

The logo consists of the lowercase letters 'i3' in a white, sans-serif font, positioned on a solid blue square background.

mainz

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How to Enrich Description Logics with Fuzziness



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- Description Logics (DL)
in Artificial Intelligence (AI)
- Description Logics + Fuzziness
- Some Applications

DL in AI

Description Logics
in the field of
Artificial Intelligence

Approaches in Artificial Intelligence

Symbolic

Complexity

Structure

Logic

Abstraction

Resolution

Generalization

Modules

Numeric

Noise

Probabilities

Values

Graphical

Expectation

Optimization

Regularization

(Crisp) Description Logic (DL)

- Logical formalisms to store and manage knowledge
- DL consists of
 - Individuals
 - Concepts
 - Roles

Example DL with cities

- Individuals
 - London, Paris, Berlin
- Concepts
 - Town, City, Capital
- Roles
 - NorthOf, NearBy, BiggerThan

- KB consists of Axioms
 - Assertional Axioms
 - An individual belongs to a certain concept
 - Two individuals are connected by a role
 - Terminological Axioms
 - General Relation between Concepts and Roles

Example: Assertional Axioms

- London a Capital
- London northOf Paris

Example: Terminological Axiom

- NorthOf is a Transitive Property

Example: Terminological Axiom

- NorthOf is a Transitive Property

A northOf B .

B northOf C .

→ A northOf C .



DL → FL

Description Logic
extended to a
Fuzzy Logic

Vagueness vs Uncertainty

Vagueness

Information is formulated in an inexact way.

There is space for interpretation.

Uncertainty

It is unknown, if an information is correct.

The information is either true or false.

Typical Axioms

Vagueness

Peter is tall.

The tomato is ripe.

Uncertainty

$P = NP$.

Tomorrow is doomsday.

Weather forecast: 20% Rain tomorrow

Vagueness

Tomorrow it will rain rather
light
(with 20% intensity)

Unsicherheit

In 1 of 5 cases, it will rain
tomorrow.
In 4 of 5 cases, it will not
rain tomorrow.

Wheather forecast: 90% Rain tomorrow

Vagueness

Tomorrow will rise a heavy
thunderstorm.

(with 90% intensity)

Unsicherheit

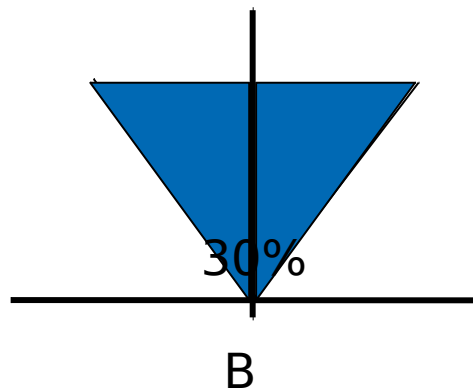
In 1 of 10 cases, it will not
rain tomorrow.

In 9 of 10 cases, it will rain
tomorrow.

A is north of B (70%)

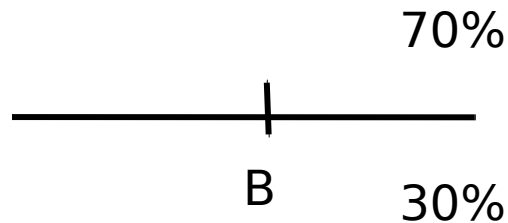
Vagueness

Where is A ?



Uncertainty

Where is A ?



- Transitive Property

A northOf B p .

B northOf C q .

→ A northOf C ? .

Uncertainty

(1) A northOf B p .

(2) B northOf C q .

(3) A northOf C ? .

- (1) and (2) true \rightarrow (3) true
(probability: $p*q$)
- (1) and (2) false \rightarrow (3) false
(probability: $(1-p)*(1-q)$)
- Unknown in the other cases

Uncertainty

(1) A northOf B p .

(2) B northOf C q .

(3) A northOf C
[$p * q, 1 - (1 - p) * (1 - q)$] .

- (1) A northOf B p .
- (2) B northOf C q .
- (3) A northOf C ? .

