

Chapitre 4 :

Les logiques de description

Les logiques de description LD sont des formalismes de représentation des connaissances descendant du système **KL-ONE** (Brachman 2003) qui lui-même est issu à la fois des **réseaux sémantiques** (Ross Quillian 1968) et des **frames** (M. Minsky 1975).

Un réseau KL-ONE est un ensemble d'éléments en relation les uns avec les autres. Les éléments du réseau sont des ***concepts*** et les relations du réseau sont appelées des ***rôles***.

Les concepts peuvent être *primitifs* (ils possèdent alors des propriétés nécessaires mais pas suffisantes) ou *définis* (ils possèdent alors des propriétés nécessaires et suffisantes).

Si C est un concept défini, le système KL-ONE peut répondre à des questions du type : “ le concept C **subsume**-t-il le concept D? ou le concept C est-il subsumé par le concept D?

KL-ONE est doté d'un **classifieur** qui place les nouveaux concepts définis dans la hiérarchie existante (**taxonomie**).

Phases of Description Logic Research

- Phase 0 (1965-1980): Pre-DL phase
 - Semantic networks, frames, structured inheritance networks
- Phase 1 (1980-1990): Structural subsumption algorithms
 - Implementation of systems
 - KL-ONE, K-Rep, Krypton, Back, LOOM
- Phase 2 (1990-1995) Tableau-based algorithms
 - Focus on propositionally closed DLs
 - Thorough analysis of complexity of reasoning
- Phase 3 (1995-2000) Very expressive DLs
 - Improving Tableau-based methods or conversion to modal logic
- Phase 4 (2000-onwards)
 - Industrial strength system for very expressive DLs with applications to semantic web, bio-medical informatics

Modern Description Logics

- Well-defined formal semantics
 - Fragments of First Order Logic
 - Closely related to propositional modal logic
- Computational properties are well understood
- Reasoning services
 - Practical decision procedures for key problems:
 - satisfiability, subsumption
 - Several implemented reasoning systems are available

Modern Notation

- A man that is married to a doctor, and all of whose children are either doctors or professors.
- Un homme marié à une docteure, don't tous les enfants sont docteurs ou professeurs.

– **Brachman & Levesque notation :**

[AND Man

 [EXISTS :married Doctor]

 [ALL : hasChild [OR Doctor Professor]]

- **Current Notation:**

Human $\sqcap \neg$ Female $\sqcap (\exists \text{married.Doctor})$

$\sqcap (\forall \text{hasChild.}(\text{Doctor} \sqcup \text{Professor}))$

De la logique modale minimale K à la logique multi-modale minimale $K_{(m)}$

- Les axiomes (A1), (A2) et (A3) de la logique propositionnelle
- Plus l'axiome (A6) de distributivité de la nécessité sur l'implication matérielle:
$$(A6) : (\Box(a \supset b) \supset (\Box a \supset \Box b))$$
- Les règles d'inférence (R1) et (R2) de substitution et de *modus ponens*
- Plus la règle d'inférence de nécessité (R6) :
si x est une formule,
 $R6(x)$ est l'ensemble contenant l'unique élément $\Box x$
- La logique modale minimale K considère un seul agent, et donc un seul opérateur modal de nécessité, et les modèles modaux correspondants, de la forme $\langle W, R, v \rangle$, ont une seule relation d'accessibilité sans propriétés particulières
- La logique multi-modale $K_{(m)}$ est une généralisation à m agents, et donc m opérateurs modaux de nécessité, et les modèles modaux correspondants sont les structures de Kripke de la forme $\langle W, R1, \dots, Rm, v \rangle$, avec m relations d'accessibilité sans propriétés particulières, une par agent.

Systeme de deduction $K_{(m)}$

○ La logique multi-modale propositionnelle $K_{(m)}$ comporte les axiomes (A1), (A2) et (A3) de la logique propositionnelle ; plus l'axiome (A6) :

(A6) : $(\Box_i(a \supset b) \supset (\Box_i a \supset \Box_i b))$, pour tout i de 1 à m

(distributivité de la nécessité sur l'implication matérielle)

○ Les règles d'inférence sont les règles de substitution et de *modus ponens* (R1) et (R2) auxquelles s'ajoute la règle (R6) :

(R6) [**nécessitation**] : si x est une formule, $R6(x,i)$ est l'ensemble contenant l'unique élément $\Box_i x$

○ Halpern et Moses [IJCAI 1985] :

Le système multi-modal $K_{(m)}$ est correct et complet :
f théorème ssi f tautologie

De la logique multi-modale minimale $K_{(m)}$ à la logique de description ALC

Schild (IJCAI 1991) : la logique de description ALC est une variante nototationnelle de la logique multi-modale $K_{(m)}$

The Description Logic ALC

- **A**ttributive Concept **L**anguage with **C**omplements

N_C – set of concept names (e.g., **Parent**, **Sister**, **Student**)

N_R – set of role names (e.g., **EmployedBy**, **MotherOf**)

N_I – set of individual names (e.g., **a₁**, **a₂**, ...)

- The set of ALC concepts is the smallest set such that:

- The following are concepts:

$\top$ (top is a concept), $\perp$ (bottom is a concept), every $A \in N_C$ (all atomic concepts are concepts)

- If C and D are concepts and $R \in N_R$ then the following are concepts:

- $C \sqcap D$ (the intersection of two concepts is a concept)

- $C \sqcup D$ (the union of two concepts is a concept)

- $\neg C$ (the complement of a concept is a concept)

- $\forall R.C$ (the universal restriction of a concept by a role is a concept)

- $\exists R.C$ (the existential restriction of a concept by a role is a concept)

The Description Logic ALC

- Un concept permet de représenter un ensemble d'individus (relation unaire).
- Un rôle représente une relation binaire entre individus.

The Description Logic ALC

La modélisation des connaissances d'un domaine avec les LD se réalise en **deux niveaux**. Le premier, le niveau terminologique ou **TBox**, décrit les connaissances générales d'un domaine alors que le second, le niveau factuel ou **ABox**, représente une configuration précise.

Une TBox (**Terminological Box**) comprend la définition des concepts et des rôles, alors qu'une ABox (**Assertional Box**) décrit les individus en les nommant et en spécifiant, en terme de concepts et de rôles, des assertions qui portent sur ces individus nommés.

Plusieurs ABox peuvent être associés à une même TBox ; chacune représente une configuration constituée d'individus, et utilise les concepts et rôles de la TBox pour l'exprimer.

