Augusto, Luis M. (in progress). Logic in knowledge representation and reasoning: Central topics via readings.

Logic has been a—disputed—ingredient in the emergence and development of the now very large field known as knowledge representation and reasoning (KRR). In this book (in progress), I select some central topics in this highly fruitful, albeit controversial, association (e.g., non-monotonic reasoning, implicit belief and logical omniscience, reasoning temporally), identifying their sources and analyzing/explaining their elaboration in highly influential published work. Below, the tentative structure and corresponding readings. (**Comments welcome:** luis.ml.augusto at gmail.com)

## PART 1: Pre- and protohistory

## **Prehistory: Logical Machines**

Leibniz

Lovelace (1843) Peirce (1887) McCulloch & Pitts (1941) Newell & Simon (1956)

#### Protohistory: Commonsense reasoning

McCarthy (1959)

## **PART 2: Main developments**

#### Symbols, general intelligence, & knowledge

Newell & Simon (1963) Newell & Simon (1976) Newell (1980, 1981)

## Default and non-monotonic reasoning

Reiter (1980) McDermott & Doyle (1980) McCarthy (1980)

## Reasoning under uncertainty

Belnap (1977) Zadeh (1989) Nilsson (1986)

#### **Reasoning about domains**

Brachman & Schmolze (1985)

## **Reasoning temporally**

McDermott (1982)

### Inductive reasoning

Muggleton & De Raedt (1984)

## PART 3: Facing up to the problems

### The frame problem

McCarthy & Hayes (1969) Minsky (1974)

## Epistemological and other philosophical problems

McCarthy & Hayes (1969) McCarthy (1977)

## The logical-omniscience problem

Hintikka (1962) Hocutt (1972) Levesque (1984) Fagin & Halpern (1988)

## The computational costs of logic in KRR

Cook (1971) Levesque & Brachman (1987)

# **Bibliography**

- Belnap, N. D. (1977). A useful four-valued logic. In J. M. Dunn & G. Epstein (eds.), Modern uses of multiple-valued logic (pp. 8-37). Dordrecht: Reidel.
- Brachman, R. J. & Schmolze, J. G. (1985). An overview of the KL-ONE knowledge representation system. *Cognitive Science*, 9, 171-216.
- **Cook,** S. A. (1971). The complexity of theorem proving procedures. *Proceedings of the* 3rd Annual ACM Symposium of Theory of Computing, 151-158.
- Fagin, R. & Halpern, J. Y. (1988). Belief, awareness, and limited reasoning. Artificial Intelligence, 34, 39-76.
- **Hintikka**, J. (1962). *Knowledge and belief: An introduction to the logic of the two notions*. Cornell: Cornell University Press.
- **Hocutt**, M. O. (1972). Is epistemic logic possible? *Notre Dame Journal of Formal Logic*, 4, 433-453.
- Levesque, H. J. (1984). A logic of implicit and explicit belief. AAAI-84 Proceedings, 198-202.
- Levesque, H. J. & Brachman, R. J. (1987). Expressiveness and tractability in knowledge representation and reasoning. *Computational Intelligence*, 3, 78-93.
- Lovelace, A. (1843). Notes on L. Menabrea's "Sketch of the Analytical Engine invented by Charles Babbage, Esq." *Taylor's Scientific Memoirs*, vol. 3. London: J. E. & R. Taylor.
- McCarthy, J. (1959). Programs with common sense. Proceedings of the Symposium on Mechanization of Thought Processes, 77-84.
- McCarthy, J. (1977). Epistemological problems of artificial intelligence. IJCAI'77: Proceedings of the 5th International Joint Conference on Artificial Intelligence, 2, 1038-1044.

- McCarthy, J. (1980). Circumscription A form of nonmonotonic reasoning. Artificial Intelligence, 13, 27-39.
- McCarthy, J. & Hayes, P. (1969). Some philosophical problems from the standpoint of artificial intelligence. In B. Meltzer & D. Michie (eds.), *Machine Intelligence* (pp. 463–502), Edinburg: Edinburg University Press.
- McCulloch, W. S. & Pitts, W. (1943). A logical calculus of the ideas immanent in nervous activity. Bulletin of Mathematical Biophysics, 5, 115-133.
- McDermott, D. (1982). A temporal logic for reasoning about processes and plans. Cognitive Science, 6, 101-155.
- McDermott, D. & Doyle, J. (1980). Non-monotonic logic I. Artificial Intelligence, 13, 41-72.
- Minsky, M. (1974). A framework for representing knowledge. Report AIM, 306, Artificial Intelligence Laboratory, MIT.
- Muggleton, S. & De Raedt, L. (1994). Inductive logic programming: Theory and methods. Journal of Logic Programming, 20, 629-679.
- Newell, A. (1980). Physical symbol systems. Cognitive Science, 4, 135-183.
- Newell, A. (1981). The knowledge level. AI Magazine,
- **Newell,** A. & Simon, H. A. (1956). The Logic Theory machine: A complex information processing system. The Rand Corporation.
- Newell, A. & Simon, H. A. (1961). GPS, a program that simulates human thought. InH. Billing (ed.), *Lernende Automaten* (pp. 109-124), Munich: R. Oldenbourg.
- **Newell**, A. & Simon, H. A. (1976). Computer science as empirical inquiry: Symbols and search. *Communications of the ACM*, 19, 113-126.
- Nilsson, N. J. (1986). Probabilistic logic. Artificial Intelligence, 28, 71-87.
- Peirce, C. S. (1887). Logical machines. American Journal of Psychology, 1, 165-170.
- Reiter, R. (1980). A logic for default reasoning. Artificial Intelligence, 13, 81-132.
- Zadeh, L. A. (1989). Knowledge representation in fuzzy logic. IEEE Transactions on Knowledge and Data Engineering, 1, 89-100.

Last updated: August 6th, 2020