



## 1 Description logic

**Exercise 1.1:** In description logics  $\mathcal{AL}$  and  $\mathcal{ALCN}$  with concepts **Male**, **Female** and a role **hasChild** define the following concepts

- Person
- Mother, Father
- Parent
- Childless
- Grandmother, Grandfather
- ParentOfSons (a parent with at least one son)
- ParentOfOnlySons
- MotherWithManyChildren (a mother with more then three children)
- GrandmotherOfOnlyGrandsons

**Solution 1.1:**

- $\text{Person} \equiv \text{Male} \sqcup \text{Female}$   
 (assumption: there are only people in **Male** and **Female**)  
 $\mathcal{AL} : \text{Person} \equiv \top$   
 (assumption: there are only people in the domain)
- $\text{Mother} \equiv \text{Female} \sqcap \exists \text{hasChild}.\text{Person}$   
 $\text{Father} \equiv \text{Male} \sqcap \exists \text{hasChild}.\text{Person}$   
 $\mathcal{AL} : \text{Mother} \equiv \text{Female} \sqcap \exists \text{hasChild}.\top, \text{Father} \equiv \text{Male} \sqcap \exists \text{hasChild}.\top$
- $\text{Parent} \equiv \text{Person} \sqcap \exists \text{hasChild}.\text{Person}$   
 or (because we suppose that there are only people in **Person**)  
 $\text{Parent} \equiv \exists \text{hasChild}.\text{Person}$   
 $\mathcal{AL} : \text{Parent} \equiv \exists \text{hasChild}.\top$
- $\text{Childless} \equiv \text{Person} \sqcap \neg(\exists \text{hasChild}.\text{Person})$   
 $\mathcal{AL} : \text{Childless} \equiv \text{Person} \sqcap \forall \text{hasChild}.\perp$
- $\text{Grandmother} \equiv \text{Mother} \sqcap \exists \text{hasChild}.\text{Parent}$   
 $\text{Grandfather} \equiv \text{Father} \sqcap \exists \text{hasChild}.\text{Parent}$   
 $\mathcal{AL} : \text{it is not possible}$
- $\text{ParentOfSons} \equiv \text{Parent} \sqcap \exists \text{hasChild}.\text{Male}$

- g)  $\text{ParentOfOnlySons} \equiv \text{Parent} \sqcap \forall \text{hasChild.Male}$
- h)  $\text{MotherWithManyChildren} \equiv \text{Mother} \sqcap \geq 4 \text{hasChild}$
- i)  $\text{GrandmotherOfOnlyGrandsons} \equiv$   
 $\text{Grandmother} \sqcap \forall \text{hasChild.}(\text{ParentOfOnlySons} \sqcup \text{Childless})$

**Exercise 1.2:** In description logic  $\mathcal{ALC}$  with concepts `Male`, `Doctor`, `Rich`, `Famous` and roles `hasChild`, `hasFriend` define a popular textbook's concept `HappyFather`: "a father whose all children are doctors and all of the children have rich or famous friends".

**Solution 1.2:**  $\text{HappyFather} \equiv$   
 $\text{Male} \sqcap (\exists \text{hasChild.T}) \sqcap \forall \text{hasChild.}(\text{Doctor} \sqcap \exists \text{hasFriend.}(\text{Rich} \sqcup \text{Famous}))$

**Exercise 1.3:** Prove or reject the following statements using tableaux in  $\mathcal{ALC}$  description logic.

- a)  $(\text{Person} \sqcap (\forall \text{hasChild.Male})) \sqsubseteq (\text{Person} \sqcap (\exists \text{hasChild.Male}))$
- b)  $(\text{Male} \sqcap (\exists \text{hasChild.Male}) \sqcap (\forall \text{hasChild.Male})) \sqsubseteq$   
 $((\text{Male} \sqcup \text{Female}) \sqcap (\exists \text{hasChild.}(\text{Male} \sqcup \text{Female})))$

**Solution 1.3:** Statements of the form  $C \sqsubseteq D$  are proved using equivalent unsatisfiability of  $C \sqcap \neg D$ . We suppose that  $C \sqcap \neg D$  is satisfiable, so it contains at least one element. The root of the constructed tableau is then  $(C \sqcap \neg D)(a)$  transformed into the negation normal form. To prove the original statement we have to create a finished contradictory tableau. Ordinary tableaux are used, not signed ones (every node is supposed to be true).

The first statement should be rejected, the second one should be proved.