- There is no „correct“ way to calculate the value for (3)
- Only heuristic approaches

- Examples

Product-Logic

$$p * q$$

Goedel-Logic

$$\min(p, q)$$

Lukasiewicz-Logic

$$\max(p + q - 1, 0)$$



Applications

Toponym Resolution
Extension of SKOS ontology

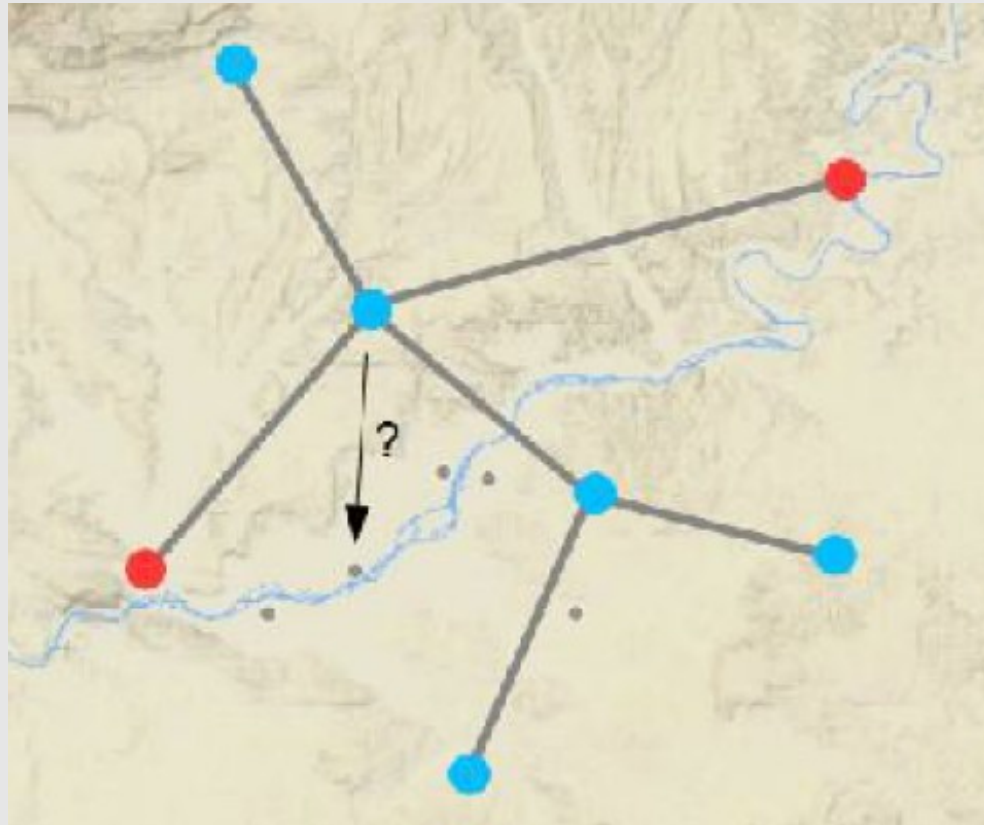
X northOf Paris 70% .

London closeTo X 90% .

