

Beyond ALC_{reg} :

Exploring Non-Regular Extensions of PDL with DL Features

4th of September, DL Workshop 2023 & 22nd of September, JELIA 2023

Bartosz “Bart” Bednarczyk

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TU DRESDEN & UNIVERSITY OF WROCLAW



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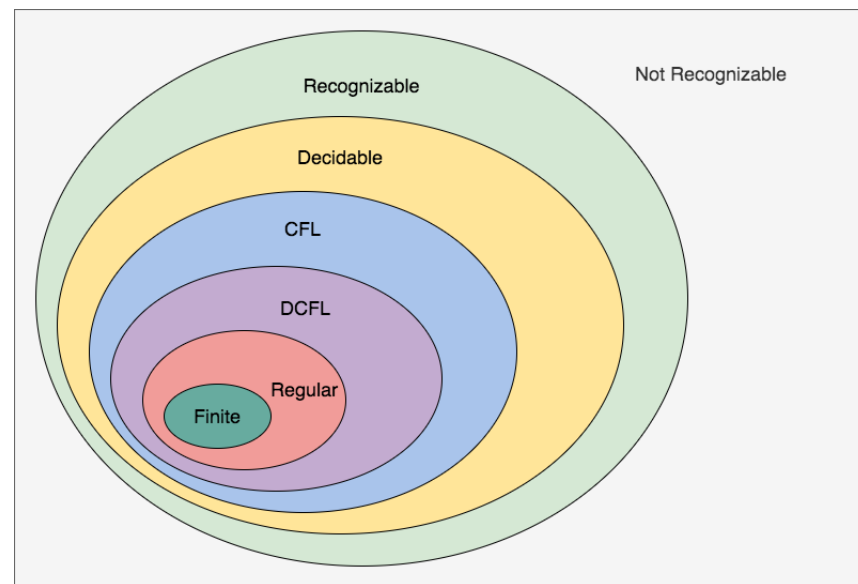
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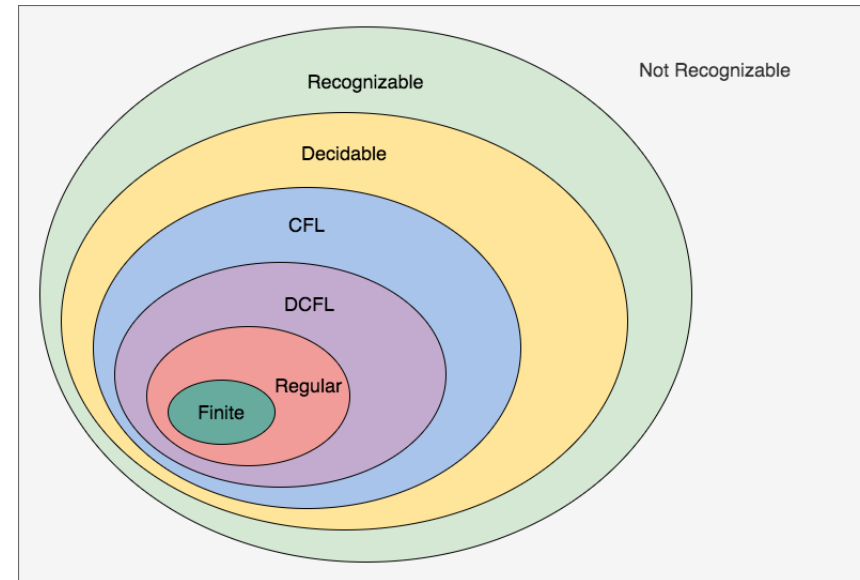


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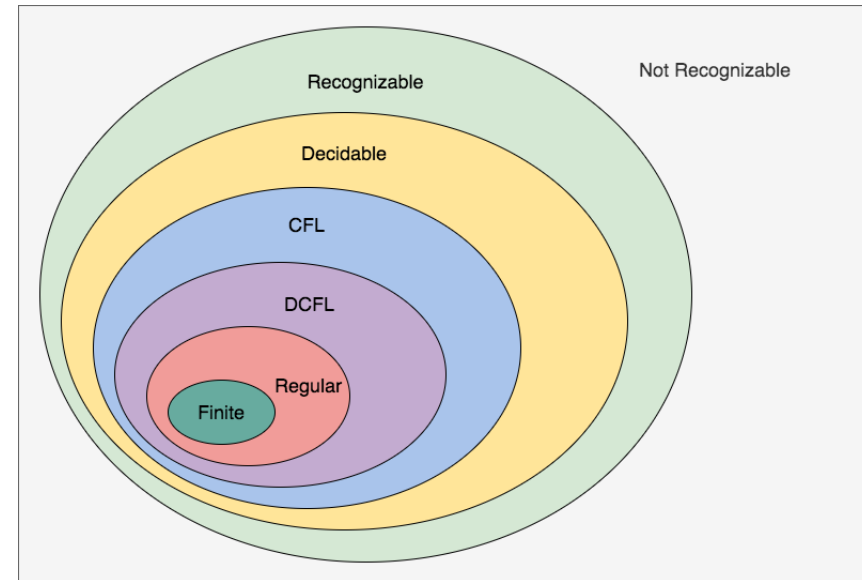


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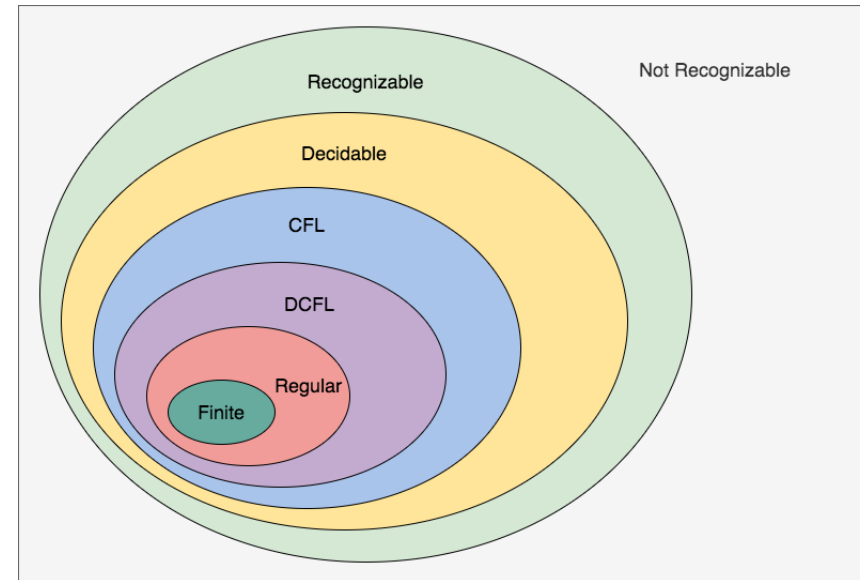
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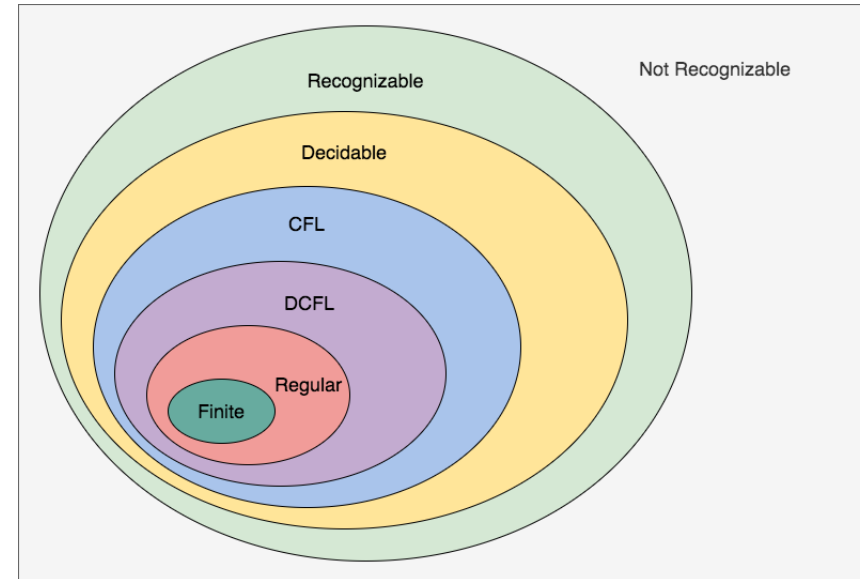