The Description Logic ALC

- **Terminological Axioms (TBox)**

- A general concept inclusion axiom has the form $C \sqsubseteq D$ where C and D are concepts
- Write $C \equiv D$ iff both $C \sqsubseteq D$ and $D \sqsubseteq C$
- A TBox is a finite set of GCIs

- **Assertional Axioms (ABox)**

- A concept assertion is a statement of the form $a:C$ where $a \in N_I$ and C is a concept
- A role assertion is a statement of the form $(a,b):R$ where $a, b \in N_I$ and R is a role
- An ABox is a finite set of assertional axioms

- **Knowledge Base (KB)**

- A KB is an ordered pair (T,A) for a TBox T and ABox A
- A KB is also called **ontology**

Knowledge Base

-Example-

- **TBox T :**

Course	$\sqsubseteq$	$\neg \text{Person}$
Teacher	$\sqsubseteq$	$\text{Person} \sqcap \exists \text{Teaches.Course}$
$\exists \text{Teaches.T}$	$\sqsubseteq$	Person
Student	$\sqsubseteq$	$\text{Person} \sqcap \exists \text{Attends.Course}$
$\exists \text{Attends.T}$	$\sqsubseteq$	Person

- **ABox A :**

Mary : Person
CS600 : Course
Alice : Person $\sqcap$ Teacher
(Alice; CS600) : Teaches
(Mary; CS600) : Attends

Interpretation

An *interpretation* $I = (\Delta', \cdot^I)$ consists of a non-empty set Δ' , the *domain* of I , and a function $\cdot^I$ which maps every concept name to a subset of Δ' , every role name to a subset of $\Delta' \times \Delta'$, and every individual name to an element of Δ' , such that:

$$(C \sqcap D)^I = C^I \cap D^I$$

$$(C \sqcup D)^I = C^I \cup D^I$$

$$\neg C^I = \Delta' \setminus C^I$$

$$(\exists R.C)^I = \{x \in \Delta' \mid \exists y \in \Delta' \text{ such that } (x,y) \in R^I \text{ and } y \in C^I\}$$

$$(\forall R.C)^I = \{x \in \Delta' \mid \text{for all } y \in \Delta', \text{ if } (x,y) \in R^I \text{ then } y \in C^I\}$$

Satisfiability and Subsumption

A concept C is *satisfiable* if there is an interpretation I with $C^I \neq \emptyset$. Such an interpretation is called a *model* of C .

A concept D *subsumes* a concept C (written $C \sqsubseteq D$) if $C^I \subseteq D^I$ holds in every interpretation I . Two concepts C and D are *equivalent* (written $C \equiv D$) if they subsume each other.

Subsumption and satisfiability can be reduced to each other:

$C \sqsubseteq D$ iff $C \sqcap \neg D$ is not satisfiable

C satisfiable iff $C \not\sqsubseteq \perp$

Satisfiability and Subsumption with respect to a KB

An interpretation I *satisfies a GCI axiom* $C \sqsubseteq D$, written $I \models C \sqsubseteq D$, if $C^I \subseteq D^I$; and I satisfies a TBox T , written $I \models T$, if I satisfies each GCI axiom of T ; such an interpretation is called a *model of T* .

An interpretation I *satisfies a concept assertion* $a:C$, written $I \models a:C$, if $a^I \in C^I$; I *satisfies a role assertion* $(a,b):R$, written $I \models (a,b):R$, if $(a^I, b^I) \in R^I$; and I satisfies an ABox A , written $I \models A$, if I satisfies each assertional axiom of A ; such an interpretation is called a *model of A* .

An interpretation I is a model of a KB $K=(T,A)$, written $I \models K$, if it is a model of T and a model of A : $I \models K$ iff $I \models T$ and $I \models A$.

A concept C is *satisfiable w.r.t. a KB K* if there is a model I of K with $C^I \neq \emptyset$. Such an interpretation is called a *model of C w.r.t. K* . A KB K *entails a concept C* , written $K \models C$, if $C^I \neq \emptyset$, for every model I of K .

A concept D *subsumes a concept C w.r.t. a KB K* (written $C \sqsubseteq_K D$, or $K \models C \sqsubseteq D$, or K entails $C \sqsubseteq D$) if $C^I \subseteq D^I$ holds in every model I of K . Two concepts C and D are *equivalent w.r.t. K* (written $C \equiv_K D$, or $K \models C \equiv D$) if they subsume each other w.r.t. K .

Satisfiability and Subsumption with respect to a KB

Satisfiability and subsumption w.r.t. to a KB can be reduced to each other:

$$K \models C \sqsubseteq D \text{ iff } K \not\models C \sqcap \neg D$$

$$K \models C \text{ iff } K \not\models C \sqsubseteq \perp$$

Naming Conventions

S : basic DL (ALC) plus transitive roles (e.g., ancestor $\in R^+$)

N : number restrictions (e.g., $\geq 2\text{hasChild}$, $\leq 3\text{hasChild}$)

Q : Qualified number restrictions (e.g., $\geq 2\text{hasChild.Doctor}$)

D : concrete domains (e.g., real, integer, string)

O : Nominals, i.e., individual names:

e.g., Scientists $\sqcap (\exists\text{hasMet}.\{\text{Turing}\})$

I : inverse roles (e.g., $\text{isChildOf} \equiv \text{hasChild}^-$)

H : role hierarchy (e.g., $\text{hasDaughter} \subseteq \text{hasChild}$)

SHOIN(D) : A ALC description logic with transitive roles, role hierarchies, nominals, inverse roles, number restrictions, and a concrete domain $\Rightarrow$ the logic of the language OWL-DL

Tableau Algorithms

- **Model construction**
 - ✓ Prove entailment does not hold by constructing model of KB in which axiom/fact is false
 - ✓ tableau expansion rules used to derive **new ABox facts**
- **Currently the most widely used technique**
 - ✓ Basis for reasoners such as FaCT++, HermiT, Pellet, Racer, ...
 - ✓ Standard technique is to negate premise axiom/fact

Tableau Algorithms

- Transform entailment to **KB (un)satisfiability**
 - $\mathcal{K} \models a:C$ iff $\mathcal{K} \cup \{a:(\neg C)\}$ is *not* satisfiable
 - $\mathcal{K} \models C \sqsubseteq D$ iff $\mathcal{K} \cup \{a:(C \sqcap \neg D)\}$ is *not* satisfiable (for new a)
- Start with **facts** explicitly asserted in ABox
 - e.g., John:HappyParent, John hasChild Mary
- Use **expansion rules** to derive new **ABox facts**
 - e.g., John:Parent, John: $\forall$ hasChild.(Doctor $\sqcup$ $\exists$ hasChild.Doctor)
- Construction fails if obvious contradiction (**clash**)
 - e.g., Mary:Doctor, Mary: $\neg$ Doctor

