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### First Steps in Updating Knowing How

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#### Overview of the talk

- Background
- The Knowing How logic
- Dynamic modalities: Ontic & epistemic updates
- Conclusions and future work



• Knowing how: epistemic notion related to *the abilities of an* agent has to achieve a goal.



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  - Makes a distinction between ontic/factual information, and epistemic information.
- This work: a dynamic epistemic approach of knowing how.
  - Actions updating different kinds of information.

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### Dynamic Operators over Knowing How

• We introduce dynamic modalities of two types:

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  - Ontic updates: modify the ontic information of the models (announcements and arrow updates)

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- We introduce dynamic modalities of two types:
  - Ontic updates: modify the ontic information of the models (announcements and arrow updates)
  - Epistemic updates: modify the perception of the agent about her own abilities (refinements, learning how)

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### Knowing How: Models

#### Definition (Uncertainty-based LTS)

# An LTS<sup>U</sup> is a tuple $\mathcal{M} = \langle W, \{R_a\}_{a \in Act}, \{S_i\}_{i \in Agt}, V \rangle$ where:

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Epistemic updates

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Epistemic updates

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Epistemic updates

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  - $\pi_1, \pi_2 \in \mathbb{S}_i$  with  $\pi_1 \neq \pi_2$  implies  $\pi_1 \cap \pi_2 = \emptyset$

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 $\mathbb{S}_i$  represents the sets of plans agent i cannot distinguish between each other.

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# Baking a good cake (a simplified scenario)

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• Two agents attempt to produce a good cake (a goal g), provided they have all the ingredientes (h).

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- g is achieved via the following <u>actions</u>: adding eggs (e), beating the eggs (b), adding flour (f), adding milk (m), stir (s) and bake the preparation (p) (the plan <u>ebfmsp</u>).

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$$\mathcal{M}: \quad (h) \xrightarrow{e} \bigoplus^{b} \xrightarrow{f} \bigoplus^{m} \bigoplus^{s} \xrightarrow{p} \underbrace{\mathcal{S}} \\ \mathbb{S}_{i} = \{ \{ ebfmsp \} \},$$

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- Agent *j* considers that the order in the instructions do not matter (e.g., *ebfmsp* and *ebmfsp* are indistinguishable).

$$\mathcal{M}: \quad (h) \xrightarrow{e} (f) \xrightarrow{f} (f) \xrightarrow{m} (f) \xrightarrow{s} (f) \xrightarrow{p} (g)$$
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# Strong executability (SE)

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Strong executability (SE)

A plan should be fail proof:

Every partial execution should be completed.

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*ab* is not strongly executable at  $w_1$ 

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 σ ∈ Act\* is SE at a state u iff every partial execution of σ from u can be completed. Knowing How

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# Strong executability (SE)

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•  $\sigma \in \mathsf{Act}^*$  is SE at a state u iff

every partial execution of  $\sigma$  from u can be completed.

•  $\pi \subseteq Act^*$  is SE at a state *u* iff for all  $\sigma \in \pi$ ,  $\sigma$  is SE at *u*.

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### Knowing How: Formulas and semantics

#### Definition (L<sub>Kh<sub>i</sub></sub>-formulas)

$$\varphi ::= p \mid \neg \varphi \mid \varphi \lor \varphi \mid \mathsf{Kh}_i(\varphi, \varphi)$$

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 $\mathsf{Kh}_i(\psi, \varphi)$ : "The agent *i* knows how to achieve  $\varphi$  given  $\psi$ ."

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$$\mathcal{M}, w \models \mathsf{Kh}_i(\psi, \varphi)$$
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•  $\mathbb{S}_i = \{\{ebfmsp\}\}, \qquad \mathbb{S}_j = \{\{ebfmsp, ebmfsp\}\}.$ 

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- $\mathcal{M}, w \models \mathsf{Kh}_i(\psi, \varphi) \text{ iff}_{def} \text{ there is } \pi \in \mathbb{S}_i \text{ s.t.}$ 
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- $\mathbb{S}_i = \{\{ebfmsp\}\}, \qquad \mathbb{S}_j = \{\{ebfmsp, ebmfsp\}\}.$
- $\mathcal{M}, w \models \mathsf{Kh}_i(h,g) \land \neg \mathsf{Kh}_j(h,g)$

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Two distinct types of information in an LTS<sup>U</sup>:

• Ontic information: provided by the graph part

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## Ontic vs. Epistemic Information

- Ontic information: provided by the graph part
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  - the perception of each agent about her own abilities.

