

# Characterizing Multipreference Closure with System W

**Jonas Haldimann**   Christoph Beierle

FernUniversität in Hagen

SUM 2022  
October 17–19

**Conditional:**  $(B|A)$ , intuition:

“if  $A$ , then *usually*  $B$ ”

**Conditional:**  $(B|A)$ , intuition:

“if  $A$ , then *usually*  $B$ ”

**Inductive inference:** Draw conclusions from a set of conditionals

**Conditional:**  $(B|A)$ , intuition:

“if  $A$ , then *usually*  $B$ ”

**Inductive inference:** Draw conclusions from a set of conditionals

→ Different approaches to draw inferences,  
e.g., p-entailment, system  $Z$ , ...

*System W* [Komo, Beierle 2020; 2022] is a relatively new inductive inference operator shown to, e.g., extend rational closure, or satisfy (SynSplit) and (CSynSplit).

*Multipreference closure* (MP-closure): defined for reasoning in description logics with exceptions; recently transferred to propositional conditionals [Giordani, Gliozzi 2021].

*System W* [Komo, Beierle 2020; 2022] is a relatively new inductive inference operator shown to, e.g., extend rational closure, or satisfy (SynSplit) and (CSynSplit).

*Multipreference closure* (MP-closure): defined for reasoning in description logics with exceptions; recently transferred to propositional conditionals [Giordani, Gliozzi 2021].

Plan for this talk:

- ▶ background on conditionals and preferential models

*System W* [Komo, Beierle 2020; 2022] is a relatively new inductive inference operator shown to, e.g., extend rational closure, or satisfy (SynSplit) and (CSynSplit).

*Multipreference closure* (MP-closure): defined for reasoning in description logics with exceptions; recently transferred to propositional conditionals [Giordani, Gliozzi 2021].

Plan for this talk:

- ▶ background on conditionals and preferential models
- ▶ recall system W

*System W* [Komo, Beierle 2020; 2022] is a relatively new inductive inference operator shown to, e.g., extend rational closure, or satisfy (SynSplit) and (CSynSplit).

*Multipreference closure* (MP-closure): defined for reasoning in description logics with exceptions; recently transferred to propositional conditionals [Giordani, Gliozzi 2021].

Plan for this talk:

- ▶ background on conditionals and preferential models
- ▶ recall system W
- ▶ recall MP-closure



*System W* [Komo, Beierle 2020; 2022] is a relatively new inductive inference operator shown to, e.g., extend rational closure, or satisfy (SynSplit) and (CSynSplit).

*Multipreference closure* (MP-closure): defined for reasoning in description logics with exceptions; recently transferred to propositional conditionals [Giordani, Gliozzi 2021].

Plan for this talk:

- ▶ background on conditionals and preferential models
- ▶ recall system *W*
- ▶ recall MP-closure
- ▶ provide semantical characterization of MP-closure with system *W*  
(which is less involved than the original definition/characterization of system *W*)

# Conditional Logic

**Syntax:**

Conditionals  $(B|A)$  with  $A, B$  prop. formulas over some finite signature  $\Sigma$ ;

**Syntax:**

Conditionals  $(B|A)$  with  $A, B$  prop. formulas over some finite signature  $\Sigma$ ; intuition:

“if  $A$ , then *usually*  $B$ ”

## Syntax:

Conditionals  $(B|A)$  with  $A, B$  prop. formulas over some finite signature  $\Sigma$ ; intuition:

“if  $A$ , then *usually*  $B$ ”

## Three valued semantic [deFinetti 1937]:

- ▶  $(B|A)$  verified by  $\omega$  if  $\omega \models AB$
- ▶  $(B|A)$  falsified by  $\omega$  if  $\omega \models A\bar{B}$
- ▶  $(B|A)$  not applicable to  $\omega$  if  $\omega \models \bar{A}$

## Syntax:

Conditionals  $(B|A)$  with  $A, B$  prop. formulas over some finite signature  $\Sigma$ ; intuition:

“if  $A$ , then *usually*  $B$ ”

