Knights, Knaves, and Logical Reasoning Mechanising the Laws of Thought

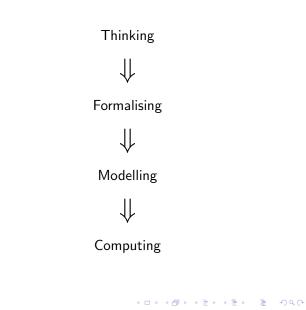
◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆三▶ ◆三▶ 三三 のへで

Fabio Papacchini and Francis Southern

The University of Manchester

3rd December, 2014

Introduction



A Puzzle

You have decided to take a trip to strange far-off island where the native people have the unusual tradition of dividing themselves into two castes: knights and knaves. Knights are forbidden from ever telling a lie, and knaves are forbidden from ever telling the truth. Both male and female natives are described as knights and knaves.

A Puzzle

You have decided to take a trip to strange far-off island where the native people have the unusual tradition of dividing themselves into two castes: knights and knaves. Knights are forbidden from ever telling a lie, and knaves are forbidden from ever telling the truth. Both male and female natives are described as knights and knaves. Now, upon your arrival you are greeted by two natives of the island (called A and B) and, eager to learn more about their customs, you ask "Are you knights or knaves?"

A Puzzle

You have decided to take a trip to strange far-off island where the native people have the unusual tradition of dividing themselves into two castes: knights and knaves. Knights are forbidden from ever telling a lie, and knaves are forbidden from ever telling the truth. Both male and female natives are described as knights and knaves. Now, upon your arrival you are greeted by two natives of the island (called A and B) and, eager to learn more about their customs, you ask "Are you knights or knaves?"

・ロト・日本・モート モー うへぐ

The first native A replies "At least one of us is a knave". What are you to understand from this?

Mathematical(?) logic

▲□▶ ▲圖▶ ▲圖▶ ▲圖▶ = ● ● ●

Sudoku

			7			4	1	
		3		2				6
1		7	4			5	2	3
4		1	6				8	
	2	9		7		6	3	
	7				4	2		1
7	5	2			6	3		9
3				4		1		
	1	4			3			

Sudoku

			7			4	1	
		3		2				6
1		7	4			5	2	3
4		1	6				8	
	2	9		7		6	3	
	7				4	2		1
7	5	2			6	3		9
3				4		1		
	1	4			3			

If there isn't a 7 in this row, and there isn't a 7 in this column, and there isn't a 7 in this square, then you can put a 7 in this box.

Sudoku

			7			4	1	
		3		2				6
1		7	4			5	2	3
4		1	6				8	
	2	9		7		6	3	
	7				4	2		1
7	5	2			6	3		9
3				4		1		
	1	4			3			

If there isn't a 7 in this row, and there isn't a 7 in this column, and there isn't a 7 in this square, then you can put a 7 in this box.

This box must contain a 7 or a 9.

An expression which is either true or false.

An expression which is either true or false. Proposition test: Is it true that...?

An expression which is either true or false. Proposition test: Is it true that...?

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆臣▶ ◆臣▶ 臣 の�?

■ 2+2=5

An expression which is either true or false. Proposition test: Is it true that...?

- 2+2=5
- Manchester

An expression which is either true or false. Proposition test: Is it true that...?

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆臣▶ ◆臣▶ 臣 の�?

■ 2+2=5

- Manchester
- Grass is green

An expression which is either true or false. Proposition test: Is it true that...?

▲□▶ ▲圖▶ ▲臣▶ ▲臣▶ ―臣 … のへで

■ 2+2=5

- Manchester
- Grass is green
- We're in Manchester

An expression which is either true or false. Proposition test: Is it true that...?

▲□▶ ▲圖▶ ▲臣▶ ▲臣▶ ―臣 … のへで

■ 2+2=5

- Manchester
- Grass is green
- We're in Manchester
- What's your name?

An expression which is either true or false. Proposition test: Is it true that...?

