

Faculty of Computer Science Institute of Theoretical Computer Science, Chair of Automata Theory

## **Description Logics**

## **Exercise Sheet 9**

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## Exercise 29

We consider another form of blocking, where an individual can be blocked by an individual that is not necessarily an ancestor: *anywhere blocking*. Instead of the depth of an individual and the ancestor relation, it uses the age of an individual and the relation <.

The *age* of an individual x (age(x)) is defined as 0 for old individuals and n for a new individual x, if x was generated by the nth application of the  $\exists$ -rule.

Let  $\mathcal{A}$  be an ABox obtained by applying the tableau rules and the GCI rule to an initial ABox  $\mathcal{A}_0$ . A new individual x is anywhere blocked by an individual a in  $\mathcal{A}$  iff

- $\{C \mid C(x) \in A\} \subseteq \{D \mid D(a) \in A\}$ , and
- age(a) < age(x).

Prove the following for this form of blocking:

- a) soundness,
- b) completeness,

Hint: For what subset of the complete tableau do we need to construct a model?

c) termination.

## **Exercise 30**

Let  $\mathcal{K} = \langle \mathcal{A}_0, \mathcal{T} \rangle$  be an  $\mathcal{ALC}$ -knowledge base, where  $\mathcal{T}$  is a general TBox. The *precompletion* of  $\mathcal{K}$  is the set of ABoxes M that is produced by the tableau algorithm when starting with the set of ABoxes  $\{\mathcal{A}_0\}$  and exhaustively applying all tableau rules plus the GCI-rule except for the modified  $\exists$ -rule. Do the following:

a) Show that  $\mathcal{K}$  is consistent iff there is an open ABox  $\mathcal{A} \in M$  such that for all individual names a occurring in  $\mathcal{A}$ , the concept  $C^a_{\mathcal{A}} := \prod_{C(a) \in \mathcal{A}} C$  is satisfiable w.r.t.  $\mathcal{T}$ .

**Hint:** For the "if" direction, proceed as follows: The correctness of the tableau algorithm for  $\mathcal{ALC}$  implies that, if  $C^a_{\mathcal{A}}$  is satisfiable, then exhaustively applying all (!) rules to the set of ABoxes  $\{\{C^a_{\mathcal{A}}(a)\}\}$  yields a set M' that contains an open and complete ABox. Show how to join all these ABoxes to obtain an open and complete tableau for  $\mathcal{A}$  and conclude that  $\mathcal{A}_0$  is consistent w.r.t.  $\mathcal{T}$ .

b) Use the result from a) to prove that ABox consistency in  $\mathcal{ALC}$  can be decided in deterministic exponential time.