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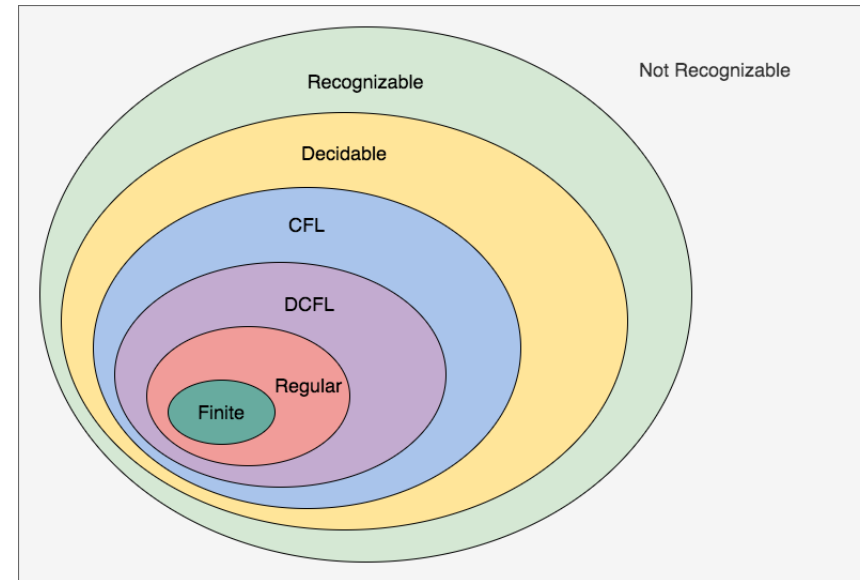
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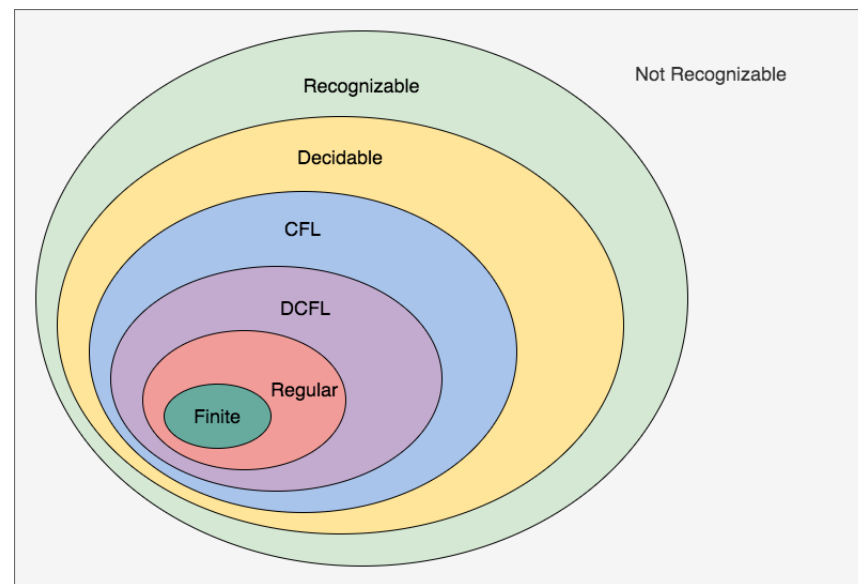
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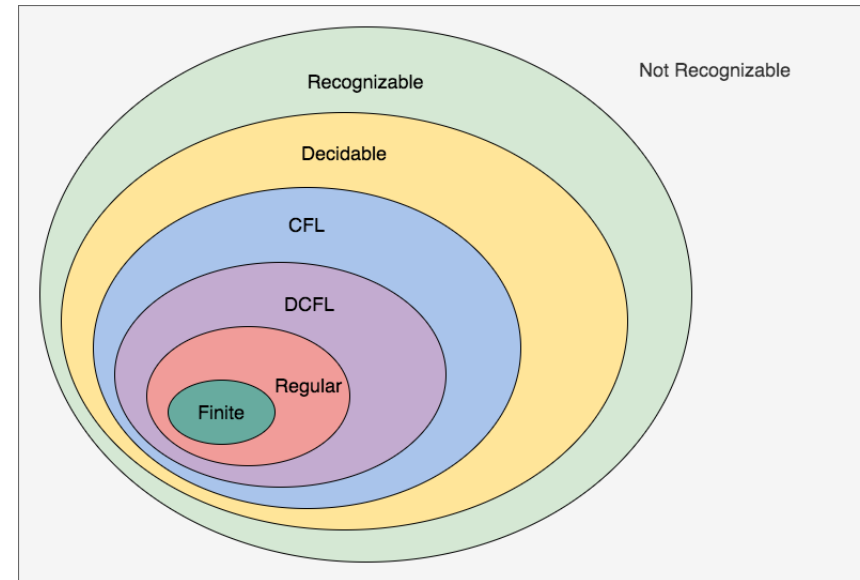
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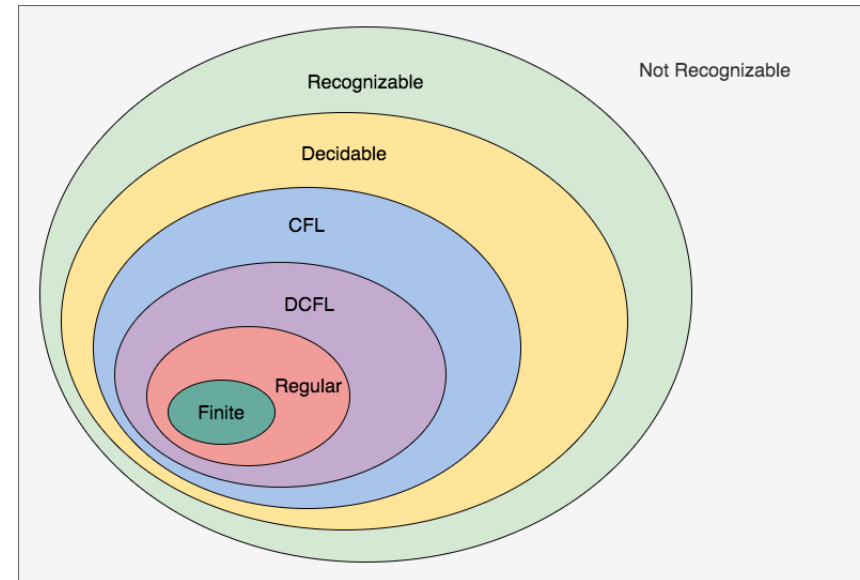
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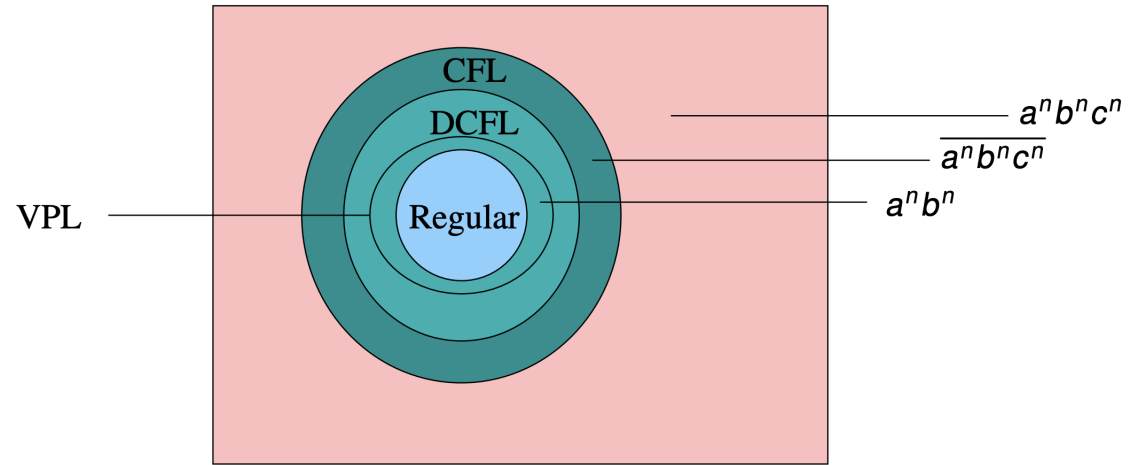
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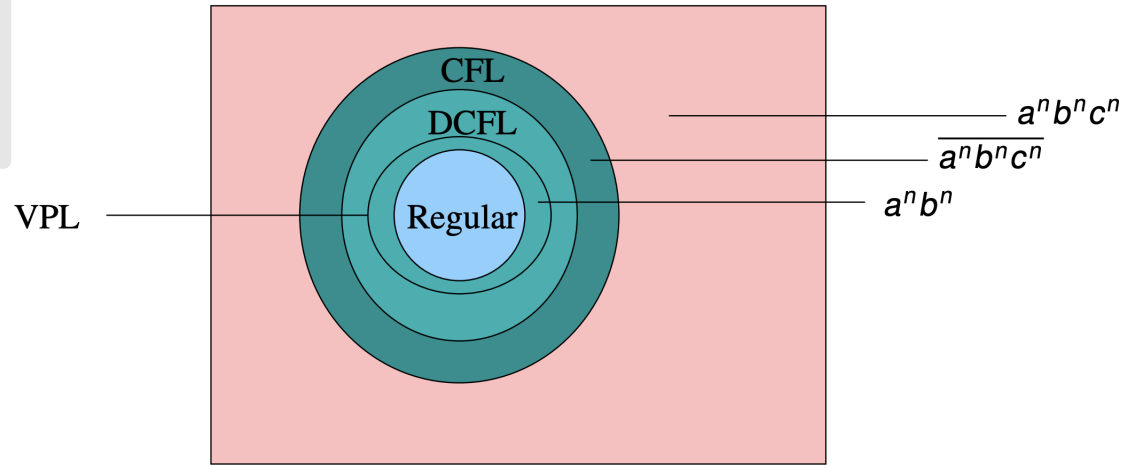


