



Reasoning with Multiple-Agent Possibilistic Logic

Asma Belhadi, Didier Dubois, Faiza Khellaf, Henri Prade

► To cite this version:

Asma Belhadi, Didier Dubois, Faiza Khellaf, Henri Prade. Reasoning with Multiple-Agent Possibilistic Logic. 10th International Conference on Scalable Uncertainty Management (SUM 2016), Oct 2016, Nice, France. pp. 67-80. hal-01445235

HAL Id: hal-01445235

<https://hal.science/hal-01445235>

Submitted on 24 Jan 2017

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.



Open Archive TOULOUSE Archive Ouverte (OATAO)

OATAO is an open access repository that collects the work of Toulouse researchers and makes it freely available over the web where possible.

This is an author-deposited version published in : <http://oatao.univ-toulouse.fr/>
Eprints ID : 17240

The contribution was presented at SUM 2016 :
<http://sum2016.unice.fr/>

To cite this version : Belhadi, Asma and Dubois, Didier and Khellaf, Faiza and Prade, Henri *Reasoning with Multiple-Agent Possibilistic Logic*. (2016) In: 10th International Conference on Scalable Uncertainty Management (SUM 2016), 21 October 2016 - 23 October 2016 (Nice, France).

Any correspondence concerning this service should be sent to the repository administrator: staff-oatao@listes-diff.inp-toulouse.fr

Reasoning With Multiple-Agent Possibilistic Logic

Asma Belhadi¹, Didier Dubois², Faiza Khellaf-Haned¹, and Henri Prade²

¹RIIMA, Université des Sciences et de la Technologie Houari Boumediene, BP 32,
El Alia, 16111 Bab Ezzouar, Algeria

²IRIT Université Paul Sabatier, 118 route de Narbonne, 31062 Toulouse Cedex 09,
France

{abelhadi,fkhellaf}@usthb.dz, {dubois,prade}@irit.fr

Abstract. In multiple-agent logic, a formula is in the form of (a, A) where a is a propositional formula and A is a subset of agents. It states that at least all agents in A believe that a is true. This paper presents a method of refutation for this logic, based on a general resolution principle and using a linear strategy, which is sound and complete. This strategy is then extended so as to deal with certainty levels. It manipulates formulas in the form $(a, \alpha/A)$ expressing that all agents in set A believe at least at some level α that a is true. Finally, an experimental study is provided with the aim to estimate the performance of the proposed algorithms.

Keywords: Possibilistic logic, multiple-agent logic, multiple-agent possibilistic logic, possibility theory, refutation, uncertainty.

1 Introduction

A piece of information can be generally associated with a source or an agent. In multiple-agent logic, a logical formula is associated with a *group* of agents that hold it for true. Then one can reason both on the information contents of a multiple-agent logic base and on the attitudes of groups of agents with respect to different sets of beliefs, and consider queries of the type “who believes what?”.

A multiple-agent logic was initially proposed in [10, 11] and developed in [1]. In this logic, formulas are pairs of the form of (a, A) , made of a proposition a and a subset of agents A . The formula (a, A) is intended to mean “at least all agents in A believe that a is true”. The semantics of the set of multiple-agent logic formulas is expressed by a mapping which associates a subset of agents with each interpretation. In the graded extension of multiple-agent logic, propositions are associated with both a set of agents and a certainty level. A formula $(a, \alpha/A)$ expresses that “all agents in set A believe at least at some level α (in the sense of a necessity measure) that a is true”. The semantics is given in terms of fuzzy sets of agents. When all the logical formulas are associated with the same set of agents (e.g., a singleton), one retrieves possibilistic logic [9]. The paper investigates the reasoning mechanism of the proposed logic based on the

refutation method using a linear strategy. Namely, we propose an extension of the classical refutation method adapting the search algorithm A^* .

The paper is organized in the following way. The next section provides a refresher on multiple-agent logic and its possibilistic extension. It also establishes soundness and completeness of the multiple-agent possibilistic logic. Section 3 presents the refutation method, based on a generalized resolution principle using a linear strategy, and then its generalization to multiple-agent possibilistic logic. Section 4 discusses the experimental study pertaining to the refutation method applied to both investigated logics. The concluding section briefly mentions potential applications. Preliminary versions of Section 3 appeared in French [3, 4], while Section 4 is brand new.

2 Multiple-Agent Logic And Its Possibilistic Extension

We present a background on multiple-agent logic by describing its syntax and its semantics in terms of generalized possibility distributions and then the syntax and the semantics of its extension with graded certainty levels.

2.1 A Multiple-Agent Logic

Let \mathcal{L} denote a propositional logical language. The set of all agents is denoted by All . A subset of agents is denoted by capital letters A, B , or by indexed letters A_i . The set of subsets of agents is equipped with the usual set operations, i.e., $(2^{All}, \cap, \cup, \neg, \subseteq)$ is a Boolean algebra. Thus, only a partial order exists between subsets of agents.

Syntax.

A multiple agent propositional formula is a pair (a, A) , where a is a classical propositional formula of \mathcal{L} and A is a non empty subset of All , i.e., $A \subseteq All$. (a, A) represents the piece of information: at least all agents in A believe that a is true. The subset A may be given in extension or in intension.

A multiple-agent knowledge base is a finite set $\Gamma = \{(a_i, A_i), i = 1, \dots, n\}$, viewed as the conjunction of multiple agent propositional formulas. Multiple agent logic has two inference rules:

- if $B \subseteq A$ then $(a, A) \vdash (a, B)$ (subset weakening)
- $(\neg a \vee b, A), (a, A) \vdash (b, A), \forall A \in 2^{All} \setminus \emptyset$ (subset modus ponens)

The axioms of multiple-agent logic [1] are those of propositional logic where each axiom schema is associated with subset All .

