

# Uniform and Modular Sequent Systems for Description Logics

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DL Workshop 2022

# Introduction

Sequents generally:

- ▶ Pairs of (multi)sets of logical formulae  $\Sigma \vdash \Pi$ ;
- ▶ can be used to write decision algorithms.

For Description Logics reasoning tasks:

- ▶ checking if a KB  $\mathcal{K}$  implies a formula  $X$  is equivalent to checking if the sequent  $\mathcal{K} \vdash X$  has a proof;
- ▶ replace  $X$  by  $\perp$  to check consistency (and various other reasoning tasks).

Desirable Characteristics of our Sequent Calculi:

- ▶ *uniform*: covering many DLs;
- ▶ *modular*: transform sequent system for one DL into sequent system for another DL by addition or deletion of inference rules.

## A Sequent System for $\mathcal{ALC}$

- ▶ For  $\mathcal{ALC}$ , a sequent is a formula of the form  $\Lambda := \mathcal{R}, \Sigma \vdash \Pi, Q$ ,
- ▶  $\Sigma$  and  $\Pi$  are multisets of formulae of the form  $a : P$ , called *internal formulae (IFs)*, and  $P$  is a complex concept generated via the following grammar:

$$P ::= C \mid \perp \mid \top \mid \neg P \mid P \sqcup P \mid P \sqcap P \mid \exists r.P \mid \forall r.P$$

- ▶  $\mathcal{R}$  and  $Q$  consist of multisets of formulae generated via the following grammar, and are referred to as *external formulae (EFs)*.

$$F ::= P \sqsubseteq Q \mid r(a, b)$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
\frac{}{\mathcal{R}, \Sigma, a : C \vdash a : C, \Pi, Q} (id_C) \quad \frac{}{\mathcal{R}, \Sigma, F \vdash F, \Pi, Q} (id_R) \\
\\
\frac{}{\mathcal{R}, \Sigma, a : \perp \vdash \Pi, Q} (\perp_l) \quad \frac{\mathcal{R}, \Sigma \vdash a : \perp, \Pi, Q}{\mathcal{R}, \Sigma \vdash \Pi, Q} (\perp_r) \quad \frac{\mathcal{R}, \Sigma, a : \top \vdash \Pi, Q}{\mathcal{R}, \Sigma \vdash \Pi, Q} (\top_l) \\
\\
\frac{}{\mathcal{R}, \Sigma \vdash a : \top, \Pi, Q} (\top_r) \quad \frac{\mathcal{R}, \Sigma \vdash a : P, \Pi, Q}{\mathcal{R}, \Sigma, a : \neg P \vdash \Pi, Q} (\neg_l) \quad \frac{\mathcal{R}, \Sigma, a : P \vdash \Pi, Q}{\mathcal{R}, \Sigma \vdash a : \neg P, \Pi, Q} (\neg_r) \\
\\
\frac{\mathcal{R}, \Sigma, a : P \vdash \Pi, Q \quad \mathcal{R}, \Sigma, a : Q \vdash \Pi, Q}{\mathcal{R}, \Sigma, a : P \sqcup Q \vdash \Pi, Q} (\sqcup_l) \quad \frac{\mathcal{R}, \Sigma \vdash a : P, a : Q, \Pi, Q}{\mathcal{R}, \Sigma \vdash a : P \sqcup Q, \Pi, Q} (\sqcup_r) \\
\\
\frac{\mathcal{R}, \Sigma, a : P, a : Q \vdash \Pi, Q}{\mathcal{R}, \Sigma, a : P \sqcap Q \vdash \Pi, Q} (\sqcap_l) \quad \frac{\mathcal{R}, \Sigma \vdash a : P, \Pi, Q \quad \mathcal{R}, \Sigma \vdash a : Q, \Pi, Q}{\mathcal{R}, \Sigma \vdash a : P \sqcap Q, \Pi, Q} (\sqcap_r) \\
\\
\frac{\mathcal{R}, P \sqsubseteq Q, a : P, a : Q, \Sigma \vdash \Pi, Q}{\mathcal{R}, P \sqsubseteq Q, a : P, \Sigma \vdash \Pi, Q} (\sqsubseteq_l) \quad \frac{\mathcal{R}, \Sigma, b : P \vdash b : Q, \Pi, Q}{\mathcal{R}, \Sigma \vdash P \sqsubseteq Q, \Pi, Q} (\sqsubseteq_r^\dagger) \\
\\
\frac{\mathcal{R}, \Sigma, r(a, b), b : P \vdash \Pi, Q}{\mathcal{R}, \Sigma, a : \exists r. P \vdash \Pi, Q} (\exists_l)^\dagger \quad \frac{\mathcal{R}, \Sigma, r(a, b) \vdash a : \exists r. P, b : P, \Pi, Q}{\mathcal{R}, \Sigma, r(a, b) \vdash a : \exists r. P, \Pi, Q} (\exists_r) \\
\\
\frac{\mathcal{R}, \Sigma, r(a, b), a : \forall r. P, b : P \vdash \Pi, Q}{\mathcal{R}, \Sigma, r(a, b), a : \forall r. P \vdash \Pi, Q} (\forall_l) \quad \frac{\mathcal{R}, \Sigma, r(a, b) \vdash b : P, \Pi, Q}{\mathcal{R}, \Sigma \vdash a : \forall r. P, \Pi, Q} (\forall_r)^\dagger
\end{array}$$