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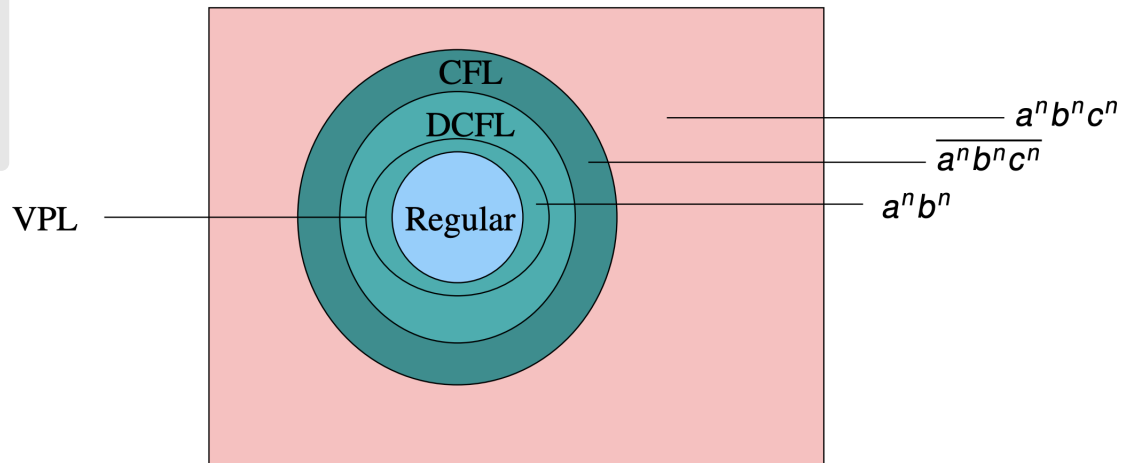


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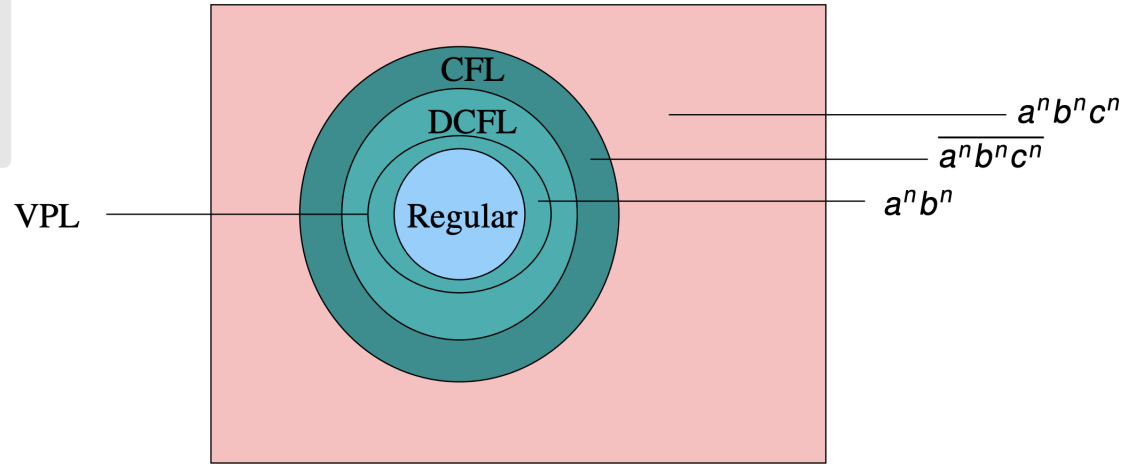
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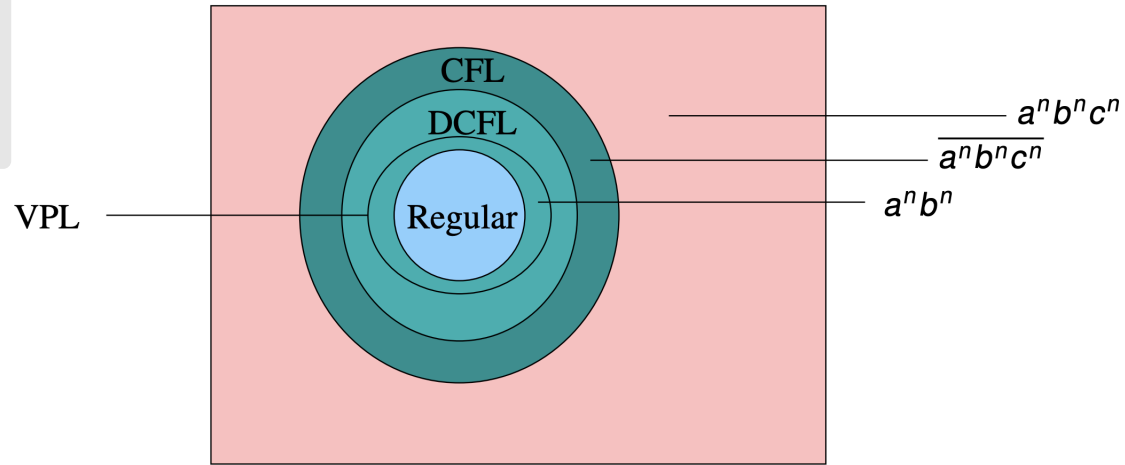


