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Why Logic?

- Logic is one of the best developed system for representing knowledge.
- Can be used for analysis, design and specification.
- Understanding formal logic is a prerequisite for understanding most research papers in KRR.

The Right Logic . . .

- Logics of different orders (1st, 2nd, ...)
- Modal logics
  - epistemic
  - temporal
  - dynamic (program)
  - multi-
  - . . .
- Many-valued logics
- Conditional logics
- Nonmonotonic logics
- Linear logics
- . . .

The Logical Approach

- Define a formal language
- logical & non-logical symbols, syntax rules
- Provide language with compositional semantics
  - Fix universe of discourse
  - Specify how the non-logical symbols can be interpreted
  - interpretation
  - Rules how to combine interpretation of single symbols
  - Satisfying interpretation = model
  - From that logical implication/entailment follows
- Specify a calculus that allows to derive new formulae from old ones – according to the entailment relation

Propositional Logic: Main Ideas

- Non-logical symbols: propositional variables or atoms
  - representing propositions which cannot be decomposed
  - which can be true or false
  - for example:
    - “Snow is white”
    - “It rains”
- Logical Symbols: propositional connectives such as and ($\wedge$), or ($\vee$), and not ($\neg$).
- Formulae: built out of atoms and connectives
- Universe of discourse: truth values

Syntax

Countable alphabet Σ of atomic propositions: $a, b, c, \ldots$
Propositional formulae are built according to the following rule:

$$\begin{array}{rcll} \varphi & \longrightarrow & a & \textit{atomic formula} \\ & \mid & \bot & \textit{falsity} \\ & \mid & \top & \textit{truth} \\ & \mid & (\neg\varphi') & \textit{negation} \\ & \mid & (\varphi' \wedge \varphi'') & \textit{conjunction} \\ & \mid & (\varphi' \vee \varphi'') & \textit{disjunction} \\ & \mid & (\varphi' \rightarrow \varphi'') & \textit{implication} \\ & \mid & (\varphi' \leftrightarrow \varphi'') & \textit{equivalence} \end{array}$$

Parenthesis can be omitted if no ambiguity arises.
Operator precedence: $\neg > \wedge > \vee > \rightarrow = \leftrightarrow$.

Semantics: Idea

- Atomic propositions can be true ($1, T$) or false ($0, F$).
- Provided the truth values of the atoms have been fixed (truth assignment or interpretation), the truth value of a formula can be computed from the truth values of the atoms and the connectives.
- Example:

  $$(a \vee b) \wedge c$$

  is true *iff* c is true and additionally a or b is true.
- Logical implication can then be defined as follows:
- φ is implied by the formulae Θ *iff* φ is true for all truth assignments (world states) that make all formulae in Θ true.

Formal Semantics

An interpretation or truth assignment over Σ is a function:
$\mathcal{I} \colon \Sigma \rightarrow \{T, F\}$.
A formula ψ is true under $\mathcal{I}$ or is satisfied by $\mathcal{I}$ (symbolically $\mathcal{I} \models \psi$):

$$\begin{array}{rcl} \mathcal{I} \models a & \text{iff} & \mathcal{I}(a) = T \\ & \mathcal{I} \models \top & \\ & \mathcal{I} \not\models \bot & \\ \mathcal{I} \models \neg\varphi & \text{iff} & \mathcal{I} \not\models \varphi \\ \mathcal{I} \models \varphi \wedge \varphi' & \text{iff} & \mathcal{I} \models \varphi \text{ and } \mathcal{I} \models \varphi' \\ \mathcal{I} \models \varphi \vee \varphi' & \text{iff} & \mathcal{I} \models \varphi \text{ or } \mathcal{I} \models \varphi' \\ \mathcal{I} \models \varphi \rightarrow \varphi' & \text{iff} & \text{if } \mathcal{I} \models \varphi, \text{ then } \mathcal{I} \models \varphi' \\ \mathcal{I} \models \varphi \leftrightarrow \varphi' & \text{iff} & \mathcal{I} \models \varphi \text{ if and only if } \mathcal{I} \models \varphi' \end{array}$$

Example

Given

$$\mathcal{I} : a \mapsto T,\ b \mapsto F,\ c \mapsto F,\ d \mapsto T,$$

Is $((a \lor b) \leftrightarrow (c \lor d)) \land (\neg(a \land c) \lor (c \land \neg d))$ true or false?

$$((\mathbf{a} \lor \mathbf{b}) \leftrightarrow (\mathbf{c} \lor \mathbf{d})) \land (\neg(\mathbf{a} \land \mathbf{c}) \lor (\mathbf{c} \land \neg\mathbf{d}))$$

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Terminology

An interpretation $\mathcal{I}$ is a model of φ iff

$$\mathcal{I} \models \varphi$$

A formula φ is

- satisfiable iff there is $\mathcal{I}$ such that $\mathcal{I} \models \varphi$,
- unsatisfiable otherwise, and
- valid iff $\mathcal{I} \models \varphi$ for all $\mathcal{I}$,
- falsifiable otherwise.

