

Metareasoning as an Integral Part of Commonsense and Autocognitive Reasoning

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Summary

- ***SELF-AWARE AGENT DESIGN: Overview***
 - *goals: explicit self-awareness*
 - *approach to KR&R: EL & EPILOG*
 - *architecture & the role of metareasoning*
- ***KR&R FEATURES CRUCIAL FOR METAREASONING***
 - *“syntactic”, introspective, autocognitive reasoning*
- ***OTHER IMPORTANT ASPECTS OF KR&R***
 - *normalization, inference graph, term evaluation, etc.*
- ***QA EXAMPLES***
 - *quantitative, indexical, & descriptive QA*

Self-aware agent design: *Goals*

Perspective: A self-aware agent is only as interesting as the things it knows and can do!

- ***Explicit self-awareness***
 - *Human-like* world- and self-knowledge
 - *Transparent*: understandable KR, usable by general inference methods
 - *Communicative*: Dialogs about self & world
 - *Self-motivated, plan-driven*

Self-aware agent design: *Approach to KR&R*

Perspective: *Human-like reasoning requires a KR as expressive as NL, & corresponding inference methods*

- ***Episodic Logic (EL)***

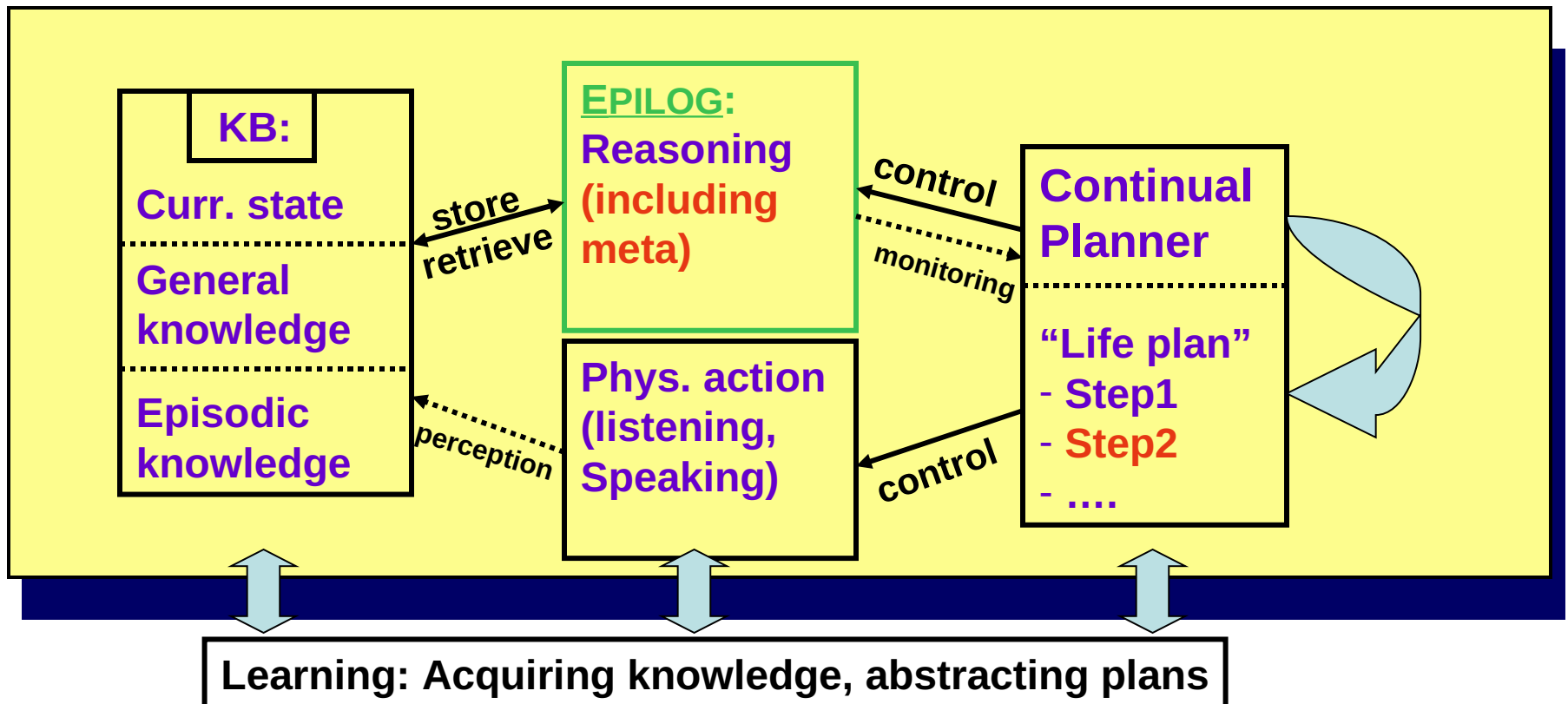
*[[John say 'hi] ** E1] and [E1 before Now0]]*

