

On Nested Justification Systems

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ARTIFICIAL
INTELLIGENCE
RESEARCH GROUP

SUMMARY

Nested Justifications [DBS15]

$$\mathcal{B}_{\text{st}} : \left\{ \begin{array}{l} p \leftarrow \mathbf{t}; \quad q \leftarrow \mathbf{t}; \quad s \leftarrow p, r; \\ \mathcal{B}_{\text{KK}} : \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} r \leftarrow p, q; & r \leftarrow s, p; \\ r \leftarrow p, s & r \leftarrow r \end{array} \right\} \end{array} \right\}$$

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Properties:

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- ▶ Defined for (almost) all branch evaluations
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Theorem

$$\text{SV}_{\text{Compress}(\text{JS})}^t(x, I) = \text{SV}_{\text{Merge}(\text{JS})}^t(x, I),$$

under minor restrictions

OUTLINE

1. Justification Theory: Motivation & Definitions
2. Two Flavours of Justifications
3. Nested Justification Systems
 1. Motivation
 2. Definition
4. Two Characterizations of Semantics
 1. Compression
 2. Merge
 3. Equivalence
5. Conclusion

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JUSTIFICATION THEORY: A UNIFYING FRAMEWORK

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- ▶ Well-founded
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The **only** thing to define is an evaluation of **branches**

Core idea: semantics is defined in terms of **explanations** why facts hold.
Not just relevant for theory; justifications show up in unexpected places

DEFINITIONS: JUSTIFICATION FRAMES

Definition

A **justification frame** \mathbb{JF} is a tuple $\langle \mathbb{F}, \mathbb{F}_d, R \rangle$ with:

fact space \mathbb{F} with $\mathcal{L} = \{\mathbf{t}, \mathbf{f}, \mathbf{u}\} \subseteq \mathbb{F}$.

Involution \sim on \mathbb{F}

(with $\sim \mathbf{t} = \mathbf{f}$, $\sim \mathbf{f} = \mathbf{t}$, $\sim \mathbf{u} = \mathbf{u}$)

defined facts $\mathbb{F}_d \subseteq \mathbb{F} \setminus \mathcal{L}$; $\sim \mathbb{F}_d = \mathbb{F}_d$.

rules $R \subseteq \mathbb{F}_d \times 2^{\mathbb{F}}$

Example

$$\mathbb{F} = \{p, \sim p, q, \sim q, r, \sim r, s, \sim s, \mathbf{t}, \mathbf{f}, \mathbf{u}\}$$

$$\mathbb{F}_d = \{p, \sim p, q, \sim q, r, \sim r\}$$

$$p \leftarrow \sim q$$

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Complementation:

$$\begin{array}{ll} p \leftarrow \sim q & \sim p \leftarrow q, r \\ q \leftarrow \sim p & \sim p \leftarrow q, \sim s \\ p \leftarrow s, \sim r & \sim q \leftarrow p \\ r \leftarrow r & \sim r \leftarrow \sim r \end{array}$$

DEFINITIONS: JUSTIFICATIONS

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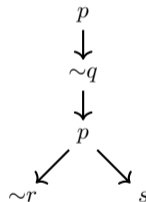
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Let $\mathbb{JF} = \langle \mathbb{F}, \mathbb{F}_d, R \rangle$ be a justification frame. A **(tree-like) justification** J in \mathbb{JF} is a labeled tree such that the set of children of each node is a case (rule) in R for that node.



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J is **locally complete** if all leaves are open

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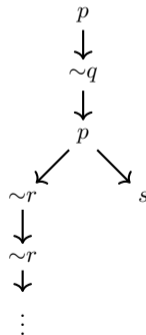
$$r \leftarrow r$$

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DEFINITIONS: BRANCH EVALUATION

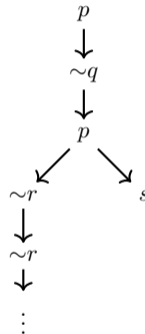
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A **branch evaluation** \mathcal{B} maps every branch (sequence of facts) to an element of \mathbb{F} .

A **justification system** \mathbb{JS} is a tuple $\langle \mathbb{F}, \mathbb{F}_d, R, \mathcal{B} \rangle$.

The **stable** branch evaluation \mathcal{B}_{st} maps

- ▶ finite branches to their last element
- ▶ infinite branches with positive tail to \mathbf{f}
- ▶ infinite branches with negative tail to \mathbf{t}
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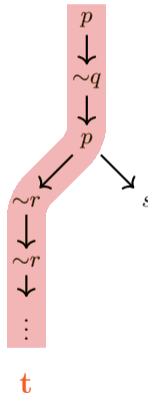
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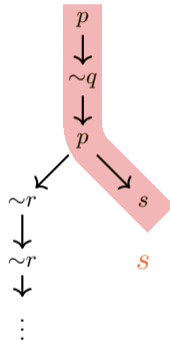
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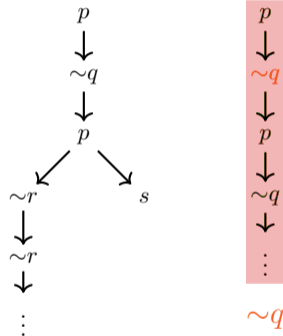
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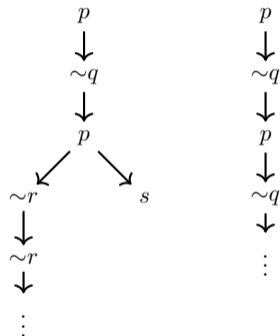
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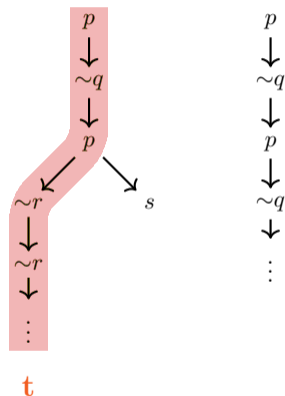
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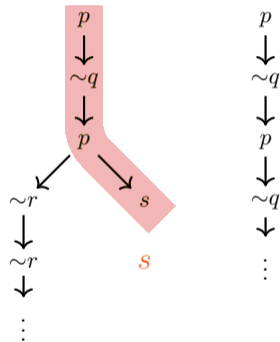
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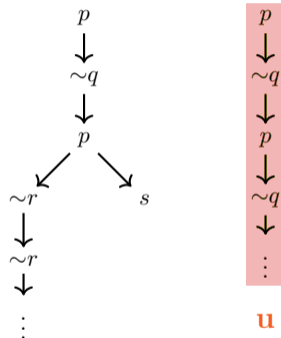
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DEFINITIONS: INTERPRETATIONS

