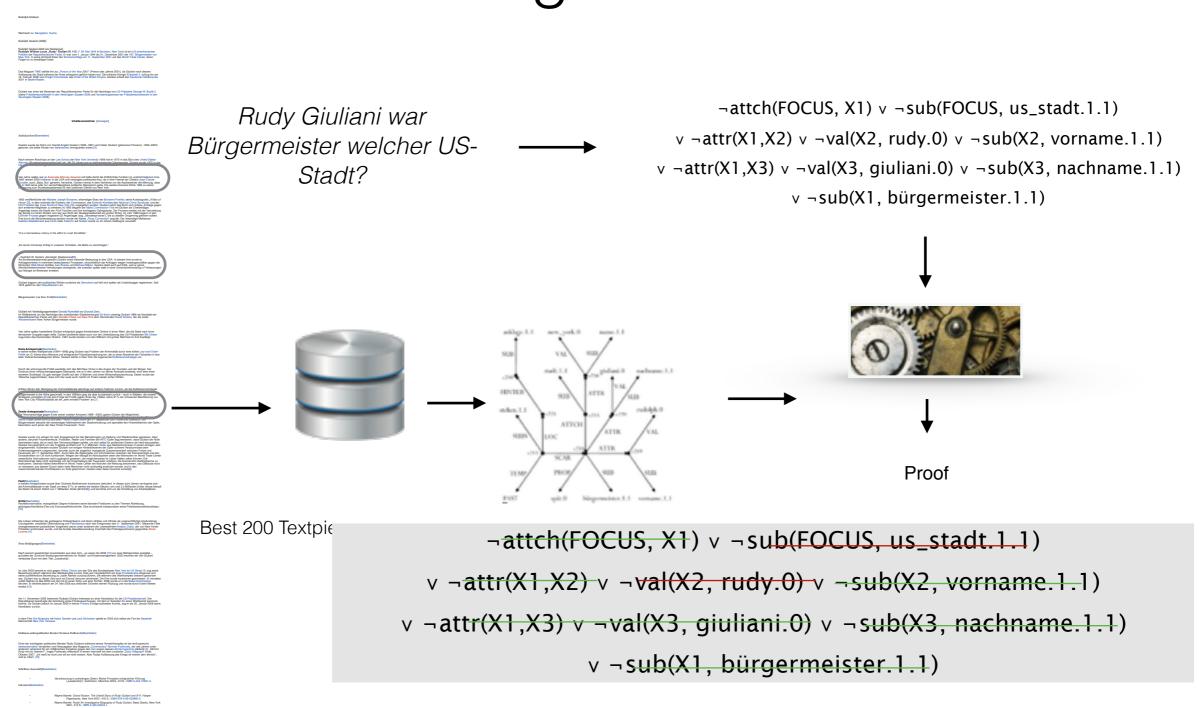


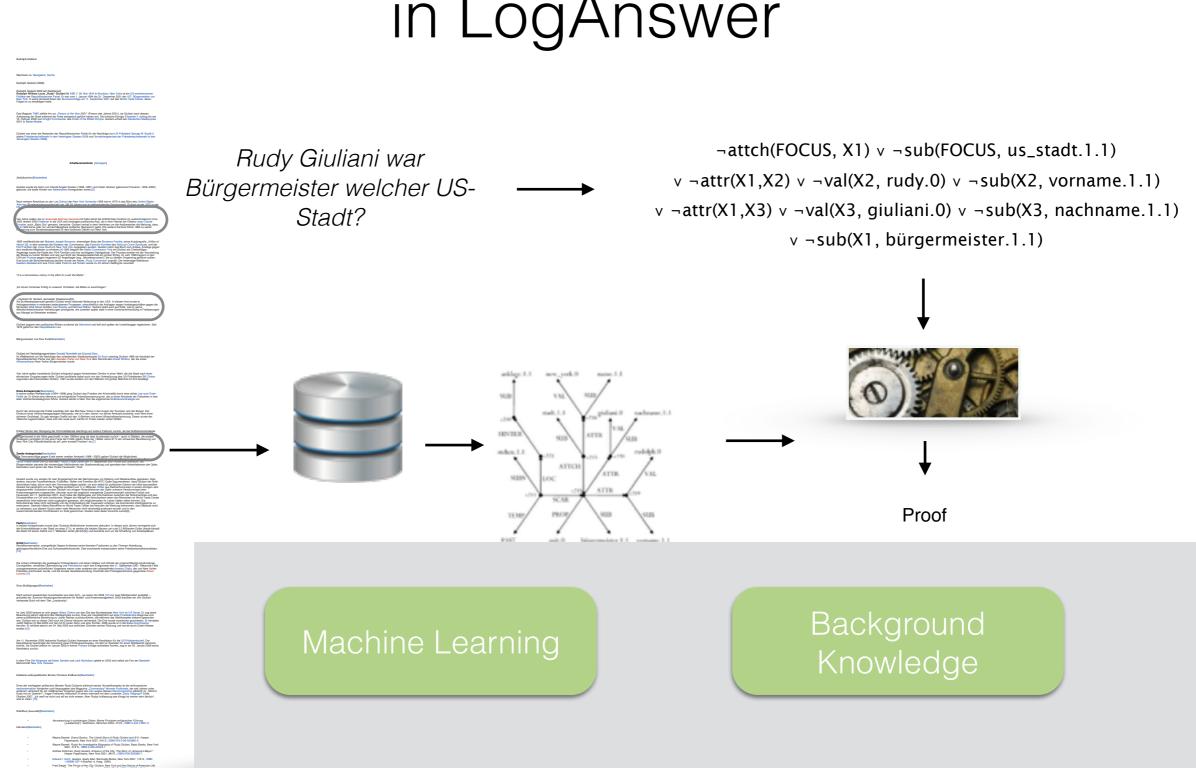




## Query Answering

### in LogAnswer

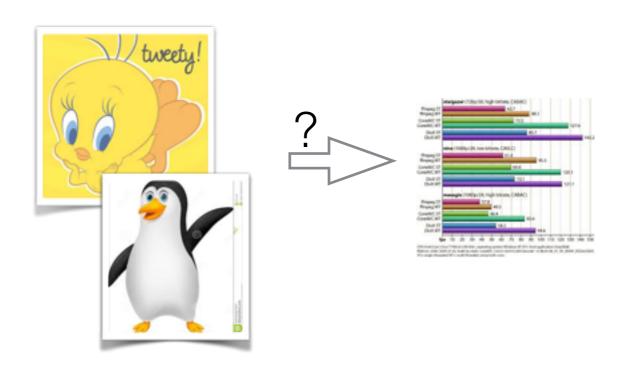




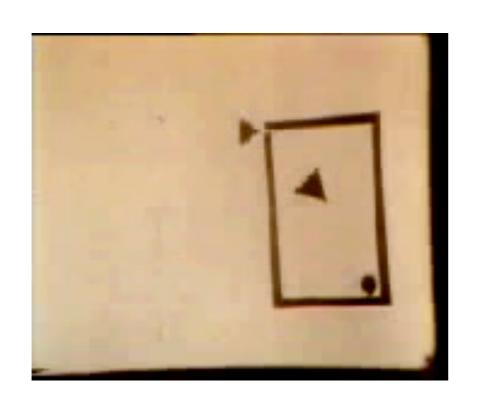
# Examples vrs. Benchmarks



# Examples vrs. Benchmarks



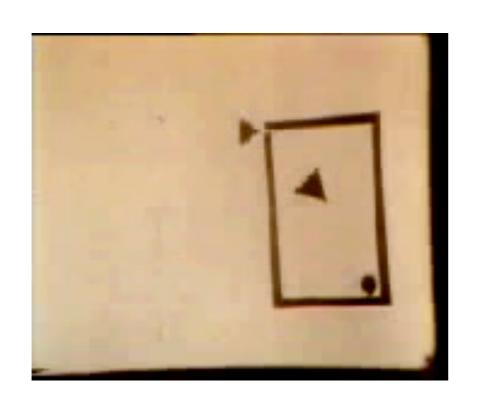
Maslan et al 2015



#### Heider & Simmel 1944

- begin of attribution theory
- example for commonsense reasoning
- role of emotions