Expansion Rules for ALC

- $\sqcap$ -rule: if 1. $a : (C_1 \sqcap C_2) \in \mathcal{A}$, and
2. $\{a : C_1, a : C_2\} \not\subseteq \mathcal{A}$
then set $\mathcal{A}_1 = \mathcal{A} \cup \{a : C_1, a : C_2\}$
- $\sqcup$ -rule: if 1. $a : (C_1 \sqcup C_2) \in \mathcal{A}$, and
2. $\{a : C_1, a : C_2\} \cap \mathcal{A} = \emptyset$
then set $\mathcal{A}_1 = \mathcal{A} \cup \{a : C_1\}$ and $\mathcal{A}_2 = \mathcal{A} \cup \{a : C_2\}$
- $\exists$ -rule: if 1. $a : (\exists S.C) \in \mathcal{A}$, and
2. there is no b such that $\{\langle a, b \rangle : S, b : C\} \subseteq \mathcal{A}$,
then set $\mathcal{A}_1 = \mathcal{A} \cup \{\langle a, d \rangle : S, d : C\}$, where d is new in $\mathcal{A}$
- $\forall$ -rule: if 1. $\{a : (\forall S.C), \langle a, b \rangle : S\} \subseteq \mathcal{A}$, and
2. $b : C \notin \mathcal{A}$
then set $\mathcal{A}_1 = \mathcal{A} \cup \{b : C\}$

- some rules are **nondeterministic**, e.g., $\sqcup$, $\leq$
- implementations use **backtracking** search

Expansion Example

$\mathcal{T} = \{\text{Doctor} \sqsubseteq \text{Person}, \text{Parent} \equiv \text{Person} \sqcap \exists \text{hasChild}.\text{Person},$
 $\text{HappyParent} \equiv \text{Parent} \sqcap \forall \text{hasChild} . (\text{Doctor} \sqcup \exists \text{hasChild}.\text{Doctor})\}$
 $\mathcal{A} = \{\text{John}:\text{HappyParent}, \text{John hasChild Mary}\}$

$\models \text{Mary}:\text{Doctor}$

?

Expansion Example

$$\mathcal{T} = \{\text{Doctor} \sqsubseteq \text{Person}, \text{Parent} \equiv \text{Person} \sqcap \exists \text{hasChild}.\text{Person}, \\ \text{HappyParent} \equiv \text{Parent} \sqcap \forall \text{hasChild} . (\text{Doctor} \sqcup \exists \text{hasChild} . \text{Doctor})\}$$
$$\mathcal{A} = \{\text{John}:\text{HappyParent}, \text{John hasChild Mary}\}$$
$$\models \text{Mary}:\text{Doctor} \quad ?$$

Start with the assertions in the ABox

1. John: HappyParent <concept assertion>
2. (John,Mary): hasChild <role assertion>

Showing that $K \models \text{Mary}:\text{Doctor}$ (KB K entails Mary:Doctor, ou **Mary:Doctor est une conséquence logique de la base de connaissances K**) is equivalent to showing that $K \cup \{\text{Mary}:\neg\text{Doctor}\}$ is not satisfiable.

Méthode des tableaux sémantiques :

- Si toutes les branches de l'arbre sont fermées (clash) alors $K \cup \{\text{Mary}:\neg\text{Doctor}\}$ est non satisfiable, et donc $K \models \text{Mary}:\text{Doctor}$ (Mary:Doctor est une conséquence logique de K)
- Si la méthode des tableaux arrive à construire une branche ouverte complète, cette dernière correspondra à un modèle de K satisfaisant $\text{Mary}:\neg\text{Doctor}$, et on aura montré $K \not\models \text{Mary}:\text{Doctor}$ (Mary:Doctor n'est pas une conséquence logique de K).

So the tableaux method proceeds by adding the assertion $\text{Mary}:\neg\text{Doctor}$ to the ABox:

Expansion Example

$\mathcal{T} = \{\text{Doctor} \sqsubseteq \text{Person}, \text{Parent} \equiv \text{Person} \sqcap \exists \text{hasChild}.\text{Person},$
 $\text{HappyParent} \equiv \text{Parent} \sqcap \forall \text{hasChild} . (\text{Doctor} \sqcup \exists \text{hasChild} . \text{Doctor})\}$
 $\mathcal{A} = \{\text{John}:\text{HappyParent}, \text{John hasChild Mary}\}$

$\models \text{Mary}:\text{Doctor}$?

1. John: HappyParent <concept assertion>
2. (John,Mary): hasChild <role assertion>
3. Mary: $\neg$ Doctor

In 1. replace defined concept HappyParent with the right hand side of the definition:

Expansion Example

$\mathcal{T} = \{\text{Doctor} \sqsubseteq \text{Person}, \text{Parent} \equiv \text{Person} \sqcap \exists \text{hasChild}.\text{Person},$
 $\text{HappyParent} \equiv \text{Parent} \sqcap \forall \text{hasChild} . (\text{Doctor} \sqcup \exists \text{hasChild} . \text{Doctor})\}$
 $\mathcal{A} = \{\text{John}:\text{HappyParent}, \text{John hasChild Mary}\}$

$\models \text{Mary}:\text{Doctor}$?

1. John: HappyParent <concept assertion>
2. (John,Mary): hasChild <role assertion>
3. Mary: $\neg \text{Doctor}$
4. John: Parent $\sqcap \forall \text{hasChild} . (\text{Doctor} \sqcup \exists \text{hasChild} . \text{Doctor})$

Apply the $\sqcap$ -rule to 4. :

Expansion Example

$\mathcal{T} = \{\text{Doctor} \sqsubseteq \text{Person}, \text{Parent} \equiv \text{Person} \sqcap \exists \text{hasChild}.\text{Person},$
 $\text{HappyParent} \equiv \text{Parent} \sqcap \forall \text{hasChild} . (\text{Doctor} \sqcup \exists \text{hasChild} . \text{Doctor})\}$
 $\mathcal{A} = \{\text{John}:\text{HappyParent}, \text{John hasChild Mary}\}$

$\models \text{Mary}:\text{Doctor}$?

