



# A Reasoning System for a First-Order Logic of Limited Belief

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Room 217 (KR-KRL), 16:30–18:00, Last Talk (17:45)

## Language

**FOL** with equality + functions + sorts +

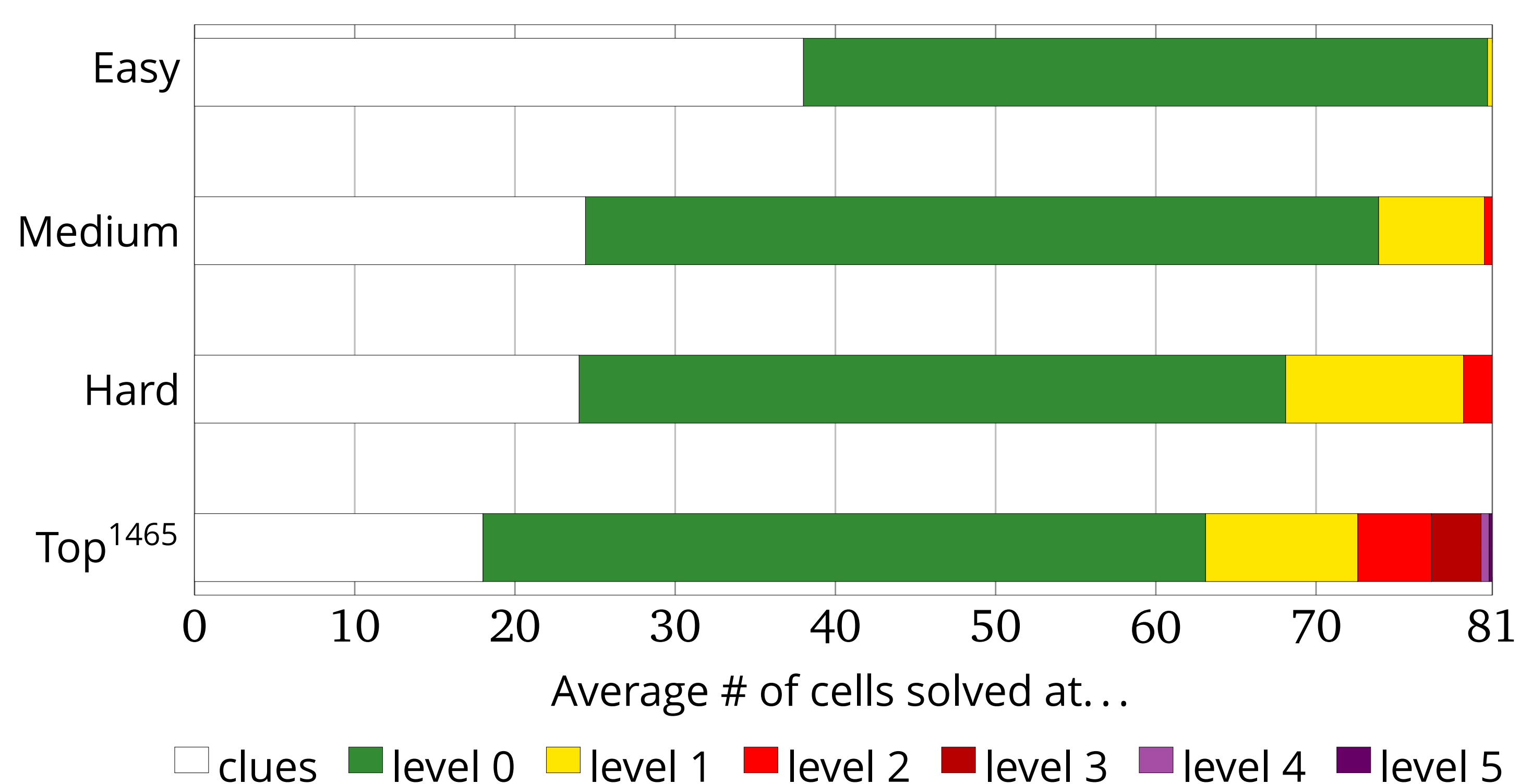
- Knowledge:  $K_0\alpha$   $K_1\alpha$   $K_2\alpha$  ...
- Possibility:  $M_0\alpha$   $M_1\alpha$   $M_2\alpha$  ...

**Example:**

- ▶  $K_1(\text{Rich}(\text{Frank}) \vee \text{Rich}(\text{Fred}))$  know that Frank or Fred is rich
- ▶  $\forall x M_1 \text{fatherOf}(\text{Sally}) \neq x$  don't know who Sally's father is
- ▶  $K_1 \exists x (\text{fatherOf}(\text{Sally}) = x \wedge \text{Rich}(x) \wedge M_1 \text{fatherOf}(\text{Sally}) \neq x)$  know that Sally's father is rich, but don't know who he is

## Experiment: Sudoku

Hypothesis: good results at *small* belief level



Sound, decidable

Prop.: evtly complete, tractable

KB entails query at some belief level  $\implies$  KB classically entails query  
if no  $\neg K, \neg M$

KB entails query at some belief level  $\iff$  KB classically entails query  
if no  $\neg K, \neg M$  and no  $\exists, \forall$

KB entails query at some belief level is decidable

KB entails query at some belief level is tractable  
if no  $\exists, \forall$  and belief level fixed

## What is limited belief? And why?

**Task:** Given a KB and a query:

Does the KB logically entail the query?

Which logic?