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An **interpretation** I maps each fact in \mathbb{F} to a truth value (in \mathcal{L}) and

- ▶ Commutes with negation:

$$I(\sim x) = \sim I(x)$$

- ▶ Identity on \mathcal{L}

$$I(p) = \mathbf{t}, I(q) = \mathbf{f}, I(r) = \mathbf{t}, I(s) = \mathbf{f}$$

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DEFINITIONS: SUPPORTED VALUE

order: $\mathbf{f} \leq_t \mathbf{u} \leq_t \mathbf{t}$

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The **value** of node x in J under I is the value of the worst branch starting in x :

$$\text{val}_{\mathcal{B}}(J, x, I) = \min_{\mathbf{b} \in B_J(x)} I(\mathcal{B}(\mathbf{b}))$$

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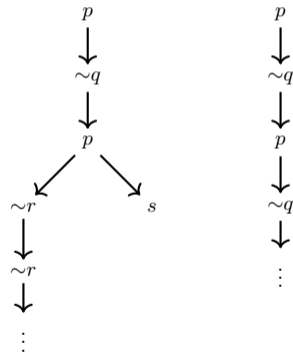
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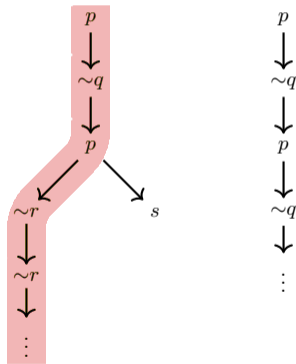
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DEFINITIONS: SUPPORTED VALUE

Definition

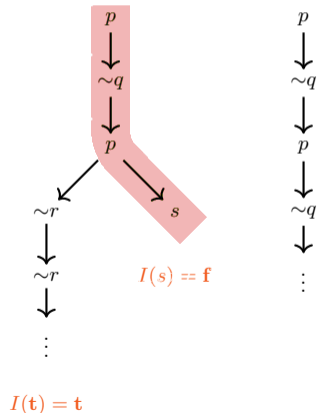
The **value** of node x in J under I is the value of the worst branch starting in x :

$$\text{val}_{\mathcal{B}}(J, x, I) = \min_{\mathbf{b} \in B_J(x)} I(\mathcal{B}(\mathbf{b}))$$

order: $\mathbf{f} \leq_t \mathbf{u} \leq_t \mathbf{t}$

Example

$I(p) = \mathbf{t}, I(q) = \mathbf{f}, I(r) = \mathbf{t}, I(s) = \mathbf{f}$ using \mathcal{B}_{st}



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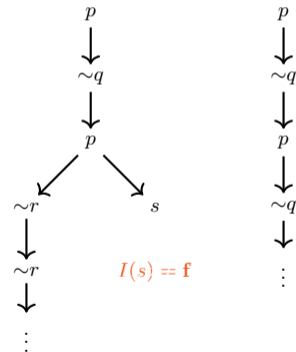
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$$\min(\mathbf{t}, \mathbf{f}) = \mathbf{f}$$