## Example

Domain	ABox	TBox
Thor	Thor : Deity	Deity $\sqsubseteq$ $\neg$ Mortal
Odin	hasFather(Thor, Odin)	Man $\sqsubseteq$ Mortal

From this KB, derive the fact that Thor is not a man.

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \frac{}{De \sqsubseteq \neg Mo, Ma \sqsubseteq Mo, hF(T, O), T : De, T : Ma, T : Mo \vdash T : Mo} (id_C) \\
 \frac{}{De \sqsubseteq \neg Mo, Ma \sqsubseteq Mo, hF(T, O), T : De, T : Ma \vdash T : Mo} (\sqsubseteq_I) \\
 \frac{}{De \sqsubseteq \neg Mo, Ma \sqsubseteq Mo, hF(T, O), T : De \vdash T : Mo, T : \neg Ma} (\neg_r) \\
 \frac{}{De \sqsubseteq \neg Mo, Ma \sqsubseteq Mo, hF(T, O), T : De, T : \neg Mo \vdash T : \neg Ma} (\neg_l) \\
 \frac{}{De \sqsubseteq \neg Mo, Ma \sqsubseteq Mo, hF(T, O), T : De \vdash T : \neg Ma} (\sqsubseteq_I)
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 \frac{}{\text{De} \sqsubseteq \neg\text{Mo}, \text{Ma} \sqsubseteq \text{Mo}, \text{hF}(\text{T}, \text{O}), \text{T} : \text{De}, \text{T} : \text{Ma} \vdash \text{T} : \text{Mo}} \text{ (}\sqsubseteq\text{I)} \\
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 \end{array}$$

Rule Applied: 
$$\frac{\mathcal{R}, P \sqsubseteq Q, a : P, a : Q, \Sigma \vdash \Pi, Q}{\mathcal{R}, P \sqsubseteq Q, a : P, \Sigma \vdash \Pi, Q} \text{ (}\sqsubseteq\text{I)}$$

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 \end{array}$$

Rule Applied: 
$$\frac{\mathcal{R}, \Sigma \vdash a : P, \Pi, Q}{\mathcal{R}, \Sigma, a : \neg P \vdash \Pi, Q} \text{ (}\neg\text{I)}$$

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Rule Applied: 
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 \end{array}$$

Rule Applied: 
$$\frac{\mathcal{R}, P \sqsubseteq Q, a : P, a : Q, \Sigma \vdash \Pi, Q}{\mathcal{R}, P \sqsubseteq Q, a : P, \Sigma \vdash \Pi, Q} \text{ (}\sqsubseteq\text{I)}$$

