

Knowledge Representation using Dependent Type Theory

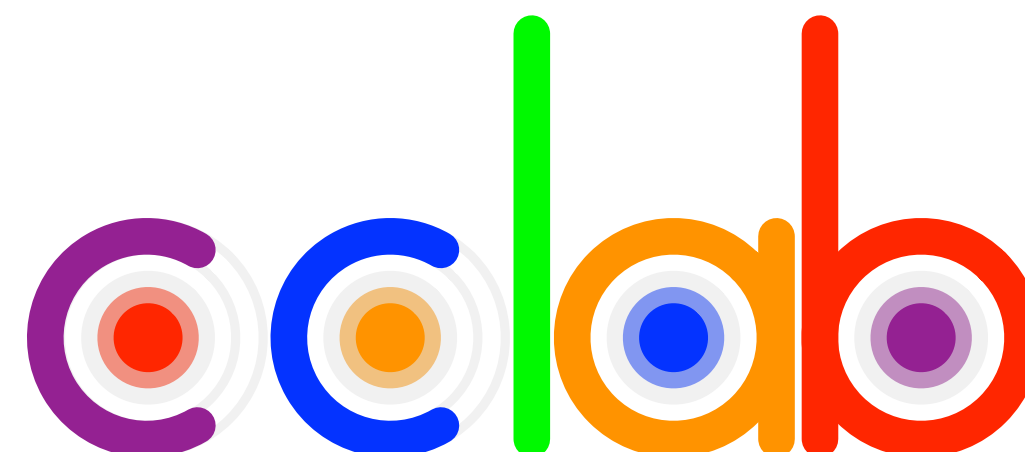
Nick Harley

njharley@ai.vub.ac.be

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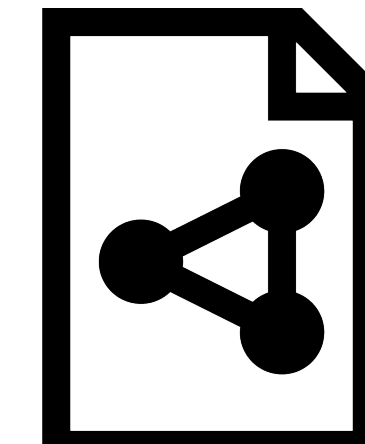
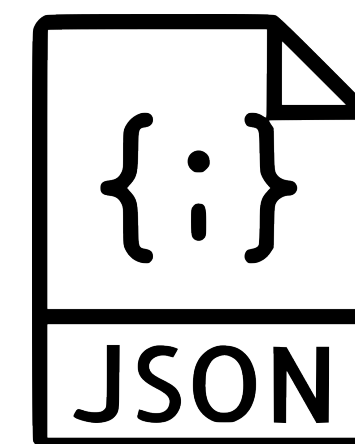
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Application: AI Assisted Operator

