Lecture 4: Reasoning with DL

2-AIN-108 Computational Logic

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Preliminaries

Definition (Negation normal form)

A concept C is in negation normal form (NNF) iff the complement constructor ($\neg$) only occurs in front of atomic concept symbols inside C.

Preliminaries (cont.)

Lemma

For every concept C *there exists* C' *in NNF such that* $C \equiv C'$.

Preliminaries (cont.)

Lemma

For every concept C there exists C' in NNF such that $C \equiv C'$.

Proof.

We can always "push" $\neg$ inwards:

- $\neg(E \sqcap F) \equiv \neg E \sqcup \neg F$
- $\neg(E \sqcup F) \equiv \neg E \sqcap \neg F$
- $\neg\exists R.E \equiv \forall R.\neg E$
- $\neg\forall R.E \equiv \exists R.\neg E$

Since each C of finite length we eventually end up with C' in NNF. By structural induction C and C' are equivalent. □

Preliminaries (cont.)

Definition (nnf($\cdot$))

Given any concept C, we denote by $\mathrm{nnf}(C)$ a concept C' in NNF s.t. $C \equiv C'$.

Preliminaries (cont.)

Definition (Finite interpretations)

An interpretation $(\Delta^{\mathcal{I}}, \cdot^{\mathcal{I}})$ is finite iff $\Delta^{\mathcal{I}}$ is a finite set.

Definition (Tree-shaped interpretations)

An interpretation $(\Delta^{\mathcal{I}}, \cdot^{\mathcal{I}})$ is tree-shaped iff (V, E), where $V = \Delta^{\mathcal{I}}$ and $E = \{\langle x, y\rangle \mid (\exists R \in N_{\mathrm{R}})\, \langle x, y\rangle \in R^{\mathcal{I}}\}$, is a tree.

Preliminaries (cont.)

Definition (Finite model property)

A DL $\mathcal{L}$ is said to have finite model property iff for every satisfiable concept C that can be constructed in $\mathcal{L}$ there exists a finite interpretation $\mathcal{I}$ s.t. $C^{\mathcal{I}} \neq \emptyset$.

Definition (Tree model property)

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Preliminaries (cont.)

Theorem

$\mathcal{ALC}$ has the finite tree model property.

Corollary

$\mathcal{ALC}$ has the finite model property and the tree model property.

Tableau Algorithm for $\mathcal{ALC}$ (cont.)

Definition (Completion tree)

A completion tree (CTree) is a triple $T = (V, E, \mathcal{L})$ where (V, E) is a tree and $\mathcal{L}$ is a labeling function s.t.

- $\mathcal{L}(x)$ is a set of concepts for all $x \in V$;
- $\mathcal{L}(\langle x, y \rangle)$ is a set of roles for all $\langle x, y \rangle \in E$.

Tableau Algorithm for $\mathcal{ALC}$ (cont.)

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Definition (Successor, R-successor)

Given a CTree $T = (V, E, \mathcal{L})$ and $x, y \in V$ we say that:

- y is a successor of x iff $\langle x, y \rangle \in E$;
- y is an R-successor of x iff $\langle x, y \rangle \in E$ and $R \in \mathcal{L}(\langle x, y \rangle)$.

Tableau Algorithm for $\mathcal{ALC}$ (cont.)

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Note: CTrees are representations of interpretations: V corresponds to $\Delta^{\mathcal{I}}$; $\mathcal{L}(x)$ are the concepts to which x belongs; and similarly for $\mathcal{L}(\langle x, y \rangle)$ and $\langle x, y \rangle$.

Tableau Algorithm for $\mathcal{ALC}$ (cont.)

Definition (Clash)

There is a clash in a CTree $T = (V, E, \mathcal{L})$ iff for some $x \in V$ and for some concept C both $C \in \mathcal{L}(x)$ and $\neg C \in \mathcal{L}(x)$.

Tableau Algorithm for $\mathcal{ALC}$ (cont.)

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Definition (Clash-free CTree)

A CTree $T = (V, E, \mathcal{L})$ is clash-free iff there if none of the nodes in V contains a clash.

Tableau Algorithm for $\mathcal{ALC}$ (cont.)

Algorithm (Concept satisfiability)

Input: *concept C in NNF*

Output: *answers if C is satisfiable or not*

Steps:

1. *Initialize a new CTree $T := (\{s_0\}, \emptyset, \{s_0 \mapsto \{C\}\})$;*
2. *Apply tableau expansion rules (next slide) while at least one rule is applicable;*
3. *Answer "C is satisfiable" if T is clash-free. Otherwise answer "C is unsatisfiable".*

Tableau Algorithm for $\mathcal{ALC}$ (cont.)