$$I(\mathbf{t}) = \mathbf{t}$$

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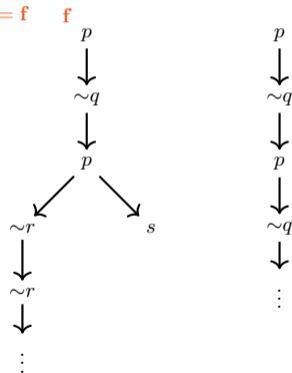
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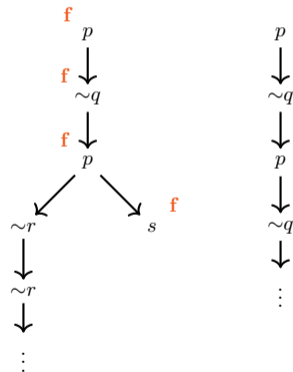
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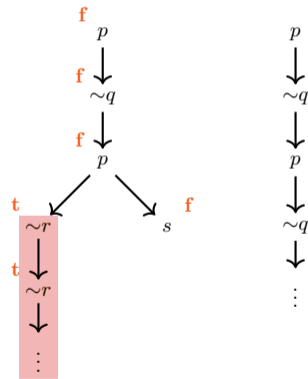
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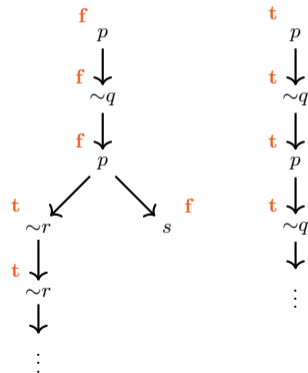
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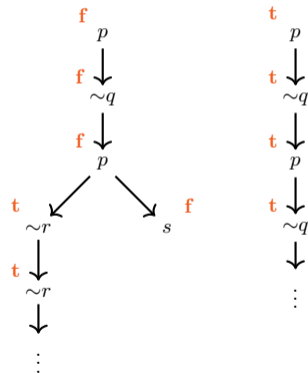
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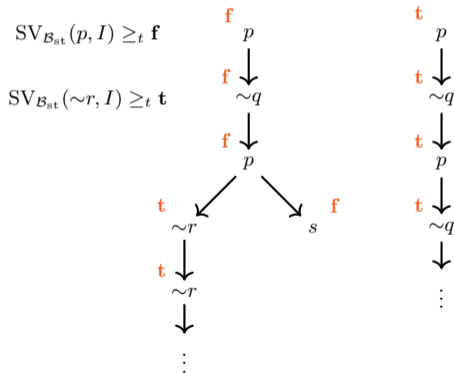
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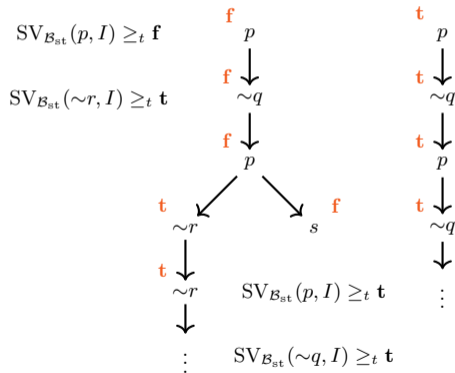
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DEFINITIONS: MODEL

Definition

An **interpretation** I is a \mathcal{B} -model if

$$I(x) = SV_{\mathcal{B}}(x, I)$$

for all defined facts x .

$I(p) = \mathbf{t}, I(q) = \mathbf{f}, I(r) = \mathbf{t}, I(s) = \mathbf{f}$. I is **not** a \mathcal{B}_{st} -model of

$$\begin{array}{ll} p \leftarrow \sim q & \sim p \leftarrow q, r \\ q \leftarrow \sim p & \sim p \leftarrow q, \sim s \\ p \leftarrow s, \sim r & \sim q \leftarrow p \\ r \leftarrow r & \sim r \leftarrow \sim r \end{array}$$

r only has one justification.

$$\mathbf{t} = I(r) \neq SV_{\mathcal{B}_{\text{st}}}(r, I) = \mathbf{f}$$

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DEFINITIONS: SUMMARY

- ▶ A justification frame contains a set of rules
- ▶ The rules determine which justifications are possible
- ▶ A branch evaluation determines which branches are “good”
- ▶ A justification is “good” if all its branches are “good”
- ▶ An interpretation is a **model** (according to some semantics, induced by the branch evaluation) if the truth value of each fact equals the value of its best justification

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TWO DEFINITIONS OF JUSTIFICATIONS

Definition ([Den93, MBDH22])

Let $\mathbb{JF} = \langle \mathbb{F}, \mathbb{F}_d, R \rangle$ be a justification frame. A **(tree-like) justification** J in \mathbb{JF} is a labeled tree such that the set of children of each internal node is a case (rule) in R for that node.

Definition

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Theorem

Every graph-like justification J_g can be “unfolded” into a tree-like justification J_t such that $\text{val}_{\mathcal{B}}(J_t, x, I) \geq_t \text{val}_{\mathcal{B}}(J_g, x, I)$ for each x

THE GRAPH-REDUCIBILITY PROBLEM

Open Problem (The Graph-Reducibility Problem)

Under which conditions on \mathcal{B} can every tree-like justification J_t be “reduced” to a graph-like justification J_g with $\text{val}_{\mathcal{B}}(J_g, x, I) \geq_t \text{val}_{\mathcal{B}}(J_t, x, I)$?

First studied by Marynissen et al [MBD20].

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Example

The branch evaluation \mathcal{B}_{ex} maps:

- ▶ finite branches to their last element
- ▶ infinite branches with a **consistent** positive tail to \mathbf{f}
- ▶ infinite branches with a **consistent** negative tail to \mathbf{t}
- ▶ other branches to \mathbf{u}

consistent branch:
whenever $x_i = x_j$ also
 $x_{i+1} = x_{j+1}$

THE GRAPH-REDUCIBILITY PROBLEM: EXAMPLE

 $a \leftarrow b$ $a \leftarrow c \quad \sim a \leftarrow \sim b, \sim c$ $b \leftarrow a \quad \sim b \leftarrow \sim a$ $c \leftarrow a \quad \sim c \leftarrow \sim a$

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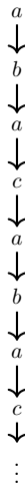
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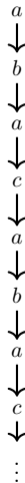
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$$\text{SV}_t(a, I) = \mathbf{u}$$



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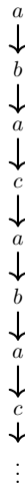
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 a \\
 \downarrow \\
 b \\
 \downarrow \\
 a \\
 \downarrow \\
 c \\
 \downarrow \\
 a \\
 \downarrow \\
 b \\
 \downarrow \\
 a \\
 \downarrow \\
 c \\
 \downarrow \\
 \vdots
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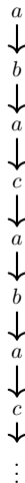
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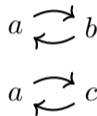
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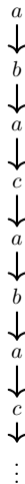
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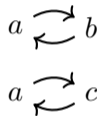
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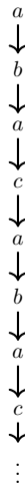
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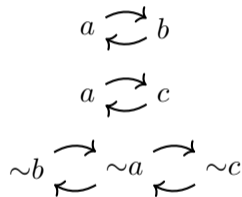
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- ▶ Our results are **only** about tree-like justifications
- ▶ In examples, I might sometimes draw graph-like justifications, but mean their tree-unfolding

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Nested induction and co-induction

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NESTED LEAST AND GREATEST FIXPOINT DEFINITIONS

Nested induction and co-induction

Example

Define Q as the set of nodes in a (finite or infinite) graph with an outgoing path with infinitely many P 's.