Two distinct types of information in an LTS<sup>U</sup>:

- Ontic information: provided by the graph part
  - the available states, the accessibility relations, etc.
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   the perception of each agent about her own abilities.

This enables us to define ways of updating these two types of information.

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Ontic upd	ates: Anno	uncement		

$$\varphi ::= p \mid \neg \varphi \mid \varphi \lor \varphi \mid \mathsf{Kh}_i(\varphi, \varphi) \mid [!\varphi]\varphi$$

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Ontic upd	ates: Anno	uncement		

Definition (PAL<sub>Kh<sub>i</sub></sub> formulas)

$$\varphi ::= p \mid \neg \varphi \mid \varphi \lor \varphi \mid \mathsf{Kh}_i(\varphi, \varphi) \mid [!\varphi]\varphi$$

 $[!\chi]\varphi$ : "After announcing  $\chi$ ,  $\varphi$  holds."

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Ontic ut	odates: Anno	uncement		

$$\varphi ::= p \mid \neg \varphi \mid \varphi \lor \varphi \mid \mathsf{Kh}_i(\varphi, \varphi) \mid [!\varphi]\varphi$$

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Definition  $(\mathcal{M}_{!\chi})$ 

$$\mathcal{M}, w \models [!\chi] \varphi \text{ iff } \mathcal{M}, w \models \chi \text{ implies } \mathcal{M}_{!\chi}, w \models \varphi$$

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Definition  $(\mathcal{M}_{!\chi})$ 

$$\begin{split} \mathcal{M}, \textbf{\textit{w}} &\models [!\chi] \varphi \;\; \textit{iff} \;\; \mathcal{M}, \textbf{\textit{w}} \models \chi \; \textit{implies} \; \mathcal{M}_{!\chi}, \textbf{\textit{w}} \models \varphi \textit{; where} \\ \mathcal{M}_{!\chi} &= \langle \mathsf{W}_{!\chi}, \mathsf{R}_{!\chi}, \mathbb{S}, \mathsf{V}_{!\chi} \rangle \textit{:} \end{split}$$

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Ontic undates: Announcement						

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Ontic upd	ates: Annoi	uncement		

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• 
$$\mathsf{W}_{!\chi} = \llbracket \chi \rrbracket^{\mathcal{M}},$$

•  $(\mathsf{R}_{!\chi})_a = \{(w, v) \in \mathsf{R}_a \mid w \in \llbracket \chi \rrbracket^{\mathcal{M}}, \ \mathsf{R}_a(w) \subseteq \llbracket \chi \rrbracket^{\mathcal{M}} \}$ 

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Ontic up	dates: Anno	uncement		

$$\varphi ::= p \mid \neg \varphi \mid \varphi \lor \varphi \mid \mathsf{Kh}_i(\varphi, \varphi) \mid [!\varphi]\varphi$$

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• 
$$\mathsf{W}_{!\chi} = \llbracket \chi \rrbracket^{\mathcal{M}}$$
,

• 
$$(\mathsf{R}_{!\chi})_{a} = \{(w, v) \in \mathsf{R}_{a} \mid w \in [\![\chi]\!]^{\mathcal{M}}, \mathsf{R}_{a}(w) \subseteq [\![\chi]\!]^{\mathcal{M}}\}, \text{ and }$$

• 
$$V_{!\chi}(w) = V(w).$$

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$$\mathcal{M}, w \models \mathsf{Kh}_i(p, q), \ \mathbb{S}_i = \{\{ab\}\}$$

$$\mathcal{M}: w (p, r) = b$$

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$$\mathcal{M}, w \models \mathsf{Kh}_i(p, q), \ \mathbb{S}_i = \{\{ab\}\}$$

$$\mathcal{M}: \qquad w \xrightarrow{p, r} a \qquad b \qquad b \qquad for independent of the second second$$

 $\mathcal{M}, w \models r \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_{!r}, w \models \mathsf{Kh}_i(p,q)$ 