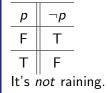
▲□▶ ▲圖▶ ▲臣▶ ▲臣▶ ―臣 … のへで

- 2+2=5
- Manchester
- Grass is green
- We're in Manchester
- What's your name?
- It's raining

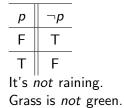
Not \neg



Not ¬



Not ¬



◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆ 臣▶ ◆ 臣▶ 臣 のへで

And &

р	q	p&q
F	F	F
F	Т	F
Т	F	F
Т	Т	Т

And &

р	q	p&q			
F	F	F			
F	Т	F			
Т	F	F			
Т	Т	Т			
Gras	Grass is green and it's raining				

And &

р	q	p&q
F	F	F
F	Т	F
Т	F	F
Т	Т	Т

Grass is green *and* it's raining. We're in Manchester *and* we're in France.

Or |

р	q	p q
F	F	F
F	Т	Т
Т	F	Т
Т	Т	Т

・ロト・日本・日本・日本・日本・日本

Or |

р	q	p q			
F	F	F			
F	Т	Т			
Т	F	Т			
Т	Т	Т			
Take	e an	aspirin	or	lie	dowr

Or |

р	q	p q
F	F	F
F	Т	Т
Т	F	Т
Т	Т	Т
— 1		· • •

Take an aspirin *or* lie down.

You can have milk or sugar in your tea.

◆□ > ◆□ > ◆豆 > ◆豆 > ̄豆 = のへで

Implication - If, then \rightarrow

р	q	p ightarrow q
F	F	Т
F	Т	Т
Т	F	F
Т	Т	Т

Implication - If, then \rightarrow

р	q	p ightarrow q
F	F	Т
F	Т	Т
Т	F	F
Т	Т	Т

If you get 90% on this assignment, *then* you'll pass the course.

・ロト ・ 日本・ 小田・ 小田・ 一日・ 今日・

Implication - If, then ightarrow

р	q	p ightarrow q
F	F	Т
F	Т	Т
Т	F	F
Т	Т	Т

If you get 90% on this assignment, *then* you'll pass the course.

▲□▶ ▲圖▶ ▲臣▶ ▲臣▶ ―臣 … のへで

If you're late, then you'll give me a fiver.

Biimplication - If and only if \leftrightarrow

р	q	$p \leftrightarrow q$
F	F	Т
F	Т	F
Т	F	F
Т	Т	Т

Biimplication - If and only if \leftrightarrow

р	q	$p \leftrightarrow q$
F	F	Т
F	Т	F
Т	F	F
Т	Т	Т

I'll buy you a new wallet if (and only if) you need one.

Biimplication - If and only if \leftrightarrow

р	q	$p \leftrightarrow q$	
F	F	Т	
F	Т	- F	
Т	F	F	
Т	Т	Т	

I'll buy you a new wallet *if (and only if)* you need one. He studies *if (and only if)* he can.

▲ロト ▲御 ト ▲ 臣 ト ▲ 臣 ト の Q @

			1	1
р	q	r	(<i>p</i> & <i>q</i>)	(p&q) ightarrow r
F	F	F		
F	F	Т		
F	Т	F		
F	Т	Т		
Т	F	F		
Т	F	Т		
Т	Т	F		
Т	Т	Т		

р	q	r	(<i>p</i> & <i>q</i>)	(p&q) ightarrow r
F	F	F	F	
F	F	Т	F	
F	Т	F	F	
F	Т	Т	F	
Т	F	F	F	
Т	F	Т	F	
Т	Т	F		
Т	Т	Т		

р	q	r	(<i>p</i> & <i>q</i>)	(p&q) ightarrow r
F	F	F	F	
F	F	Т	F	
F	Т	F	F	
F	Т	Т	F	
Т	F	F	F	
Т	F	Т	F	
Т	Т	F	Т	
Т	Т	Т	Т	

р	q	r	(<i>p</i> & <i>q</i>)	(p&q) ightarrow r
F	F	F	F	Т
F	F	Т	F	Т
F	Т	F	F	Т
F	Т	Т	F	Т
Т	F	F	F	Т
Т	F	Т	F	Т
Т	Т	F	Т	
Т	Т	Т	Т	

An Example: $(p\&q) \rightarrow r$

р	q	r	(<i>p</i> & <i>q</i>)	(p&q) ightarrow r
F	F	F	F	Т
F	F	Т	F	Т
F	Т	F	F	Т
F	Т	Т	F	Т
Т	F	F	F	Т
Т	F	Т	F	Т
Т	Т	F	Т	F
Т	Т	Т	Т	