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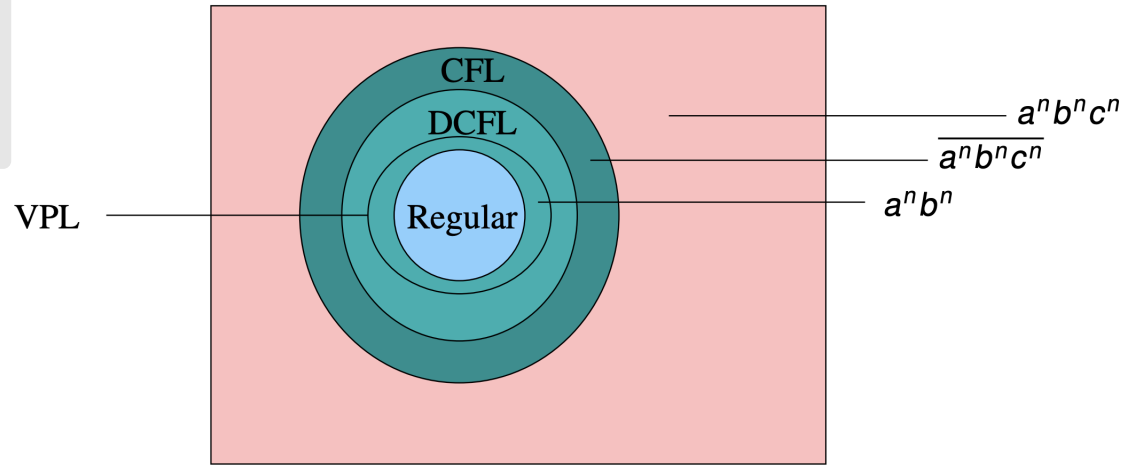
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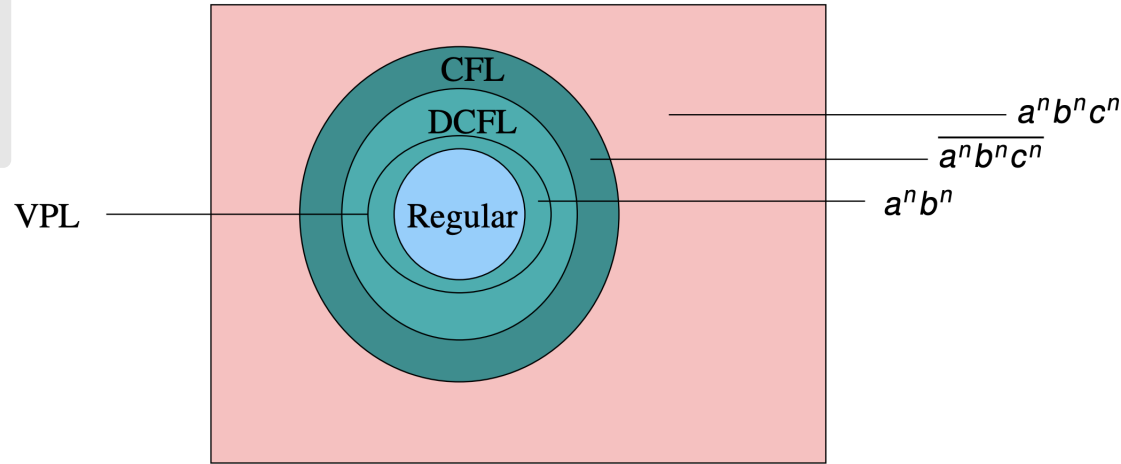
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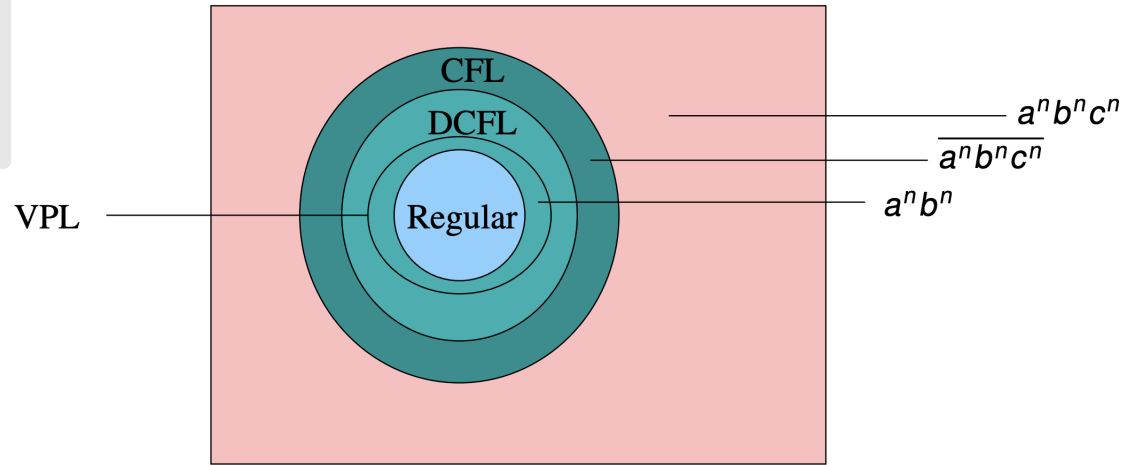
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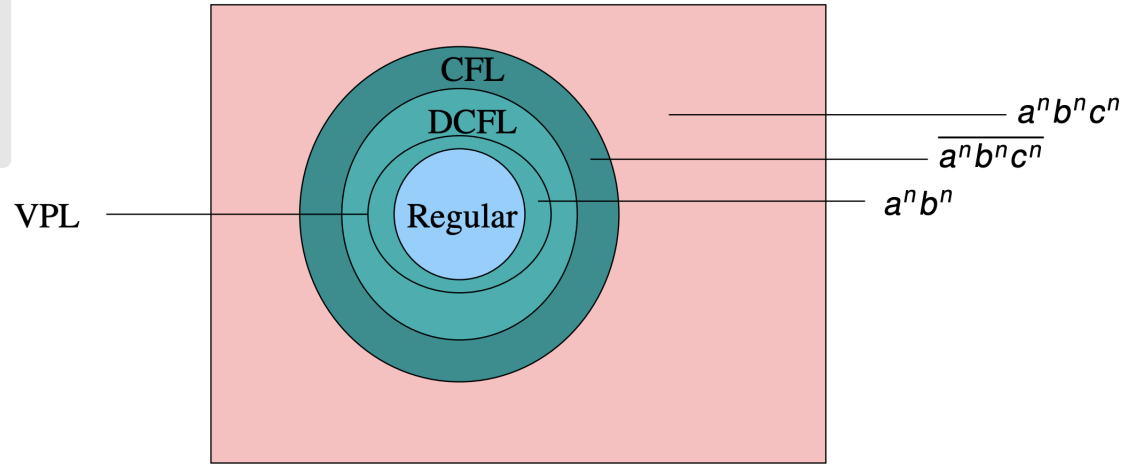
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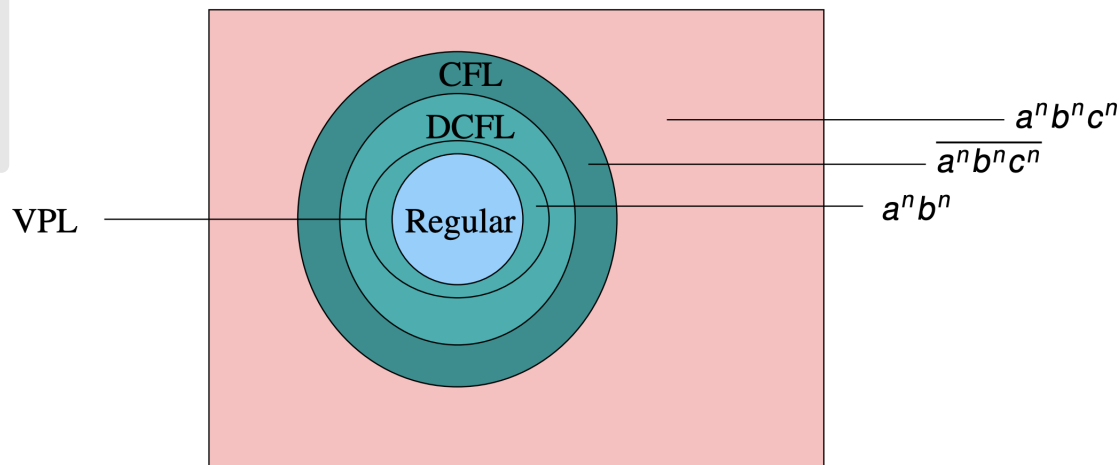
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PDA	PTIME	Undecidable	Undecidable
DPDA	PTIME	Decidable	Undecidable
VPA	PTIME	EXPTIME	EXPTIME