Fixpoint Computation:

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Logic Programs with **Aggregates**

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} p. \\ q. \\ s \leftarrow p \wedge \#\{p, q, s\} \geq 2. \end{array} \right\}$$

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Definition ([DBS15])

Let \mathbb{F} be a fact space. A **nested justification system** on \mathbb{F} is a tuple

$$\langle \mathbb{F}, \mathbb{F}_d, \mathbb{F}_{dl}, R, \mathcal{B}, \{\mathbb{JS}^1, \dots, \mathbb{JS}^k\} \rangle$$

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5. $\mathbb{F}^i \subseteq \mathbb{F}_o \cup \mathbb{F}_{dl}$

OUTLINE

1. Justification Theory: Motivation & Definitions
2. Two Flavours of Justifications
3. Nested Justification Systems
 1. Motivation
 2. Definition
4. Two Characterizations of Semantics
 1. Compression
 2. Merge
 3. Equivalence
5. Conclusion

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Disadvantages:

- ▶ “Explanations” not in terms of input rules
- ▶ Only defined for **parametric** inner systems

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JS =

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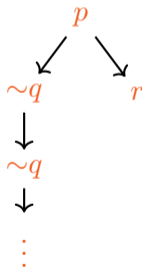
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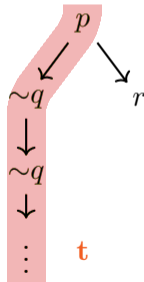
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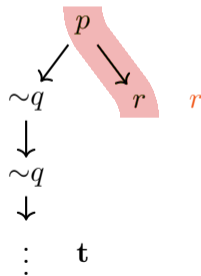
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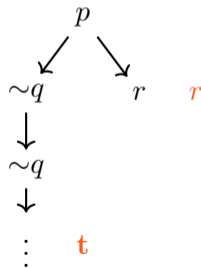
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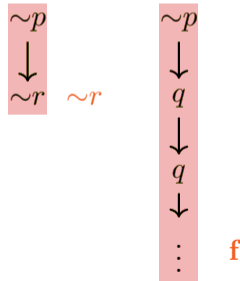
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$$\begin{array}{cc} \sim p & \sim p \\ \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \sim r & \sim r \quad q \\ & \downarrow \\ & q \\ & \downarrow \\ & \vdots \quad \mathbf{f} \end{array}$$

COMPRESSION: EXAMPLE

JS =

$$\mathcal{B}_{\text{KK}} : \left\{ \begin{array}{l} r \leftarrow p, q \\ \sim r \leftarrow \sim p \\ \sim r \leftarrow \sim q \\ \mathcal{B}_{\text{wf}} : \left\{ \begin{array}{l} p \leftarrow \sim q, r \\ \sim p \leftarrow q \\ \sim p \leftarrow \sim r \\ q \leftarrow q \\ \sim q \leftarrow \sim q \end{array} \right\} \end{array} \right\}$$

Compress(JS) =

$$\mathcal{B}_{\text{KK}} : \left\{ \begin{array}{l} r \leftarrow \cancel{p} \mathbf{t}, r, q \mathbf{f} \\ \sim r \leftarrow \cancel{\sim p} \sim r \\ \sim r \leftarrow \cancel{\sim p} \mathbf{f} \\ \sim r \leftarrow \cancel{\sim q} \mathbf{t} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \sim q \\ \downarrow \\ \sim q \\ \downarrow \\ \vdots \end{array} \mathbf{t}$$

COMPRESSION: EXAMPLE

JS =

$$\mathcal{B}_{\text{KK}} : \left\{ \begin{array}{l} r \leftarrow p, q \\ \sim r \leftarrow \sim p \\ \sim r \leftarrow \sim q \\ \mathcal{B}_{\text{wf}} : \left\{ \begin{array}{l} p \leftarrow \sim q, r \\ \sim p \leftarrow q \\ \sim p \leftarrow \sim r \\ q \leftarrow q \\ \sim q \leftarrow \sim q \end{array} \right\} \end{array} \right\}$$

Compress(JS) =

$$\mathcal{B}_{\text{KK}} : \left\{ \begin{array}{l} r \leftarrow \mathbf{t}, r, \mathbf{f} \\ \sim r \leftarrow \sim r \\ \sim r \leftarrow \mathbf{f} \\ \sim r \leftarrow \mathbf{t} \end{array} \right\}$$

MERGE: EXAMPLE

JS =

$$\mathcal{B}_{\text{KK}} : \left\{ \begin{array}{l} r \leftarrow p, q \\ \sim r \leftarrow \sim p \\ \sim r \leftarrow \sim q \\ \mathcal{B}_{\text{wf}} : \left\{ \begin{array}{l} p \leftarrow \sim q, r \\ \sim p \leftarrow q \\ \sim p \leftarrow \sim r \\ q \leftarrow q \\ \sim q \leftarrow \sim q \end{array} \right\} \end{array} \right\}$$

MERGE: EXAMPLE

JS =

$$\mathcal{B}_{\text{KK}} : \left\{ \begin{array}{l} r \leftarrow p, q \\ \sim r \leftarrow \sim p \\ \sim r \leftarrow \sim q \\ \mathcal{B}_{\text{wf}} : \left\{ \begin{array}{l} p \leftarrow \sim q, r \\ \sim p \leftarrow q \\ \sim p \leftarrow \sim r \\ q \leftarrow q \\ \sim q \leftarrow \sim q \end{array} \right\} \end{array} \right\}$$