1. John: HappyParent <concept assertion>
2. (John,Mary): hasChild <role assertion>
3. Mary: $\neg \text{Doctor}$
4. John: $\text{Parent} \sqcap \forall \text{hasChild} . (\text{Doctor} \sqcup \exists \text{hasChild} . \text{Doctor})$
5. John: Parent
6. John: $\forall \text{hasChild} . (\text{Doctor} \sqcup \exists \text{hasChild} . \text{Doctor})$

In 5. replace defined concept Parent with the right hand side of the definition:

Expansion Example

$\mathcal{T} = \{\text{Doctor} \sqsubseteq \text{Person}, \text{Parent} \equiv \text{Person} \sqcap \exists \text{hasChild}.\text{Person},$
 $\text{HappyParent} \equiv \text{Parent} \sqcap \forall \text{hasChild} . (\text{Doctor} \sqcup \exists \text{hasChild} . \text{Doctor})\}$
 $\mathcal{A} = \{\text{John}:\text{HappyParent}, \text{John hasChild Mary}\}$

$\models \text{Mary}:\text{Doctor}$?

1. John: HappyParent <concept assertion>
2. (John,Mary): hasChild <role assertion>
3. Mary: $\neg \text{Doctor}$
4. John: $\text{Parent} \sqcap \forall \text{hasChild} . (\text{Doctor} \sqcup \exists \text{hasChild} . \text{Doctor})$
5. John: Parent
6. John: $\forall \text{hasChild} . (\text{Doctor} \sqcup \exists \text{hasChild} . \text{Doctor})$
7. John: **Person $\sqcap \exists \text{hasChild} . \text{Person}$**

Apply the $\forall$ -rule to 2. and 6. :

Expansion Example

$\mathcal{T} = \{\text{Doctor} \sqsubseteq \text{Person}, \text{Parent} \equiv \text{Person} \sqcap \exists \text{hasChild}.\text{Person},$
 $\text{HappyParent} \equiv \text{Parent} \sqcap \forall \text{hasChild} . (\text{Doctor} \sqcup \exists \text{hasChild} . \text{Doctor})\}$
 $\mathcal{A} = \{\text{John}:\text{HappyParent}, \text{John hasChild Mary}\}$

$\models \text{Mary}:\text{Doctor}$?

1. John: HappyParent <concept assertion>
2. (John,Mary): hasChild <role assertion>
3. Mary: $\neg \text{Doctor}$
4. John: $\text{Parent} \sqcap \forall \text{hasChild} . (\text{Doctor} \sqcup \exists \text{hasChild} . \text{Doctor})$
5. John: Parent
6. John: $\forall \text{hasChild} . (\text{Doctor} \sqcup \exists \text{hasChild} . \text{Doctor})$
7. John: $\text{Person} \sqcap \exists \text{hasChild} . \text{Person}$
8. Mary: $\text{Doctor} \sqcup \exists \text{hasChild} . \text{Doctor}$

Apply the $\sqcap$ -rule to 7. :

Expansion Example

$\mathcal{T} = \{\text{Doctor} \sqsubseteq \text{Person}, \text{Parent} \equiv \text{Person} \sqcap \exists \text{hasChild}.\text{Person},$
 $\text{HappyParent} \equiv \text{Parent} \sqcap \forall \text{hasChild} . (\text{Doctor} \sqcup \exists \text{hasChild} . \text{Doctor})\}$
 $\mathcal{A} = \{\text{John}:\text{HappyParent}, \text{John hasChild Mary}\}$

$\models \text{Mary}:\text{Doctor}$?

1. John: HappyParent <concept assertion>
2. (John,Mary): hasChild <role assertion>
3. Mary: $\neg \text{Doctor}$
4. John: $\text{Parent} \sqcap \forall \text{hasChild} . (\text{Doctor} \sqcup \exists \text{hasChild} . \text{Doctor})$
5. John: Parent
6. John: $\forall \text{hasChild} . (\text{Doctor} \sqcup \exists \text{hasChild} . \text{Doctor})$
7. John: $\text{Person} \sqcap \exists \text{hasChild} . \text{Person}$
8. Mary: $\text{Doctor} \sqcup \exists \text{hasChild} . \text{Doctor}$
9. John: Person
10. John: $\exists \text{hasChild} . \text{Person}$

Apply the $\sqcup$ -rule to 8. : choice (branching)

- first Mary: Doctor
- then Mary: $\exists \text{hasChild} . \text{Doctor}$

Expansion Example

$\mathcal{T} = \{\text{Doctor} \sqsubseteq \text{Person}, \text{Parent} \equiv \text{Person} \sqcap \exists \text{hasChild}.\text{Person},$
 $\text{HappyParent} \equiv \text{Parent} \sqcap \forall \text{hasChild} . (\text{Doctor} \sqcup \exists \text{hasChild} . \text{Doctor})\}$
 $\mathcal{A} = \{\text{John}:\text{HappyParent}, \text{John hasChild Mary}\}$

$\models \text{Mary}:\text{Doctor}$?

1. John: HappyParent <concept assertion>
2. (John,Mary): hasChild <role assertion>
3. Mary: $\neg \text{Doctor}$
4. John: $\text{Parent} \sqcap \forall \text{hasChild} . (\text{Doctor} \sqcup \exists \text{hasChild} . \text{Doctor})$
5. John: Parent
6. John: $\forall \text{hasChild} . (\text{Doctor} \sqcup \exists \text{hasChild} . \text{Doctor})$
7. John: $\text{Person} \sqcap \exists \text{hasChild} . \text{Person}$
8. Mary: $\text{Doctor} \sqcup \exists \text{hasChild} . \text{Doctor}$
9. John: Person
10. John: $\exists \text{hasChild} . \text{Person}$
11. Mary: Doctor

Apply the clash-rule to 3. and 11. :

Expansion Example

$$\mathcal{T} = \{\text{Doctor} \sqsubseteq \text{Person}, \text{Parent} \equiv \text{Person} \sqcap \exists \text{hasChild}.\text{Person}, \\ \text{HappyParent} \equiv \text{Parent} \sqcap \forall \text{hasChild} . (\text{Doctor} \sqcup \exists \text{hasChild} . \text{Doctor})\}$$
$$\mathcal{A} = \{\text{John}:\text{HappyParent}, \text{John hasChild Mary}\}$$
 $\models \text{Mary}:\text{Doctor} \quad ?$

1. John: HappyParent <concept assertion>
2. (John,Mary): hasChild <role assertion>
3. Mary: $\neg \text{Doctor}$
4. John: $\text{Parent} \sqcap \forall \text{hasChild} . (\text{Doctor} \sqcup \exists \text{hasChild} . \text{Doctor})$
5. John: Parent
6. John: $\forall \text{hasChild} . (\text{Doctor} \sqcup \exists \text{hasChild} . \text{Doctor})$
7. John: $\text{Person} \sqcap \exists \text{hasChild} . \text{Person}$
8. Mary: $\text{Doctor} \sqcup \exists \text{hasChild} . \text{Doctor}$
9. John: Person
10. John: $\exists \text{hasChild} . \text{Person}$
11. Mary: Doctor
12. $\perp$

The branch is now closed (clash). We continue our exploration by backtracking to the second choice we left when we applied the $\sqcup$ -rule to 8. :

Expansion Example

$\mathcal{T} = \{\text{Doctor} \sqsubseteq \text{Person}, \text{Parent} \equiv \text{Person} \sqcap \exists \text{hasChild}.\text{Person},$
 $\text{HappyParent} \equiv \text{Parent} \sqcap \forall \text{hasChild} . (\text{Doctor} \sqcup \exists \text{hasChild} . \text{Doctor})\}$
 $\mathcal{A} = \{\text{John}:\text{HappyParent}, \text{John hasChild Mary}\}$

$\models \text{Mary}:\text{Doctor}$?