	Closure under				
	Union	Intersection	Complement	Concat.	Kleene-*
Regular	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
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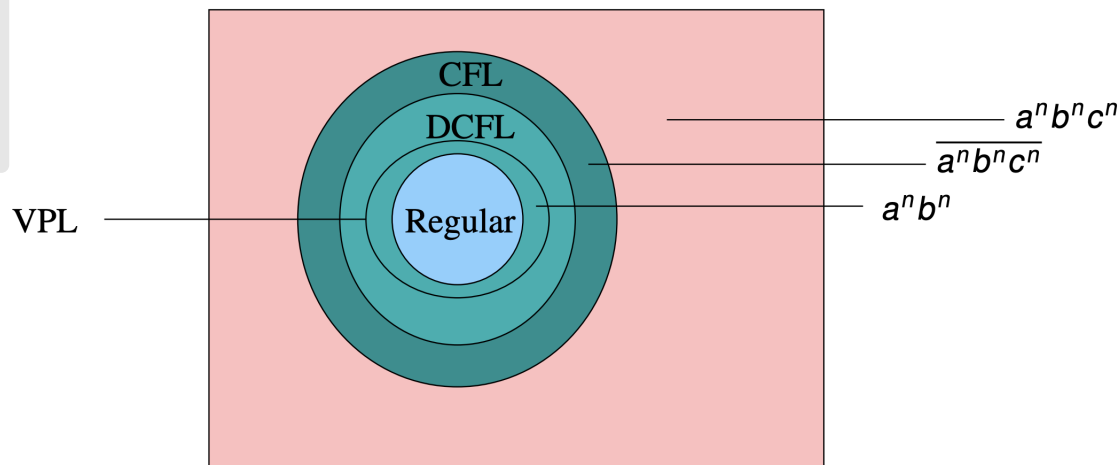
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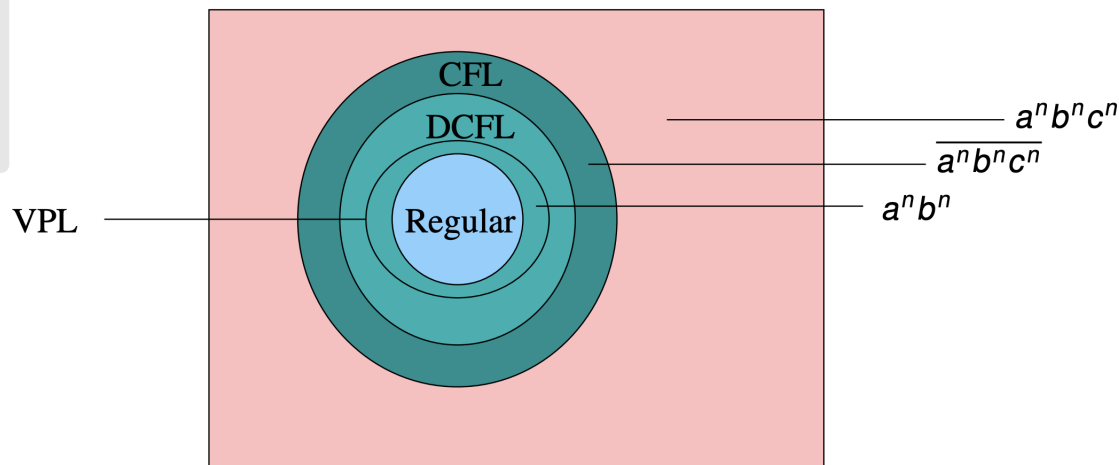
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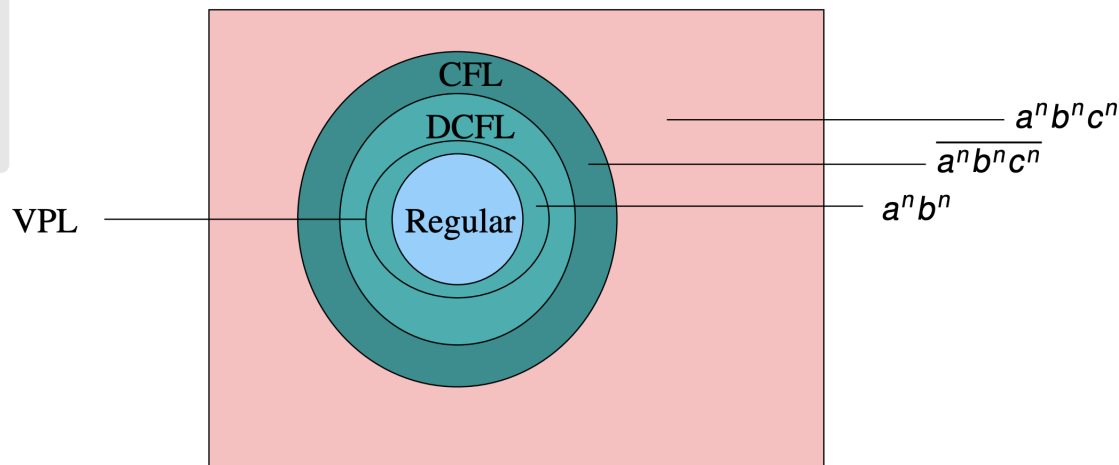
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Why not to employ VPL in knowledge representation?

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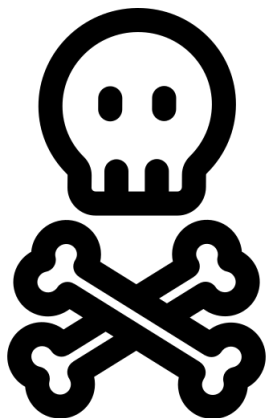
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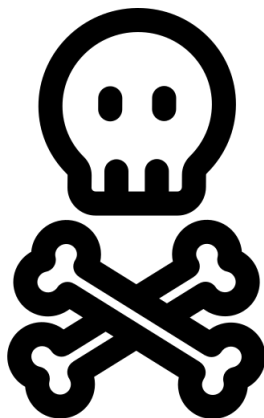
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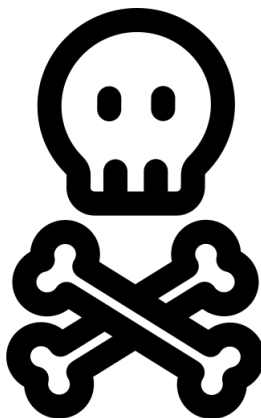
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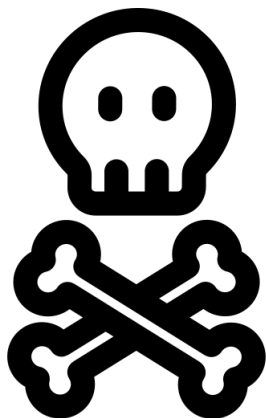
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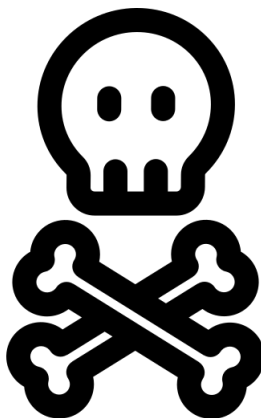
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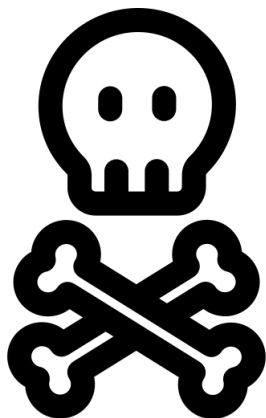
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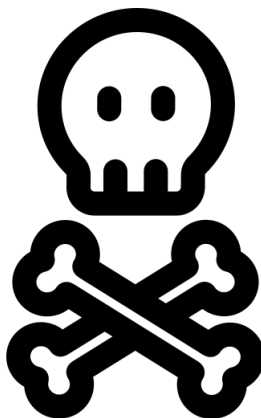
Bartosz Bednarczyk^{1,2}  

Loops



Visibly one counter

Nominals



Queries



Is $\mathcal{ALC}_{\text{vpl}}$ robust under extensions with features supported by W3C ontology languages?

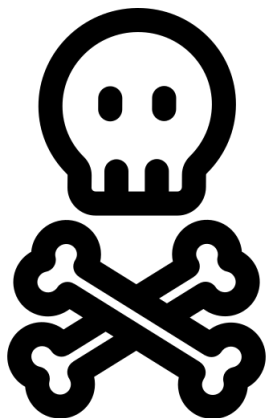
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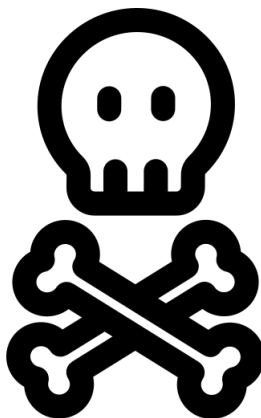
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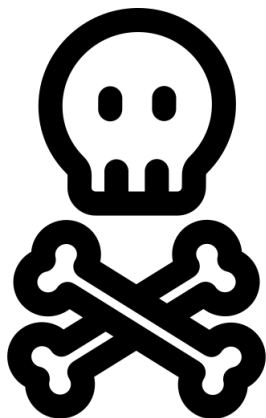
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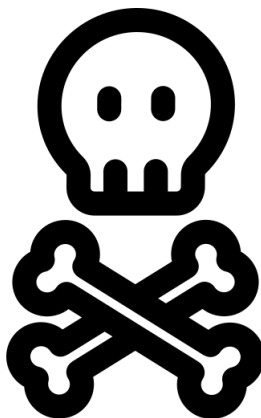
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\mathcal{ALC} -TBoxes + CRPQs with $r\#s\#$

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Valiant 1973

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Key insight: Deterministic one-counter languages can be projectively recognized by VPA.