NOTE:
infix form

- *Events and situations*
- *General quantification, modification, reification*
- *Attitudes & autoepistemic knowledge*
- *Metasyntactic devices (to be described)*

Self-aware agent design: Architecture & the Role of Metareasoning

Perspective: *A self-motivated agent needs to plan continually, and use both object- & metalevel knowledge In planning and reasoning. (No uniform meta-control)*



Role of Metareasoning, in more detail

- ***Reasoning about the syntax of formulas***
 - Answer descriptive questions (e.g. *What do you know about the appearance of pigs?*)
 - Decide what special procedural method may be applicable to a given task
 - Produce answers in the desired format (e.g. , giving one's age in years, not as difference in dates)
- ***Positive and Negative introspection***
(e.g., knowing/infering how much/little we know about a thing, kind of thing, or topic; descriptive QA)
- ***Autocognitive reasoning***
(e.g., *“Did the phone ring?”* – I know I would have heard it, if it rang; how we perceive, learn, etc.)

Epilog's features crucial for
Meta-reasoning

Substitutional Quantification Quasi-Quotation

- Classify syntactic elements
['= (Commutative (EL-Predicate))]
- Formal treatment of meaning postulates
(All x (All_{pred-modifier} m ['m (Monotonic EL-pred-mod)]
(All_{pred} p [x (m p)] [x p])))
- Allows selection of special routines based on axioms on their effects
(All_{wff} w ['w Without-free-vars]
[[(APPLY 'knownbyme? 'w) = 'yes] <=>
[(That w) Knownbyme]])

Substitutional Quantification Quasi-Quotation

- Wff Parser
 - allow for substitutional quantifiers and quotation in EL formulas
- Unification
 - unify a metavariable with an expression of a particular type: w_{wff} with ((K (plur Apple)) Red)

Recursive-QA

- Implements Kaplan and Schubert's ASK-TELL mechanism
 - difference between knowing and being able to infer
- Implemented as ability to start a QA process inside another QA process
- Use of axioms to let EPILOG decide when to start a QA process:
$$(All_{wff} w [w \text{ Without-free-vars}]$$
$$[[(APPLY 'knownbyme? 'w) = 'yes] \Leftrightarrow$$
$$[(That w) Knownbyme]])$$

Other important aspects of KR&R in EPILOG

Normalization

- FOL normalization not possible in EL
 - intensional operators (modifiers, reifiers, etc.), generalized quantifiers (Most, Many, etc.)
- Based on rewrite engines
 - set of rules that state preconditions and effects
 - applied till the input formula is changed
- currently there are 19 rules
 - move negation inward, cluster AND/ORs, remove trivial tautologies, move episodic operators inward, skolemize, etc.

Inference Graph

- Inference generates a tree
 - start with 2 subgoals (proof, disproof)
 - pick a subgoal to process (agenda):
 - retrieve knowledge, do inference, produce new subgoals
 - apply simplifications: split, assumptions, special handling
 - add to agenda what's left
 - loop detection/duplication handling (graph)

Multiple Answers

- Required for WH questions
 - propagate answers from the leaves up to the initial question
 - wait for answers from siblings
 - unifier merging and variable renaming
 - recognize duplicated answers
 - unifier and knowledge used
 - user selectable termination criterion

Term Evaluation

- Simplify terms

- e.g.: How old are you?

- The difference in years between 1st Jan 1993 and now.

- Pose a question (Wh x [x = term]) and collect all answers that are simpler than term

Examples

- How old are you?
- What's your name?
- What do you know about the appearance of pigs?

How old are you?