Using subset weakening, the following inference rule is valid:

$$(\neg a \vee b, A), (a \vee c, B) \vdash (b \vee c, A \cap B) \text{ (A-B-resolution)}$$

The subset of inconsistent agents for Γ can be defined as:

$$inc-s(\Gamma) = \bigcup \{A \subseteq All \mid \Gamma \vdash (\perp, A)\} \text{ and } inc-s(\Gamma) = \emptyset \text{ if } \nexists A \text{ s.t } \Gamma \vdash (\perp, A).$$

Let Γ° denote the set of classical formulas obtained from Γ by ignoring the sets of agents: $\Gamma^\circ = \{a_i \mid (a_i, A_i) \in \Gamma, i = 1, \dots, n\}$. The consistency of Γ does not necessarily imply that Γ° is consistent too. Indeed, if we take for example $\Gamma = \{(a, A), (\neg a, \bar{A})\}$, then $inc-s(\Gamma) = A \cap \bar{A} = \emptyset$ whereas Γ° is inconsistent. This is because there is nothing anomalous with agents that contradict each other.

Semantics.

A multiple-agent possibility distribution is a function π from a set of interpretations Ω to 2^{All} . $\pi(\omega)$ represents the subset of agents in All who find ω possible. A multiple-agent possibility distribution is said *multiple-agent-normalized* if $\exists \omega \in \Omega, \pi(\omega) = All$. This means that there is at least one interpretation that all agents find possible.

From π , a function from \mathcal{L} to 2^{All} called multiple-agent possibility measure is defined:

$$\Pi(a) = \bigcup_{\omega \in \Omega} \{\pi(\omega), \omega \models a\}$$

It is the set of agents for whom a is possibly true.

By duality, a multiple-agent necessity measure \mathbf{N} , from \mathcal{L} to 2^{All} is defined:

$$\mathbf{N}(a) = \overline{\Pi(\neg a)} = \bigcap_{\omega \in \Omega} \{\overline{\pi(\omega)}, \omega \models \neg a\}$$

$\mathbf{N}(a)$ represents the subset of agents who are sure that a is true (it is the complement of the subset of agents who find $\neg a$ possible).

Since the multiple agent propositional formula (a, A) represents the piece of information “at least all agents in A believe a ”, the agents in A find all interpretations of $\neg a$ impossible. This means that the maximal set of agents who think that $\neg a$ is possible is \bar{A} . Besides, the agents in \bar{A} remain free to find the interpretations of a possible or not. Thus the maximal set of agents who may think that the interpretations that make a true are possible is All itself. This leads to the following semantical representation of formula (a, A) by the multiple-agent possibility distribution $\pi_{\{(a, A)\}}$:

$$\forall \omega \in \Omega, \pi_{\{(a, A)\}}(\omega) = \begin{cases} All & \text{if } \omega \models a \\ \bar{A} & \text{if } \omega \models \neg a \end{cases}$$

where Ω is the set of interpretations associated with \mathcal{L} .

More generally, the multiple-agent possibility distribution π_Γ semantically associated with a set of multiple agent formulas $\Gamma = \{(a_i, A_i), i = 1, \dots, n\}$ is given by:

$$\pi_\Gamma(\omega) = \begin{cases} All & \text{if } \forall (a_i, A_i) \in \Gamma, \omega \models a_i \\ \bigcap \{\bar{A}_i : (a_i, A_i) \in \Gamma, \omega \models \neg a_i\} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Thus, the “value” $\pi_\Gamma(\omega)$ of the multiple agent possibility distribution for ω is obtained as the intersection of the different subsets \bar{A}_i of agents that still find ω possible according to the different formulas (a_i, A_i) violated by this interpretation.

2.2 A Multiple-Agent Possibilistic Logic

A natural generalization of multiple-agent logic stems from extending multiple-agent possibility distributions from 2^{All} to $[0, 1]^{All}$.

Syntax.

In the following, the distributive lattice $L = [0, 1]^{All}$ is considered. This lattice is equipped with fuzzy set intersection \cap , fuzzy set union \cup and fuzzy set complementation — defined by means of operators: \min , \max , and $1 - (\cdot)$ respectively. Then, the order becomes a fuzzy set inclusion defined by the inequality between membership functions.

A multiple-agent possibilistic formula (a, F) is built by attaching to a classical propositional formula a a nonempty fuzzy set of agents F belonging to All . The membership grade $\mu_F(k)$ is understood as a lower bound on the degree of certainty (in the sense of a necessity measure) of a for agent k . In the following, the fuzzy set $F = \alpha/A$ is defined by: $\mu_{\alpha/A}(k) = \alpha$ if $k \in A$, and $\mu_{\alpha/A}(k) = 0$ if $k \in \bar{A}$. Given that any fuzzy set F of agents can be written as a disjunction $\bigcup_{i=1}^{\ell} \alpha_i/A_i$ where A_i is the α_i -cut of F , the formula (a, F) can be assumed to encode the set of formulas $\{(a, \alpha_i/A_i) \mid i = 1, \dots, \ell\}$.