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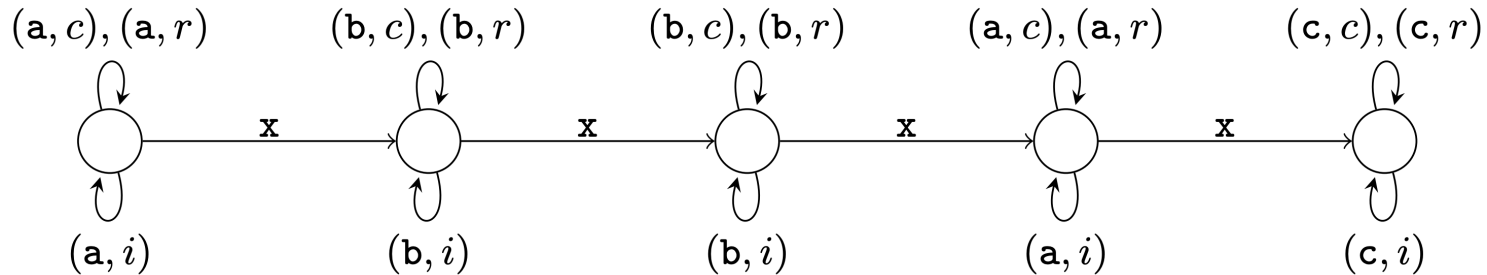
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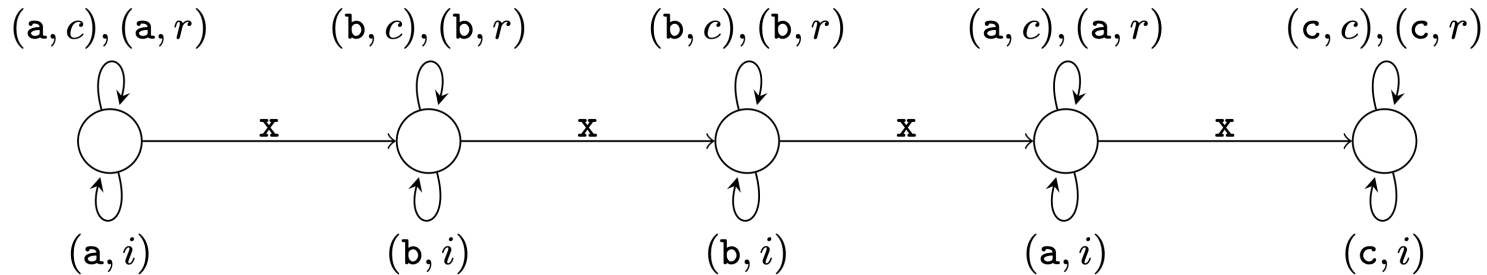
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Trick 2: Employ concepts $\forall \hat{\mathcal{A}}_1. \text{OK}_1 \sqcap \forall \hat{\mathcal{C}}_1. \neg \text{OK}_1$ to **decorate** interpretations with “acceptance” of \mathcal{A}_1 .

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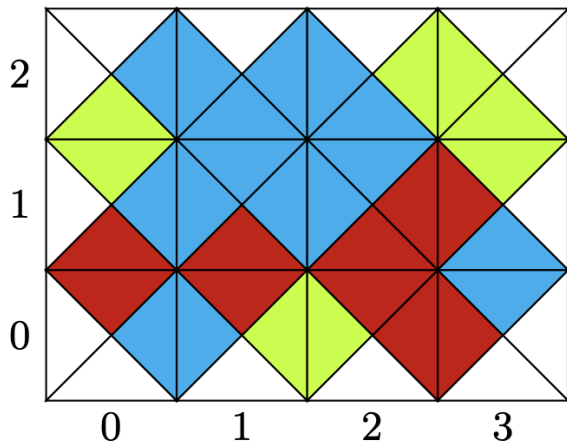
Output: Is there $N, M \in \mathbb{N}$ so that we can cover a \square -bordered $(N \times M)$ rectangle w.r.t tiling rules?



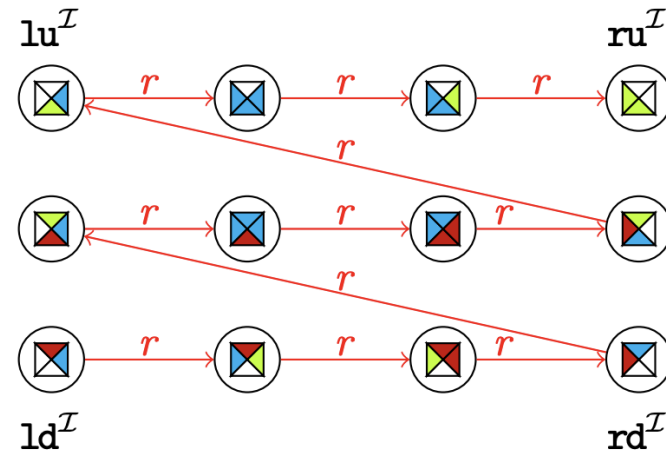
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(a) Visualization of ξ .



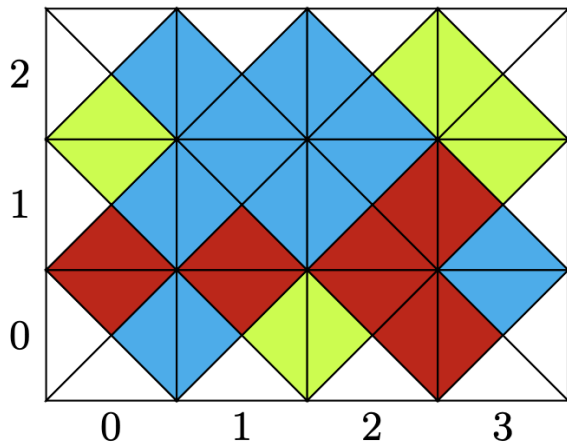
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Fig. 1: If $\text{Col} = \{\text{blue}, \text{red}, \text{white}, \text{green}\}$ and $T = \text{Col}^4$, the map $\xi := \{(0, 0) \mapsto \text{red/blue}, (1, 0) \mapsto \text{blue/green}, (2, 0) \mapsto \text{green/red}, (3, 0) \mapsto \text{red/white}, (0, 1) \mapsto \text{blue/red}, (1, 1) \mapsto \text{blue/green}, (2, 1) \mapsto \text{blue/red}, (3, 1) \mapsto \text{blue/green}, (0, 2) \mapsto \text{blue/green}, (1, 2) \mapsto \text{blue/white}, (2, 2) \mapsto \text{blue/green}, (3, 2) \mapsto \text{green/white}\}$ covers $\mathbb{Z}_4 \times \mathbb{Z}_3$.

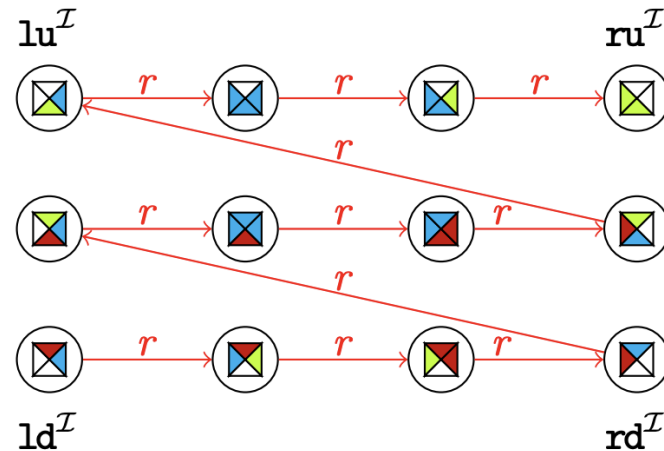
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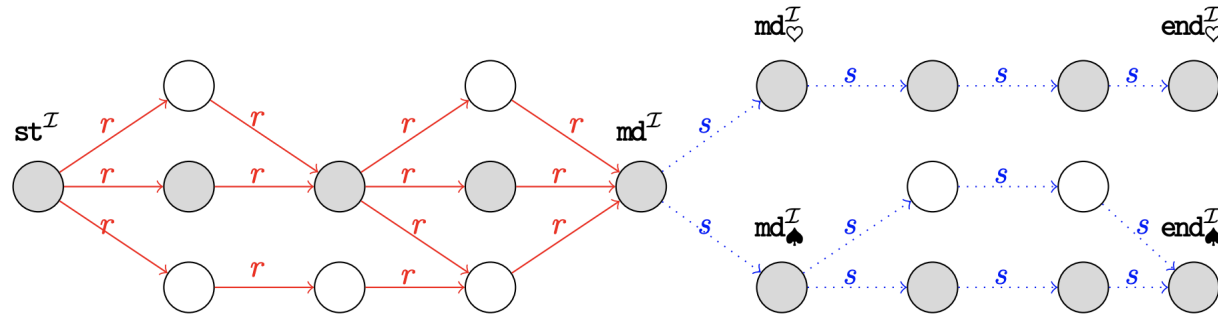
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Problem 1: How to express existence of an N such that every N steps from the start a left-border tile occurs?

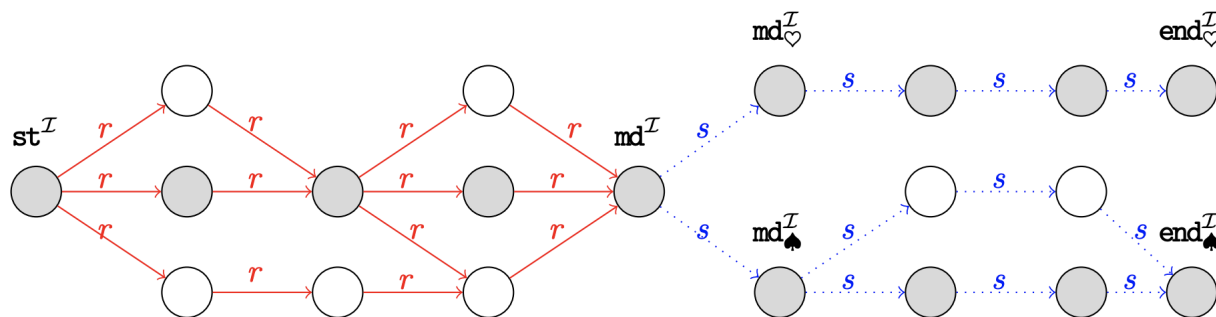
Problem 2: How to express that a tile and the tile N steps further have matching sides?