Two formulae φ and ψ are logically equivalent (symbolically $\varphi \equiv \psi$) iff for all interpretations $\mathcal{I}$

$$\mathcal{I} \models \varphi \text{ iff } \mathcal{I} \models \psi.$$

Examples

Satisfiable, unsatisfiable, falsifiable, valid?

$(a \lor b \lor \neg c) \land (\neg a \lor \neg b \lor d) \land (\neg a \lor b \lor \neg d)$

$\rightsquigarrow$ satisfiable: $a \mapsto T, b \mapsto F, d \mapsto F, \ldots$

$\rightsquigarrow$ falsifiable: $a \mapsto F, b \mapsto F, c \mapsto T, \ldots$

$((\neg a \rightarrow \neg b) \rightarrow (b \rightarrow a))$

$\rightsquigarrow$ satisfiable: $a \mapsto T, b \mapsto T$

$\rightsquigarrow$ valid: Consider all interpretations or argue about falsifying ones.

Equivalence?

$\neg(a \lor b) \equiv \neg a \land \neg b$

$\rightsquigarrow$ Of course, equivalent (de Morgan).

Some Obvious Consequences

Proposition

φ is valid iff $\neg\varphi$ is unsatisfiable and φ is satisfiable iff $\neg\varphi$ is falsifiable.

Proposition

$\varphi \equiv \psi$ iff $\varphi \leftrightarrow \psi$ is valid.

Theorem

If $\varphi \equiv \psi$ and χ' results from substituting φ by ψ in χ, then $\chi' \equiv \chi$.

Some Equivalences

simplifications	$\varphi \rightarrow \psi$	$\equiv$	$\neg\varphi \vee \psi$	$\varphi \leftrightarrow \psi$	$\equiv$	$(\varphi \rightarrow \psi) \wedge (\psi \rightarrow \varphi)$
idempotency	$\varphi \vee \varphi$	$\equiv$	φ	$\varphi \wedge \varphi$	$\equiv$	φ
commutativity	$\varphi \vee \psi$	$\equiv$	$\psi \vee \varphi$	$\varphi \wedge \psi$	$\equiv$	$\psi \wedge \varphi$
associativity	$(\varphi \vee \psi) \vee \chi$	$\equiv$	$\varphi \vee (\psi \vee \chi)$	$(\varphi \wedge \psi) \wedge \chi$	$\equiv$	$\varphi \wedge (\psi \wedge \chi)$
absorption	$\varphi \vee (\varphi \wedge \psi)$	$\equiv$	φ	$\varphi \wedge (\varphi \vee \psi)$	$\equiv$	φ
distributivity	$\varphi \wedge (\psi \vee \chi)$	$\equiv$	$(\varphi \wedge \psi) \vee$ $(\varphi \wedge \chi)$	$\varphi \vee (\psi \wedge \chi)$	$\equiv$	$(\varphi \vee \psi) \wedge$ $(\varphi \vee \chi)$
double negation	$\neg\neg\varphi$	$\equiv$	φ			
constants	$\neg\top$	$\equiv$	$\bot$	$\neg\bot$	$\equiv$	$\top$
De Morgan	$\neg(\varphi \vee \psi)$	$\equiv$	$\neg\varphi \wedge \neg\psi$	$\neg(\varphi \wedge \psi)$	$\equiv$	$\neg\varphi \vee \neg\psi$
truth	$\varphi \vee \top$	$\equiv$	$\top$	$\varphi \wedge \top$	$\equiv$	φ
falsity	$\varphi \vee \bot$	$\equiv$	φ	$\varphi \wedge \bot$	$\equiv$	$\bot$

How Many Different Formulae Are There ...

... for a given *finite* alphabet Σ?

- Infinitely many: $a, a \vee a, a \wedge a, a \vee a \vee a, \ldots$
- How many different logically distinguishable (non-equivalent) formulae?
  - For Σ with $n = |\Sigma|$, there are 2^n different interpretations.
  - A formula can be characterized by its set of models (if two formulae are logically non-equivalent then their sets of models differ).
  - There are $2^{(2^n)}$ different sets of interpretations.
  - There are $2^{(2^n)}$ logical equivalence classes of formulae.