1. John: HappyParent <concept assertion>
2. (John,Mary): hasChild <role assertion>
3. Mary: $\neg \text{Doctor}$
4. John: $\text{Parent} \sqcap \forall \text{hasChild} . (\text{Doctor} \sqcup \exists \text{hasChild} . \text{Doctor})$
5. John: Parent
6. John: $\forall \text{hasChild} . (\text{Doctor} \sqcup \exists \text{hasChild} . \text{Doctor})$
7. John: $\text{Person} \sqcap \exists \text{hasChild} . \text{Person}$
8. Mary: $\text{Doctor} \sqcup \exists \text{hasChild} . \text{Doctor}$
9. John: Person
10. John: $\exists \text{hasChild} . \text{Person}$
11. **Mary: Doctor**
12. **$\perp$**
13. **Mary: $\exists \text{hasChild} . \text{Doctor}$**

Apply the $\exists$ -rule to 10. :

Expansion Example

$\mathcal{T} = \{\text{Doctor} \sqsubseteq \text{Person}, \text{Parent} \equiv \text{Person} \sqcap \exists \text{hasChild}.\text{Person},$
 $\text{HappyParent} \equiv \text{Parent} \sqcap \forall \text{hasChild} . (\text{Doctor} \sqcup \exists \text{hasChild} . \text{Doctor})\}$
 $\mathcal{A} = \{\text{John}:\text{HappyParent}, \text{John hasChild Mary}\}$

$\models \text{Mary}:\text{Doctor}$?

- | | | |
|-----|---|---|
| 1. | John: HappyParent | <concept assertion> |
| 2. | (John,Mary): hasChild | <role assertion> |
| 3. | Mary: $\neg \text{Doctor}$ | |
| 4. | John: $\text{Parent} \sqcap \forall \text{hasChild} . (\text{Doctor} \sqcup \exists \text{hasChild} . \text{Doctor})$ | |
| 5. | John: Parent | |
| 6. | John: $\forall \text{hasChild} . (\text{Doctor} \sqcup \exists \text{hasChild} . \text{Doctor})$ | |
| 7. | John: $\text{Person} \sqcap \exists \text{hasChild} . \text{Person}$ | |
| 8. | Mary: $\text{Doctor} \sqcup \exists \text{hasChild} . \text{Doctor}$ | |
| 9. | John: Person | |
| 10. | John: $\exists \text{hasChild} . \text{Person}$ | |
| 11. | Mary: Doctor | 13. Mary: $\exists \text{hasChild} . \text{Doctor}$ |
| 12. | $\perp$ | 14. (John,a):hasChild |
| | | 15. a:Person |

Apply the $\exists$ -rule to 13. :

Expansion Example

$\mathcal{T} = \{ \text{Doctor} \sqsubseteq \text{Person}, \text{Parent} \equiv \text{Person} \sqcap \exists \text{hasChild}.\text{Person},$
 $\text{HappyParent} \equiv \text{Parent} \sqcap \forall \text{hasChild} . (\text{Doctor} \sqcup \exists \text{hasChild} . \text{Doctor}) \}$
 $\mathcal{A} = \{ \text{John} : \text{HappyParent}, \text{John hasChild Mary} \}$

$\models \text{Mary} : \text{Doctor}$?

1. John: HappyParent

2. (John,Mary): hasChild

3. Mary: $\neg$ Doctor

4. John: Parent $\sqcap \forall \text{hasChild} . (\text{Doctor} \sqcup \exists \text{hasChild} . \text{Doctor})$

5. John: Parent

6. John: $\forall \text{hasChild} . (\text{Doctor} \sqcup \exists \text{hasChild} . \text{Doctor})$

7. John: Person $\sqcap \exists \text{hasChild} . \text{Person}$

8. Mary: Doctor $\sqcup \exists \text{hasChild} . \text{Doctor}$

9. John: Person

10. John: $\exists \text{hasChild} . \text{Person}$

11. Mary: Doctor

12. $\perp$

<concept assertion>

<role assertion>

13. Mary: $\exists \text{hasChild} . \text{Doctor}$

14. (John,a):hasChild

15. a:Person

16. (Mary,b):hasChild

17. b:Doctor
- Apply the first GCI axiom of the TBox to 17. :

Expansion Example

$\mathcal{T} = \{\text{Doctor} \sqsubseteq \text{Person}, \text{Parent} \equiv \text{Person} \sqcap \exists \text{hasChild}.\text{Person},$
 $\text{HappyParent} \equiv \text{Parent} \sqcap \forall \text{hasChild} . (\text{Doctor} \sqcup \exists \text{hasChild} . \text{Doctor})\}$
 $\mathcal{A} = \{\text{John}:\text{HappyParent}, \text{John hasChild Mary}\}$

$\models \text{Mary}:\text{Doctor}$?

1. John: HappyParent <concept assertion>
2. (John,Mary): hasChild <role assertion>
3. Mary: $\neg \text{Doctor}$
4. John: $\text{Parent} \sqcap \forall \text{hasChild} . (\text{Doctor} \sqcup \exists \text{hasChild} . \text{Doctor})$
5. John: Parent
6. John: $\forall \text{hasChild} . (\text{Doctor} \sqcup \exists \text{hasChild} . \text{Doctor})$
7. John: $\text{Person} \sqcap \exists \text{hasChild} . \text{Person}$
8. Mary: $\text{Doctor} \sqcup \exists \text{hasChild} . \text{Doctor}$
9. John: Person
10. John: $\exists \text{hasChild} . \text{Person}$
11. Mary: Doctor
12. $\perp$
13. Mary: $\exists \text{hasChild} . \text{Doctor}$
14. (John,a):hasChild
15. a:Person
16. (Mary,b):hasChild
17. b:Doctor
18. b:Person

Apply the $\forall$ -rule to 14. and 6. :

Expansion Example

$\mathcal{T} = \{\text{Doctor} \sqsubseteq \text{Person}, \text{Parent} \equiv \text{Person} \sqcap \exists \text{hasChild}.\text{Person},$
 $\text{HappyParent} \equiv \text{Parent} \sqcap \forall \text{hasChild} . (\text{Doctor} \sqcup \exists \text{hasChild} . \text{Doctor})\}$
 $\mathcal{A} = \{\text{John}:\text{HappyParent}, \text{John hasChild Mary}\}$

$\models \text{Mary}:\text{Doctor}$?

