Imprecise probability assessments and the Square of Opposition

Invited abstract in session WB-11: Probabilistic Models, stream Probabilistic Models.

Area: Artificial Intelligence, Fuzzy Systems and Computing

Wednesday, 10:30-12:00

Room: Building CW, 1st floor, Room 127

Authors (first author is the speaker)

1. Giuseppe Sanfilippo

Department of Mathematics and Computer Science, Palermo

2. Niki Pfeifer

Munich Center for Mathematical Philosophy, LMU Munich

Abstract

There is a long history of investigations on the square of opposition spanning over two millenia. A square of opposition represents logical relations among basic sentence types in a diagrammatic way. The basic sentence types, traditionally denoted by A (universal affirmative: "Every S is P"), E (universal negative: "No S is P"), I (particular affirmative: "Some S are P"), and O (particular negative: "Some S are not P"), constitute the corners of the square, and the logical relations--contradiction, contrarity, subalternation, and sub-contrarity--form the diagonals and the sides of the square.

We investigate the square of opposition from a probabilistic point of view. To manage imprecise assessments which generally are non-closed or non-convex sets, we generalize the notions of coherence for interval-valued probability assessments to the case of imprecise (in the sense of set-valued) probability assessments. We interpret a basic sentence type as a pair (F,I), where F is a sequence of conditional events and I is an imprecise probability assessment on F. Moreover, by means of the notion of g-coherence, we introduce the above mentioned logical relations among our probabilistic interpretation of the sentences.

Then we show how to construct probabilistic versions of the square of opposition by forming suitable tri-partitions. Finally we present applications of the probabilistic square of oppositions to study defaults and the semantics of quantified statements.

Keywords

Artificial Intelligence

Status: accepted