An Example: $(p\&q) \rightarrow r$

q	r	(<i>p</i> & <i>q</i>)	(p&q) ightarrow r
F	F	F	Т
F	Т	F	Т
Т	F	F	Т
Т	Т	F	Т
F	F	F	Т
F	Т	F	Т
Т	F	Т	F
Т	Т	Т	Т
	F F T F F F	F F F T T F T T F F F T T F F T F F F T	F F F F T F T F F T T F F F F F F F T F F

 k_A means A is a knight.

 k_A means A is a knight. $\neg k_A$ means A is a knave.

 k_A means A is a knight. $\neg k_A$ means A is a knave. "A said X" is the same as $k_A \leftrightarrow X$.

 k_A means A is a knight. $\neg k_A$ means A is a knave. "A said X" is the same as $k_A \leftrightarrow X$. Draw a truth table for this and find a *satisfying assignment*. (A row where the final column contains T.)

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆三▶ ◆三▶ 三三 のへぐ

"At least one of us is a knave."

<□ > < @ > < E > < E > E のQ @

"At least one of us is a knave." k_A means A is a knight. $\neg k_A$ means A is a knave.

"At least one of us is a knave." k_A means A is a knight. $\neg k_A$ means A is a knave.

k _A	k _B	$\neg k_A$	$\neg k_B$	$\neg k_A \neg k_B$	$k_A \leftrightarrow (\neg k_A \neg k_B)$
F	F	Т	Т	Т	
F	Т	Т	F	Т	
Т	F	F	Т	Т	
Т	Т	F	F	F	

"At least one of us is a knave." k_A means A is a knight. $\neg k_A$ means A is a knave.

k _A	k _B	$\neg k_A$	$\neg k_B$	$\neg k_A \neg k_B$	$k_A \leftrightarrow (\neg k_A \neg k_B)$
F	F	Т	Т	Т	F
F	Т	Т	F	Т	
Т	F	F	Т	Т	
Т	Т	F	F	F	

"At least one of us is a knave." k_A means A is a knight. $\neg k_A$ means A is a knave.

k _A	k _B	$\neg k_A$	$\neg k_B$	$\neg k_A \neg k_B$	$k_A \leftrightarrow (\neg k_A \neg k_B)$
F	F	Т	Т	Т	F
F	Т	Т	F	Т	F
Т	F	F	Т	Т	
Т	Т	F	F	F	

"At least one of us is a knave." k_A means A is a knight. $\neg k_A$ means A is a knave.

k _A	k _B	$\neg k_A$	$\neg k_B$	$\neg k_A \neg k_B$	$k_A \leftrightarrow (\neg k_A \neg k_B)$
F	F	Т	Т	Т	F
F	Т	Т	F	Т	F
Т	F	F	Т	Т	Т
Т	Т	F	F	F	

"At least one of us is a knave." k_A means A is a knight. $\neg k_A$ means A is a knave.

k _A	k _B	$\neg k_A$	$\neg k_B$	$\neg k_A \neg k_B$	$k_A \leftrightarrow (\neg k_A \neg k_B)$
F	F	Т	Т	Т	F
F	Т	Т	F	Т	F
Т	F	F	Т	Т	Т
Т	Т	F	F	F	F

Automating the Process

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆臣▶ ◆臣▶ 臣 のへぐ

Truth table

- mechanical
- time consuming (2ⁿ rows!)
- tedious

Automating the Process

Truth table

- mechanical
- time consuming (2ⁿ rows!)
- tedious

Let a computer do it for you!

▲□▶ ▲圖▶ ★ 国▶ ★ 国▶ - 国 - のへで

Automating the Process

Truth table

- mechanical
- time consuming (2ⁿ rows!)
- tedious

Let a computer do it for you!