Maslan et al 2015



#### Heider & Simmel 1944

- begin of attribution theory
- example for commonsense reasoning
- role of emotions

A small triangle and big triangle are next to each other. A circle runs by and pushes the small triangle. The big triangle chases the circle.

approach(e1, c, lt).

push(e2, c, lt).

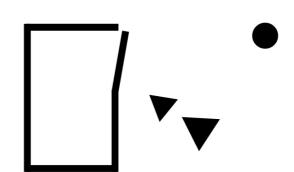
chase(e3, bt, c).

seq(e1, e2, e3).



A small triangle and big triangle are next to each other. A circle runs by and pushes the small triangle. The big triangle chases the circle.

```
approach(e1, c, lt).
push(e2, c, lt).
chase(e3, bt, c).
seq(e1, e2, e3).
```



#### How does the little triangle feel?

- a. The little triangle feels relieved: relief(e4, lt, e3)
- b. The little triangle is angry at the big triangle: angryAt(e5, lt, bt)

### Benchmarks

#### • Winograd Schema Challenge:

Levesque 2011

The trophy would not fit in the brown suitcase because it was too big.

What was too big?

Answer 0: the trophy
Answer 1: the suitcase

#### • Choice of Plausible Alternatives Challenge:

Roemmele et al. 2011

Premise: The man broke his toe. What was the CAUSE of this?

Alternative 1: He got a hole in his sock.

Alternative 2: He dropped a hammer on his foot.

### Tasks

- NL to Logic
- Connect problem description to background knowledge
- Compare reasoner results

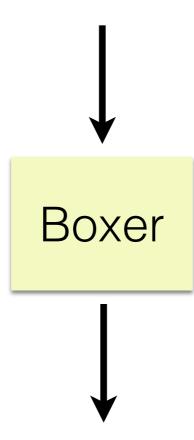
### Tasks

- NL to Logic
- Connect problem descripti knowledge
- Compare reasoner results



My body cast a shadow over the grass. What was the CAUSE of this?

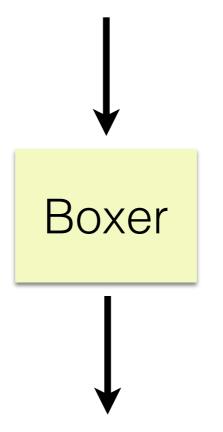
- a) The sun was rising.
- b) The grass was cut.



 $\exists A, B((n1grass(A) \land n1sun(B)) \land \exists C, D, E((r1over(C, A) \land (r1Theme(C, D) \land (r1Actor(C, E) \land (v1cast(C) \land (n1shadow(D) \land (n1body(E) \land (r1of(E, D) \land n1person(D)))))))) \land \\ \exists F((r1Actor(F, B) \land v1rise(F)) \land \exists G(r1Theme(G, A) \land v1cut(G)))))$ 

My body cast a shadow over the grass. What was the CAUSE of this?

- a) The sun was rising.
- b) The grass was cut.



Johan Bos (2008): Wide-Coverage Semantic Analysis with Boxer.

In: J. Bos, R. Delmonte (eds): Semantics in Text Processing. STEP 2008 Conference Proceedings, pp. 277-286, Research in Computational Semantics, College Publications.

