

# Translations between bases in Base-extension Semantics

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#### Goals for this talk

- Introduce the concept of bases and general inference figures
- Introduce two notions of atomic derivability
- Show how one may relate these notions of atomic derivability



# Presentation root directory

- 1 Bases and inference figures
- 2 Atomic derivability
- 3 Comparing relations

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#### **Notation**

- A represents a fixed, countably infinite set of propositional atoms.
- Lower case latin letters represent propositional atoms.
- Upper case latin letters represent finite multisets of propositional atoms.
- Atomic multiset is taken to mean multiset of propositional atoms.
- The sum of two multisets P and Q is denoted P, Q.

## Atomic rules

Atomic rules take the form:

$$\langle\langle P_1, p_1\rangle, \ldots, \langle P_n, p_n\rangle, p\rangle$$

## Atomic rules

Pictorially, we can represent this as:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
[P_1] & & [P_n] \\
\hline
p_1 & \dots & p_n \\
\hline
p
\end{array}$$

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Any idea what these figures are supposed to look like?

Natural deduction!



## Contextual atomic rules

Contextual atomic rules are rules which may have contextual brackets distributed across them.

#### Contextual atomic rules

Pictorially, we can represent this as:

$$\frac{\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} P_{1_1} \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} P_{1_{l_n}} \end{bmatrix} \\ p_{1_1} & \dots & p_{1_{l_1}} \end{bmatrix}}{p} & \dots & \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} P_{n_1} \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} P_{n_{l_n}} \end{bmatrix} \\ p_{n_1} & \dots & p_{n_{l_n}} \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

#### Contextual atomic rules

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or like this:

$$\langle \{\langle P_{1_i}, p_{1_i} \rangle\}_{i=1}^{l_1}, \dots, \{\langle P_{n_i}, p_{n_i} \rangle\}_{i=1}^{l_n}, p \rangle$$

# Examples of atomic rules

- $\blacksquare \langle \{\langle \varnothing, a \rangle\}, c \rangle$

- $\blacksquare \langle \langle \varnothing, a \rangle, c \rangle$
- $\blacksquare$   $\langle\langle\varnothing,b\rangle,c\rangle$



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## Context-free atomic derivability

## Definition $(\triangleright_{\mathscr{B}})$

The relation of derivability in a context-free base  $\mathcal{B}$ , is defined as so:

Ref  $S \triangleright_{\mathscr{B}} p$  if  $p \in S$ .

App For  $\langle \langle P_1, p_1 \rangle, \dots, \langle P_n, p_n \rangle, q \rangle \in \mathcal{B}$  and  $S_g P_i \triangleright_{\mathcal{B}} p_i$  for each  $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$  then  $S \triangleright_{\mathcal{B}} q$ .

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#### Definition (⊢<sub>®</sub>)

The relation of derivability in a contextual base  $\mathcal{B}$ , is defined as so:

Ref  $p \vdash_{\mathscr{B}} p$ .

App For  $\langle \{\langle P_{1_i}, p_{1_i} \rangle\}_{i=1}^{l_1}, \dots, \{\langle P_{n_i}, p_{n_i} \rangle\}_{i=1}^{l_n}, q \rangle \in \mathscr{B}$  and  $C_i$ ,  $P_{i_j} \vdash_{\mathscr{B}} p_{i_j}$  for each  $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$  and  $j \in \{1, \dots, l_i\}$  then  $C_1$ ,  $\cdots$ ,  $C_n \vdash_{\mathscr{B}} q$ .

#### Example (Derivation terminations)

Let 
$$\mathscr{B} = \{(\Rightarrow a), (\{\Rightarrow a\}, \{\Rightarrow b\} \Rightarrow c)\}$$

$$\frac{b \vdash_{\mathscr{B}} b}{b \vdash_{\mathscr{B}} c} \text{Ref} \frac{}{\vdash_{\mathscr{B}} a} \Rightarrow a \\ \{\Rightarrow a\}, \{\Rightarrow b\} \Rightarrow c$$

Therefore, in  $\mathcal{B}$ , the atom c is derivable from b.



## Example (Invalid derivation)

By the definition of  $\vdash_{\mathscr{B}}$ , deriving a from a, a in the empty base is not possible, i.e. a,  $a \vdash_{\varnothing} a$  is not possible.

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## Example (Invalid derivation 2)

Let 
$$\mathscr{B} = \{(\{\Rightarrow a\} \Rightarrow c), (\{a \Rightarrow c\} \Rightarrow b)\}$$

$$\frac{\frac{\times}{a, a \vdash_{\mathscr{B}} a}}{\frac{a, a \vdash_{\mathscr{B}} c}{a \vdash_{\mathscr{B}} b}} \{\Rightarrow a\} \Rightarrow c$$

We see that in this base, a is not derivable from a , a.