## Three valued semantic [deFinetti 1937]:

- ▶  $(B|A)$  verified by  $\omega$  if  $\omega \models AB$
- ▶  $(B|A)$  falsified by  $\omega$  if  $\omega \models A\bar{B}$
- ▶  $(B|A)$  not applicable to  $\omega$  if  $\omega \models \bar{A}$

**Belief base:** Finite set of conditionals  $\Delta = \{(B_1|A_1), \dots, (B_n|A_n)\}$

## Syntax:

Conditionals  $(B|A)$  with  $A, B$  prop. formulas over some finite signature  $\Sigma$ ; intuition:

“if  $A$ , then *usually*  $B$ ”

## Three valued semantic [deFinetti 1937]:

- ▶  $(B|A)$  verified by  $\omega$  if  $\omega \models AB$
- ▶  $(B|A)$  falsified by  $\omega$  if  $\omega \models A\bar{B}$
- ▶  $(B|A)$  not applicable to  $\omega$  if  $\omega \models \bar{A}$

**Belief base:** Finite set of conditionals  $\Delta = \{(B_1|A_1), \dots, (B_n|A_n)\}$

## Example (belief base)

$\Delta = \{(b|p), (f|b), (\neg f|p)\}$  “Penguin triangle”

## Syntax:

Conditionals  $(B|A)$  with  $A, B$  prop. formulas over some finite signature  $\Sigma$ ; intuition:

“if  $A$ , then *usually*  $B$ ”

## Three valued semantic [deFinetti 1937]:

- ▶  $(B|A)$  verified by  $\omega$  if  $\omega \models AB$
- ▶  $(B|A)$  falsified by  $\omega$  if  $\omega \models A\bar{B}$
- ▶  $(B|A)$  not applicable to  $\omega$  if  $\omega \models \bar{A}$

**Belief base:** Finite set of conditionals  $\Delta = \{(B_1|A_1), \dots, (B_n|A_n)\}$

## Example (belief base)

$\Delta = \{(b|p), (f|b), (\neg f|p)\}$  “Penguin triangle”

**Reasoning:** Given a belief base, find all conditionals entailed by it.

## Definition (preferential model [Lehmann Magidor 1992])

A triple  $\mathcal{M} = \langle S, l, \prec \rangle$  consisting of

- ▶ a set  $S$  of *states*,
- ▶ a function  $l : S \rightarrow \Omega$ , and
- ▶ a strict partial order on  $S$

such that for every  $A \in \mathcal{L}_\Sigma$ :  $\hat{A} = \{s \mid s \in S, l(s) \models A\}$  is smooth.



## Definition (preferential model [Lehmann Magidor 1992])

A triple  $\mathcal{M} = \langle S, l, \prec \rangle$  consisting of

- ▶ a set  $S$  of *states*,
- ▶ a function  $l : S \rightarrow \Omega$ , and
- ▶ a strict partial order on  $S$

such that for every  $A \in \mathcal{L}_\Sigma$ :  $\hat{A} = \{s \mid s \in S, l(s) \models A\}$  is smooth.

Every preferential model induces an inference relation:

$$A \sim_{\mathcal{M}} B \quad \text{iff} \quad \text{for any } s \text{ minimal in } \hat{A} \text{ it holds that } l(s) \models B.$$

## Definition (preferential model [Lehmann Magidor 1992])

A triple  $\mathcal{M} = \langle S, l, \prec \rangle$  consisting of

- ▶ a set  $S$  of *states*,
- ▶ a function  $l : S \rightarrow \Omega$ , and
- ▶ a strict partial order on  $S$

such that for every  $A \in \mathcal{L}_\Sigma$ :  $\hat{A} = \{s \mid s \in S, l(s) \models A\}$  is smooth.

Every preferential model induces an inference relation:

$$A \sim_{\mathcal{M}} B \quad \text{iff} \quad \text{for any } s \text{ minimal in } \hat{A} \text{ it holds that } l(s) \models B.$$

$(B|A)$  is *accepted* by  $\mathcal{M}$  if  $A \sim_{\mathcal{M}} B$ .