Henceforth, the language is limited to formulas of the form (α/A) that expresses the information that at least all agents in A believe at least at level α that a is true. Indeed, the possibilistic multiple agent formula $(a, \alpha/A)$ is the syntactic expression of the semantic constraint $N(a) \supseteq \alpha/A$ where N is a graded multiple-agent necessity measure, defined later on. Formulas of the form $(a, 0/A)$ or $(a, \alpha/\emptyset)$ are trivial since they do not provide any information, and thus they do not belong to the syntax (as $\forall a, N(a) \supseteq 0/A$ with $A \neq \emptyset$, and $N(a) \supseteq \alpha/\emptyset$). A multiple-agent possibilistic knowledge base may be viewed as the conjunction of multiple-agent possibilistic formulas.

Let $\Sigma = \{(a_1, \alpha_1/A_1), \dots, (a_n, \alpha_n/A_n)\}$ be a multiple-agent possibilistic knowledge base. It can be viewed as a stratified set of multiple-agent knowledge bases:

$$\Sigma_{\alpha} = \{(a_i, A_i) \mid (a_i, \alpha_i/A_i) \in \Sigma \text{ and } \alpha_i \geq \alpha\}$$

In the same way, a possibilistic knowledge base Σ_A can be defined for every non empty set $A \subseteq All$ of agents:

$$\Sigma_A = \{(a_i, \alpha_i) \mid (a_i, \alpha_i/A_i) \in \Sigma \text{ and } A_i \supseteq A\}$$

and if the A_i 's are given in extension, the projection of Σ on each agent k of All is defined by:

$$\Sigma_k = \{(a_i, \alpha_i) \mid (a_i, \alpha_i/A_i) \in \Sigma \text{ and } k \in A_i\}$$

Furthermore, if subsets of agents in Σ are ignored, the possibilistic knowledge base $\Sigma^{All} = \{(a_i, \alpha_i), i = 1, \dots, n\}$ is obtained. This possibilistic knowledge base represents beliefs of agents in All . Symmetrically, $\Sigma^{(0,1]} = \{(a_i, A_i), i = 1, \dots, n\}$ is the multiple agent knowledge base where groups of agents are somewhat certain of propositions in Σ (since for all i such that $(a_i, \alpha_i/A_i) \in \Sigma$, $\alpha_i > 0$).

Finally by ignoring fuzzy sets of agents associated with formulas of Σ , a propositional knowledge base Σ° is obtained: $\Sigma^\circ = \{a_i, i = 1, \dots, n\}$. It expresses the set of all beliefs a_i possessed by some groups of agents in All at some degree.

Fuzzy sets of agents are only partially ordered. Thus, a restriction of Σ by a fuzzy subset of agents α/A can be defined as:

$$\Sigma^{\alpha/A} = \{(a_i, \alpha_i/A_i) | A_i \cap A \neq \emptyset \text{ and } \alpha_i \geq \alpha \text{ and } (a_i, \alpha_i/A_i) \in \Sigma\}$$

$\Sigma^{\alpha/A}$ contain all formulas believed at least at level α by some agents in A .

Multiple agent possibilistic logic has the following inference rules:

- If $A \cap B \neq \emptyset$ then $(c, \alpha/A), (c', \beta/B) \vdash (c'', \min(\alpha, \beta)/(A \cap B))$ (gradual subset resolution), where c'' is the resolvent of c, c' .
- If $\beta/B \subseteq \alpha/A$ then $(c, \alpha/A) \vdash (c, \beta/B)$ (gradual subset weakening),
- $(c, \alpha/A), (c, \beta/B) \vdash (c, \alpha/A \cup \beta/B)$ (fusion).

Moreover, the axioms of multiple-agent possibilistic logic are those of propositional logic weighted by $(1/All)$.

The fuzzy subset of individually inconsistent agents of Σ is defined by:

$$inc\text{-}\Sigma = \bigcup \{\alpha/A | \Sigma \vdash (\perp, \alpha/A)\}$$

It should be noted that the consistency of the multiple-agent possibilistic knowledge base Σ does not entail necessarily the consistency of its classical projection Σ° . Again, agents may contradict each other.

Semantics.

A graded multiple-agent possibility distribution is a function π from a set of interpretations Ω to $[0, 1]^{All}$, the set of all fuzzy subsets of agents. The fuzzy subset $\pi(\omega)$ collects agents k in All who find ω possible at degree $\mu_{\pi(\omega)}(k)$. In the following, (α/A) will be the fuzzy subset of agents $k \in All$ such that $\mu_{\alpha/A}(k) = \alpha$ if $k \in A$ and 0 otherwise. By convention, $\pi(\omega) = 1/All$ means that all agents find ω completely possible, while $\pi(\omega) = 0/All$ means that all agents find ω impossible. If $\exists \omega$ such that $\pi(\omega) = 1/All$ then the graded multiple-agent possibility distribution π is again said to be multiple-agent normalized. This property reflects collective consistency since there exists at least one interpretation that all agents find completely possible. Associated with the graded multiple-agent possibility distribution π , a function, from \mathcal{L} to $[0, 1]^{All}$ called graded multiple-agent possibility measure is defined:

$$\Pi(a) = \bigcup_{\omega \models a} \pi(\omega)$$

$\Pi(a)$ is the fuzzy set of agents who think that it is possible to some extent that a is true.