$\mathcal{ALC}$ tableau expansion rules:

$\sqcap$-rule: if $C_1 \sqcap C_2 \in \mathcal{L}(x)$, $x \in V$ and $\{C_1, C_2\} \not\subseteq \mathcal{L}(x)$
then $\mathcal{L}(x) := \mathcal{L}(x) \cup \{C_1, C_2\}$

$\sqcup$-rule: if $C_1 \sqcup C_2 \in \mathcal{L}(x)$, $x \in V$ and $\{C_1, C_2\} \cap \mathcal{L}(X) = \emptyset$
then either $\mathcal{L}(x) := \mathcal{L}(x) \cup \{C_1\}$ or $\mathcal{L}(x) := \mathcal{L}(x) \cup \{C_2\}$

$\forall$-rule: if $\forall R.C \in \mathcal{L}(x)$, $x, y \in V$, y R-successor of x, $C \notin \mathcal{L}(y)$
then $\mathcal{L}(y) := \mathcal{L}(y) \cup \{C\}$

$\exists$-rule: if $\exists R.C \in \mathcal{L}(x)$, $x \in V$ with no R-successor y s.t. $C \in \mathcal{L}(y)$
then $V := V \cup \{z\}$, $\mathcal{L}(z) := \{C\}$ and $\mathcal{L}(\langle x, z\rangle) := \{R\}$

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Tableau Algorithm for $\mathcal{ALC}$ (cont.)

Theorem (Correctness)

The tableaux algorithm for deciding satisfiability of concepts always terminates and it is sound and complete.

Tableau Algorithm for $\mathcal{ALC}$ (cont.)

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The tableaux algorithm for deciding satisfiability of concepts always terminates and it is sound and complete.

For proof see:

- *Attributive concept descriptions with complements.* Schmidt-Schauß, M., Smolka, G. Artificial Intelligence 48(1):1–26, 1991
- *Description logics handbook.* Baader, F., et al., Cambridge University Press, 2003
- *Semantic Investigations in Distributed Ontologies.* Homola, M., PhD. thesis, Comenius University, 2010

Reasoning w.r.t. a TBox

Lemma

$C \sqsubseteq D$ *iff* $\top \sqsubseteq \neg C \sqcup D$

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- Add nnf$(\neg C \sqcup D)$ to $\mathcal{L}(x)$ for every $x \in V$

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Idea:

- To assure $\mathcal{I} \models C \sqsubseteq D$ we may instead assure that $x \in (\neg C \sqcup D)^{\mathcal{I}}$ for every $x \in \Delta$
- Add $\mathrm{nnf}(\neg C \sqcup D)$ to $\mathcal{L}(x)$ for every $x \in V$

$\mathcal{T}$-rule: if $C_1 \sqsubseteq C_2 \in \mathcal{T}$, $x \in V$ and $\mathrm{nnf}(\neg C_1 \sqcup C_2) \notin \mathcal{L}(x)$
then $\mathcal{L}(x) := \mathcal{L}(x) \cup \{\mathrm{nnf}(\neg C_1 \sqcup C_2)\}$

Reasoning w.r.t. a TBox (cont.)

Problem: naive use of $\mathcal{T}$-rule may lead to infinite looping:

- Let $\mathcal{T} = \{C \sqsubseteq \exists R.C\}$
- Is C satisfiable w.r.t. $\mathcal{T}$?

Definition (Blocking)

Given a CTree $T = (V, E, \mathcal{L})$, a node $x \in V$ is blocked if it has an ancestor y such that

- either $\mathcal{L}(x) \subseteq \mathcal{L}(y)$;
- or y is blocked.

$\mathcal{ALC}$ Tableaux Expansion Rules for TBoxes

$\sqcap$-rule: if $C_1 \sqcap C_2 \in \mathcal{L}(x)$, $x \in V$ and $\{C_1, C_2\} \not\subseteq \mathcal{L}(x)$
and x is not blocked
then $\mathcal{L}(x) := \mathcal{L}(x) \cup \{C_1, C_2\}$

$\sqcup$-rule: if $C_1 \sqcup C_2 \in \mathcal{L}(x)$, $x \in V$ and $\{C_1, C_2\} \cap \mathcal{L}(X) = \emptyset$
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then either $\mathcal{L}(x) := \mathcal{L}(x) \cup \{C_1\}$ or $\mathcal{L}(x) := \mathcal{L}(x) \cup \{C_2\}$