1. John: HappyParent <concept assertion>
2. (John,Mary): hasChild <role assertion>
3. Mary: $\neg \text{Doctor}$
4. John: $\text{Parent} \sqcap \forall \text{hasChild} . (\text{Doctor} \sqcup \exists \text{hasChild} . \text{Doctor})$
5. John: Parent
6. John: $\forall \text{hasChild} . (\text{Doctor} \sqcup \exists \text{hasChild} . \text{Doctor})$
7. John: $\text{Person} \sqcap \exists \text{hasChild} . \text{Person}$
8. Mary: $\text{Doctor} \sqcup \exists \text{hasChild} . \text{Doctor}$
9. John: Person
10. John: $\exists \text{hasChild} . \text{Person}$
11. Mary: Doctor
12. $\perp$
13. Mary: $\exists \text{hasChild} . \text{Doctor}$
14. (John,a):hasChild
15. a: Person
16. (Mary,b):hasChild
17. b: Doctor
18. b: Person
19. a: $\text{Doctor} \sqcup \exists \text{hasChild} . \text{Doctor}$

Apply the $\sqcup$ -rule> to 19. : choice (branching) $\rightarrow$ first a: Doctor, then a: $\exists \text{hasChild} . \text{Doctor}$

Expansion Example

$\mathcal{T} = \{ \text{Doctor} \sqsubseteq \text{Person}, \text{Parent} \equiv \text{Person} \sqcap \exists \text{hasChild}.\text{Person},$
 $\text{HappyParent} \equiv \text{Parent} \sqcap \forall \text{hasChild} . (\text{Doctor} \sqcup \exists \text{hasChild} . \text{Doctor}) \}$
 $\mathcal{A} = \{ \text{John} : \text{HappyParent}, \text{John hasChild Mary} \}$

$\models \text{Mary} : \text{Doctor}$?

1. John: HappyParent

2. (John,Mary): hasChild

3. Mary: $\neg$ Doctor

4. John: Parent $\sqcap \forall \text{hasChild} . (\text{Doctor} \sqcup \exists \text{hasChild} . \text{Doctor})$

5. John: Parent

6. John: $\forall \text{hasChild} . (\text{Doctor} \sqcup \exists \text{hasChild} . \text{Doctor})$

7. John: Person $\sqcap \exists \text{hasChild} . \text{Person}$

8. Mary: Doctor $\sqcup \exists \text{hasChild} . \text{Doctor}$

9. John: Person

10. John: $\exists \text{hasChild} . \text{Person}$

11. Mary: Doctor

12. $\perp$

<concept assertion>

<role assertion>

13. Mary: $\exists \text{hasChild} . \text{Doctor}$

14. (John,a):hasChild

15. a:Person

16. (Mary,b):hasChild

17. b:Doctor

18. b:Person

19. a: Doctor $\sqcup \exists \text{hasChild} . \text{Doctor}$

20. a:Doctor

Expansion Example

$\mathcal{T} = \{\text{Doctor} \sqsubseteq \text{Person}, \text{Parent} \equiv \text{Person} \sqcap \exists \text{hasChild}.\text{Person},$
 $\text{HappyParent} \equiv \text{Parent} \sqcap \forall \text{hasChild} . (\text{Doctor} \sqcup \exists \text{hasChild} . \text{Doctor})\}$
 $\mathcal{A} = \{\text{John}:\text{HappyParent}, \text{John hasChild Mary}\}$

$\models \text{Mary}:\text{Doctor}$?

Model of $K \cup \{\text{Mary}: \neg \text{Doctor}\}$:

$I = (\Delta', \cdot^I)$, with:

$\Delta' = \{\text{John}, \text{Mary}, a, b\}$,

$\text{Doctor}^I = \{a, b\}$,

$\text{Person}^I = \{\text{John}, a, b\}$,

$\text{happyParent}^I = \{\text{John}\}$,

$\text{Parent}^I = \{\text{John}\}$

$\text{hasChild}^I = \{(\text{John}, \text{Mary}), (\text{John}, a), (\text{Mary}, b)\}$

Algorithmes de vérification de satisfiabilité à base de tableaux sémantiques

- Dans les années 1990, une nouvelle classe d'algorithmes est apparue: les algorithmes de vérification de satisfiabilité à base de tableaux (tableau-based algorithms).
- Ces derniers raisonnent sur des LD dites expressives ou très expressives, mais en temps exponentiel.
- Cependant, en pratique, le comportement des algorithmes est souvent acceptable.
- L'expressivité accrue a ouvert la porte à de nouvelles applications telles que le Web sémantique.

Satisfiabilité

- Les algorithmes pour déterminer la satisfiabilité sont basés sur des techniques de calcul de tableaux.
- La complétude est une propriété très importante pour l'utilisation des LD dans des applications du monde réel.
- Ces algorithmes sont efficaces pour les bases de connaissances moyennes et réelles, même si leur complexité dans la logique est en PSPACE ou EXPTIME.

$P \subseteq NP \subseteq PSpace \subseteq ExpTime \subseteq NExpTime$ (Padadimitriou, 1994).

La méthode des tableaux sémantiques

- La méthode des tableaux sémantiques peut être considérée comme une procédure pour construire une interprétation satisfaisante de l'assertion d'un concept donné.
- Pour des raisons de commodité, nous nous concentrons sur les procédures qui travaillent avec des concepts sous forme normale négative (negation normal form).

Forme normale négative (Negation normal form)

- Soit C un concept arbitraire dans ALC
- On dit que C est en forme normale négative (FNN) ssi $\neg$ apparaît seulement immédiatement devant le nom d'un concept
- La FNN peut être calculée en appliquant les règles suivantes:

$$\neg\neg C \Rightarrow_{\text{nnf}} C$$

$$\neg \top \Rightarrow_{\text{nnf}} \perp$$

$$\neg \perp \Rightarrow_{\text{nnf}} \top$$

$$\neg(C \sqcup D) \Rightarrow_{\text{nnf}} \neg C \sqcap \neg D \quad \neg(C \sqcap D) \Rightarrow_{\text{nnf}} \neg C \sqcup \neg D$$

$$\neg\forall R.C \Rightarrow_{\text{nnf}} \exists R.\neg C$$

$$\neg\exists R.C \Rightarrow_{\text{nnf}} \forall R.\neg C$$

Forme normale négative

Exemple

Consider the concept $\neg(\text{student} \sqcap \text{happy})$.