In a dual manner, $N(a)$ is the fuzzy set of agents who are certain to some extent that a is true. It defines the graded multiple-agent necessity measure N :

$$N(a) = \overline{\Pi}(\neg a) = \bigcap_{\omega \models \neg a} \overline{\pi(\omega)}$$

In multiple-agent possibilistic logic, the satisfiability of a formula is defined in terms of graded multiple-agent possibility distributions. The formula $(a, \alpha/A)$ expresses the piece of information: “at least all agents in A believe at least at level α that a is true”. So agents in A find any interpretation of a completely possible. Furthermore, other agents in \bar{A} are free to find the interpretation of a completely possible or not. So, the maximal set of agents who find any interpretation of a completely possible is again $A \cup \bar{A} = All$. Besides, the maximal set of agents who find all interpretations of $\neg a$ possible at least at level $1 - \alpha$ are agents in A , and agents in \bar{A} find $\neg a$ possible at least at level 1. So, the semantics representation of the formula $(a, \alpha/A)$ is as follows:

$$\pi_{\{(a, \alpha/A)\}}(\omega) = \begin{cases} 1/All & \text{if } \omega \models a \\ \{(1 - \alpha)/A \cup 1/\bar{A}\} & \text{if } \omega \models \neg a \end{cases}$$

More generally, the graded multiple-agent possibility distribution π semantically associated with the set $\Sigma = \{(a_1, \alpha_1/A_1, \dots, a_n, \alpha_n/A_n)\}$ of multiple agents possibilistic formulas is defined by:

$$\pi_{\Sigma}(\omega) = \begin{cases} 1/All & \text{if } \forall (a_i, \alpha_i/A_i) \in \Sigma, \omega \models a_i \\ \bigcap_{(a_i, \alpha_i/A_i) \in \Sigma, \omega \models \neg a_i} (1 - \alpha_i)/A_i \cup 1/\bar{A}_i & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Since $N(a \wedge b) = N(a) \cap N(b)$, $\{(a \wedge b, \alpha/A)\}$ is equivalent to $\{(a, \alpha/A), (b, \alpha/A)\}$, and a possibilistic multiple-agent formula can always be put under a clausal form. The knowledge base Σ can be interpreted as a set of constraints of the form:

$$N_{\Sigma}(a_i) \supseteq \alpha_i/A_i \quad \text{for } i = 1, \dots, n.$$

For any graded multiple-agent possibility distribution π , π satisfies Σ (denoted by $\pi \models \Sigma$) if and only if $\pi \subseteq \pi_{\Sigma}$ (namely $\forall \omega, \pi(\omega) \subseteq \pi_{\Sigma}(\omega)$). Thus, $(b, \beta/B)$ is a logical consequence of Σ if and only if $\pi_{\Sigma}(\omega)$ is included into $\pi_{\{(b, \beta/B)\}}(\omega)$. Formally:

$$\Sigma \models (b, \beta/B) \Leftrightarrow \forall \omega, \pi_{\Sigma}(\omega) \subseteq \pi_{\{(b, \beta/B)\}}(\omega).$$

2.3 Soundness And Completeness Of Multiple-Agent Possibilistic Logic

In [8], soundness and completeness of possibilistic logic have been established in the following way:

$$\Sigma = \{(a_i, \alpha_i) | i = 1, \dots, n\} \vdash (a, \alpha) \Leftrightarrow \Sigma \models (a, \alpha) \Leftrightarrow \forall \omega, \pi_{\Sigma}(\omega) \leq \pi_{(a, \alpha)}(\omega).$$

In a similar manner, authors in [1], have proved the soundness and completeness of multiple-agent logic as follows:

$$\Sigma = \{(a_i, A_i) | i = 1, \dots, n\} \vdash (a, A) \Leftrightarrow \Sigma \models (a, A) \Leftrightarrow \forall \omega, \pi_{\Sigma}(\omega) \subseteq \pi_{(a, A)}(\omega)$$

The multiple-agent possibilistic logic is also sound and complete. Indeed, using previous results and with notations Σ_k and $\Sigma^{\alpha/A}$ introduced in Section 2.2, we

have:

$$\begin{aligned}
\Sigma \vdash (a, \alpha/A) &\Leftrightarrow \forall k \in A, \Sigma_k \vdash (a, \alpha) \quad (\text{by definition}) \\
&\Leftrightarrow \forall k \in A, \Sigma_k \models (a, \alpha) \quad (\text{completeness of possibilistic logic}) \\
&\Leftrightarrow \Sigma^{\alpha/A} \models (a, \alpha/A) \quad (\text{by definition, keeping only formulas in } \Sigma \\
&\hspace{10em} \text{which may play a role in the inference of } (a, \alpha/A)) \\
&\Leftrightarrow \Sigma \models (a, \alpha/A) \quad (\text{inference monotony})
\end{aligned}$$

3 A Refutation Method By Linear Multiple Agent Resolution

In possibilistic logic, the linear resolution strategy for the procedure of refutation by resolution, defined in [7], works in the same way as in classical logic, and thanks to an A*-like search method (changing the sum of the costs into their minimum), one can obtain the refutation having the strongest weight first, this weight being the one of the formula we want to prove. Here, the (fuzzy) subsets of agents play the role of weights, but they are not totally ordered, while the weights in possibilistic logic are; this makes the problem more tricky (since the costs in the A*-like algorithm will be computed from these weights). However, the procedure can be adapted to multiple-agent logic.