 $\exists A, B((n1grass(A) \land n1sun(B)) \land \exists C, D, E((r1over(C, A) \land (r1Theme(C, D) \land (r1Actor(C, E) \land (v1cast(C) \land (n1shadow(D) \land (n1body(E) \land (r1of(E, D) \land n1person(D))))))))) \land \\ \exists F((r1Actor(F, B) \land v1rise(F)) \land \exists G(r1Theme(G, A) \land v1cut(G)))))$ 

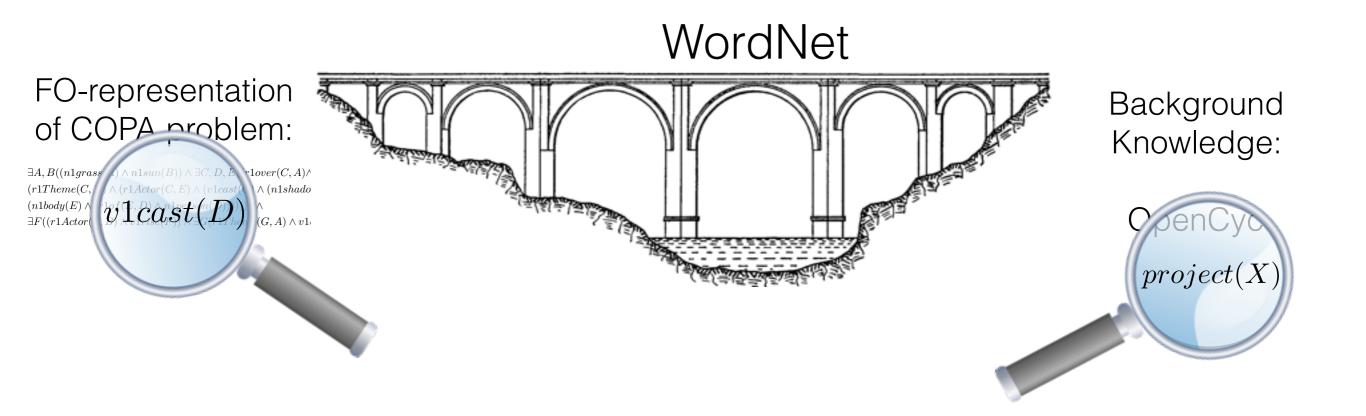
#### **Background Knowledge**

### FO-representation of COPA problem:

$$\begin{split} & \exists A, B((n1grass(A) \land n1sun(B)) \land \exists C, D, E((r1over(C,A) \land \\ & (r1Theme(C,D) \land (r1Actor(C,E) \land (v1cast(C) \land (n1shadow(D) \land \\ & (n1body(E) \land (r1of(E,D) \land n1person(D)))))))) \land \\ & \exists F((r1Actor(F,B) \land v1rise(F)) \land \exists G(r1Theme(G,A) \land v1cut(G))))) \end{split}$$

Background Knowledge:

OpenCyc



#### WordNet Search - 3.1

- WordNet home page - Glossary - Help

Princeton University "About WordNet." WordNet. Princeton University. 2010.

<http://wordnet.princeton.edu>

Word to search for: cast Search WordNet

Display Options: (Select option to change) 

Change

Key: "S:" = Show Synset (semantic) relations, "W:" = Show Word (lexical) relations Display options for sense: (gloss) "an example sentence"

#### Noun

- S: (n) cast, cast of characters, dramatis personae (the actors in a play)
- S: (n) mold, mould, cast (container into which liquid is poured to create a given shape when it hardens)
- <u>S:</u> (n) cast, <u>mold</u>, <u>mould</u>, <u>stamp</u> (the distinctive form in which a thing is made) "pottery of this cast was found throughout the region"
- <u>S:</u> (n) <u>form</u>, <u>shape</u>, **cast** (the visual appearance of something or someone) "the delicate cast of his features"
- S: (n) cast, plaster cast, plaster bandage (bandage consisting of a firm covering (often made of plaster of Paris) that immobilizes broken bones while they heal)
- S: (n) cast, casting (object formed by a mold)
- <u>S:</u> (n) cast, <u>roll</u> (the act of throwing dice)
- S: (n) casting, cast (the act of throwing a fishing line out over the water by means of a rod and reel)
- S: (n) hurl, cast (a violent throw)

