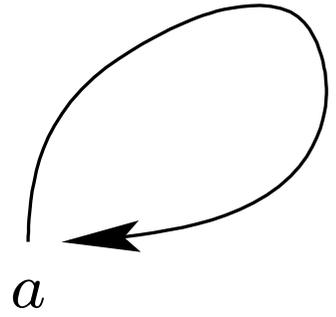


What is a Logical System 2020*

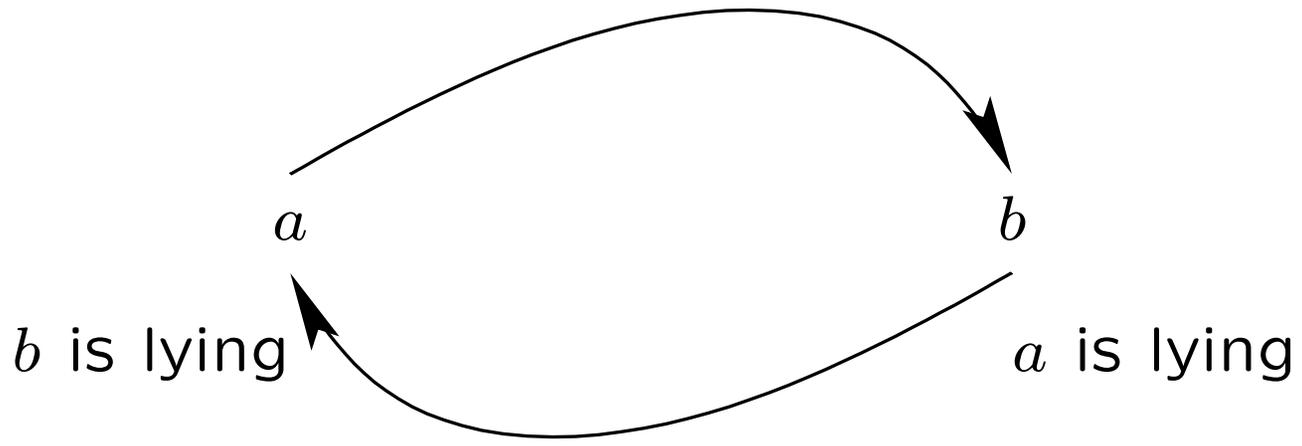
Dov Gabbay

In honour of Johan van Benthem

*File:Current/J65/J65-Slides.tex



I am lying



x is lying

x is lying

y_1

...

y_k



x

z_1, \dots, z_m are each lying



z_1

...

z_m

$$(S, R), R \subseteq S \times S$$

$E \subseteq S$ is a complete extension iff

1. Conflict free

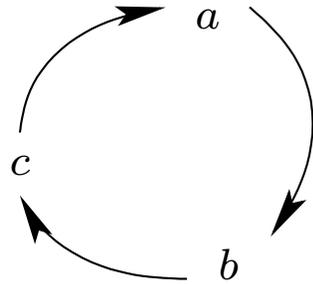
$$x, y \in E \Rightarrow \neg xRy.$$

2. Protects itself from liars

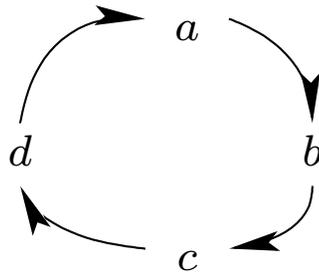
$$y \in E \wedge xRy \Rightarrow \exists z \in EzRx.$$

3. Preferred extension:

E is maximal wrt (1)–(2)



\emptyset extension



\emptyset
 $\{a, c\}$
 $\{b, d\}$

Caminada labelling

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda(x) &= 1 && \text{if } x \in E \\ \lambda(x) &= 0 && \text{if } \exists y \in E(yRx) \\ \lambda(x) &= \frac{1}{2} && \text{otherwise} \end{aligned}$$

Equational approach

(S, R) is a bearer of equations.