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 \frac{\text{De} \sqsubseteq \neg\text{Mo}, \text{Ma} \sqsubseteq \text{Mo}, \text{hF}(\text{T}, \text{O}), \text{T} : \text{De}, \text{T} : \text{Ma} \vdash \text{T} : \text{Mo}}{\text{De} \sqsubseteq \neg\text{Mo}, \text{Ma} \sqsubseteq \text{Mo}, \text{hF}(\text{T}, \text{O}), \text{T} : \text{De} \vdash \text{T} : \text{Mo}, \text{T} : \neg\text{Ma}} \text{ (}\neg_r\text{)} \\
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 \end{array}$$

Rule Applied:  $\frac{\mathcal{R}, \Sigma, a : C \vdash a : C, \Pi, Q}{\text{ (idC)}}$

## Extensions of $ALC$ : $\mathcal{S}$

To include transitive roles, we can either

- ▶ include *transitivity axioms* of the form  $\text{Trans}(r)$
- ▶ or axioms of the form  $r \circ r \sqsubseteq r$ .

$\Rightarrow$  Focus on transitivity axioms for now.

# Descriptive Definitional Rules

## Definition (Descriptive Definition)

A *descriptive definition* is a formula of the form:

$$\text{Rel}(r_1, \dots, r_l) \leftrightarrow \forall \vec{a} (F_1 \wedge \dots \wedge F_n \rightarrow G_1 \vee \dots \vee G_k)$$

The following formula defines the RRA  $\text{Trans}(r)$  for the role  $r$ :

$$\text{Trans}(r) \leftrightarrow \forall a \forall b \forall c (r(a, b) \wedge r(b, c) \rightarrow r(a, c))$$

## Descriptive Definitional Rules

Descriptive definitions can be transformed into left and right introduction rules:

$$\frac{\left\{ \mathcal{R}, \text{Rel}(r_1, \dots, r_l), \bar{F}, G_j, \Sigma \vdash \Pi, Q \mid 1 \leq j \leq k \right\}}{\mathcal{R}, \text{Rel}(r_1, \dots, r_l), \bar{F}, \Sigma \vdash \Pi, Q} (\text{Rel}_l)$$

$$\frac{\mathcal{R}, \bar{F}, \Sigma \vdash \Pi, \bar{G}, Q}{\mathcal{R}, \Sigma \vdash \Pi, \text{Rel}(r_1, \dots, r_l), Q} (\text{Rel}_r)^\dagger$$

For the RRA  $\text{Trans}(r)$ , we receive:

$$\frac{\mathcal{R}, \text{Trans}(r), r(a, b), r(b, c), r(a, c), \Sigma \vdash \Pi, Q}{\mathcal{R}, \text{Trans}(r), r(a, b), r(b, c), \Sigma \vdash \Pi, Q} (\text{Trans}(r)_l)$$

$$\frac{\mathcal{R}, r(a, b), r(b, c), \Sigma \vdash \Pi, r(a, c), Q}{\mathcal{R}, \Sigma \vdash \text{Trans}(r), \Pi, Q} (\text{Trans}(r)_r)^\dagger$$

## Main Result:

### Theorem

$\mathcal{R}, \Sigma \vdash \Pi, Q$  is derivable in  $G3\mathcal{ALC}^*$  iff  $\models \mathcal{R}, \Sigma \vdash \Pi, Q$ .

## Further Results:

Each calculus  $G3\mathcal{ALC}^*$  possesses the following properties:

- (i) For all EFs and IFs  $X$ ,  $\mathcal{R}, X, \Sigma \vdash \Pi, X, Q$  is derivable in  $G3\mathcal{ALC}^*$ .
- (ii) All rules of  $G3\mathcal{ALC}^*$  are hp-invertible.
- (iii) The  $(sub)$ ,  $(wk_l)$ ,  $(wk_r)$ ,  $(ctr_l)$ , and  $(ctr_r)$  rules are hp-admissible in  $G3\mathcal{ALC}^*$ .

Thank you for listening!