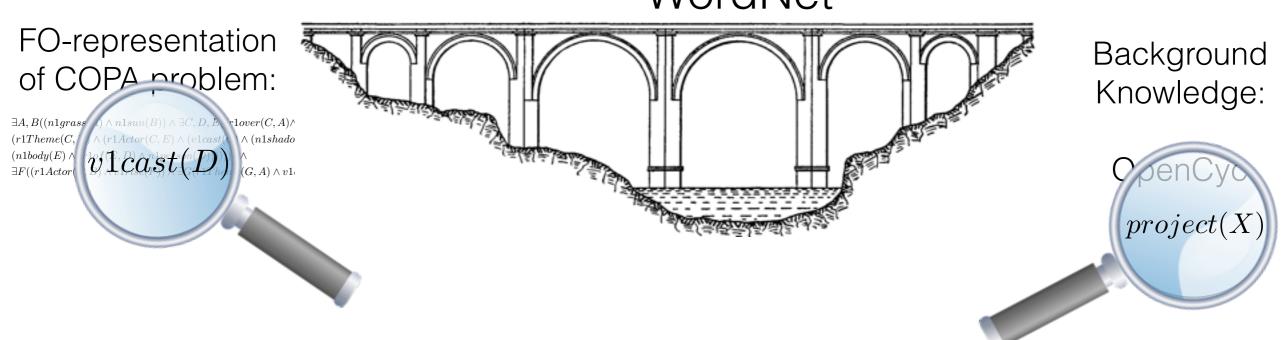
#### Verb

- S: (v) project, cast, contrive, throw (put or send forth) "She threw the flashlight beam into the corner"; "The setting sun threw long shadows"; "cast a spell"; "cast a warm light"
- <u>S:</u> (v) cast (deposit) "cast a vote"; "cast a ballot"
- <u>S:</u> (v) cast (select to play, sing, or dance a part in a play, movie, musical, opera, or ballet) "He cast a young woman in the role of Desdemona"

#### Bridging Formulae

 $\forall X(v1cast(X) \leftrightarrow project(X))$ 





### FO-representation of COPA problem:

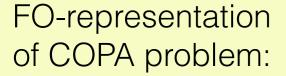
$$\begin{split} & \exists A, B((n1grass(A) \land n1sun(B)) \land \exists C, D, E((r1over(C,A) \land \\ & (r1Theme(C,D) \land (r1Actor(C,E) \land (v1cast(C) \land (n1shadow(D) \land \\ & (n1body(E) \land (r1of(E,D) \land n1person(D)))))))) \land \\ & \exists F((r1Actor(F,B) \land v1rise(F)) \land \exists G(r1Theme(G,A) \land v1cut(G))))) \end{split}$$

Bridging Formulae

 $\forall X(v1cast(X) \leftrightarrow project(X))$ 

Background Knowledge:

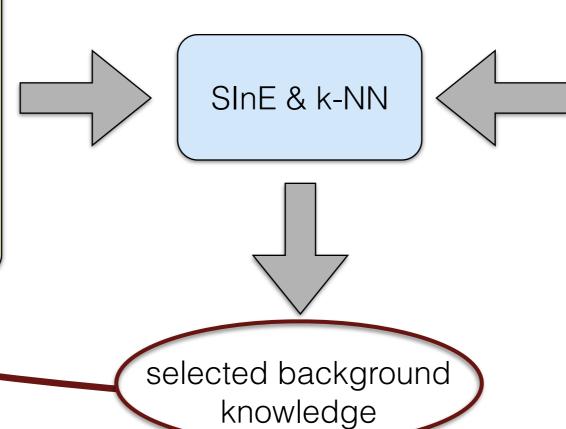
OpenCyc



$$\begin{split} &\exists A, B((n1grass(A) \wedge n1sun(B)) \wedge \exists C, D, E((r1over(C,A) \wedge \\ &(r1Theme(C,D) \wedge (r1Actor(C,E) \wedge (v1cast(C) \wedge (n1shadow(D) \wedge \\ &(n1body(E) \wedge (r1of(E,D) \wedge n1person(D)))))))) \wedge \\ &\exists F((r1Actor(F,B) \wedge v1rise(F)) \wedge \exists G(r1Theme(G,A) \wedge v1cut(G))))) \end{split}$$