$$Eq_{\max} : x = 1 - \max\{y_i\}$$

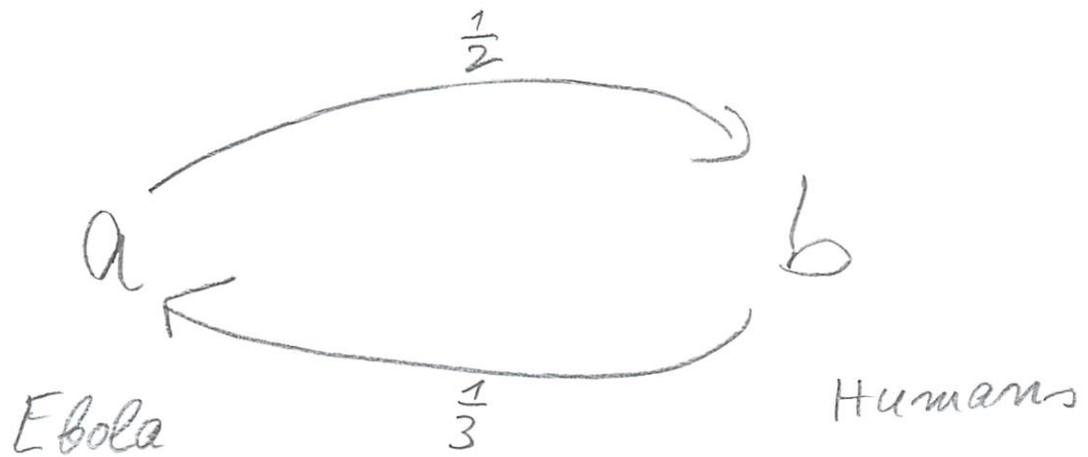
$$Eq_{\text{inv}} : x = \prod_i (1 - y_i)$$

$$\{y_i\} = \{y \mid yRx\}.$$

Solutions to the Eq_{\max} equations give all extensions E

Solutions to the Eq_{inv} equations give all preferred extensions and some more.

$$E = \{x \mid f(x) = 1\}, \{x \mid f(x) = 0\} = \{x \mid \exists y \in E yRx\}.$$



Ebola can kill $\frac{1}{2}$ Human race

Humans can kill $\frac{1}{3}$ Ebola.

$$a = 1 - \frac{1}{3}b$$

$$b = 1 - \frac{1}{2}a$$

steady state : $a = 0.8$ $b = 0.6$

Gabbay–Rodrigues iteration schema for Eq_{max}

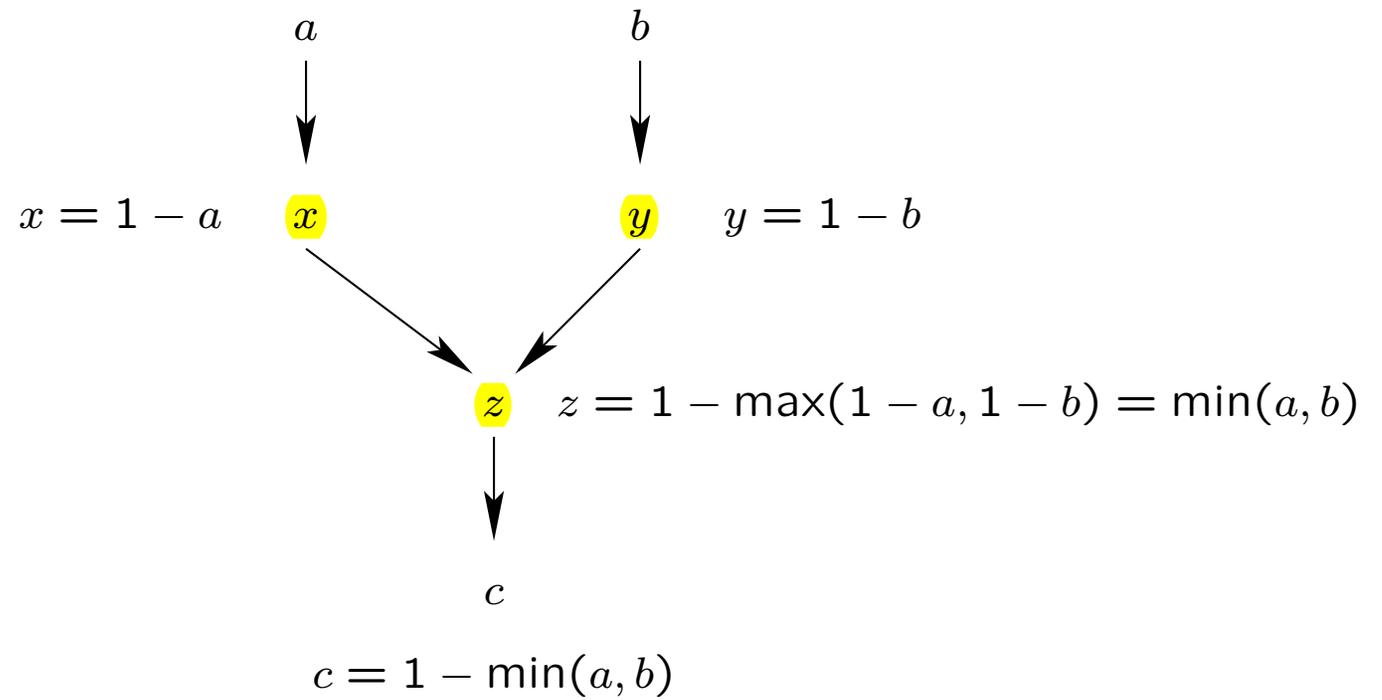
Given initial values $V_0(x) x \in S$.