3.1 Refutation By Linear Multiple Agent Resolution

Let Γ be a knowledge base composed of multiple agent formulas. Proving (a, A) from Γ comes down to adding $(\neg a, All)$, in clausal form, to Γ and applying the resolution rule repeatedly until producing (\perp, A) . Clearly, it comes down to getting the empty clause with the greatest subset of agents $set(a, \Gamma)$. Formally:

$$set(a, \Gamma) = \cup \{A | \Gamma \models (a, A)\}$$

Refutation by resolution using a linear strategy can be expressed in terms of tree search in a state space. A state $(C_0 C_1, \dots, C_i)$ is defined by a central clause C_i Oui and the sequence $(C_0 C_1, \dots, C_{i-1})$ of central clauses ancestors of C_i . For each state of the search tree, a subset of agents is associated, playing the role of a cost. It corresponds to the subset of agents of the latest generated central clause s.t. $set(C_i)$ (short for $set(C_i, \Gamma)$) is associated with state $(C_0 C_1, \dots, C_i)$. The goal is to find the states ending with the empty clause with the greatest subsets of agents. An analogy with the search in the state space with costs is established in the following way:

- The initial state S_0 is defined by the initial central clause C_0 with a cost equal to $set(C_0)$ Oui ,
- The cost associated with the arc $(C_0 C_1, \dots, C_i) \rightarrow (C_0 C_1, \dots, C_i C_{i+1})$ is the set associated with C_{i+1} ,

- The global cost of the path $C_0 \rightarrow C_1 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow C_i$ is the intersection of (set-valued) costs of the elementary arcs,
- The objective states are states $(C_0 C_1, \dots, C_i)$ such that $C_i = (\perp, A_i)$ with $A_i \neq \emptyset$,
- The state $(C_0 C_1, \dots, C_n)$ is expanded by generating all resolvents of C_n authorized by the linear strategy.

Searching for a refutation with the greatest subsets of agents is then equivalent to searching for a path with maximal cost from the initial state to the objective states. However, many differences exist:

- costs here are to be maximized not to be minimized. Indeed, the goal is to find the greatest subset of agents who believe a formula.
- costs are not additive but they are combined using the intersection operator.
- since only partial order can be defined between subsets, several objective states exist. The latter are then combined by the union operator.
- if an order exists between subsets, the greatest subset is considered and the other path is never explored, unlike search in space states.

As for heuristic search in space states, the ordered search is guided by an evaluation function f calculated as follows: for each state S of the search tree, $f(S) = g(S) \cap h(S)$ where $g(S)$ is the path cost from the initial state to S , and $h(S)$ a cost estimation from S to an objective state.

The different steps of the refutation by resolution using a linear strategy, presented by Algorithm 1, can be summarized in the following way:

For each refutation using the clause C , for each literal l of C and in order to obtain \perp , the use of a clause C' containing the literal $\neg l$ is required. A refutation expanded from C will have a cost less than or equal to:

$$H(l) = \bigcup \{set(C), C \in \Gamma, \neg l \in C'\}$$

The cost of the path until the contradiction developed from the clause C is then:

$$h_1(S) = \bigcap_{l \in C} \{H(l), l \in C\} = \bigcap_{l \in C} \bigcup \{set(C), C \in \Gamma, \neg l \in C'\}$$

with $S = (C_0, \dots, C)$. An admissible evaluation function is obtained $f_1(S) = set(C) \cap h_1(S)$. $h_1(S)$ depends only on C . A sequence of evaluation functions can be defined as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} h_0(C) &= All; \\ f_p(C) &= set(C) \cap h_p(C); p \geq 0 \\ h_{p+1}(C) &= \bigcap_{l \in C} \bigcup \{f_p(C'), \neg l \in C', C' \in \Gamma\}; p \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

Example 1. Let Γ be a multiple-agent clausal knowledge base:

$$\begin{aligned} C_1 &: (\neg a \vee b, All); & C_2 &: (a \vee d, All); \\ C_3 &: (a \vee \neg c, A); & C_4 &: (\neg d, A); \end{aligned}$$

Algorithm 1 Multiple agent refutation by resolution using linear strategy

```

begin
   $Open \leftarrow \{S_0\}; Closed \leftarrow \{S_0\}; bset = \emptyset$ 
  while  $Open \neq \emptyset$  do
    Select a state  $S_n$  in Open maximizing  $f$ 
    if  $S_n$  is an objective state then
       $bset = bset \cup S_n$ 
    else
      Explore the node  $S_n$  by creating the set  $E'_n$  of produced states.
      if In the set  $E'_n$  there are subsets included in other then
        remove them from  $E'_n$ 
      end if
       $E_n \leftarrow E'_n \setminus Closed$ 
       $Open \leftarrow (Open - \{S_n\}) \cup E_n$ 
       $Closed \leftarrow Closed \cup \{S_n\}$ 
      calculate  $f$  for each new state of Open
    end if
  end while
  if  $Open = \emptyset$  then
    failure
  else
    display bset
  end if
End.

```

$$C_5 : (\neg d, B).$$

Let us to consider the search of the greatest subset of agents who believe b . Let then Γ' be the set of clauses equivalent to $\Gamma' = \Gamma \cup \{(\neg b, All)\}$. $C_0 = (\neg b, All)$ as $\Gamma' - \{C_0\}$ is coherent. The only clause which contains the literal b is C_1 (see Figure 1). The next state is then $S_1 = (C_0 C_6)$ with $C_6 : (\neg a, All)$ and cost equal to $set(C_0) \cap set(C_1) = set(C_6) = All$. Different paths with C_2 and C_3 exist from this state. The evaluation function then will be calculated. The greatest set that maximizes the evaluation function is All , because $A \subset All$. Effectively, taking into account this inclusion order, the path with the clause C_3 is not explored. The next state is then $S_2 = (C_0 C_6 C_7)$ and has a cost $set(C_6) \cap set(C_2) = set(C_7) = All$, with $C_7 : (d, All)$.