## Definition (preferential model [Lehmann Magidor 1992])

A triple  $\mathcal{M} = \langle S, l, \prec \rangle$  consisting of

- ▶ a set  $S$  of *states*,
- ▶ a function  $l : S \rightarrow \Omega$ , and
- ▶ a strict partial order on  $S$

such that for every  $A \in \mathcal{L}_\Sigma$ :  $\hat{A} = \{s \mid s \in S, l(s) \models A\}$  is smooth.

Every preferential model induces an inference relation:

$$A \sim_{\mathcal{M}} B \quad \text{iff} \quad \text{for any } s \text{ minimal in } \hat{A} \text{ it holds that } l(s) \models B.$$

$(B|A)$  is *accepted* by  $\mathcal{M}$  if  $A \sim_{\mathcal{M}} B$ .

$\mathcal{M}$  is a model for belief base  $\Delta$  if  $\mathcal{M}$  accepts all conditionals in  $\Delta$ .

*System  $W$*  is an inductive inference operator [Komo, Beierle 2020; 2022]

*System  $W$*  is an inductive inference operator [Komo, Beierle 2020; 2022]

**Idea:**

- ▶ use the tolerance partition of the belief base

*System  $W$*  is an inductive inference operator [Komo, Beierle 2020; 2022]

**Idea:**

- ▶ use the tolerance partition of the belief base
- ▶ take into account which conditionals are falsified by a world

*System  $W$*  is an inductive inference operator [Komo, Beierle 2020; 2022]

**Idea:**

- ▶ use the tolerance partition of the belief base
- ▶ take into account which conditionals are falsified by a world
- ▶ inference relation based on a partial ordering on worlds

Inclusion maximal tolerance partition [Pearl 1990]

$OP(\Delta) = (\Delta_0, \dots, \Delta_n)$  with ...



Inclusion maximal tolerance partition [Pearl 1990]

$OP(\Delta) = (\Delta_0, \dots, \Delta_n)$  with ...

→ The same partition as in the definition of system Z.

Inclusion maximal tolerance partition [Pearl 1990]

$OP(\Delta) = (\Delta_0, \dots, \Delta_n)$  with ...

→ The same partition as in the definition of system  $Z$ .

**Intuition:** More specific conditionals are in a later part of  $OP(\Delta)$ .

## Inclusion maximal tolerance partition [Pearl 1990]

$OP(\Delta) = (\Delta_0, \dots, \Delta_n)$  with ...

→ The same partition as in the definition of system  $Z$ .

**Intuition:** More specific conditionals are in a later part of  $OP(\Delta)$ .

### Example

For  $\Delta = \{(b|p), (f|b), (\neg f|p)\}$ :

## Inclusion maximal tolerance partition [Pearl 1990]

$OP(\Delta) = (\Delta_0, \dots, \Delta_n)$  with ...

→ The same partition as in the definition of system  $Z$ .

**Intuition:** More specific conditionals are in a later part of  $OP(\Delta)$ .

### Example

For  $\Delta = \{(b|p), (f|b), (\neg f|p)\}$ :

$OP(\Delta) = (\Delta_0, \Delta_1)$  with

$\Delta_0 = \{(b|p), (f|b)\}$  and

$\Delta_1 = \{(\neg f|p)\}$

**Preferred structure on worlds  $<_{\Delta}^w$ :**

- ▶ strict partial ordering  $<_{\Delta}^w$  on  $\Omega$

**Preferred structure on worlds  $<_{\Delta}^w$ :**

- ▶ strict partial ordering  $<_{\Delta}^w$  on  $\Omega$
- ▶ based on the tolerance partition

## Preferred structure on worlds $<_{\Delta}^w$ :

- ▶ strict partial ordering  $<_{\Delta}^w$  on  $\Omega$
- ▶ based on the tolerance partition
- ▶ worlds that falsify less conditionals are ordered lower in  $<_{\Delta}^w$