- Question:

(Wh x (Wh e [e At-about Now0]
[[Epilog Has-age-in-years x] ** e]))

- Answer:

e = (Fn1 Now0)

x = (Diff-in-years (Date 1 1 1993 0 0 0)
(Time-of (Fn1 Now0)))

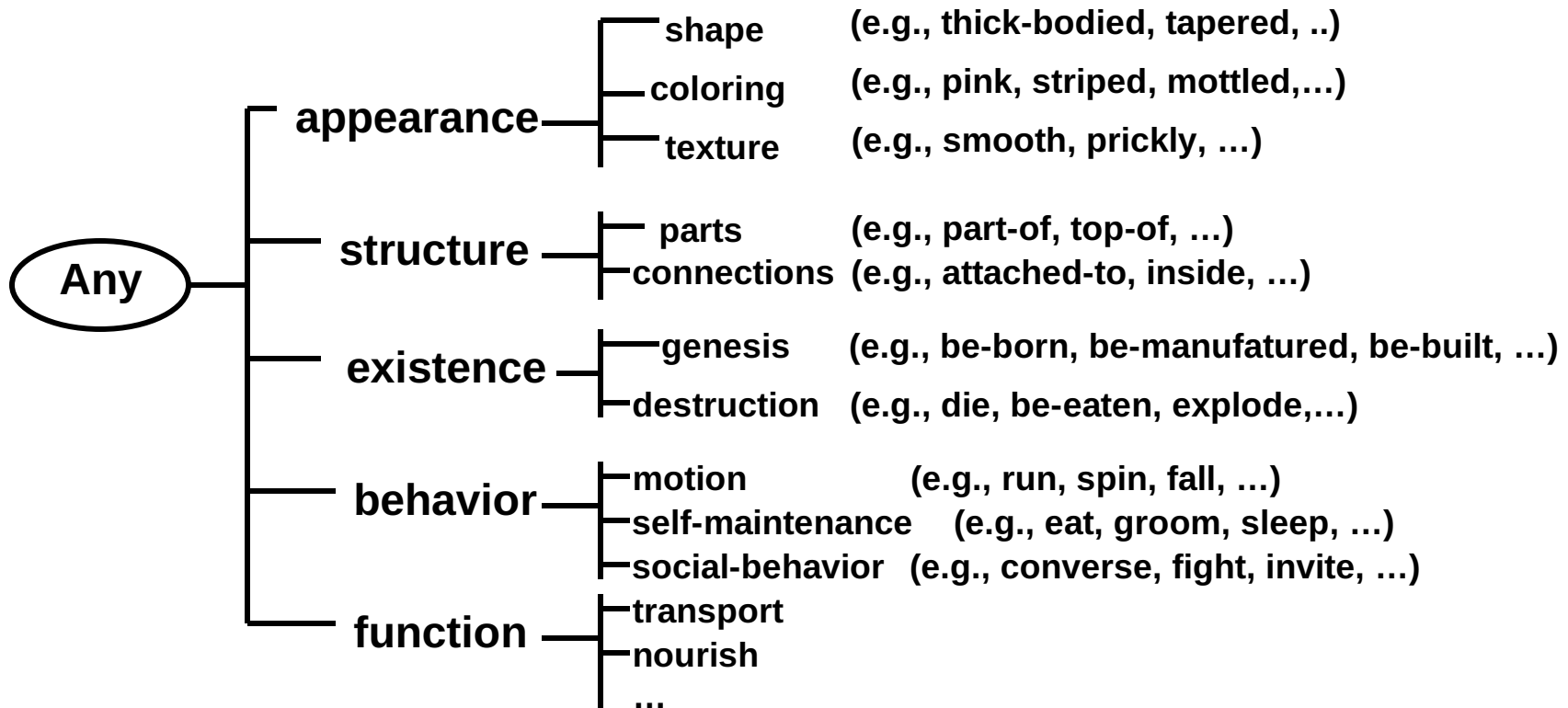
What's your name?

- Question:
 $(\exists e_0 [e_0 \text{ At-about Now}_0]$
 $((\text{Wh } z [[z \text{ Name}) \wedge [\text{Epilog Have } z]]$
 $(\exists y [y \text{ Thing}] [y (\text{Be } (L x [x = z]))])) ** e_0])$
- Meta-knowledge used while normalizing:
 ['Thing EL-type-pred]
 ['Name EL-type-pred]


What do you know about the appearance of pigs?

Assume that predicates have been assigned metalevel topics in a topic hierarchy:

For physical objects (simplified):



What do you know about the appearance of pigs?

- Question:
(Wh x [x Appearance-fact-about (K (Plur pig))])
- Answer:
(That [(K (Plur Pig)) Thick-bodied])
- Meta-knowledge used:  *From topic hierarchy*
['Thick-bodied Appearance-pred)],
(\forall_{pred} p ['p Appearance-pred]
(\forall x [x p] [(That [x p]) Appearance-fact-about x]))

Conclusion

- Explicit self-awareness & commonsense reasoning require integrated object-level / meta-level inferences
- Such inferences can be effectively realized in a highly expressive representation that is “language-like” (EL \rightarrow EPILOG).