Merge(JS) =

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} r \leftarrow p, q \\ \sim r \leftarrow \sim p \\ \sim r \leftarrow \sim q \\ p \leftarrow \sim q, r \\ \sim p \leftarrow q \\ \sim p \leftarrow \sim r \\ q \leftarrow q \\ \sim q \leftarrow \sim q \end{array} \right\}$$

MERGE: EXAMPLE

JS =

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Merge(JS) =

$$\mathcal{B}_{\text{KK}} \cdot \mathcal{B}_{\text{wf}} : \left\{ \begin{array}{l} r \leftarrow p, q \\ \sim r \leftarrow \sim p \\ \sim r \leftarrow \sim q \\ p \leftarrow \sim q, r \\ \sim p \leftarrow q \\ \sim p \leftarrow \sim r \\ q \leftarrow q \\ \sim q \leftarrow \sim q \end{array} \right\}$$

THE MERGE BRANCH EVALUATION

How is $\mathcal{B}_{\text{KK}}^r \cdot \mathcal{B}_{\text{wf}}^{p,q}$ defined?

Take any branch \mathbf{b} (using facts from both levels)

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Example

1. $\mathcal{B}_{\text{KK}} \cdot \mathcal{B}_{\text{wf}}(r \rightarrow p \rightarrow r \rightarrow p \rightarrow \mathbf{t}) = \mathbf{t}$

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Example

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2. $\mathcal{B}_{\text{KK}} \cdot \mathcal{B}_{\text{wf}}(r \rightarrow p \rightarrow r \rightarrow p \rightarrow r \rightarrow p \rightarrow \dots) = \mathcal{B}_{\text{KK}}(r \rightarrow r \rightarrow r \rightarrow \dots)$

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How is $\mathcal{B}_{\text{KK}}^r \cdot \mathcal{B}_{\text{wf}}^{p,q}$ defined?

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3. $\mathcal{B}_{\text{KK}} \cdot \mathcal{B}_{\text{wf}} (r \rightarrow p \rightarrow r \rightarrow p \rightarrow \sim q \rightarrow \sim q \rightarrow \sim q \rightarrow \dots)$

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3. $\mathcal{B}_{\text{KK}} \cdot \mathcal{B}_{\text{wf}} (r \rightarrow p \rightarrow r \rightarrow p \rightarrow \sim q \rightarrow \sim q \rightarrow \sim q \rightarrow \dots)$
 $= \mathcal{B}_{\text{wf}} (p \rightarrow p \rightarrow \sim q \rightarrow \sim q \rightarrow \sim q \rightarrow \dots)$

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3. $\mathcal{B}_{\text{KK}} \cdot \mathcal{B}_{\text{wf}} (r \rightarrow p \rightarrow r \rightarrow p \rightarrow \sim q \rightarrow \sim q \rightarrow \sim q \rightarrow \dots)$
 $= \mathcal{B}_{\text{wf}} (p \rightarrow p \rightarrow \sim q \rightarrow \sim q \rightarrow \sim q \rightarrow \dots) = \mathbf{t}$

EQUIVALENCE OF Compress AND Merge

Theorem

For almost all compressible systems, $\text{Compress}(\text{JS})$ and $\text{Merge}(\text{JS})$ are equivalent.

EQUIVALENCE: PROOF IDEA

Merge(JS) =

$$\mathcal{B}_{\text{KK}} \cdot \mathcal{B}_{\text{wf}} : \left\{ \begin{array}{l} r \leftarrow p, q \\ \sim r \leftarrow \sim p \\ \sim r \leftarrow \sim q \\ p \leftarrow \sim q, r \\ \sim p \leftarrow q \\ \sim p \leftarrow \sim r \\ q \leftarrow q \\ \sim q \leftarrow \sim q \end{array} \right\}$$

Compress(JS) =

$$\mathcal{B}_{\text{KK}} : \left\{ \begin{array}{l} r \leftarrow \mathbf{t}, r, \mathbf{f} \\ \sim r \leftarrow \mathbf{t} \\ \sim r \leftarrow \sim r \\ \sim r \leftarrow \mathbf{f} \end{array} \right\}$$

EQUIVALENCE: PROOF IDEA

Merge(JS) =

$$\mathcal{B}_{\text{KK}} \cdot \mathcal{B}_{\text{wf}} : \left\{ \begin{array}{l} r \leftarrow p, q \\ \sim r \leftarrow \sim p \\ \sim r \leftarrow \sim q \\ p \leftarrow \sim q, r \\ \sim p \leftarrow q \\ \sim p \leftarrow \sim r \\ q \leftarrow q \\ \sim q \leftarrow \sim q \end{array} \right\}$$

r

Compress(JS) =

$$\mathcal{B}_{\text{KK}} : \left\{ \begin{array}{l} r \leftarrow \mathbf{t}, r, \mathbf{f} \\ \sim r \leftarrow \mathbf{t} \\ \sim r \leftarrow \sim r \\ \sim r \leftarrow \mathbf{f} \end{array} \right\}$$

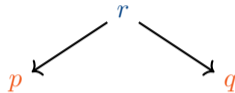
EQUIVALENCE: PROOF IDEA

Merge(JS) =

$$\mathcal{B}_{\text{KK}} \cdot \mathcal{B}_{\text{wf}} : \left\{ \begin{array}{l} r \leftarrow p, q \\ \sim r \leftarrow \sim p \\ \sim r \leftarrow \sim q \\ p \leftarrow \sim q, r \\ \sim p \leftarrow q \\ \sim p \leftarrow \sim r \\ q \leftarrow q \\ \sim q \leftarrow \sim q \end{array} \right\}$$