Then

$$\begin{aligned} & \neg(\text{student} \sqcap \text{happy}) \\ & \Rightarrow_{\text{nnf}} \neg\text{student} \sqcup \neg\text{happy} \end{aligned}$$

Consider the concept $\neg(\text{mother} \sqcup (\neg\text{female} \sqcap \exists\text{hasChild.person}))$.

Then

$$\begin{aligned} & \neg(\text{mother} \sqcup (\neg\text{female} \sqcap \exists\text{hasChild.person})) \\ & \Rightarrow_{\text{nnf}} \neg\text{mother} \sqcap \neg(\neg\text{female} \sqcap \exists\text{hasChild.person}) \\ & \Rightarrow_{\text{nnf}} \neg\text{mother} \sqcap ((\neg\neg\text{female}) \sqcup (\neg\exists\text{hasChild.person})) \\ & \Rightarrow_{\text{nnf}} \neg\text{mother} \sqcap (\text{female} \sqcup (\neg\exists\text{hasChild.person})) \\ & \Rightarrow_{\text{nnf}} \neg\text{mother} \sqcap (\text{female} \sqcup \forall\text{hasChild}.\neg\text{person}) \end{aligned}$$

La méthode des tableaux sémantiques comme système de réfutation

- La méthode des tableaux sémantiques est une **procédure de preuve formelle**, existant dans plusieurs logiques, mais toujours avec les mêmes caractéristiques
- La méthode des tableaux sémantiques est un **système de réfutation** : étant donné un système initial de contraintes ou tableau T , il tente soit de montrer que T est insatisfiable, soit d'en construire une interprétation satisfaisante (un modèle).
- Essentiellement, la méthode des tableaux sémantiques peut se résumer en une suite de séries d'affirmations construites sous forme d'un arbre, selon des **règles d'inférence**, chaque branche de l'arbre correspondant à une des séries d'affirmation.

La méthode des tableaux sémantiques comme système de réfutation

- Les règles d'inférence stipulent comment un tableau T est transformé en un nouveau tableau en transformant une branche en n nouvelles branches. Cela se fait en élargissant la branche à sa feuille, en créant jusqu'à n noeuds successeurs.
- Chacun des nouveaux noeuds contient de nouvelles affirmations.

Forme générale des règles d'inférence

- En général, les règles d'inférence, appelées **règles d'expansion**, sont de la forme:

$$\frac{X}{X_1 \mid \dots \mid X_n}$$

où X et Xi dénotent une ou plusieurs assertions

- Si le tableau T contient des assertions de la forme X, alors le tableau est étendu en développant la branche qui contient X à sa feuille en créant n noeuds successeurs.
- Le noeud successeur 1 contient X1, ..., le noeud successeur n contient Xn.
- Les assertions dans X sont des **prémisses**, les assertions dans Xi sont des **conclusions**.

Règles d'expansion dans ALC

$$(\sqcap) \frac{a : C \sqcap D}{a : C, a : D}$$

$$(\sqcup) \frac{a : C \sqcup D}{a : C \mid a : D}$$

$$(\perp) \frac{a : \neg A, a : A}{a : \perp}$$

$$(\exists) \frac{a : \exists R.C}{(a, b) : R, b : C} \text{ where } b \text{ is a new object}$$

$$(\forall) \frac{a : \forall R.C, (a, b) : R}{b : C}$$

Side condition: Each rule is applied only once to the same instance of the numerator.

La règle d'expansion “et”

$$(\sqcap) \frac{a : C \sqcap D}{a : C, a : D}$$

- Meaning of the $(\sqcap)$ rule:
If a given tableau T contains an assertion $a : C \sqcap D$ then it can be extended to form a new tableau by adding both $a : C$ and $a : D$ to the branch containing $a : C \sqcap D$.
- If $a : C \sqcap D \in T$ and it has not been expanded as yet, then we say the $(\sqcap)$ rule is **applicable to** the branch in which $a : C \sqcap D$ occurs, or the $(\sqcap)$ rule is **applicable to** the tableau T .
- Similarly, for the other rules.

La règle d'expansion “ou”

$$(\sqcup) \frac{a : C \sqcup D}{a : C \mid a : D}$$

- Meaning of the $(\sqcup)$ rule:

If a tableau T contains an assertion $a : C \sqcup D$ then it can be extended to form a new tableau with **two** new branches. In particular, the branch containing $a : C \sqcup D$ is extended with two successor nodes containing $a : C$ and $a : D$, respectively.

- The $(\sqcup)$ rule is a **branching rule**, because it creates two new branches.
- The intuition of the rule is that if $a : C \sqcup D$ is true in an interpretation then either $a : C$ or $a : D$ must be true.

La règle d'expansion “CLASH”

- The $(\perp)$ rule is also called the **clash rule** or **closure rule**.

$$(\perp) \frac{a : \neg A, a : A}{a : \perp}$$

- Its meaning:

If a branch in a tableau T contains two assertions $a : A$ and $a : \neg A$, where A denotes a concept name, then it can be extended to form a new tableau by adding $a : \perp$ to the branch.

- $a : \perp$ is not satisfiable in any interpretation. Thus once $a : \perp$ is derived then we have an **inconsistency** or a **clash**.
- A branch is said to be **closed** if it contains an assertion of the form $a : \perp$. Otherwise, the branch is **open**.
- A tableau is said to be **closed** if **all** its branches are closed. Otherwise, the tableau is **open**.

La règle d'expansion “some”

$$(\exists) \frac{a : \exists R.C}{(a, b) : R, b : C} \text{ where } b \text{ is a new object}$$

- Its meaning:

If a tableau T contains an assertion $a : \exists R.C$ then it can be extended to form a new tableau by choosing a new object name b which does not appear in the branch and adding both $(a, b) : R$ and $b : C$ to the branch containing $a : \exists R.C$.

- The rule reflects our intuition that if $a : \exists R.C$ then a has an R -relative, namely b , in C .

La règle d'expansion “all”

$$(\forall) \frac{a : \forall R.C, (a, b) : R}{b : C}$$

- Its meaning:
If a branch in a tableau T contains two assertions $a : \forall R.C$ and $(a, b) : R$ then it can be extended to form a new tableau by adding $b : C$ to the branch.
- The rule reflects our intuition that if $a : \forall R.C$ then a is the R -relative of nothing but b 's in C , i.e. any b such that $(a, b) : R$ belongs to C .