Several paths exist from this state. Those paths will be all explored because they have incomparable evaluation functions, due to the partial order of subsets. Let $S_3 = (C_0 C_6 C_7 C_8)$ be the next state. Its associated cost is $set(C_7) \cap set(C_4) = set(C_8) = A$. The clause C_8 is a contradiction. So, the first objective state is reached.

When dealing with the clause C_5 , the next state is then $S_4 = (C_0 C_6 C_7 C_9)$ having the cost $set(C_7) \cap set(C_5) = set(C_9) = B$. The clause C_9 is a contradiction. The last objective state is then reached. Thus $\Gamma \models (b, A \cup B)$.

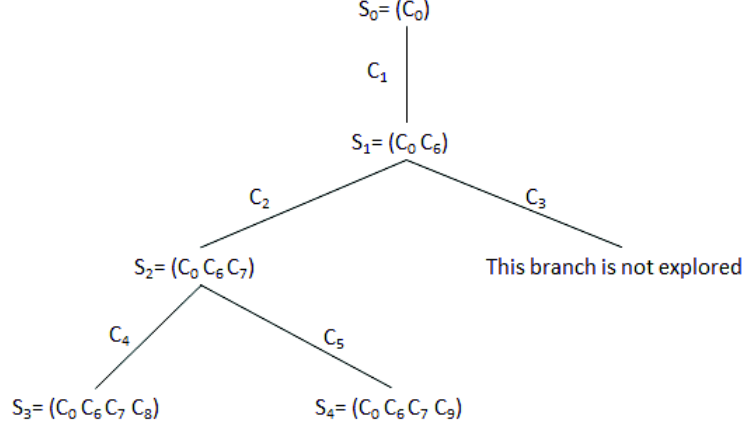


Fig. 1. Refutation tree of Example 1

3.2 Refutation By Linear Possibilistic Multiple Agent Resolution

In multiple-agent possibilistic logic, the gradual subset weakening states that if $\beta/B \subseteq \alpha/A$ then $(c, \alpha/A) \vdash (c, \beta/B)$. The inclusion $F \subseteq G$ between two fuzzy subsets F and G of a referential U is classically defined by $\forall u \in U, F(u) \leq G(u)$. In particular, if $U = All$, then $\alpha/A \supseteq \beta/B$ if and only if $A \supseteq B$ and $\alpha \geq \beta$.

The goal is then to find a given formula with the greatest subset of agents with the greatest certainty degree. Obviously, the union of two partial results $(\perp, \alpha/A)$ and $(\perp, \beta/B)$ should be taken if $\alpha > \beta$ and $A \subset B$. These observations are used to directly extend the procedure of the previous section.

Example 2. Let Σ be a multiple-agent possibilistic knowledge base composed by the following clauses:

- $C_1 : (\neg a \vee b, 0.8/All)$
- $C_2 : (a \vee d, 0.7/All)$
- $C_3 : (a \vee \neg c, 0.9/A)$
- $C_4 : (\neg d, 0.4/A)$
- $C_5 : (\neg d, 0.3/B)$

Note that the propositional knowledge base Σ° coincides with Γ° in the example of Section 3. The problem is to find the greatest subset of agents who believe b with the greatest certainty degree.

Let then Σ' be the set of clauses equivalent to $\Sigma' = \Sigma \cup \{(\neg b, 1/All)\}$. As depicted in Figure 2, let us take $C_0 = (\neg b, 1/All)$ because $\Sigma' - \{C_0\}$ is coherent. As the classical projection of Σ is the same as Γ , the next state is then $S_1 = (C_0 C_6)$ and the associated cost is $fset(C_0) \cap fset(C_1) = fset(C_6) = 0.8/All$. Different paths starting with C_2 and C_3 exist from this state. However, unlike in the previous example, both paths will be explored because the fuzzy set $0.9/A$ is not included in the fuzzy set $0.7/All$. Using C_2 , let $S_2 = (C_0 C_6 C_7)$ be the next state with cost $fset(C_6) \cap fset(C_2) = fset(C_7) = 0.7/All$. Several paths exist from this state using C_4 or C_5 . Let $S_3 = (C_0 C_6 C_7 C_8)$ be

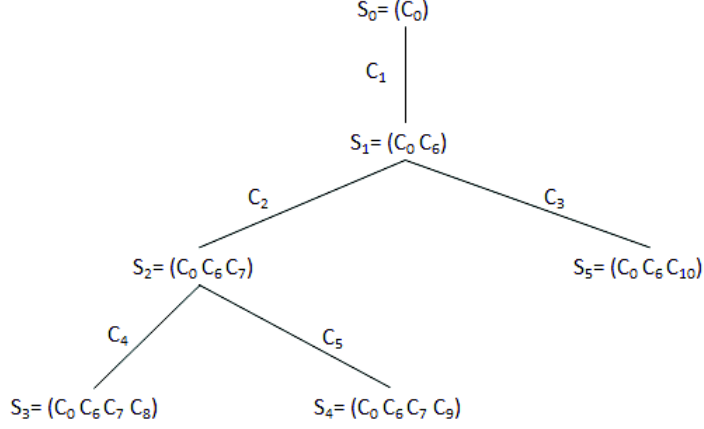


Fig. 2. Refutation tree of Example 2

the next state using C_4 . Its associated cost is $fset(C_7) \cap fset(C_4) = fset(C_8) = 0.4/A$. The clause C_8 is a contradiction. The first objective state is then reached. With the path using the clause C_5 , the next state is then $S_4 = (C_0 C_6 C_7 C_9)$ with the cost $fset(C_7) \cap fset(C_5) = fset(C_9) = 0.3/B$. The clause C_9 is a contradiction. An objective state is then reached.