▲ロト ▲帰ト ▲ヨト ▲ヨト 三日 - の々ぐ

- ideal for mechanical tasks
- only needs an input formula
- much faster than us
- the output is easily customisable

From Solving to Modelling

Computers solve the puzzle (part of the fun is gone)

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆三▶ ◆三▶ 三三 のへぐ

From Solving to Modelling

Computers solve the puzzle (part of the fun is gone)

Our contribution is still fundamental! finding the right procedure (hopefully a fast one) changing focus: Solving ⇒ Modelling

A says "At least one of us is a knave." $k_A \leftrightarrow \neg k_A | \neg k_B$

From Solving to Modelling

Computers solve the puzzle (part of the fun is gone)

Our contribution is still fundamental!
finding the right procedure (hopefully a fast one)
changing focus: Solving ⇒ Modelling

A says "At least one of us is a knave." $k_A \leftrightarrow \neg k_A | \neg k_B$

Can be (really) hard, but you only have to do it once!

			7			4	1	
		3		2				6
1		7	4			5	2	3
4		1	6				8	
	2	9		7		6	3	
	7				4	2		1
7	5	2			6	3		9
3				4		1		
	1	4			3			

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆臣▶ ◆臣▶ 臣 の�?

What propositions do we need?

			7			4	1	
		3		2				6
1		7	4			5	2	3
4		1	6				8	
	2	9		7		6	3	
	7				4	2		1
7	5	2			6	3		9
3				4		1		
	1	4			3			

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆臣▶ ◆臣▶ 臣 の�?

What propositions do we need? Number n is in row i and column j

			7			4	1	
		3		2				6
1		7	4			5	2	3
4		1	6				8	
	2	9		7		6	3	
	7				4	2		1
7	5	2			6	3		9
3				4		1		
	1	4			3			

What propositions do we need? Number n is in row i and column j

number 7 is in row 1 and column 4
 number 2 is in row 6 and column 7

			7			4	1	
		3		2				6
1		7	4			5	2	3
4		1	6				8	
	2	9		7		6	3	
	7				4	2		1
7	5	2			6	3		9
3				4		1		
	1	4			3			

What propositions do we need? Number n is in row i and column j

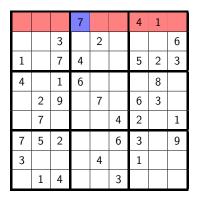
number 7 is in row 1 and column 4 729 propositions!
 number 2 is in row 6 and column 7

			7			4	1	
		3		2				6
1		7	4			5	2	3
4		1	6				8	
	2	9		7		6	3	
	7				4	2		1
7	5	2			6	3		9
3				4		1		
	1	4			3			

▲□▶ ▲圖▶ ★ 国▶ ★ 国▶ - 国 - のへで

What to model

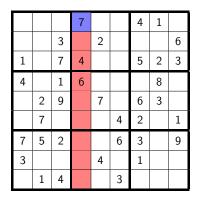
- at least one number per cell
- at most one number per cell



▲□▶ ▲圖▶ ★ 国▶ ★ 国▶ - 国 - のへで

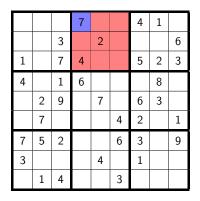
What to model

- at least one number per cell
 - at most one number per cell
- no number can be repeated in a row



What to model

- at least one number per cell
 - at most one number per cell
 - no number can be repeated in a row
 - no number can be repeated in a column



- 34

What to model

- at least one number per cell
 - at most one number per cell
 - no number can be repeated in a row
- no number can be repeated in a column
 - no number can be repeated in a region

Automated Reasoning

Much more than solving puzzles

- software and hardware verification
 Intel and Microsoft
- information management
 biomedical ontologies, semantic Web, databases

- combinatorial reasoning constraint satisfaction, planning, scheduling
- Internet security
- theorem proving in mathematics

Where Could Have Been Used

Software bug in Therac-25 a radiation therapy machine led to the death of six patients.



Where Could Have Been Used (cont'd)

Ariane 5 rocket failure due to a software bug, cost \$370 million.





◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆三▶ ◆三▶ 三三 のへぐ

Automated Reasoning Competitions

The CADE ATP System Competition (CASC)
OWL Reasoning Competition (ORE)
SAT-Race



▲ロト ▲帰ト ▲ヨト ▲ヨト 三日 - の々ぐ

Automated Reasoning Competitions

The CADE ATP System Competition (CASC)
OWL Reasoning Competition (ORE)
SAT-Race



You can bet on the winner!

Do You Want to Know More?

Look at the references on the handout!