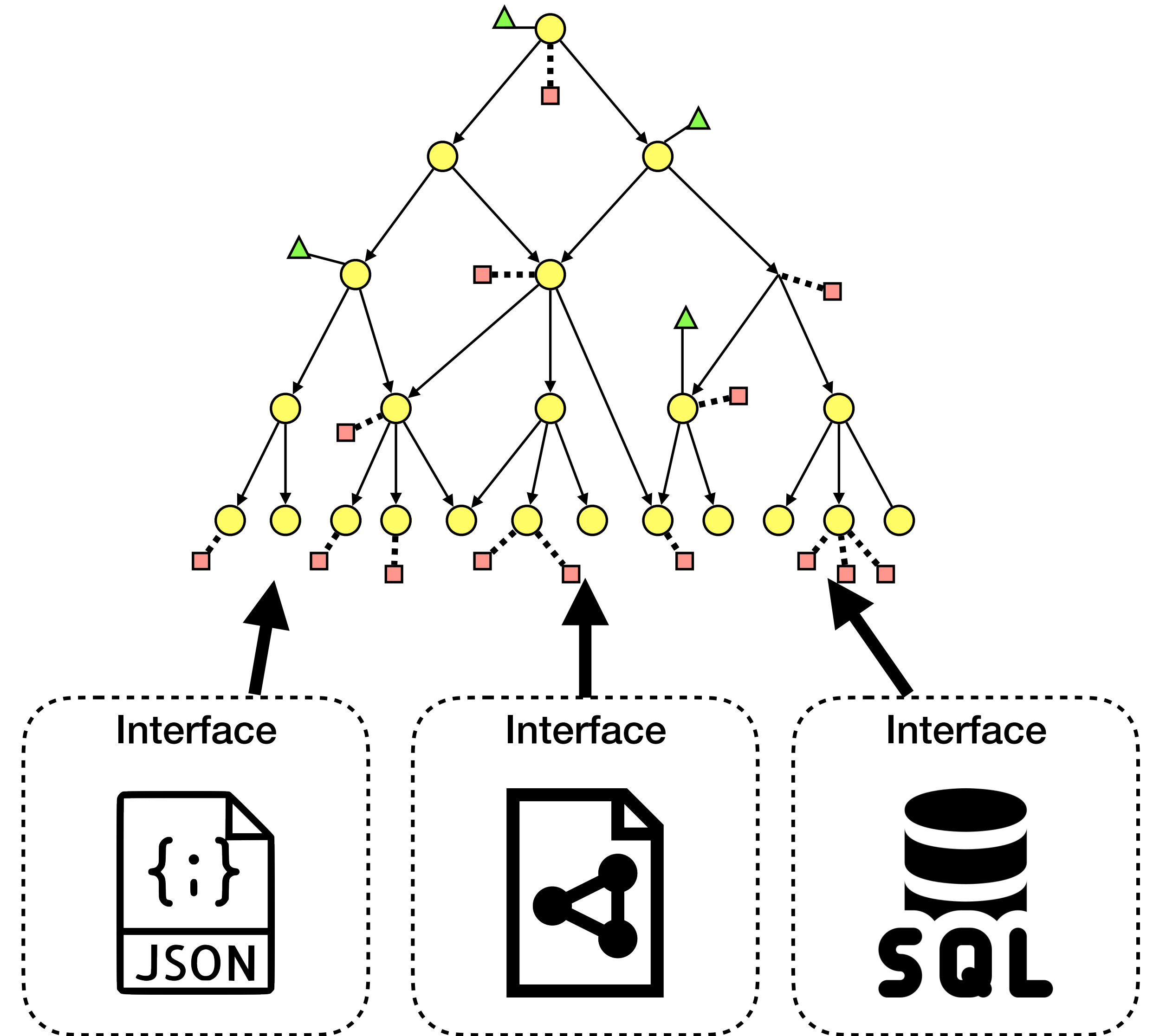


- Historical execution data (SQL)
- Robot world model (RDF)
- Execution plans (PDDL)
- Assembly instructions (JSON)



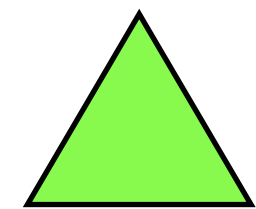
Knowledge Representation: CHAKRA

Common Hierarchical Abstract Knowledge Representation for Anything



Knowledge Representation: CHAKRA

Example: A specification for the execution x of an assembly step y in which an operator error z occurred:



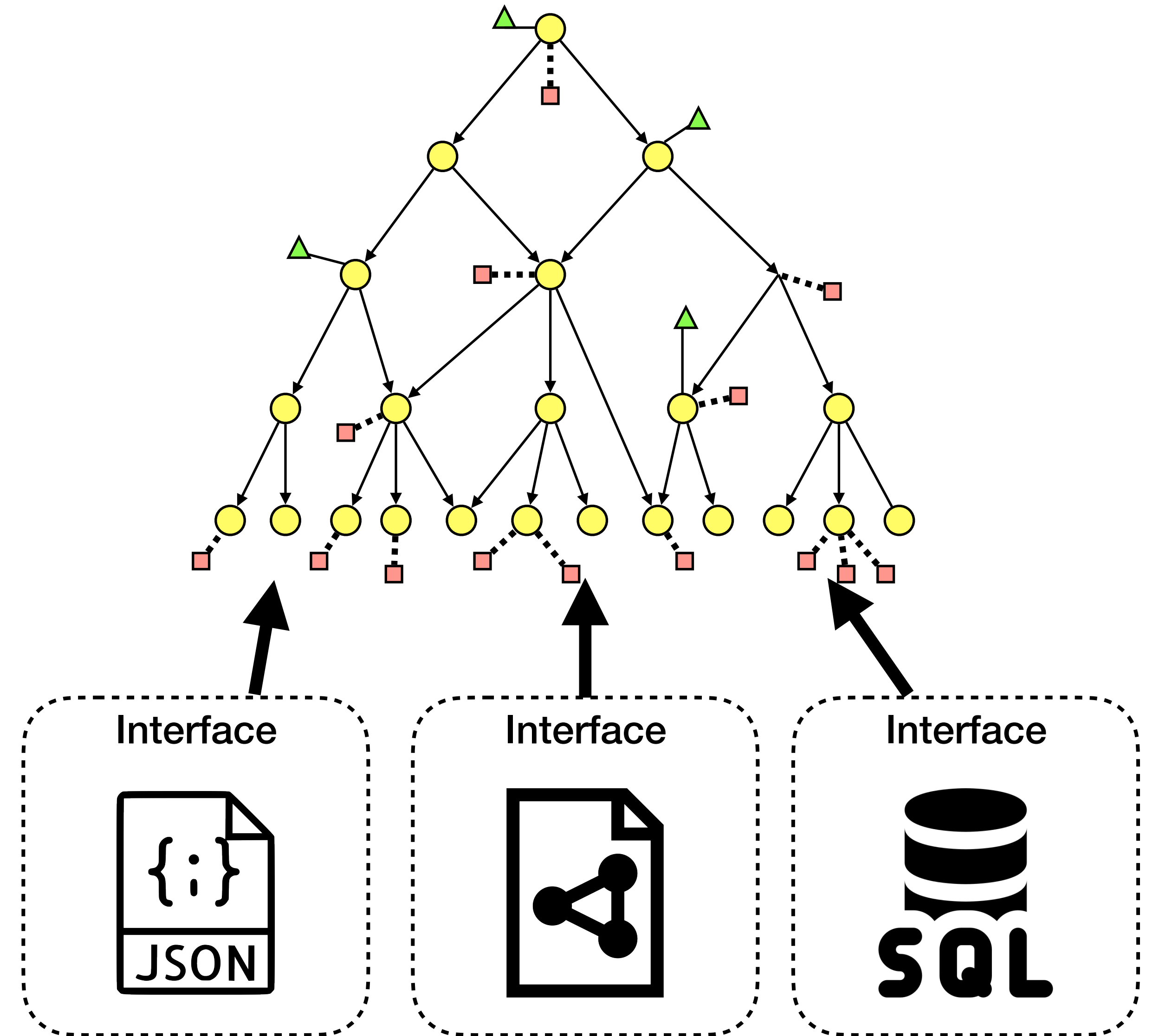
Exists x, y, R .