The development of the path with the clause C_3 induces the next state $S_5 = (C_0 C_6 C_{10})$ with the cost $fset(C_6) \cap fset(C_3) = fset(C_{10}) = 0.8/A$. The clause C_{10} is not a contradiction and there is no clause containing a literal c so no objective state is reached here. Thus $\Sigma \models (b, 0.4/A \cup 0.3/B)$.

4 Experimental Study

In order to analyse the behaviour of the proposed approach, the proposed algorithms were implemented with Java and intensive experiments have been performed. For this purpose, several consistent knowledge bases, including multiple-agent knowledge bases and possibilistic multiple-agent knowledge bases, have been generated by varying the number of clauses. For each case of the following experiments, the execution time of the algorithm is evaluated in seconds. The number of Boolean variables is set to 30 and the number of groups of agents is set respectively to 5, 10 and 15 by considering the number of agents in the set to 20.

1. Results with multiple-agent knowledge bases:

Figure 3 shows the behaviour of refutation algorithm by varying the number of clauses from 5000 to 50000. According to the obtained results, we notice that the execution time increase proportionally to the number of clauses.

2. Results with multiple-agent possibilistic knowledge bases:

Figure 4 shows the behaviour of refutation algorithm by varying the number

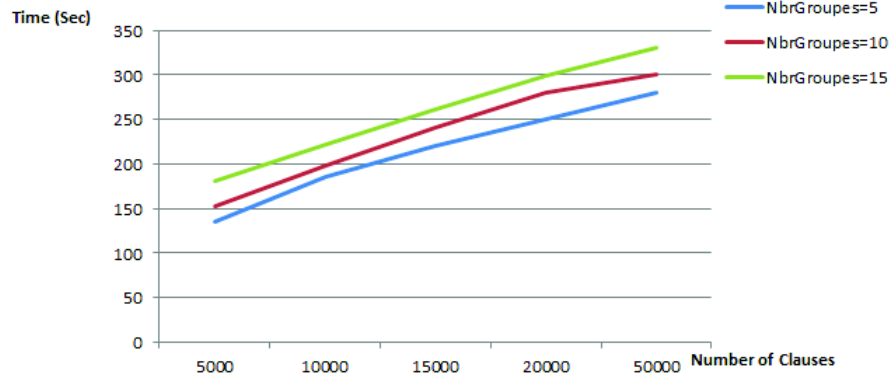


Fig. 3. Execution time of the refutation algorithm for large multiple agent bases.

of clauses from 5000 to 50000. According to Figure 4, we notice also that the execution time is increased by rising the number of clauses.

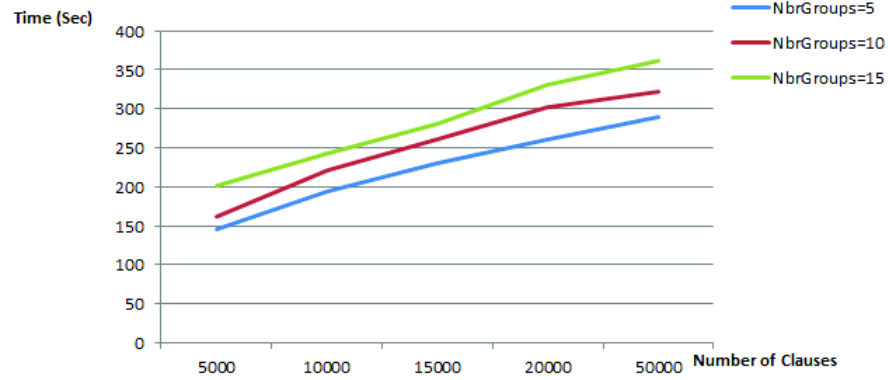


Fig. 4. Execution time of the algorithm for large *possibilistic* multiple-agent bases

3. Comparison between refutations by linear multiple agent resolution and by linear possibilistic multiple agent resolution:

In order to compare both approaches, other experiments have been carried out, using large bases containing 50000 clauses, 30 variables and 15 groups of agents. By varying the number of agents from 25 to 200, Figure 4 reveals us that the execution time of refutation by linear possibilistic multiple agent resolution is only slightly greater than the execution time of refutation by linear multiple agent resolution.

Discussion:

The obtained results allow us to estimate the performance of the proposed approach, which depends on the number of agent groups. Indeed, the execution time linearly increases with the number of clauses, but it increases exponentially with the number of variables. Whereas, when the number of group of agents

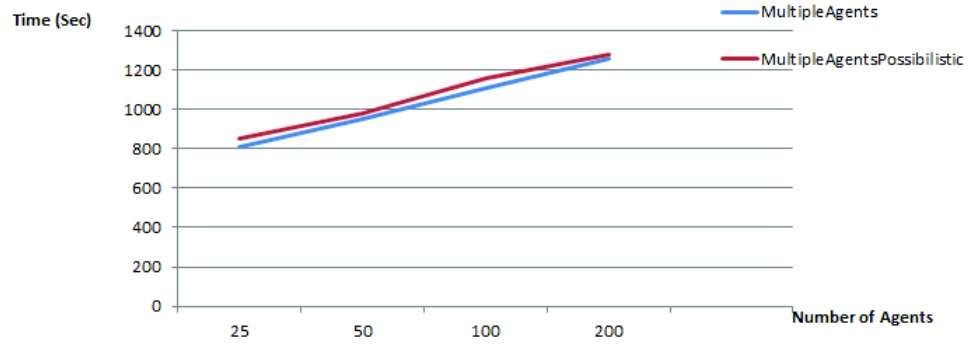


Fig. 5. Comparison between multiple-agent logic and possibilistic multiple-agent logic in terms of computational time

increases, the execution time increases exponentially (but it linearly increases with the number of agents if their subsets are given in extension)¹. This can be explained by the way of the refutation tree is constructed, which is based on the suitable clauses. Moreover, each branch of the tree represents one suitable clause for the literal to be deduced. The results also confirm that the execution time of the refutation algorithm for possibilistic multiple-agent knowledge bases is slightly greater than the one obtained for multiple-agent knowledge bases. This is due to the fact that the construction of the refutation tree with fuzzy sets of agents consumes more time than the construction of refutation trees with crisp groups of agents.