To solve problems from the previous slide, we must teach snakes how to measure. Use yardsticks!

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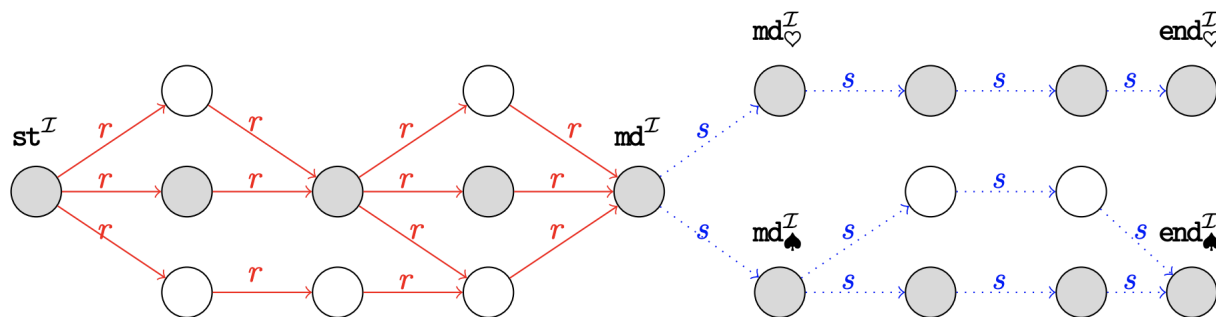


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Key property: there is unique N s.t. distances $st \rightsquigarrow md$ and $md \rightsquigarrow end_t$ are all equal to N .

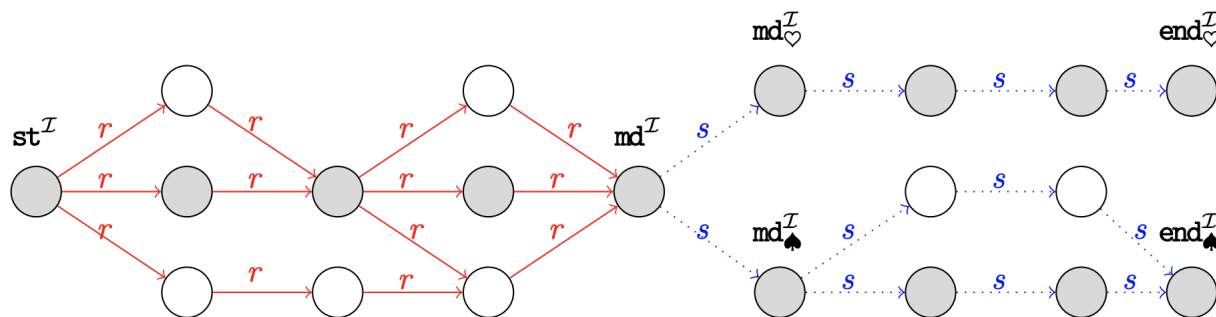
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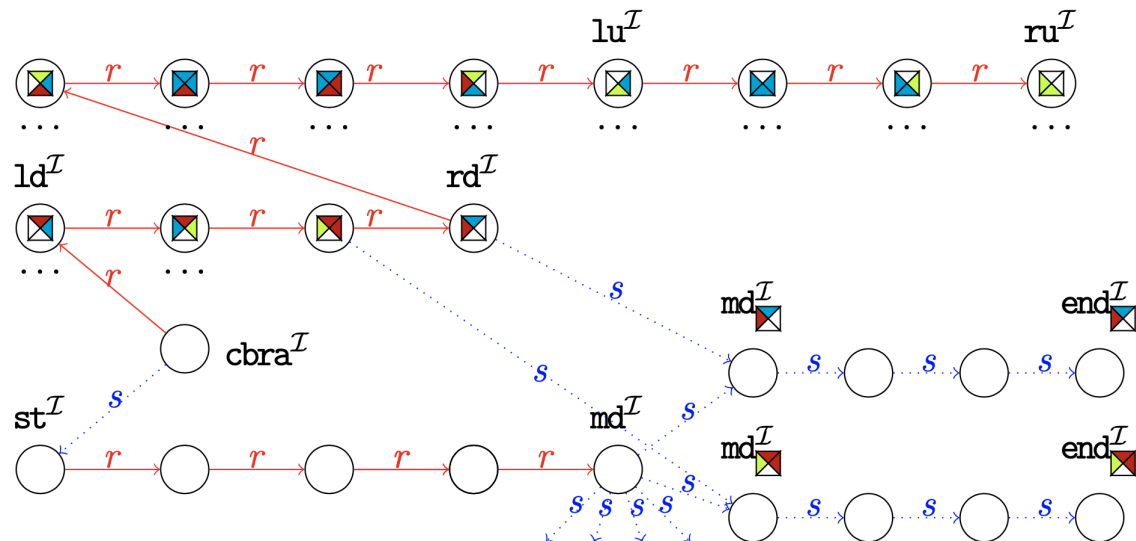
We synchronize snakes and yardsticks obtaining **metricobras**. Metricobras **exist iff** tiling systems are **solvable**.

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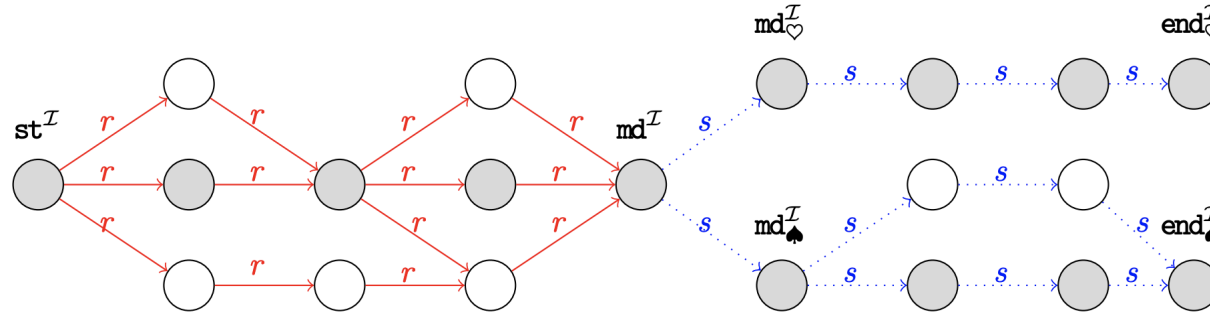


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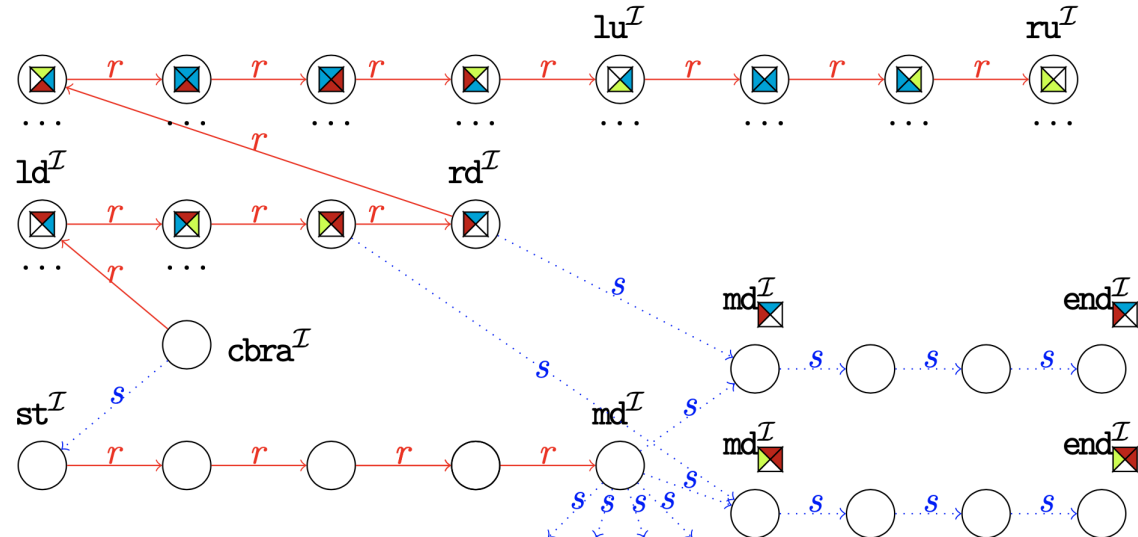


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Key property:

An element N steps after d
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 d can $r^\#s^\#$ reach end_t .