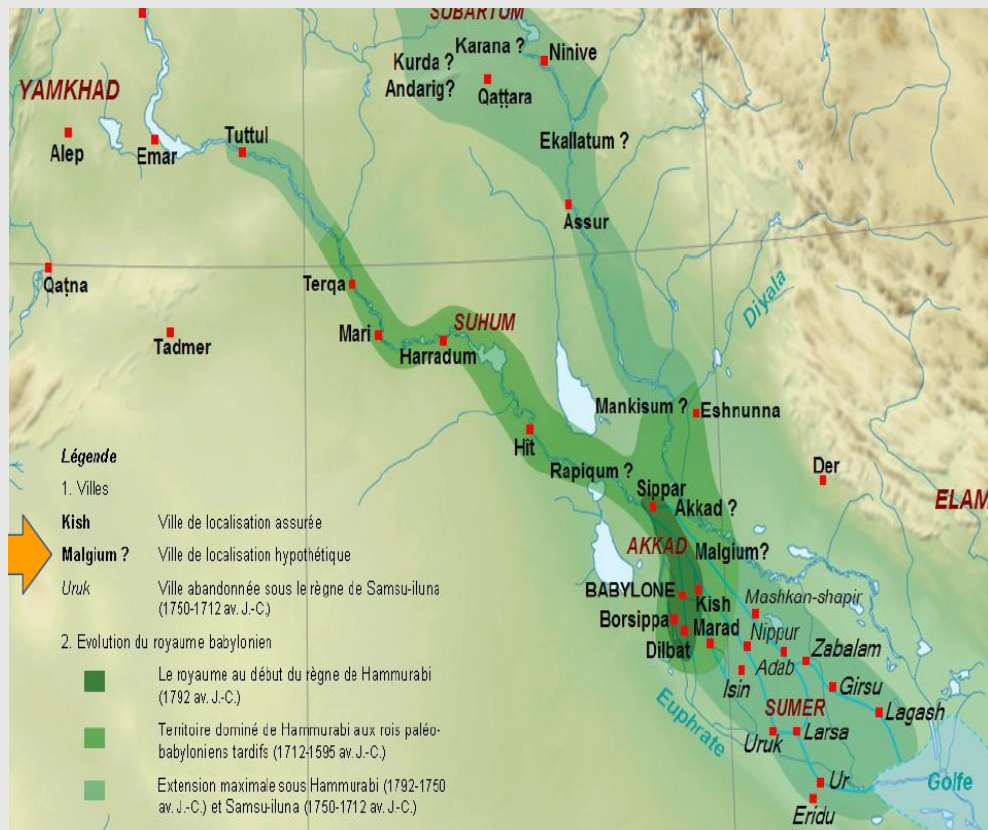
X a Town 80% .

- Goal: Where is X ?

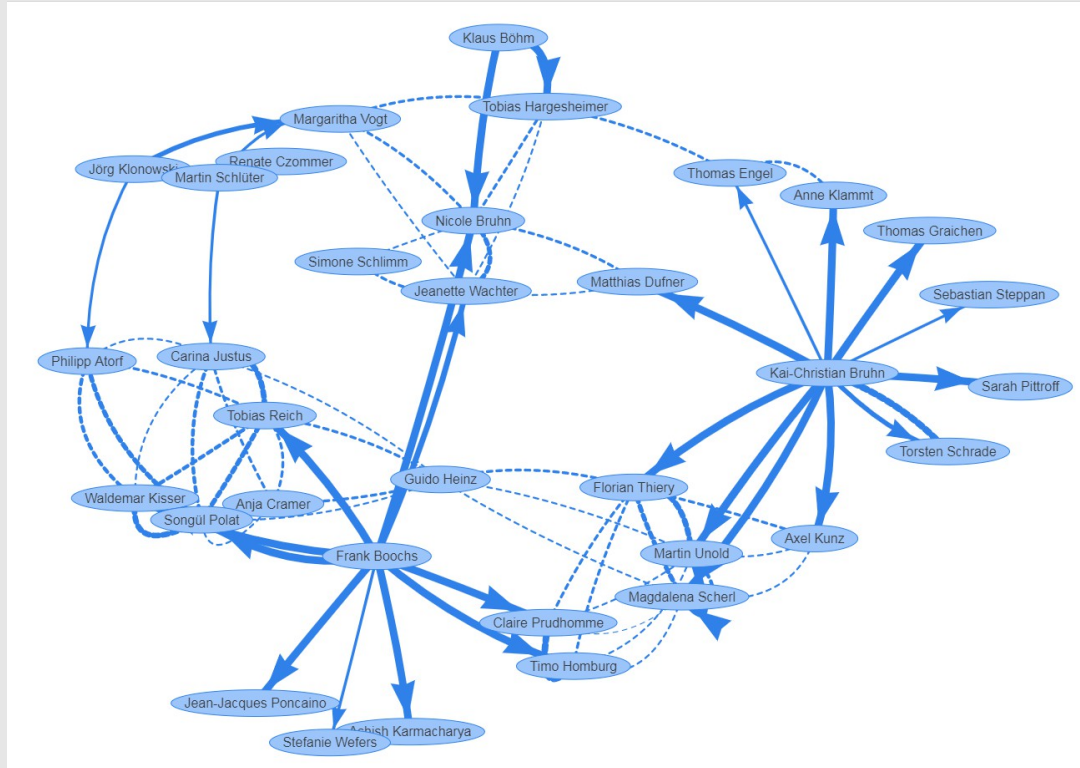
Toponym Resolution



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- Roles
 - Broader
 - Narrower
 - Match





Thank You

For Your Attention