Logical Implication

- Extension of the relation $\models$ to sets Θ of formulae:

$$\mathcal{I} \models \Theta \text{ iff } \mathcal{I} \models \varphi \text{ for all } \varphi \in \Theta.$$

- φ is logically implied by Θ (symbolically $\Theta \models \varphi$) iff φ is true in all models of Θ:

$$\Theta \models \varphi \text{ iff } \mathcal{I} \models \varphi \text{ for all } \mathcal{I} \text{ such that } \mathcal{I} \models \Theta$$

- Some consequences:
  - Deduction theorem: $\Theta \cup \{\varphi\} \models \psi$ iff $\Theta \models \varphi \rightarrow \psi$
  - Contraposition: $\Theta \cup \{\varphi\} \models \neg\psi$ iff $\Theta \cup \{\psi\} \models \neg\varphi$
  - Contradiction: $\Theta \cup \{\varphi\}$ is unsatisfiable iff $\Theta \models \neg\varphi$

Normal Forms

Terminology:

- Atomic formulae a, negated atomic formulae $\neg a$, truth $\top$ and falsity $\bot$ are literals.
- A disjunction of literals is a clause.
- If $\neg$ only occurs in front of an atom and there are no occurrences of $\rightarrow$ and $\leftrightarrow$, the formula is in negation normal form (NNF). Example: $(\neg a \vee \neg b) \wedge c$, but not: $\neg(a \wedge b) \wedge c$
- A conjunction of clauses is in conjunctive normal form (CNF). Example: $(a \vee b) \wedge (\neg a \vee c)$
- The dual form (disjunction of conjunctions of literals) is in disjunctive normal form (DNF). Example: $(a \wedge b) \vee (\neg a \wedge c)$

Negation Normal Form

Theorem
For each propositional formula there is a logically equivalent formula in NNF.

Proof.
First eliminate $\rightarrow$ and $\leftrightarrow$ by the appropriate equivalences. The rest of the proof is by structural induction.
Base case: Claim is true for a, $\neg a$, $\top$, $\bot$.
Inductive case: Assume claim is true for all formulae φ (up to a certain number of connectives) and call its NNF *nnf*(φ).

- nnf($\varphi \wedge \psi$) $=$ nnf(φ) $\wedge$ nnf(ψ)
- nnf($\varphi \vee \psi$) $=$ nnf(φ) $\vee$ nnf(ψ)
- nnf($\neg(\varphi \wedge \psi)$) $=$ nnf($\neg\varphi$) $\vee$ nnf($\neg\psi$)
- nnf($\neg(\varphi \vee \psi)$) $=$ nnf($\neg\varphi$) $\wedge$ nnf($\neg\psi$)
- nnf($\neg(\neg\varphi)$) $=$ nnf(φ)

$\square$

Conjunctive Normal Form

Theorem
For each propositional formula there is a logically equivalent formula in CNF. A similar argument works for DNF!

- True for a, $\neg a$, $\top$, $\bot$.
- Let us assume it is true for all formulae φ (up to a certain number of connectives) and call its CNF *cnf*(φ).
  - cnf($\neg\varphi$) $=$ cnf(nnf($\neg\varphi$))
  - cnf($\varphi \wedge \psi$) $=$ cnf(φ) $\wedge$ cnf(ψ)
  - Assume cnf(φ) $= \bigwedge_i \chi_i$ and cnf(ψ) $= \bigwedge_j \rho_j$ with χ_i, ρ_j being clauses. Then

$$\begin{aligned}\text{cnf}(\varphi \vee \psi) &= \text{cnf}((\bigwedge_i \chi_i) \vee (\bigwedge_j \rho_j)) \\ &= \bigwedge_i \bigwedge_j (\chi_i \vee \rho_j) \quad \text{(by distributivity)}\end{aligned}$$

How to Decide Properties of Formulae

How do we decide whether a formula is satisfiable, unsatisfiable, valid, or falsifiable?
Note: Satisfiability and falsifiability are NP-complete. Validity and unsatisfiability are co-NP-complete.

- A CNF formula is valid iff all clauses contain two complementary literals or $\top$.
- A DNF formula is satisfiable iff one disjunct does not contain $\bot$ or two complementary literals.
- However, transformation to CNF or DNF may take exponential time (and space!).
- One can try out all truth assignments.
- One can test systematically for satisfying truth assignments (backtracking search) $\rightsquigarrow$ Davis-Putnam procedure (DP)

Deciding Entailment

- We want to decide $\Theta \models \varphi$.
- Use deduction theorem and reduce to validity:

$$\Theta \models \varphi \quad \text{iff} \quad \bigwedge \Theta \rightarrow \varphi \text{ is valid.}$$

- Now negate and test for unsatisfiability using DP.
- Different approach: Try to derive φ from Θ – find a proof of φ from Θ
- Use inference rules to derive new formulae from Θ. Continue to deduce new formulae until φ can be deduced.
- One particular calculus: resolution

Resolution: Representation

- We assume that all formulae are in CNF.
  - Can be generated using the described method.
  - Often formulae are already close to CNF.
  - There is a "cheap" conversion from arbitrary formulae to CNF that preserves satisfiability – which is enough as we will see.
- More convenient representation
  - CNF formula is represented as set.
  - Each clause is a set of literals.
  - $(a \vee \neg b) \wedge (\neg a \vee c) \rightsquigarrow \{\{a, \neg b\}, \{\neg a, c\}\}$
- Empty clause (symbolically $\square$) and empty set of clauses (symbolically $\emptyset$) are different!