Compress(JS) =

$$\mathcal{B}_{\text{KK}} : \left\{ \begin{array}{l} r \leftarrow \mathbf{t}, r, \mathbf{f} \\ \sim r \leftarrow \mathbf{t} \\ \sim r \leftarrow \sim r \\ \sim r \leftarrow \mathbf{f} \end{array} \right\}$$



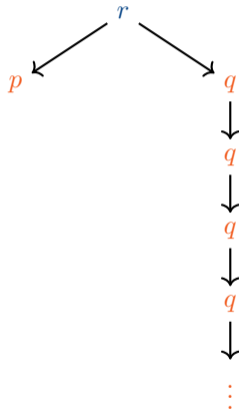
EQUIVALENCE: PROOF IDEA

Merge(JS) =

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Compress(JS) =

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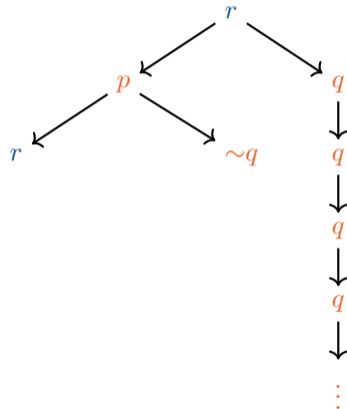
EQUIVALENCE: PROOF IDEA

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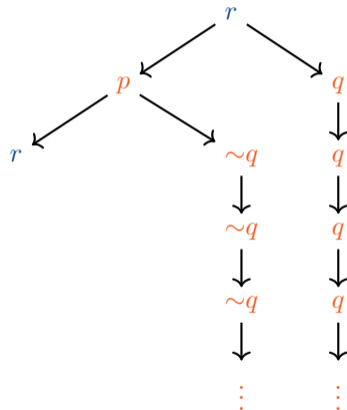
EQUIVALENCE: PROOF IDEA

Merge(JS) =

$$\mathcal{B}_{\text{KK}} \cdot \mathcal{B}_{\text{wf}} : \left\{ \begin{array}{l} r \leftarrow p, q \\ \sim r \leftarrow \sim p \\ \sim r \leftarrow \sim q \\ p \leftarrow \sim q, r \\ \sim p \leftarrow q \\ \sim p \leftarrow \sim r \\ q \leftarrow q \\ \sim q \leftarrow \sim q \end{array} \right\}$$

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$$\mathcal{B}_{\text{KK}} : \left\{ \begin{array}{l} r \leftarrow \mathbf{t}, r, \mathbf{f} \\ \sim r \leftarrow \mathbf{t} \\ \sim r \leftarrow \sim r \\ \sim r \leftarrow \mathbf{f} \end{array} \right\}$$



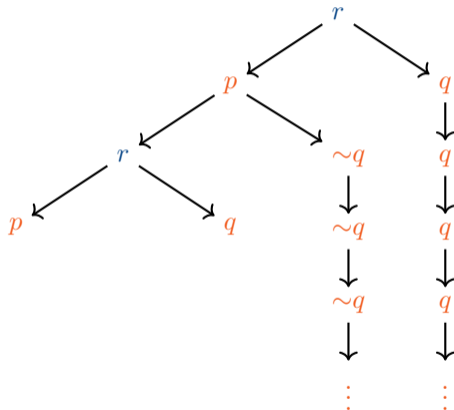
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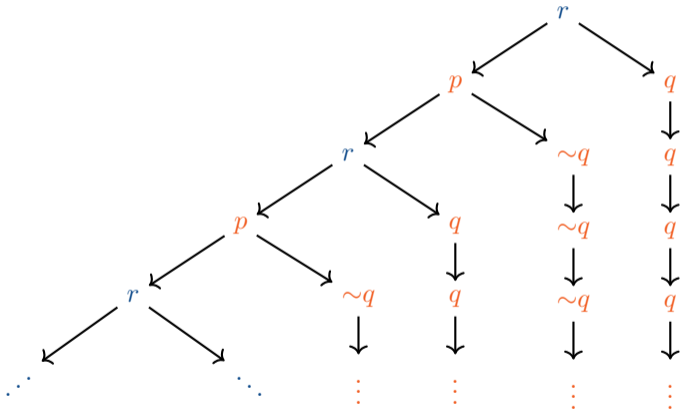
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EQUIVALENCE: PROOF IDEA

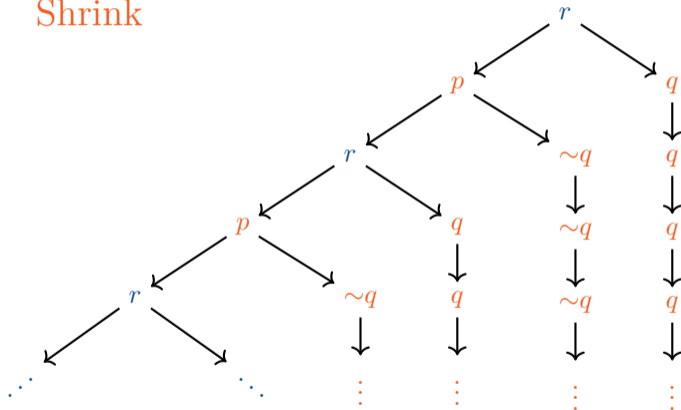
Merge(JS) =

$$\mathcal{B}_{\text{KK}} \cdot \mathcal{B}_{\text{wf}} : \left\{ \begin{array}{l} r \leftarrow p, q \\ \sim r \leftarrow \sim p \\ \sim r \leftarrow \sim q \\ p \leftarrow \sim q, r \\ \sim p \leftarrow q \\ \sim p \leftarrow \sim r \\ q \leftarrow q \\ \sim q \leftarrow \sim q \end{array} \right\}$$

