

EECS 4401/5326 Winter 2021
Week 6 — Additional Examples — 25/21/2021

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Example 1

Suppose that we have the default logic theory $\langle \mathcal{D}, \mathcal{F} \rangle$, where

$$\mathcal{D} = \{ \langle \text{OperaFan}(x) \Rightarrow \text{WineDrinker}(x) \rangle \} \text{ and}$$

$$\mathcal{F} = \{ \text{OperaFan}(\text{john}), \text{JazzFan}(\text{bob}) \}?$$

What are the extension(s) of this default logic theory?

Example 1

Suppose that we have the default logic theory $\langle \mathcal{D}, \mathcal{F} \rangle$, where

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$$\mathcal{F} = \{ \text{OperaFan}(\text{john}), \text{JazzFan}(\text{bob}) \}?$$

What are the extension(s) of this default logic theory?

Only one extension

$$\{ \phi \mid \mathcal{F} \cup \{ \text{WineDrinker}(\text{john}) \} \models \phi \}$$

Example 2

Suppose that we have the default logic theory $\langle \mathcal{D}, \mathcal{F} \rangle$, where

$$\mathcal{D} = \{ \langle \text{OperaFan}(x) \Rightarrow \text{WineDrinker}(x) \rangle, \langle \text{RockFan}(x) \Rightarrow \neg \text{WineDrinker}(x) \rangle \}$$

$$\text{and } \mathcal{F} = \{ \text{OperaFan}(\text{john}), \text{RockFan}(\text{john}), \text{RockFan}(\text{bob}) \}?$$

What are the extension(s) of this default logic theory?

Example 2

Suppose that we have the default logic theory $\langle \mathcal{D}, \mathcal{F} \rangle$, where

$$\mathcal{D} = \{ \langle \textit{OperaFan}(x) \Rightarrow \textit{WineDrinker}(x) \rangle, \langle \textit{RockFan}(x) \Rightarrow \neg \textit{WineDrinker}(x) \rangle \}$$

$$\text{and } \mathcal{F} = \{ \textit{OperaFan}(\textit{john}), \textit{RockFan}(\textit{john}), \textit{RockFan}(\textit{bob}) \}?$$

What are the extension(s) of this default logic theory?

Two extensions:

$$\{ \phi \mid \mathcal{F} \cup \{ \textit{WineDrinker}(\textit{john}), \neg \textit{WineDrinker}(\textit{bob}) \} \models \phi \}$$

and

$$\{ \phi \mid \mathcal{F} \cup \{ \neg \textit{WineDrinker}(\textit{john}), \neg \textit{WineDrinker}(\textit{bob}) \} \models \phi \}$$

KB = {p}

KB also entails all tautologies and sentences such as $p \vee q$,

{ $\phi \mid \text{KB} \models \phi$ } No ...

Example 3

Let $KB = \{Student(john), Student(mary)\}$

Does $KB \models \neg Student(paul)$?

No it is not entailed

Does $KB \models_{CWA} \neg Student(paul)$?

Yes

$KB \cup Negs \models \neg Student(paul)$

Example 4

Let $KB = \{Student(john), (Student(mary) \vee Student(paul))\}$.

Does $KB \models_{CWA} \neg Student(paul)$?

Yes,
KB does not entail $Student(paul)$, so Negs will include $\neg Student(paul)$
so $KB \cup Negs$ entails $\neg Student(paul)$

Does $KB \models_{CWA} \neg Student(mary)$?

Yes, for the same reason as above

$KB \cup Negs$ consistent?

No
these two negative atoms in Negs are inconsistent with the disjunction in the KB

Example 5

Let $KB = \{OperaFan(john), \forall x. OperaFan(x) \wedge \neg Ab(x) \supset WineDrinker(x)\}$

Does $KB \models WineDrinker(john)$?

No
because there is an interpretation that satisfies the KB where
 $Ab(john)$ holds

Does $KB \models_{\leq} WineDrinker(john)$?

Yes
because in the most normal models of KB, Ab is empty
and $WineDrinker(john)$ holds

Example 6

Let $KB = \{OperaFan(john) \vee OperaFan(mary), \forall x. OperaFan(x) \wedge \neg Ab(x) \supset WineDrinker(x)\}$

Does $KB \models_{\leq} WineDrinker(john)$?

No

there is a most normal interpretation where mary is an opera fan but john is not,
she must be a wine drinker but john is not

Does $KB \models_{\leq} WineDrinker(john) \vee WineDrinker(mary)$?

Yes

in all the most normal models of KB, Ab is empty and either john or mary is a wine drinker