**Classical** logic:

- Unrealistic: omniscient agent
- Undecidable (first-order) / intractable (propositional)

**Limited belief:** Builds on Lakemeyer & Levesque, KR-2016

- Belief level 0: explicitly written down in the KB
- Belief level  $k > 0$ : derivable from KB with effort  $k$

Hope: good results at *small* belief level

## Semantics

**Model:** set of **clauses** closed under unit propagation

- Belief level 0: subsumption
- Belief level  $k > 0$ :  $k$  case splits

**Example:**

If all we know is (a)  $\text{fatherOf}(\text{Sally}) = \text{Frank} \vee \text{fatherOf}(\text{Sally}) = \text{Fred}$   
and (b)  $\forall x (\text{fatherOf}(\text{Sally}) \neq x \vee \text{Rich}(x))$

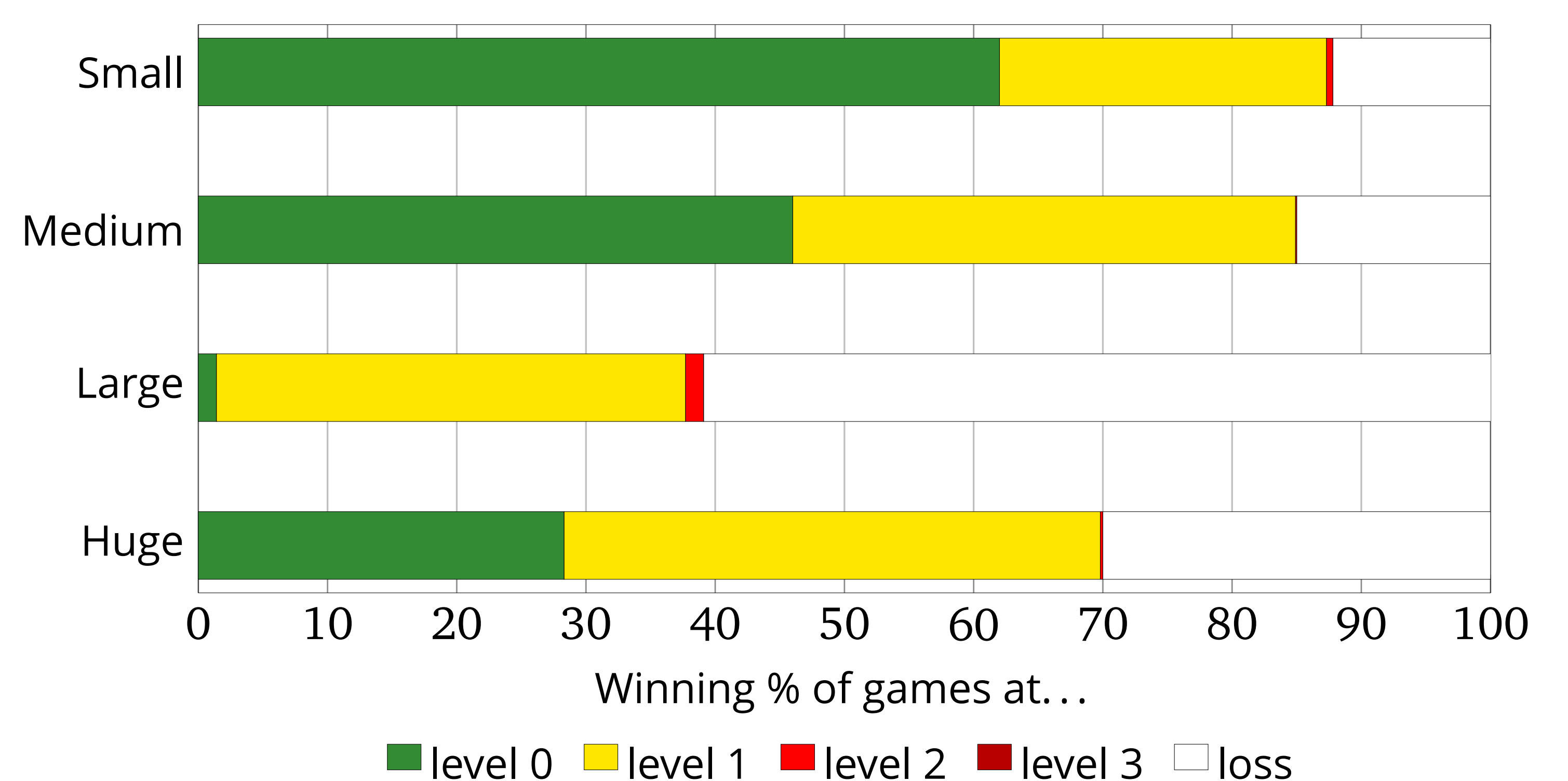
then  $K_1(\text{Rich}(\text{Frank}) \vee \text{Rich}(\text{Fred}))$ ?

**Yes!** Branch on  $\text{fatherOf}(\text{Sally})$ :

- ▶  $\{(a), (b), \text{fatherOf}(\text{Sally}) = \text{Frank}\} \ni \text{Rich}(\text{Frank})$  by UP with (b)
- ▶  $\{(a), (b), \text{fatherOf}(\text{Sally}) = \text{Fred}\} \ni \text{Rich}(\text{Fred})$  by UP with (b)
- ▶  $\{(a), (b), \text{fatherOf}(\text{Sally}) = n\} \ni \perp$  by UP with (a) for  $n \neq \text{Frank}, \text{Fred}$

## Experiment: Minesweeper

Hypothesis: good results at *small* belief level



**Limbo = Limited Belief**

Demos: [www.cse.unsw.edu.au/~cschwering/limbo](http://www.cse.unsw.edu.au/~cschwering/limbo)



Code: [www.github.com/schwering/limbo](https://github.com/schwering/limbo)



Next: 1. actions 2. belief change 3. multiple agents