La méthode des tableaux pour tester la satisfiabilité d'un concept

Pour résoudre le problème : **est-ce que le concept C est satisfiable/consistant ?**

1. Le tableau initial est $\{x : \text{nnf}(C)\}$, i.e. un ensemble fini d'assertions en forme normale négative.

2. Pour chaque branche, appliquer les règles d'expansion

3. Arrêter d'étendre une branche si :

- Elle contient une assertion de la forme **$a : \perp$** , ce qui veut dire que la branche est **fermée**
- Il n'existe plus aucune règle d'expansion applicable. Dans ce cas la branche est **complète**.

4. Arrêter si une branche complète est trouvée dans le tableau T ou si toutes les branches sont fermées. Sinon, recommencer à 2.

Validité et complétude de la méthode des tableaux

- Un ensemble d'assertions en FNN est **non satisfiable** ssi l'algorithme du tableau peut être utilisé pour construire un **tableau fermé**
- Plus précisément:
 - L'entrée est insatisfiable /inconsistante ssi toutes les branches de n'importe quel arbre de dérivation construit à partir de l'entrée sont fermées
 - L'entrée est **satisfiable/consistante** ssi il existe une branche **ouverte complète** dans un arbre de dérivation construit à partir de l'entrée

Exemple

- Est-ce que le concept suivant est consistant /satisfiable ?

$$(\text{student} \sqcap \text{happy}) \sqcap (\neg \text{student} \sqcup \neg \text{happy})$$

- Déjà en FNN
- Tableau initial:

$$x : (\text{student} \sqcap \text{happy}) \sqcap (\neg \text{student} \sqcup \neg \text{happy})$$

Exemple (suite)

The $(\sqcap)$ rule is applicable to 1. So we expand the tableau and get:

1. $x : (\text{student} \sqcap \text{happy}) \sqcap (\neg \text{student} \sqcup \neg \text{happy})$ given
2. $x : \text{student} \sqcap \text{happy}$ by 1, $(\sqcap)$
3. $x : \neg \text{student} \sqcup \neg \text{happy}$ by 1, $(\sqcap)$

Exemple (suite)

There is a choice: we can either expand 2. or 3.

We choose to apply the ($\sqcap$) rule to 2. and get:

- | | | |
|----|--|--------------------|
| 1. | $x : (\text{student} \sqcap \text{happy}) \sqcap (\neg \text{student} \sqcup \neg \text{happy})$ | given |
| 2. | $x : \text{student} \sqcap \text{happy}$ | by 1, ($\sqcap$) |
| 3. | $x : \neg \text{student} \sqcup \neg \text{happy}$ | by 1, ($\sqcap$) |
| 4. | $x : \text{student}$ | by 2, ($\sqcap$) |
| 5. | $x : \text{happy}$ | by 2, ($\sqcap$) |

Exemple (suite)

Apply the ($\sqcup$) rule to 3. and get two branches:

- | | | |
|----|--|---|
| 1. | $x : (\text{student} \sqcap \text{happy}) \sqcap (\neg \text{student} \sqcup \neg \text{happy})$ | given |
| 2. | $x : \text{student} \sqcap \text{happy}$ | by 1, ($\sqcap$) |
| 3. | $x : \neg \text{student} \sqcup \neg \text{happy}$ | by 1, ($\sqcap$) |
| 4. | $x : \text{student}$ | by 2, ($\sqcap$) |
| 5. | $x : \text{happy}$ | by 2, ($\sqcap$) |
| 6. | $x : \neg \text{student}$ | 7. $x : \neg \text{happy}$ by 3, ($\sqcup$) |

Exemple (suite)

Consider first the left branch. The clash rule is applicable to 4. and 6.

- | | | |
|----|--|---|
| 1. | $x : (\text{student} \sqcap \text{happy}) \sqcap (\neg \text{student} \sqcup \neg \text{happy})$ | given |
| 2. | $x : \text{student} \sqcap \text{happy}$ | by 1, $(\sqcap)$ |
| 3. | $x : \neg \text{student} \sqcup \neg \text{happy}$ | by 1, $(\sqcap)$ |
| 4. | $x : \text{student}$ | by 2, $(\sqcap)$ |
| 5. | $x : \text{happy}$ | by 2, $(\sqcap)$ |
| 6. | $x : \neg \text{student}$ | 7. $x : \neg \text{happy}$ by 3, $(\sqcup)$ |
| 8. | $x : \perp$ by 4, 6, clash | |
| | closed | |

Exemple (suite)

Because the left branch is closed, we continue the derivation on the right branch. The clash rule is applicable to 5. and 7.:

- | | | |
|--------|--|---|
| 1. | $x : (\text{student} \sqcap \text{happy}) \sqcap (\neg \text{student} \sqcup \neg \text{happy})$ | given |
| 2. | $x : \text{student} \sqcap \text{happy}$ | by 1, $(\sqcap)$ |
| 3. | $x : \neg \text{student} \sqcup \neg \text{happy}$ | by 1, $(\sqcap)$ |
| 4. | $x : \text{student}$ | by 2, $(\sqcap)$ |
| 5. | $x : \text{happy}$ | by 2, $(\sqcap)$ |
| 6. | $x : \neg \text{student}$ | 7. $x : \neg \text{happy}$ by 3, $(\sqcup)$ |
| 8. | $x : \perp$ by 4, 6, clash | 9. $x : \perp$ by 5, 7, clash |
| closed | | closed |

Exemple (suite)

All branches (there are two) of the tableau are closed (and no more rules are applicable).

- | | | |
|--------|--|---|
| 1. | $x : (\text{student} \sqcap \text{happy}) \sqcap (\neg \text{student} \sqcup \neg \text{happy})$ | given |
| 2. | $x : \text{student} \sqcap \text{happy}$ | by 1, $(\sqcap)$ |
| 3. | $x : \neg \text{student} \sqcup \neg \text{happy}$ | by 1, $(\sqcap)$ |
| 4. | $x : \text{student}$ | by 2, $(\sqcap)$ |
| 5. | $x : \text{happy}$ | by 2, $(\sqcap)$ |
| 6. | $x : \neg \text{student}$ | 7. $x : \neg \text{happy}$ by 3, $(\sqcup)$ |
| 8. | $x : \perp$ by 4, 6, clash | 9. $x : \perp$ by 5, 7, clash |
| closed | | closed |

Exemple (suite)

Puisque toutes les branches sont fermées, on en déduit que le concept en entrée n'est pas satisfiable.