$\forall$-rule: if $\forall R.C \in \mathcal{L}(x)$, $x, y \in V$, y R-successor of x, $C \notin \mathcal{L}(y)$
and x is not blocked
then $\mathcal{L}(y) := \mathcal{L}(y) \cup \{C\}$

$\exists$-rule: if $\exists R.C \in \mathcal{L}(x)$, $x \in V$ with no R-successor y s.t. $C \in \mathcal{L}(y)$
and x is not blocked
then $V := V \cup \{z\}$, $\mathcal{L}(z) := \{C\}$ and $\mathcal{L}(\langle x, z\rangle) := \{R\}$

$\mathcal{T}$-rule: if $C_1 \sqsubseteq C_2 \in \mathcal{T}$, $x \in V$ and $\text{nnf}(\neg C_1 \sqcup C_2) \notin \mathcal{L}(x)$
and x is not blocked
then $\mathcal{L}(x) := \mathcal{L}(x) \cup \{\text{nnf}(\neg C_1 \sqcup C_2)\}$

Reasoning w.r.t. a TBox (cont.)

Algorithm (Concept satisfiability w.r.t. TBox)

Input: concept C and $\mathcal{T}$ in NNF

Output: answers if C is satisfiable w.r.t. $\mathcal{T}$ or not

Steps:

1. Initialize a new CTree $T := (\{s_0\}, \emptyset, \{s_0 \mapsto \{C\}\})$;
2. Apply tableau expansion rules for TBoxes while at least one rule is applicable;
3. Answer "C is satisfiable w.r.t. $\mathcal{T}$" if T is clash-free. Otherwise answer "C is unsatisfiable w.r.t. $\mathcal{T}$".

Reasoning w.r.t. a TBox (cont.)

Theorem (Correctness)

The tableaux algorithm for deciding satisfiability of concepts w.r.t. a TBox always terminates and it is sound and complete.

Idea: Encode $\mathcal{A}$ into the CTree

- If $a : C \in \mathcal{A}$
  - $a^\mathcal{I} \in C^\mathcal{I}$ in every model $\mathcal{I}$
  - add node a into T
  - add C into $\mathcal{L}(a)$
- If $a, b : R \in \mathcal{A}$
  - $\langle a^\mathcal{I}, b^\mathcal{I} \rangle \in R^\mathcal{I}$ in every model $\mathcal{I}$
  - add nodes a, b into T
  - add R into $\mathcal{L}(\langle a, b \rangle)$

Reasoning w.r.t. TBox and ABox

Idea: Encode $\mathcal{A}$ into the CTree

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  - $a^\mathcal{I} \in C^\mathcal{I}$ in every model $\mathcal{I}$
  - add node a into T
  - add C into $\mathcal{L}(a)$
- If $a, b : R \in \mathcal{A}$
  - $\langle a^\mathcal{I}, b^\mathcal{I} \rangle \in R^\mathcal{I}$ in every model $\mathcal{I}$
  - add nodes a, b into T
  - add R into $\mathcal{L}(\langle a, b \rangle)$

Note: T is no longer necessarily a tree

Reasoning w.r.t. TBox and ABox

Algorithm (Concept satisfiability w.r.t. TBox)

Input: concept C and $\mathcal{T}$ in NNF

Output: answers if C is satisfiable w.r.t. $\mathcal{T}$ or not

Steps:

1. *Initialize a CTree T as follows:*
   1. $V := \{a \mid \text{constant } a \text{ occurs in } \mathcal{A}\} \cup \{s_0\}$;
   2. $E := \{\langle a, b\rangle \mid a, b : R \in \mathcal{A} \text{ for some role } R\}$;
   3. $\mathcal{L}(a) := \{\text{nnf}(E) \mid a : E \in \mathcal{A}\}$ for all $a \in V$;
      $\mathcal{L}(\langle a, b\rangle) := \{R \mid R(a, b) \in \mathcal{A}\}$ for all $\langle a, b\rangle \in E$;
      $\mathcal{L}(s_0) := \{C\}$
2. *Apply tableau expansion rules for TBoxes while at least one rule is applicable;*
3. *Answer "C is satisfiable w.r.t. $\mathcal{T}$" if T is clash-free. Otherwise answer "C is unsatisfiable w.r.t. $\mathcal{T}$".*

Theorem (Correctness)

The tableaux algorithm for deciding satisfiability of concepts w.r.t. TBox and ABox always terminates and it is sound and complete.