Resolution: The Inference Rule

Let l be a literal and $\bar{l}$ its complement.

The resolution rule

$$\frac{C_1 \cup \{l\}, C_2 \cup \{\bar{l}\}}{C_1 \cup C_2}$$

$C_1 \cup C_2$ is the resolvent of the parent clauses $C_1 \cup \{l\}$ and $C_2 \cup \{\bar{l}\}$. l and $\bar{l}$ are the resolution literals.
Example: $\{a, b, \neg c\}$ resolves with $\{a, d, c\}$ to $\{a, b, d\}$.
Note: The resolvent is not logically equivalent to the set of parent clauses!
Notation:

$$R(\Delta) \quad = \quad \Delta \cup \{C | C \text{ is resolvent of two clauses in } \Delta\}$$

Resolution: Derivations

D can be derived from Δ by resolution (symbolically $\Delta \vdash D$) if there is a sequence $C_1, \ldots, C_n$ of clauses such that

1. $C_n = D$ and
2. $C_i \in R(\Delta \cup \{C_1, \ldots, C_{i-1}\})$, for all $i \in \{1, \ldots, n\}$.

Define $R^*(\Delta) = \{D | \Delta \vdash D\}$.

Theorem (Soundness of resolution)

Let D be a clause. If $\Delta \vdash D$ then $\Delta \models D$.

Proof idea.

Show $\Delta \models D$ if $D \in R(\Delta)$ and use induction on proof length.
Let $C_1 \cup \{l\}$ and $C_2 \cup \{\bar{l}\}$ be the parent clauses of $D = C_1 \cup C_2$.
Assume $\mathcal{I} \models \Delta$, we have to show $\mathcal{I} \models D$.
Case 1: $\mathcal{I} \models l$ then there must be a literal $m \in C_2$ s.t. $\mathcal{I} \models m$. This implies $\mathcal{I} \models D$.
Case 2: $\mathcal{I} \models \bar{l}$ similarly, there is $m \in C_1$ s.t. $\mathcal{I} \models m$.
This means that each model $\mathcal{I}$ of Δ also satisfies D, i.e., $\Delta \models D$. $\square$

Resolution: Completeness?

Do we have

$$\Delta \models \varphi \text{ implies } \Delta \vdash \varphi?$$

Of course, could only hold for CNF. However:

$$\Big\{\{a, b\}, \{\neg b, c\}\Big\} \begin{array}{ll} \models & \{a, b, c\} \\ \not\vdash & \{a, b, c\} \end{array}$$

However, one can show that resolution is refutation complete:

$$\Delta \text{ is unsatisfiable iff } \Delta \vdash \square.$$

Entailment: Reduce to unsatisfiability testing and decide by resolution.

Resolution Strategies

- Trying out all different resolutions can be very costly,
- and might not be necessary.
- There are different resolution strategies.
- Examples:
  - Input resolution ($R_I(\cdot)$): In each resolution step, one of the parent clauses must be a clause of the input set.
  - Unit resolution ($R_U(\cdot)$): In each resolution step, one of the parent clauses must be a unit clause.
  - Not all strategies are (refutation) completeness preserving. Neither input nor unit resolution is. However, there are others.

Horn Clauses & Resolution

Horn clauses: Clauses with at most one positive literal
Example: $(a \vee \neg b \vee \neg c), (\neg b \vee \neg c)$

Proposition

Unit resolution is refutation complete for Horn clauses.

Proof idea.

Consider $R_U^*(\Delta)$ of Horn clause set Δ. We have to show that if $\square \notin R_U^*(\Delta)$, then $\Delta(\equiv R_U^*(\Delta))$ is satisfiable.

- Assign *true* to all unit clauses in $R_U^*(\Delta)$.
- Those clauses that do not contain a literal l such that $\{l\}$ is one of the unit clauses have at least one negative literal.
- Assign true to these literals.
- Results in satisfying truth-assignment for $R_U^*(\Delta)$ (and $\Delta \subseteq R_U^*(\Delta)$).

$\square$