## Preferred structure on worlds $<_{\Delta}^w$ :

- ▶ strict partial ordering  $<_{\Delta}^w$  on  $\Omega$
- ▶ based on the tolerance partition
- ▶ worlds that falsify less conditionals are ordered lower in  $<_{\Delta}^w$



## Preferred structure on worlds $<_{\Delta}^w$ :

- ▶ strict partial ordering  $<_{\Delta}^w$  on  $\Omega$
- ▶ based on the tolerance partition
- ▶ worlds that falsify less conditionals are ordered lower in  $<_{\Delta}^w$

## System W, $\sim_{\Delta}^w$ [Komo Beierle 2022]

$$A \sim_{\Delta}^w B$$

if for every  $\omega' \in \Omega_{A\bar{B}}$  there is an  $\omega \in \Omega_{AB}$  such that  $\omega <_{\Delta}^w \omega'$ .

# System $W$ – Example

Belief base:

$$\Delta = \{(b|a), (\bar{a}\bar{b}|\bar{a} \vee \bar{b}), (c|\top)\}$$

# System $W$ – Example

Belief base:

$$\Delta = \{(b|a), (\bar{a}\bar{b}|\bar{a} \vee \bar{b}), (c|\top)\}$$

Ordered partition:

$$\Delta^0 = \{(b|a), (\bar{a}\bar{b}|\bar{a} \vee \bar{b}), (c|\top)\}$$

# System W – Example

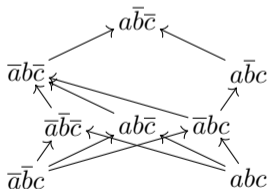
Belief base:

$$\Delta = \{(b|a), (\bar{a}\bar{b}|\bar{a} \vee \bar{b}), (c|\top)\}$$

Ordered partition:

$$\Delta^0 = \{(b|a), (\bar{a}\bar{b}|\bar{a} \vee \bar{b}), (c|\top)\}$$

Preferred structure on worlds  $\prec_{\Delta}^w$ :



# System W – Example

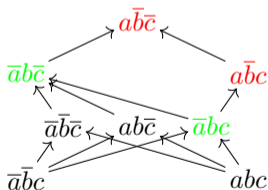
Belief base:

$$\Delta = \{(b|a), (\bar{a}\bar{b}|\bar{a} \vee \bar{b}), (c|\top)\}$$

Ordered partition:

$$\Delta^0 = \{(b|a), (\bar{a}\bar{b}|\bar{a} \vee \bar{b}), (c|\top)\}$$

Preferred structure on worlds  $<_{\Delta}^w$ :



Entailment: e.g.  $\bar{a}b \vee a\bar{b} \sim_{\Delta}^w \bar{a}b$

# Properties of System W

- ✓ System W extends rational closure.

# Properties of System W

- ✓ System W extends rational closure.
- ✓ System W fulfills syntax splitting (SynSplit).

# Properties of System W

- ✓ System W extends rational closure.
- ✓ System W fulfills syntax splitting (SynSplit).
- ✓ System W avoids the drowning problem.

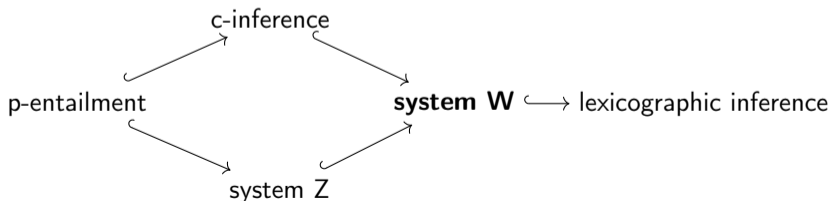


# Properties of System W

- ✓ System W extends rational closure.
- ✓ System W fulfills syntax splitting (SynSplit).
- ✓ System W avoids the drowning problem.
- ✓ System W satisfies conditional syntax splitting (CSynSplit).

# Properties of System W

- ✓ System W extends rational closure.
- ✓ System W fulfills syntax splitting (SynSplit).
- ✓ System W avoids the drowning problem.
- ✓ System W satisfies conditional syntax splitting (CSynSplit).