5 Conclusion

This paper has investigated a multiple-agent logic. From a representation point of view, this multiple-agent logic allows us to represent beliefs of groups of agents and its possibilistic extension handles fuzzy subsets of agents, thus integrating certainty levels associated with agent beliefs. From a reasoning point of view, we proposed a refutation resolution based on linear strategy for the multiple logic and its possibilistic extension. An experimental study was conducted to evaluate the proposed algorithms. It shows the tractability of the approach.

One may think of several extensions. On the one hand, the multiple agent extension of the Boolean generalized possibilistic logic [5] would allow us to consider the disjunction and the negation of formulas like (p, A) , and to express quantifiers in propositions such as “*at most* the agents in subset A believe p ”. On the other hand, one might also take into account trust data about information

¹ It should be noticed that a base $\Sigma = \{(a_1, \alpha_1/A_1), \dots, (a_n, \alpha_n/A_n)\}$ can be equivalently rewritten as a collection of at most 2^n possibilistic logic bases, each of them associated with an element of the partition of All induced by the A_i 's. However, it is in generally computationally better to handle the initial base in a global way using the procedure described in this paper.

transmitted between agents [6, 12]. For instance, assume agent a trusts agent b at level θ , which might be written $(b, \theta/a)$, assimilating a, b to propositions. Then together with $(p, \alpha/b)$ (agent b is certain at level α that p is true), it would enable us to infer $(p, \min(\alpha, \theta)/a)$ [2].

References

1. Belhadi, A., Dubois, D., Khellaf-Haned, F., Prade, H. (2013). Multiple agent possibilistic logic. *J. of Applied Non-Classical Logics*, 23(4), 299-320.
2. Belhadi, A., Dubois, D., Khellaf-Haned, F., Prade, H. (2013). Reasoning about the opinions of groups of agents. 11th Europ. Workshop on Multi-Agent Systems (EUMAS'2013), Toulouse, France, Dec. 12-13, https://www.irit.fr/EUMAS2013/Papers/eumas2013_submission_68.pdf.
3. Belhadi, A., Dubois, D., Khellaf-Haned, F., Prade, H. (2014). Algorithme d'inférence pour la logique possibiliste multi-agents. Actes Rencontres francophones sur la logique floue et ses applications (LFA'14), Cargèse, France, 22-24 Oct., Cépaduès, 259-266.
4. Belhadi, A., Dubois, D., Khellaf-Haned, F., Prade, H. (2015). La logique possibiliste multi-agents: Une introduction. Actes Rencontres francophones sur la logique floue et ses applications (LFA '15), Poitiers, France, 5-6 Nov., Cépaduès, 271-278.
5. Dubois, D., Prade, H., Schockaert, S. (2012). Stable models in generalized possibilistic logic. Proc. 13th Int. Conf. on Principles of Knowledge Representation and Reasoning (KR'12), (G. Brewka, Th. Eiter, S. A. McIlraith, eds.), Roma, June 10-14, AAAI Press, 519-529.
6. Cholvy, L. (2011). How strong can an agent believe reported information? Proc. 11th Europ. Conf. on Symbolic and Quantitative Approaches to Reasoning with Uncertainty. (ECSQARU'11), (W. Liu, ed.), Belfast, June 29-July 1, LNCS 6717, Springer, 386-397.
7. Dubois, D., Lang, J., Prade, H. (1987). Theorem proving under uncertainty - A possibility theory-based approach. Proc. 10th Int. Joint Conf. on Artificial Intelligence (IJCAI'87), Milan, Italy, Aug., (J. P. McDermott, ed.), Morgan Kaufmann, 984-986.
8. Dubois D., Lang J., Prade H. (1994). Possibilistic logic. In: Handbook of Logic in Artificial Intelligence and Logic Programming, Vol. 3 (D. M. Gabbay, C. J. Hogger, J. A. Robinson, D. Nute, eds.), Oxford University Press, 439-513.
9. Dubois D., Prade H. (2004). Possibilistic logic: A retrospective and prospective view. *Fuzzy Sets and Systems*, 144, 3-23.
10. Dubois D., Prade H. (2006). Extensions multi-agents de la logique possibiliste. Proc. Rencontres Francophones sur la Logique Floue et ses Applications (LFA'06), Toulouse, Oct. 19-20, Cépaduès, 137-144.
11. Dubois, D., Prade, H. (2007). Toward multiple-agent extensions of possibilistic logic. Proc. IEEE Int. Conf. on Fuzzy Systems (FUZZ-IEEE'07), London, Jul. 23-26, 187-192.
12. Gutscher, A. (2009). Reasoning with uncertain and conflicting opinions in open reputation systems. *Electronic Notes Theoretical Computer Science*, 244, 67-79.