## Example (A possible fix for invalid derivation 2)

Let 
$$\mathscr{C} = \{(\{\Rightarrow a\} \Rightarrow c), (\{a\Rightarrow c\} \Rightarrow b), (\{\Rightarrow a\}, \{\Rightarrow a\} \Rightarrow a)\}$$

$$\frac{\overline{a \vdash_{\mathscr{C}} a} \operatorname{Ref}}{\overline{a \vdash_{\mathscr{C}} a} \operatorname{Ref}} \underbrace{\{\Rightarrow a\}, \{\Rightarrow a\} \Rightarrow a}_{\{\Rightarrow a \vdash_{\mathscr{C}} c} \underbrace{\{\Rightarrow a\} \Rightarrow c}_{\{a \Rightarrow a \vdash_{\mathscr{C}} c} \underbrace{\{\Rightarrow a\} \Rightarrow c}_{\{a \Rightarrow c\} \Rightarrow b}$$

Note that  $\mathscr{C}\supset\mathscr{B}$ !!

#### Example (Another possible fix for invalid derivation 2)

Let 
$$\mathscr{D} = \{(\{\Rightarrow a\} \Rightarrow c), (\{a \Rightarrow c\} \Rightarrow b), (\{\Rightarrow d\}, \{\Rightarrow d\} \Rightarrow a), (\{\Rightarrow a\} \Rightarrow d)\}$$

$$\frac{\overline{a \vdash_{\mathscr{D}} a}}{\overline{a \vdash_{\mathscr{D}} d}} \underset{\{\Rightarrow a\}}{\mathsf{Ref}} \Rightarrow d \qquad \frac{\overline{a \vdash_{\mathscr{D}} a}}{\overline{a \vdash_{\mathscr{D}} d}} \underset{\{\Rightarrow a\}}{\mathsf{Ref}} \Rightarrow d 
\underline{\frac{a \cdot a \vdash_{\mathscr{D}} a}{\overline{a \cdot a \vdash_{\mathscr{D}} c}}} \underset{\{\Rightarrow a\} \Rightarrow c}{\mathsf{Ref}} 
\underline{\frac{a \cdot a \vdash_{\mathscr{D}} a}{\overline{a \cdot a \vdash_{\mathscr{D}} c}}} \underset{\{\Rightarrow a\} \Rightarrow c}{\mathsf{Ref}} 
\underline{\frac{a \cdot a \vdash_{\mathscr{D}} a}{\overline{a \cdot a \vdash_{\mathscr{D}} c}}} \underset{\{\Rightarrow a\} \Rightarrow c}{\mathsf{Ref}}$$

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## Example derivations

## Example (A live complicated derivation!)

Consider a base  $\mathcal{B}$  with only the following rules:

- $\blacksquare \{\Rightarrow c\}, \{\Rightarrow y\} \Rightarrow f$
- $\blacksquare \Rightarrow Z$
- $\blacksquare \{\Rightarrow a\}, \{\Rightarrow b\}, \{\Rightarrow z\} \Rightarrow h$
- $\blacksquare \{\Rightarrow h\} \Rightarrow g$
- $\blacksquare \{\Rightarrow x\}, \{\Rightarrow g\} \Rightarrow e$
- $\blacksquare \{x \Rightarrow e\}, \{y \Rightarrow f\} \Rightarrow d$

is there a derivation of d from the multiset a, b, c in  $\mathcal{B}$ ?

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$$\blacksquare \{\Rightarrow x\}, \{\Rightarrow g\} \Rightarrow e$$

$$\blacksquare \{x \Rightarrow e\}, \{y \Rightarrow f\} \Rightarrow d$$

is there a derivation of d from the multiset  $a_9 b_9 c$  in  $\mathscr{B}$ ?

Disclaimer: The fact I couldn't fit this derivation on the slide has nothing to do with why we are doing this derivation live :-)

## Example (A very interesting derivation)

Let 
$$\mathscr{B}=\{(\{\Rightarrow b\}\Rightarrow c), (\{\Rightarrow a\}, \{b\Rightarrow c\}\Rightarrow d), (\{\Rightarrow d, \Rightarrow a\}\Rightarrow e), (\{a\Rightarrow e\}\Rightarrow f)\}$$

$$\frac{\overline{a \vdash_{\mathscr{B}} a} \operatorname{Ref} \quad \frac{\overline{b \vdash_{\mathscr{B}} b}}{b \vdash_{\mathscr{B}} c} \operatorname{Ref}}{\frac{a \vdash_{\mathscr{B}} a}{b \vdash_{\mathscr{B}} c} \left\{ \Rightarrow b \right\} \Rightarrow c}{\left\{ \Rightarrow a \right\}, \left\{ b \Rightarrow c \right\} \Rightarrow d} \quad \overline{a \vdash_{\mathscr{B}} a} \operatorname{Ref}}{\frac{a \vdash_{\mathscr{B}} e}{\vdash_{\mathscr{B}} f} \left\{ a \Rightarrow e \right\} \Rightarrow f}$$



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# Comparing relations



# Thank you!

```
C:\>ver

SCP/DOS Version 0.98

C:\>

Comments? Obervations? Please ask and/or feel free\
to email me at y.buzoku@ucl.ac.uk
```

Figure: Thank you from DOS!:D

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