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$$\mathcal{M}, w \models \mathsf{Kh}_i(p, q), \ \mathbb{S}_i = \{\{ab\}\}$$

$$\mathcal{M}: w \xrightarrow{(p, r)} a \xrightarrow{(q, r)} b$$

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$$\mathcal{M}, w \models r \to \mathcal{M}_{!r}, w \not\models \mathsf{Kh}_i(p,q)$$

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$$\mathcal{M}, w \models \mathsf{Kh}_i(p, q), \ \mathbb{S}_i = \{\{ab\}\}$$

$$\mathcal{M}: w (p, r) = b$$

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	Theorem	า			
$PAL_{Kh_i}$ is more expresive than $L_{Kh_i}$ over arbitrary $LTS^{U}s$ .					

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	Theorem					
	$PAL_{Kh_i}$ is more expresive than $L_{Kh_i}$ over arbitrary $LTS^Us$ .					
	Let $\mathcal M$ and $\mathcal M'$ two indistinguishable LTS <sup>U</sup> s for L <sub>Kh<sub>i</sub></sub> :					
		b				
				a (q, r)		
	$\mathcal{M}$ : w	(p,r) b	$\mathcal{M}'$ : $w' \in$	b		

 $\overline{\neg r}$ 

 $\mathcal{M}, w \not\models [!r] \mathsf{Kh}_i(p,q)$ 

 $\mathbb{S}_i := \{\{ab\}\}$ 

 $\mathcal{M}', w' \models [!r] \mathsf{Kh}_i(p,q)?$  $\mathbb{S}'_i := \{\{a\}\}$ 

 $(\neg r)$ 

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	Theorem				
	PAL <sub>Khi</sub> is	s more expresive	e than L <sub>Khi</sub> over	arbitrary LTS <sup>U</sup> s.	
	Let ${\mathcal M}$ ar	nd $\mathcal{M}'$ two indis	stinguishable LT	S <sup>U</sup> s for L <sub>Khi</sub> :	
		b		_	
		a $(q, r)$		a (q, r)	
	. М: и	v (p, r) a b	<i>M</i> ′∶ w′ (	p,r b	

 $\mathcal{M}, w \not\models [!r] \mathsf{Kh}_i(p,q)$  $\mathbb{S}_i := \{\{ab\}\}$ 



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	Theorem				
	$PAL_{Kh_i}$ is	more expresive th	han L <sub>Khi</sub> over	r arbitrary LTS <sup>U</sup> s.	
	Let ${\mathcal M}$ an	d $\mathcal{M}'$ two indistir	nguishable L	ΓS <sup>U</sup> s for L <sub>Khi</sub> :	
	M: w		$\mathcal{M}'$ : w'	<i>p,r b</i>	

 $\mathbb{S}_i := \{\{ab\}\}$ 

 $\mathcal{M}', w' \models r \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_{!r}, w' \models \mathsf{Kh}_i(p,q)$ 

 $\mathbb{S}'_i := \{\{a\}\}$ 

Introc 00		Knowing How 000000	Ontic updates 00●00	Epistemic updates 0000	Conclusions 00	
	Theorem					
	$PAL_{Kh_i}$ is more expresive than $L_{Kh_i}$ over arbitrary $LTS^{U}s$ .					
	Let $\mathcal M$ and $\mathcal M'$ two indistinguishable LTS <sup>U</sup> s for L <sub>Kh<sub>i</sub></sub> :					
	<i>М</i> : w		$\mathcal{M}'$ : $w' \stackrel{(p, r)}{\longrightarrow}$	a $(q, r)b (\neg r)$		

 $\mathbb{S}_i := \{\{ab\}\}$ 

 $\mathcal{M}', w' \models \mathbf{r} \to \mathcal{M}_{!r}, w' \models \mathsf{Kh}_i(p,q)$ 

 $\mathbb{S}'_i := \{\{a\}\}$ 

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	Theorem					
	$PAL_{Kh_i}$ is	more expresive th	an L <sub>Khi</sub> over	arbitrary LTS <sup>U</sup> s.		
	Let $\mathcal{M}$ and $\mathcal{M}'$ two indistinguishable LTS <sup>U</sup> s for $L_{Kh_i}$ :					
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 $\mathcal{M}, w \not\models [!r] \mathsf{Kh}_i(p, q)$  $\mathbb{S}_i := \{ \{ ab \} \}$ 