Bridging Formulae

 $\forall X(v1cast(X) \leftrightarrow project(X))$ 



Background Knowledge:

OpenCyc

### FO-representation of COPA problem:

$$\begin{split} & \exists A, B((n1grass(A) \land n1sun(B)) \land \exists C, D, E((r1over(C,A) \land \\ & (r1Theme(C,D) \land (r1Actor(C,E) \land (v1cast(C) \land (n1shadow(D) \land \\ & (n1body(E) \land (r1of(E,D) \land n1person(D)))))))) \land \\ & \exists F((r1Actor(F,B) \land v1rise(F)) \land \exists G(r1Theme(G,A) \land v1cut(G))))) \end{split}$$

Bridging Formulae

 $\forall X(v1cast(X) \leftrightarrow project(X))$ 

selected background knowledge

Bridging Formulae

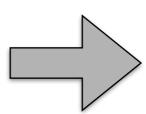
 $\forall X(v1cast(X) \leftrightarrow project(X))$ 

selected background knowledge

Bridging Formulae

 $\forall X(v1cast(X) \leftrightarrow project(X))$ 

selected background knowledge

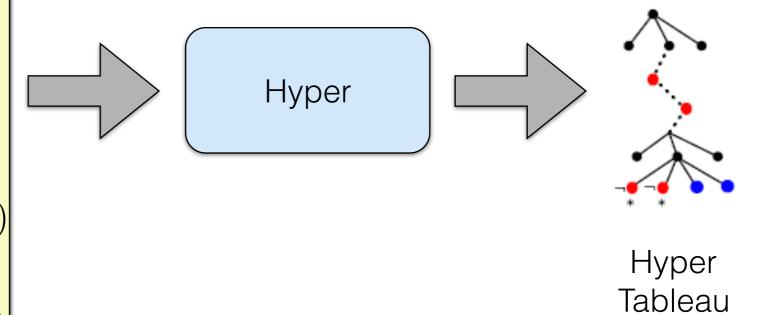


Hyper

Bridging Formulae

 $\forall X(v1cast(X) \leftrightarrow project(X))$ 

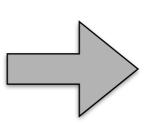
selected background knowledge



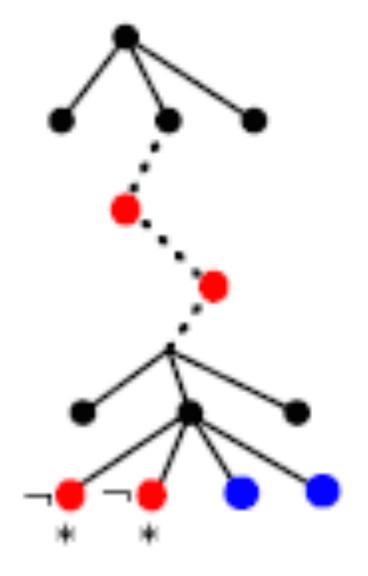
Bridging Formulae

 $\forall X(v1cast(X) \leftrightarrow project(X))$ 

selected background knowledge



Hyper



#### Lessons learnt so far

Experiments with 75 COPA problems:

- 75 proof tasks for Hyper
- 24 proofs
- 35 models
- remainder: time out

#### Lessons learnt so far

Necessary to deal with inconsistencies:

introduced by selected knowledge from OpenCyc:

