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## Introduction

In many-valued logic, it is important to give an explanation of the truth-values other than the truth  $t$  and the falsity  $f$ . For example, in a three-valued logic, the third value  $m$  is interpreted as unknown or indeterminate, and the definition of binary logical connectives are independent of  $m$ .

Description logics are different, because a concept seems natural to have different counterparts.

**R**-calculus is a belief revision operator satisfying AGM postulates, and a deduction system for enumerating a formula  $A$  into a consistent theory  $\Delta$  to keep the theory  $A', \Delta$  consistent as possible. A condition that there is a sound and complete **R**-calculus is that the based logic is decidable.

Description logics are fragments of first-order logic, some of which are decidable and some are not. We consider one of many-valued description logics: Post three-valued

description logics, where the logical language of Post logic contains a unary connective  $\sim$ , instead of  $\neg$ . Because for these logics there are sound and complete tableau proof systems, Gentzen deduction systems and deduction systems for many-placed sequents. For decidable description logics, a problem is to define the semantics of quantifier concept constructors. In binary ones, an element  $a$  belongs to

interpretation of concept  $(\forall R.C)$  if for any element  $b$  with  $(a,b) \in R^I$ ,  $b \in C^I$ ; and an element  $a$  belongs to interpretation of concept  $\neg(\forall R.C)$  if for some element  $b$  with  $(a,b) \in R^I$ ,  $b \notin C^I$ . Correspondingly, we define the element in Post three-valued description logic.

A theory (a set of statements)  $\Delta$  is  $t$ -satisfiable if there is an interpretation  $I$  such that for any statement  $C(a) \in \Delta$ ,  $(C(a))^I \neq t$ .

We will give a tableau proof system  $T_t$  for  $t$ -satisfiability, which is sound, complete and nonmonotonic.

Based on the tableau proof system  $T_t$ , we construct an **R**-calculus  $R_t$  for  $\Delta | A \Rightarrow A', \Delta$ .  $R_t$  is shown to be sound and complete.

## Methods

- Post three-valued description logic
- Nonmonotonic tableau proof system
- **R**-calculus

## Conclusions

This paper gave an **R**-calculus  $R_t$  for  $t$ -satisfiability in Post three-valued description logic, which is sound and complete.

Similarly there are **R**-calculi  $R_m$  and  $R_f$  for  $m$ -satisfiability and  $f$ -satisfiability, respectively, and there are transformations between  $R_t$ ,  $R_m$  and  $R_f$  just as transformations  $T_t$ ,  $T_m$  and  $T_f$ .