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Introc 00		Knowing How 000000	Ontic updates 00●00	Epistemic updates 0000	Conclusions
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		b			
				a $q, r$	
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Introdu 00		Knowing How 000000	Ontic updates 00●00	Epistemic updates 0000	Conclusions 00
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Introduction 00	Knowing How 000000	Ontic updates 000●0	Epistemic updates 0000	Conclusions
Reduction	axioms			

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Reduction	n axioms			

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Reductio	on axioms			

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### Reduction axioms

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 $[!\chi]\mathsf{Kh}_{i}(\varphi,\psi)\leftrightarrow(\chi\rightarrow\mathsf{Kh}_{i}(\chi\wedge[!\chi]\varphi,\chi\wedge[!\chi]\psi)).$ 

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Other kind	s of updates			

• PAL<sub>Kh<sub>i</sub></sub> is not the only way of updating ontic information.

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**1** Explicit refinement for two given plans.



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  - "Learning how".

Knowing How

Ontic updates

Epistemic updates

Conclusions

## Epistemic updates: Refinement (L<sub>Ref</sub>)

### Definition (L<sub>Ref</sub> formulas)

$$\varphi ::= p \mid \neg \varphi \mid \varphi \lor \varphi \mid \mathsf{Kh}_i(\varphi, \varphi) \mid \langle \sigma_1 \not\sim \sigma_2 \rangle \varphi$$

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Ontic updates

Epistemic updates

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$$\mathcal{M}, w \not\models \mathsf{Kh}_j(h, g)$$

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$$\mathcal{M}: \quad (h) \xrightarrow{e} f \xrightarrow{f} f \xrightarrow{m} f \xrightarrow{s} f \xrightarrow{p} f \xrightarrow{g} \xrightarrow{g} f \xrightarrow{g} g \xrightarrow{g} f \xrightarrow{g} g \xrightarrow{g}$$

•  $\mathcal{M}, w \not\models \mathsf{Kh}_j(h, g)$  but  $\mathcal{M}, w \models \langle ebfmsp \not\sim ebmfsp \rangle \mathsf{Kh}_j(h, g);$ 





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#### Property:

 $L_{Ref}$  is more expressive than  $L_{Kh_i}$ .

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Arbitrary I	Refinement	(L <sub>ARef</sub> )		

First Steps in Updating Knowing How

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# Arbitrary Refinement (L<sub>ARef</sub>)

### Definition $(L_{ARef})$

 $\mathcal{M}, w \models \langle \not\sim \rangle \varphi \text{ iff}_{def}$ there are  $\sigma_1, \sigma_2 \in \mathsf{Act}^* \text{ s.t. } \mathcal{M}, w \models \langle \sigma_1 \not\sim \sigma_2 \rangle \varphi.$  Introduction Knowing How Ontic updates Epistemic updates

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$$\begin{split} \mathcal{M}, & w \models \langle \not\sim \rangle \varphi \; \textit{iff}_{def} \\ & \text{there are } \sigma_1, \sigma_2 \in \mathsf{Act}^* \; \text{s.t.} \; \; \mathcal{M}, w \models \langle \sigma_1 \not\sim \sigma_2 \rangle \varphi. \end{split}$$

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Learning H	ow (L <sub>Lh</sub> )			

These new modalities enable us to define a goal-oriented learning modality:

$$\langle \psi, \varphi \rangle_i \chi := \langle \not\sim \rangle (\mathsf{Kh}_i(\psi, \varphi) \land \chi)$$

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Conclusio	ons			

Dynamic modalities in the context of knowing how logics.

- Ontic updates:
  - Announcement-like and arrow-update-like modalities
  - Axiomatizations over a particular class of models
- Epistemic updates:
  - Refining the perception of an agent regarding her own abilities.
  - Preliminary thoughts and some semantic properties.

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Future w	vork			

- Study other dynamic operators in this context.
- Explore alternative techniques for obtaining proof systems without a general rule of substitution.
- Find fragments that are axiomatizable via reduction axioms by studying the operators' expressivity.