IsExecutionOf(x, y, R) /\

Exists z .

HasPart(x, z) /\

LogType(z, Error)



Logical Specification: Dependent Type Theory

The calculus of inductive constructions:

1. A functional programming language
2. A constructive higher-order logic

Data, programs, propositions, predicates, theorems, proofs and decision procedures are all expressible as terms in the language

`Nat : Type`

`0 : Nat`

`[1, 2, 3] : List(Nat)`

`λ(x:Nat).x + 1 : Nat -> Nat`

`Prop : Type`

`Even : Nat -> Prop`

`even0 : Even(0)`

`odd_s(0,even0) : Odd(1)`

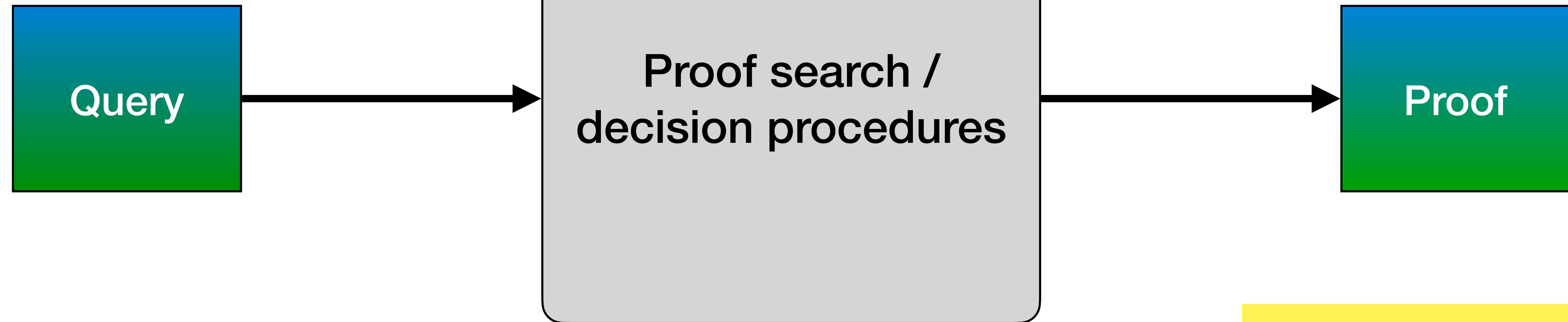
`even_s(1,odd_s(0,even0)) : Even(2)`

`decideifeven : forall x:Nat,`

`Even(x) \/ ~ Even(x)`

Reasoning: Proof Not Truth

*“Find all assembly steps
which contain an operator
error”*



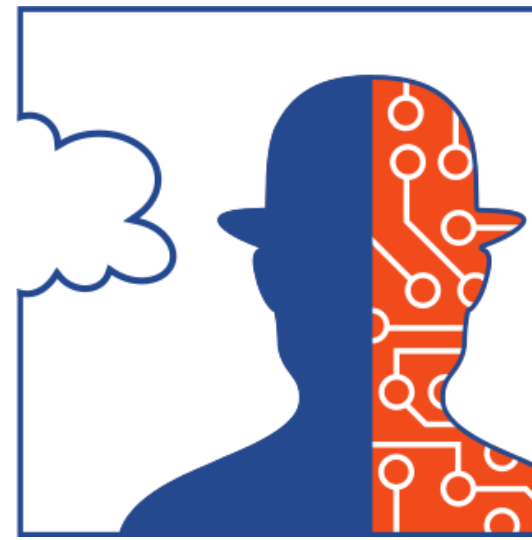
Data structure containing
proofs of errors and where /
when they occurred

Advantages:

1. Better integration with programming languages
2. Compromise between open and closed world

Proof objects are
data which can be
computed with

Thanks!



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