$$V_{i+1}(x) = (1 - V_i(x)) \min\left(\frac{1}{2}, 1 - \max_{yRx} \{V_i(y)\}\right) + V_i(x) \max\left(\frac{1}{2}, 1 - \max_{yRx} \{V_i(y)\}\right)$$
$$V_\infty(x) = \lim V_i(x), \text{ gives a solution}$$

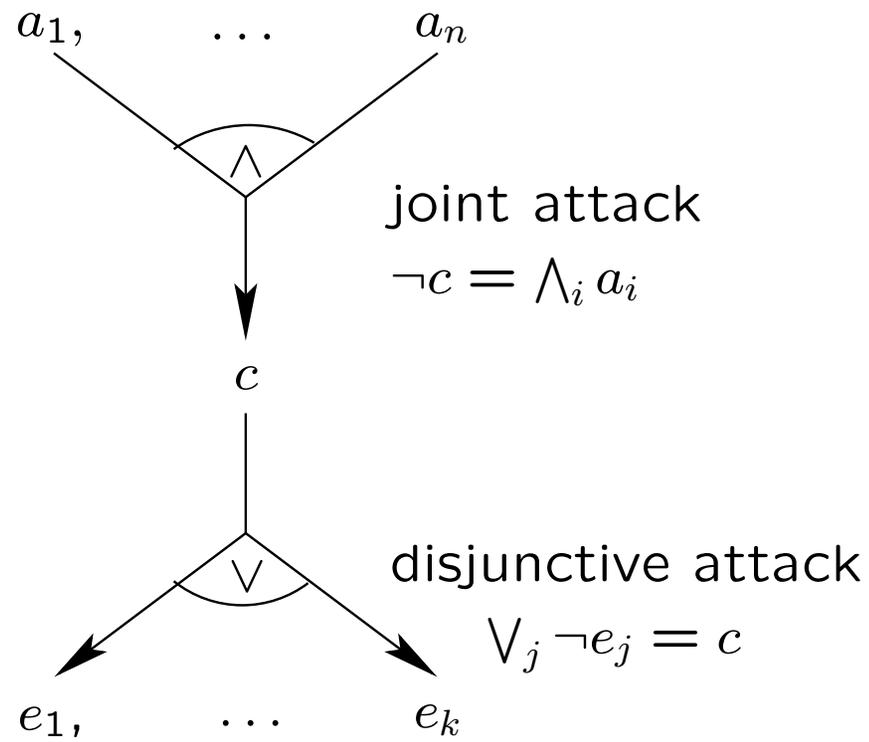
Important: Stability. Given V_0 , we get best compatible solution.

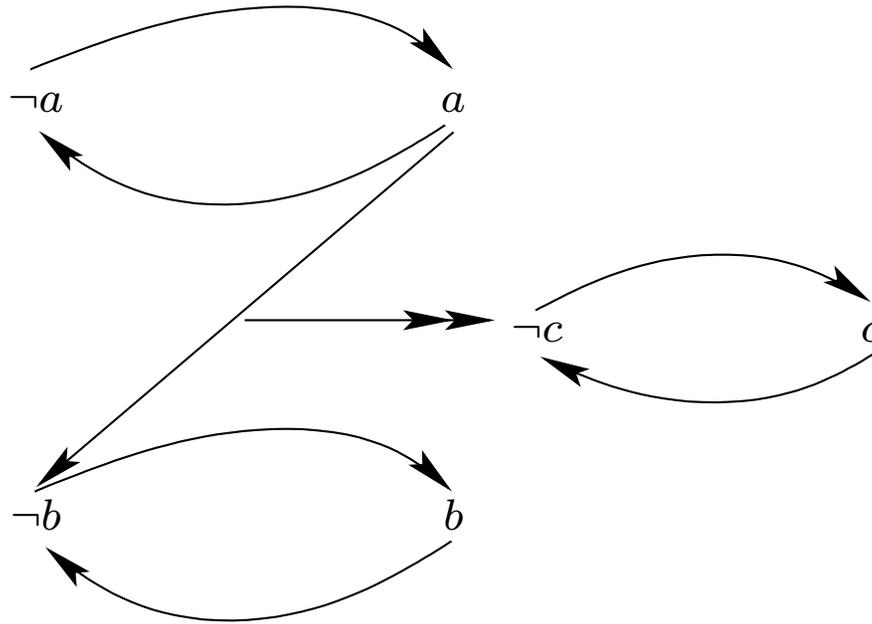
What is a logic 2020?

1. Express logics using movements on network.
2. Express (1) using equations.
3. Compile equations in Matlab.
4. Logic = Agent = Equations.