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Shrink



EQUIVALENCE: PROOF IDEA

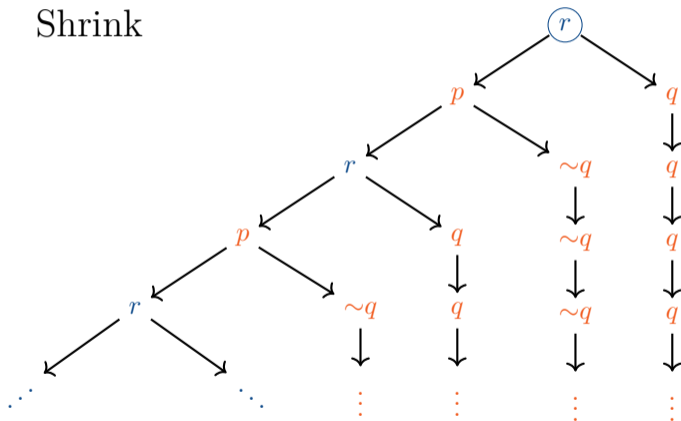
Merge(JS) =

$$\mathcal{B}_{\text{KK}} \cdot \mathcal{B}_{\text{wf}} : \left\{ \begin{array}{l} r \leftarrow p, q \\ \sim r \leftarrow \sim p \\ \sim r \leftarrow \sim q \\ p \leftarrow \sim q, r \\ \sim p \leftarrow q \\ \sim p \leftarrow \sim r \\ q \leftarrow q \\ \sim q \leftarrow \sim q \end{array} \right\}$$

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Shrink



EQUIVALENCE: PROOF IDEA

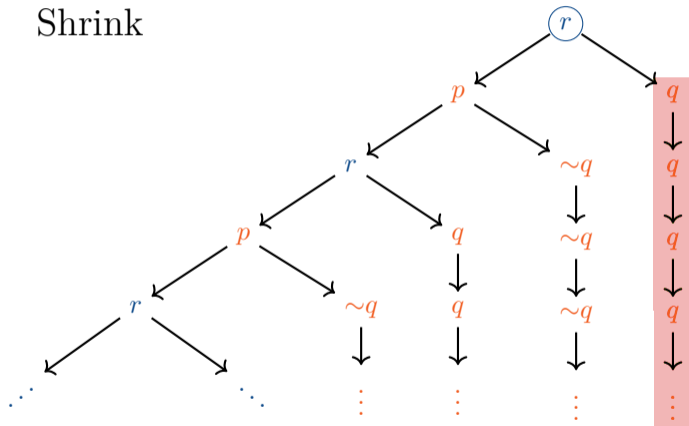
Merge(JS) =

$$\mathcal{B}_{\text{KK}} \cdot \mathcal{B}_{\text{wf}} : \left\{ \begin{array}{l} r \leftarrow p, q \\ \sim r \leftarrow \sim p \\ \sim r \leftarrow \sim q \\ p \leftarrow \sim q, r \\ \sim p \leftarrow q \\ \sim p \leftarrow \sim r \\ q \leftarrow q \\ \sim q \leftarrow \sim q \end{array} \right\}$$

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Shrink



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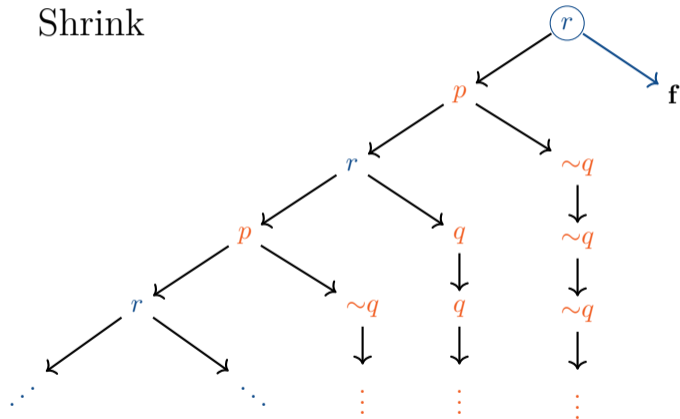
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Shrink



EQUIVALENCE: PROOF IDEA

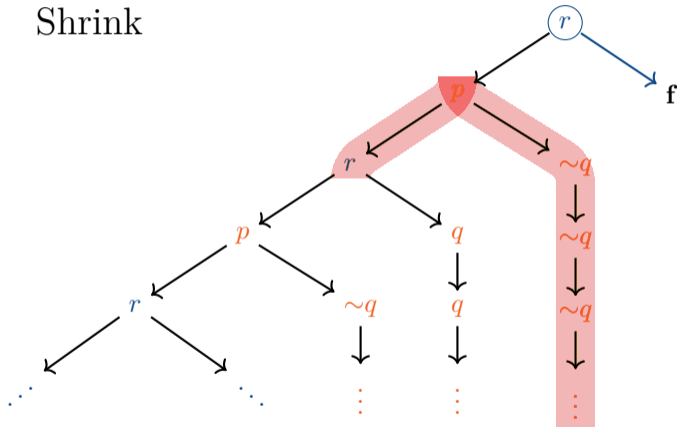
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Shrink