## Definition (system $W$ preferential model $\mathcal{M}^w(\Delta)$ )

The *system  $W$  preferential model* (for belief base  $\Delta$ ) is

$$\mathcal{M}^w(\Delta) = \langle \Omega, \text{id}, <_{\Delta}^w \rangle.$$

## Definition (system W preferential model $\mathcal{M}^w(\Delta)$ )

The *system W preferential model* (for belief base  $\Delta$ ) is

$$\mathcal{M}^w(\Delta) = \langle \Omega, \text{id}, <_{\Delta}^w \rangle.$$

## Proposition

For consistent  $\Delta$ :  $A \sim_{\mathcal{M}^w(\Delta)} B$  iff  $A \sim_{\Delta}^w B$ .

*MP-closure* was originally used for reasoning in DL with exceptions

Recently reconstructed for propositional conditional beliefs by [Giordano Gliozzi 2021]

*MP-closure* was originally used for reasoning in DL with exceptions

Recently reconstructed for propositional conditional beliefs by [Giordano Gliozzi 2021]

**Idea:**

- ▶ Order subsets of  $\Delta$  by the “exceptionality” of the contained conditionals

*MP-closure* was originally used for reasoning in DL with exceptions

Recently reconstructed for propositional conditional beliefs by [Giordano Gliozzi 2021]

**Idea:**

- ▶ Order subsets of  $\Delta$  by the “exceptionality” of the contained conditionals
- ▶ To check if a conditional is entailed

*MP-closure* was originally used for reasoning in DL with exceptions

Recently reconstructed for propositional conditional beliefs by [Giordano Gliozzi 2021]

**Idea:**

- ▶ Order subsets of  $\Delta$  by the “exceptionality” of the contained conditionals
- ▶ To check if a conditional is entailed
  - ▶ find maximal subsets of  $\Delta$  that are classically logical consistent with the antecedent



*MP-closure* was originally used for reasoning in DL with exceptions

Recently reconstructed for propositional conditional beliefs by [Giordano Gliozzi 2021]

## Idea:

- ▶ Order subsets of  $\Delta$  by the “exceptionality” of the contained conditionals
- ▶ To check if a conditional is entailed
  - ▶ find maximal subsets of  $\Delta$  that are classically logical consistent with the antecedent
  - ▶ sceptical reason about these sets

Definition (exceptionality and rank of a conditional [Lehmann Magidor 1992])

A conditional is *exceptional* for  $\Delta$  if ...

Definition (exceptionality and rank of a conditional [Lehmann Magidor 1992])

A conditional is *exceptional* for  $\Delta$  if ...

**MP-seriousness ordering**  $\prec_{\Delta}^{MP}$ :

- ▶ strict partial ordering  $\prec_{\Delta}^{MP}$  on subsets of  $\Delta$

## Definition (exceptionality and rank of a conditional [Lehmann Magidor 1992])

A conditional is *exceptional* for  $\Delta$  if ...

**MP-seriousness ordering**  $\prec_{\Delta}^{MP}$ :

- ▶ strict partial ordering  $\prec_{\Delta}^{MP}$  on subsets of  $\Delta$
- ▶ based on the notion of exceptionality

## Definition (exceptionality and rank of a conditional [Lehmann Magidor 1992])

A conditional is *exceptional* for  $\Delta$  if ...

### MP-seriousness ordering $\prec_{\Delta}^{MP}$ :

- ▶ strict partial ordering  $\prec_{\Delta}^{MP}$  on subsets of  $\Delta$
- ▶ based on the notion of exceptionality
- ▶ sets containing fewer exceptional conditionals are lower in  $\prec_{\Delta}^{MP}$

## Definition (MP-basis [Giordano Gliozzi 2021])

A set  $D \subseteq \Delta$  is an *MP-basis* for  $A$  if

- ▶  $A$  is consistent with  $\tilde{D} = \{B \rightarrow C \mid (C|B) \in D\}$ , and
- ▶  $D$  is maximal with respect to the MP-seriousness ordering

### **MP-model:**

- ▶ Set of models based

## Definition (MP-basis [Giordano Gliozzi 2021])

A set  $D \subseteq \Delta$  is an *MP-basis* for  $A$  if

- ▶  $A$  is consistent with  $\tilde{D} = \{B \rightarrow C \mid (C|B) \in D\}$ , and
- ▶  $D$  is maximal with respect to the MP-seriousness ordering

### MP-model:

- ▶ Set of models based

## Definition (MP-closure [Giordano Gliozzi 2021])

$$A \sim_{\Delta}^{MP} B$$

if for all MP-bases  $D$  of  $A$  it holds that  $\tilde{D} \cup \{A\} \models B$ .