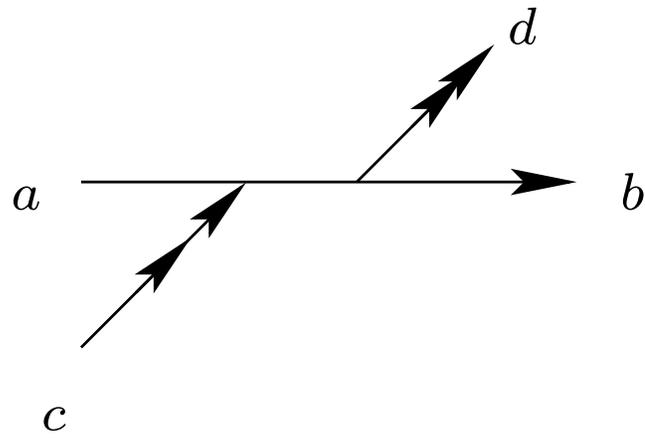
Note that x, y, z do not appear in the equation



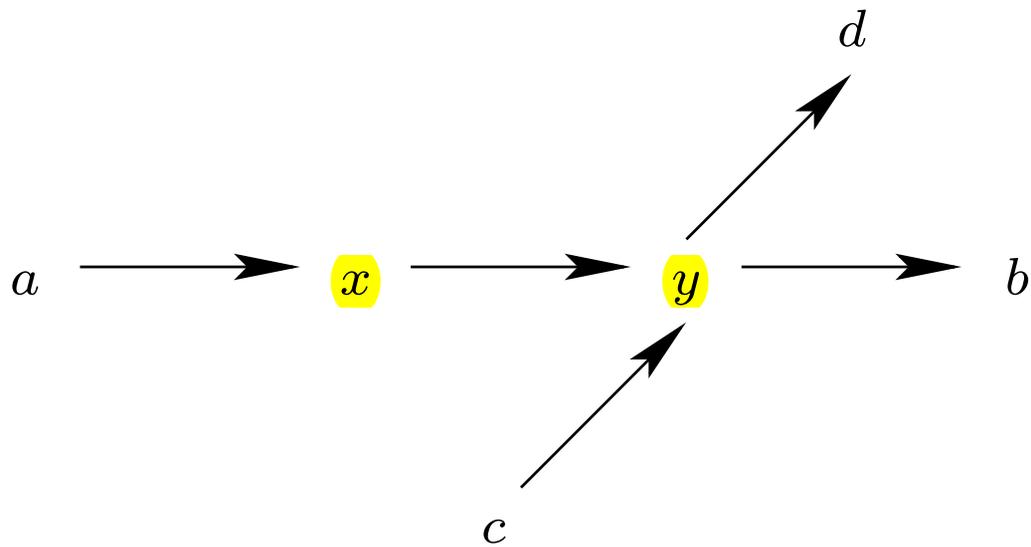


$$(a \Rightarrow b) = (a \text{ implies } b) = (a \text{ attacks } \neg b)$$

$$((a \Rightarrow b) \Rightarrow c) = (a \rightarrow \neg b) \Rightarrow \neg c$$

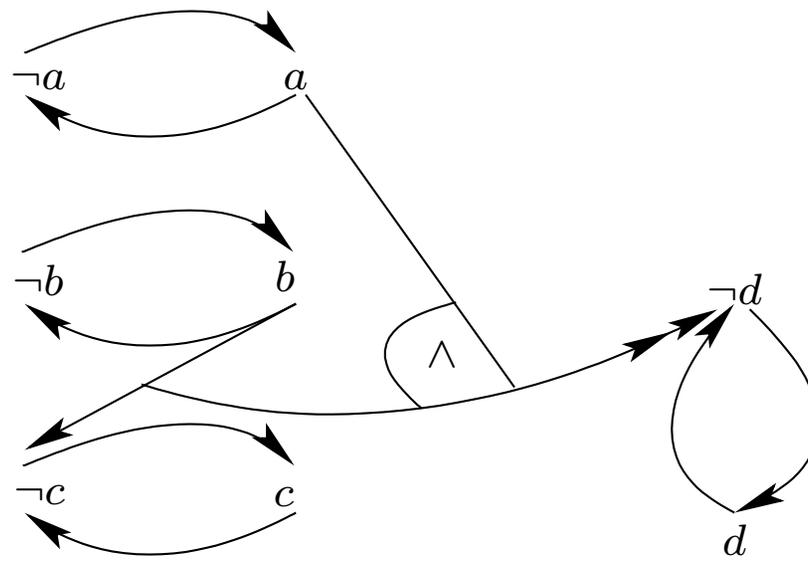


$$c \rightarrow (a \rightarrow b) \rightarrow d$$



Goal directed clause can define many logics

$$a \wedge (b \Rightarrow c) \Rightarrow d$$



Deduction is an algorithm for moving around the network collecting nodes to form an extension.

- Extension = model
- Set of nodes = theory.

References

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