EQUIVALENCE: PROOF IDEA

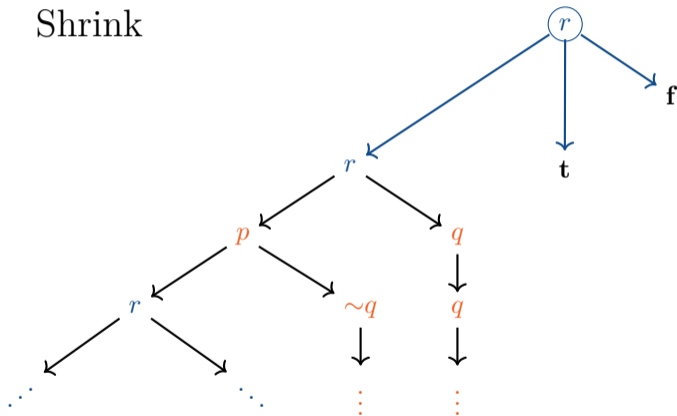
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Shrink



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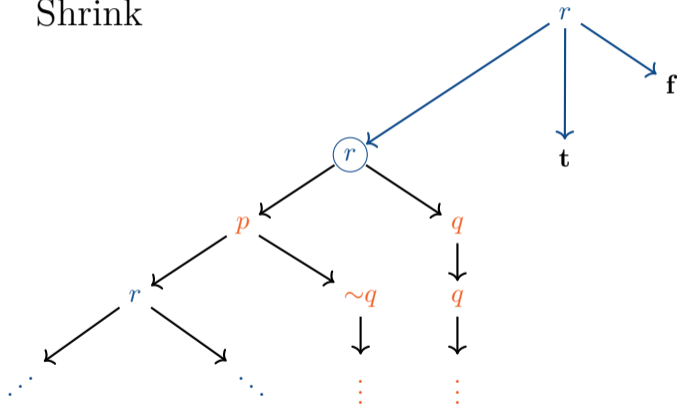
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Shrink



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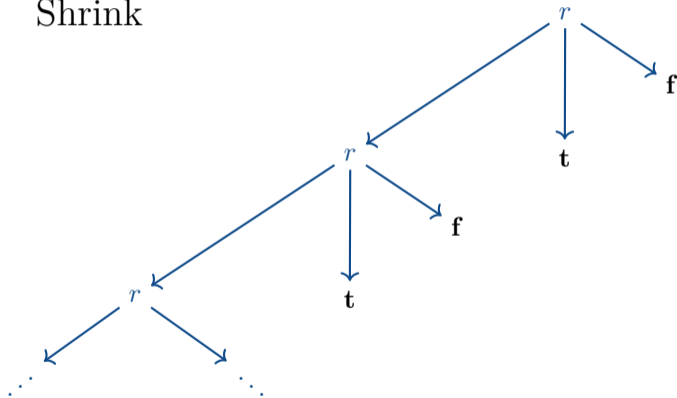
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$$\mathcal{B}_{\text{KK}} \cdot \mathcal{B}_{\text{wf}} : \left\{ \begin{array}{l} r \leftarrow p, q \\ \sim r \leftarrow \sim p \\ \sim r \leftarrow \sim q \\ p \leftarrow \sim q, r \\ \sim p \leftarrow q \\ \sim p \leftarrow \sim r \\ q \leftarrow q \\ \sim q \leftarrow \sim q \end{array} \right\}$$

Compress(JS) =

$$\mathcal{B}_{\text{KK}} : \left\{ \begin{array}{l} r \leftarrow \mathbf{t}, r, \mathbf{f} \\ \sim r \leftarrow \mathbf{t} \\ \sim r \leftarrow \sim r \\ \sim r \leftarrow \mathbf{f} \end{array} \right\}$$

Shrink



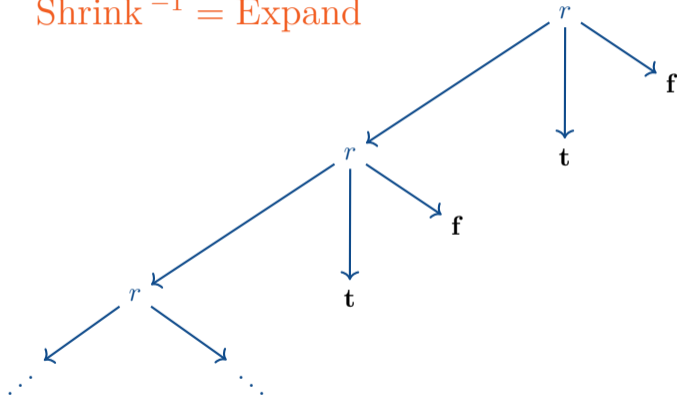
EQUIVALENCE: PROOF IDEA

Merge(JS) =

$$\mathcal{B}_{\text{KK}} \cdot \mathcal{B}_{\text{wf}} : \left\{ \begin{array}{l} r \leftarrow p, q \\ \sim r \leftarrow \sim p \\ \sim r \leftarrow \sim q \\ p \leftarrow \sim q, r \\ \sim p \leftarrow q \\ \sim p \leftarrow \sim r \\ q \leftarrow q \\ \sim q \leftarrow \sim q \end{array} \right\}$$

Compress(JS) =

$$\mathcal{B}_{\text{KK}} : \left\{ \begin{array}{l} r \leftarrow \mathbf{t}, r, \mathbf{f} \\ \sim r \leftarrow \mathbf{t} \\ \sim r \leftarrow \sim r \\ \sim r \leftarrow \mathbf{f} \end{array} \right\}$$

Shrink⁻¹ = Expand

OUTLINE

1. Justification Theory: Motivation & Definitions
2. Two Flavours of Justifications
3. Nested Justification Systems
 1. Motivation
 2. Definition
4. Two Characterizations of Semantics
 1. Compression
 2. Merge
 3. Equivalence
5. Conclusion

CONCLUSION

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Interested? I'm looking for good postdocs/PhD students

Thanks for your attention!

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