→ Similar construction as in the definition of lexicographic inference [Lehmann 1995].

## Connection between System $W$ and MP-closure

MP-closure coincides with system  $W$  (for consistent belief bases  $\Delta$ ).



## Connection between System $W$ and MP-closure

MP-closure coincides with system  $W$  (for consistent belief bases  $\Delta$ ).

Show this in three steps:

**Step 1:** Characterization of MP-closure with *MP-models* [Giordano Gliozzi 2021].

## Connection between System $W$ and MP-closure

MP-closure coincides with system  $W$  (for consistent belief bases  $\Delta$ ).

Show this in three steps:

**Step 1:** Characterization of MP-closure with *MP-models* [Giordano Gliozzi 2021].

**Step 2:** Show system  $W$  preferential models are MP-models.

## Connection between System $W$ and MP-closure

MP-closure coincides with system  $W$  (for consistent belief bases  $\Delta$ ).

Show this in three steps:

- Step 1: Characterization of MP-closure with *MP-models* [Giordano Gliozzi 2021].
- Step 2: Show system  $W$  preferential models are MP-models.
- Step 3: Prove main theorem.

## Step 1: Characterization with MP-models

### **MP-model:**

- ▶ certain type of preferential model

# Step 1: Characterization with MP-models

## MP-model:

- ▶ certain type of preferential model
- ▶ obtained by applying a functor  $\mathcal{F}_\Delta$  to preferential models

# Step 1: Characterization with MP-models

## MP-model:

- ▶ certain type of preferential model
- ▶ obtained by applying a functor  $\mathcal{F}_\Delta$  to preferential models
- ▶  $\mathcal{F}_\Delta$  orders states by comparing the conditionals falsified by each world with  $\prec_\Delta^{MP}$

# Step 1: Characterization with MP-models

## MP-model:

- ▶ certain type of preferential model
- ▶ obtained by applying a functor  $\mathcal{F}_\Delta$  to preferential models
- ▶  $\mathcal{F}_\Delta$  orders states by comparing the conditionals falsified by each world with  $\prec_\Delta^{MP}$

## Step 1: Characterization with MP-models

### MP-model:

- ▶ certain type of preferential model
- ▶ obtained by applying a functor  $\mathcal{F}_\Delta$  to preferential models
- ▶  $\mathcal{F}_\Delta$  orders states by comparing the conditionals falsified by each world with  $\prec_\Delta^{MP}$

### Proposition (MP-closure representation theorem [GG21])

$A \sim_\Delta^{MP} B$  iff  $(B|A)$  is accepted by every MP-model of  $\Delta$



## Step 2: System W preferential models are MP-models

For a consistent belief base  $\Delta$ :

## Step 2: System W preferential models are MP-models

For a consistent belief base  $\Delta$ :

### Proposition

$\Delta$  tolerates  $(B|A)$  iff  $(B|A)$  is not exceptional for  $\Delta$

## Step 2: System W preferential models are MP-models

For a consistent belief base  $\Delta$ :

### Proposition

$\Delta$  tolerates  $(B|A)$  iff  $(B|A)$  is not exceptional for  $\Delta$

### Proposition

$\xi(\omega) \prec_{\Delta}^{MP} \xi(\omega')$  iff  $\omega <_{\Delta}^w \omega'$ .