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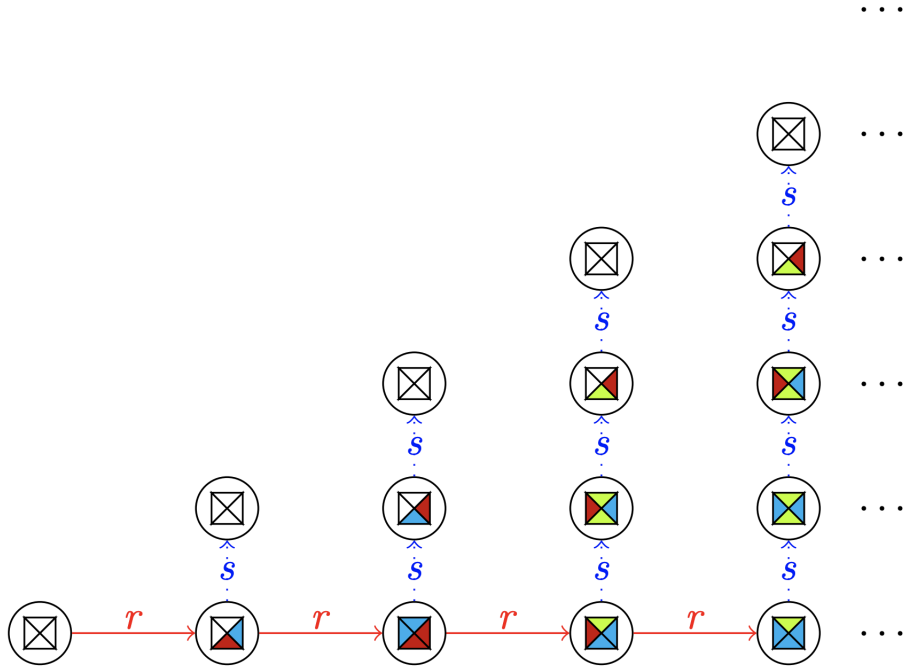
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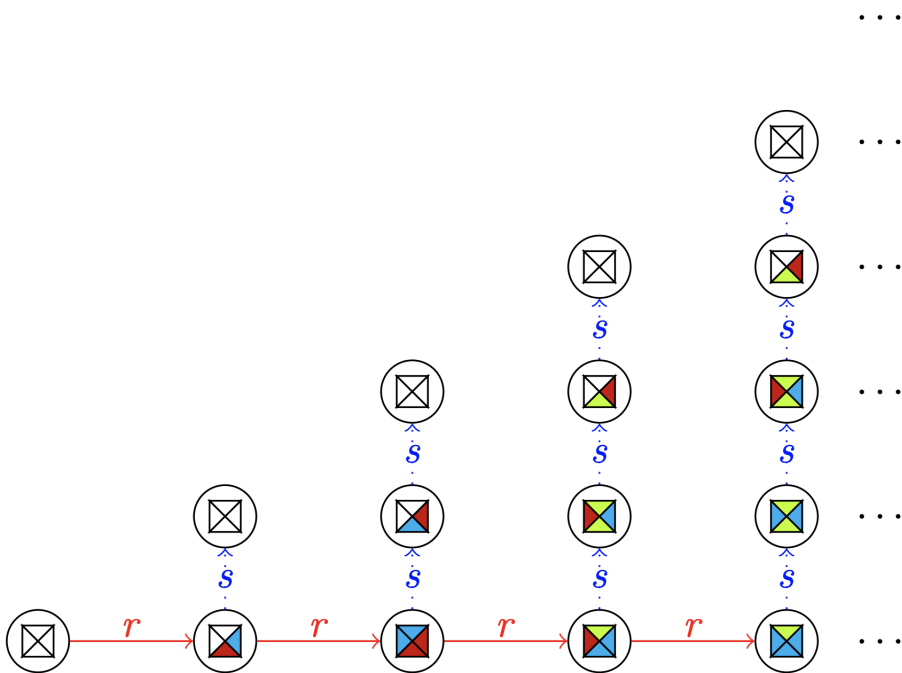
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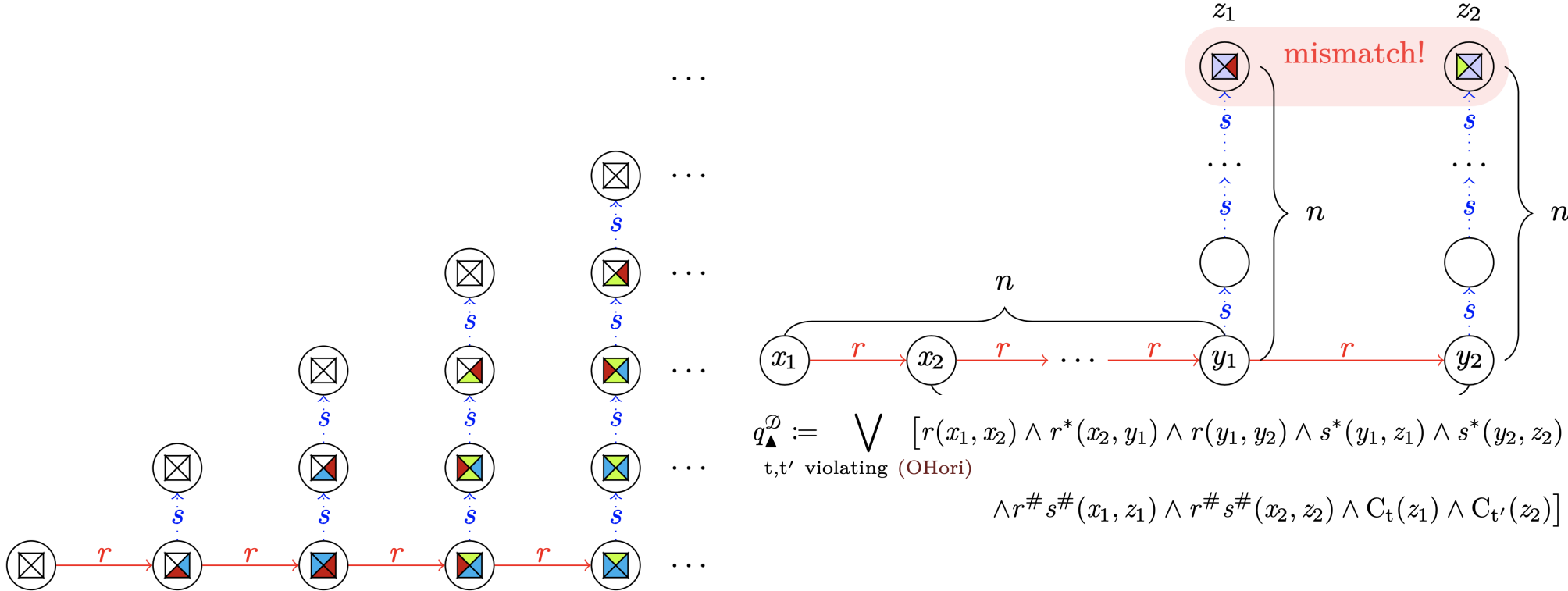
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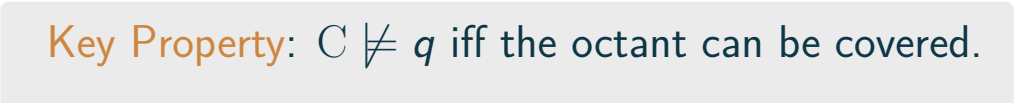


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Vis. 1-counter

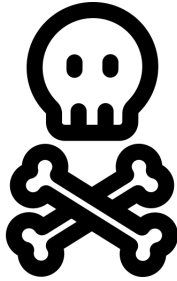
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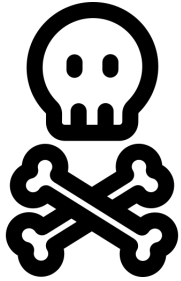
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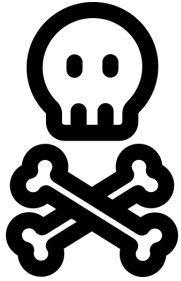
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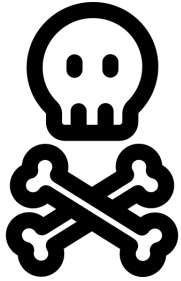


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Open Problem 1: Incorporating ABoxes?

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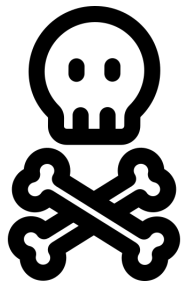
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Looking for (postdoc?) job from Sept'24!



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See: bartoszjanbednarczyk.github.io