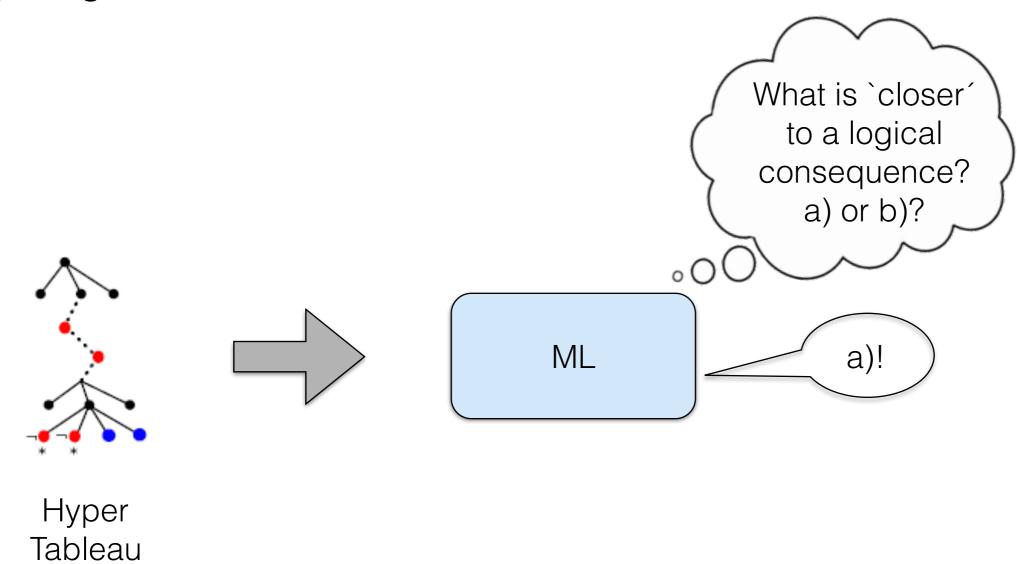
```
\forall X speed(f\_qpquantityfnspeed(X))
```

$$\forall X \neg speed(X)$$

- introduced by the interaction of adding hypernyms
  - + OpenCyc

My body cast a shadow over the grass. What was the CAUSE of this?

- a) The sun was rising.
- b) The grass was cut.



#### What is `closer' to a logical consequence?

$$p0$$
 $p4 o p2 \lor p3 \lor p7$   $p0 ext{ or } p2?$   $p0!$ 
 $p0 o p4$ 
 $p3 \land p5 o p6$   $p5 ext{ or } p6?$   $p5!$ 
 $p3 \land p5 \land p8 o p1$ 
 $p2 o \bot$   $p1 ext{ or } p6?$   $p6!$ 

Turn this into a classification problem!

#### What is `closer' to a logical consequence?

$$p0$$

$$p4 \rightarrow p2 \lor p3 \lor p7$$

$$p0 \rightarrow p4$$

$$p3 \land p5 \rightarrow p6$$

$$p3 \land p5 \land p8 \rightarrow p1$$

$$p2 \rightarrow \bot$$

$$p1 < p6$$

Turn this into a classification problem!

### Classification Problem

- Instance: corresponds to a pair of variables p, q
- Class: <, > or =
- Attributes: properties of p and q
  - clause set features:
    - proportion of clauses with p in the head
    - rudimentary dependencies
  - tableau features:
    - proportion of open branches containing p
  - attribute mimicking abduction

### Experimental Results

#### Training set:

- created from 1,000 randomly created sets of clauses
- ~ 10 clauses
- ~ 12 variables
- one instance per pair of variables (~123,200)

#### Test set:

- created from 100 randomly created sets of clauses
- ~ 12,200 instances

Learning Method: Decision Trees

### Experimental Results

	<	>	=
< (actual)	5,595	78	33
> (actual)	90	$5,\!589$	27
= (actual)	9	5	772

98.02 % correctly classified

#### to conclude

Implemented workflow

- Experiments with connecting background knowledge
  - Controlling Wordnet-Bridging
  - Avoiding inconsistencies
  - Alternatives ConceptNet and UMBEL

Very basic experiments with ranking of answers