## Step 2: System $W$ preferential models are MP-models

For a consistent belief base  $\Delta$ :

### Proposition

$\Delta$  tolerates  $(B|A)$  iff  $(B|A)$  is not exceptional for  $\Delta$

### Proposition

$\xi(\omega) \prec_{\Delta}^{MP} \xi(\omega')$  iff  $\omega <_{\Delta}^W \omega'$ .

### Proposition

The system  $W$  preferential model  $\mathcal{M}^W(\Delta)$  is an MP-model of  $\Delta$ .

## Step 3: System W coincides with MP-closure

Proposition ([Giordano Gliozzi 2021])

Let  $\mathcal{N}, \mathcal{N}'$  be MP-models of  $\Delta$ .

$$A \vdash_{\mathcal{N}} B \quad \text{iff} \quad A \vdash_{\mathcal{N}'} B.$$

## Step 3: System W coincides with MP-closure

### Proposition ([Giordano Gliozzi 2021])

Let  $\mathcal{N}, \mathcal{N}'$  be MP-models of  $\Delta$ .

$$A \vdash_{\mathcal{N}} B \quad \text{iff} \quad A \vdash_{\mathcal{N}'} B.$$

### Theorem

For a consistent belief base  $\Delta$  and  $A, B \in \mathcal{L}_{\Sigma}$ :

▶  $A \vdash_{\Delta}^{MP} B \quad \text{iff} \quad A \vdash_{\mathcal{M}^w(\Delta)} B.$

## Step 3: System W coincides with MP-closure

### Proposition ([Giordano Gliozzi 2021])

Let  $\mathcal{N}, \mathcal{N}'$  be MP-models of  $\Delta$ .

$$A \vdash_{\mathcal{N}} B \quad \text{iff} \quad A \vdash_{\mathcal{N}'} B.$$

### Theorem

For a consistent belief base  $\Delta$  and  $A, B \in \mathcal{L}_{\Sigma}$ :

- ▶  $A \vdash_{\Delta}^{MP} B \quad \text{iff} \quad A \vdash_{\mathcal{M}^w(\Delta)} B.$
- ▶  $A \vdash_{\Delta}^{MP} B \quad \text{iff} \quad A \vdash_{\Delta}^w B.$

## Theorem

For a consistent belief base  $\Delta$  and  $A, B \in \mathcal{L}_\Sigma$ :  $A \sim_\Delta^{MP} B$  iff  $A \sim_\Delta^w B$ .



## Theorem

For a consistent belief base  $\Delta$  and  $A, B \in \mathcal{L}_\Sigma$ :  $A \sim_\Delta^{MP} B$  iff  $A \sim_\Delta^w B$ .

This result yields

- ▶ a semantical characterization of system W
- ▶ that is less involved than the original definition/characterization.

## Theorem

For a consistent belief base  $\Delta$  and  $A, B \in \mathcal{L}_\Sigma$ :  $A \sim_\Delta^{MP} B$  iff  $A \sim_\Delta^w B$ .

This result yields

- ▶ a semantical characterization of system W
- ▶ that is less involved than the original definition/characterization.

### Future work:

- ▶ Further investigate the relations among inductive inference operators

## Theorem

For a consistent belief base  $\Delta$  and  $A, B \in \mathcal{L}_\Sigma$ :  $A \sim_\Delta^{MP} B$  iff  $A \sim_\Delta^w B$ .

This result yields

- ▶ a semantical characterization of system  $W$
- ▶ that is less involved than the original definition/characterization.

### Future work:

- ▶ Further investigate the relations among inductive inference operators
- ▶ Further investigate the connections to reasoning with first-order-conditionals

## Theorem

For a consistent belief base  $\Delta$  and  $A, B \in \mathcal{L}_\Sigma$ :  $A \sim_{\Delta}^{MP} B$  iff  $A \sim_{\Delta}^w B$ .

This result yields

- ▶ a semantical characterization of system W
- ▶ that is less involved than the original definition/characterization.

### Future work:

- ▶ Further investigate the relations among inductive inference operators
- ▶ Further investigate the connections to reasoning with first-order-conditionals
- ▶ Generalize system W for belief bases containing strict knowledge (i.e. belief bases enforcing impossible worlds)