

The Logic of Causal and Probabilistic Reasoning
in Uncertain Environments
LcpR

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Probability Logic
Non-monotonic Reasg.
Evolutionary Games

Causality

Coherence
Random quantities

Cond Independence M
Composition operator
Algorithms

Mental Prob Logic
Essential Graphs
Evolutionary Games

Counterfactuals
Cog development
Early childhood

Counterfactuals
Cog Development
Middle childhood

Schurz
Unterhuber

Kistler

Gilio

Jiroušek
Vomlel
Kratochvil

Kleiter
Pfeifer
Fugard

Perner
Rafetseder

Beck

Philosophy
Logic
Probability Logic

Philosophy
Physics
Causality

Mathematics
Probability
Coherence

Mathematics
Information Theory
Cond Independence M

Psychology
Uncertain Reasoning
Bayesian Networks

Psychology
Neurocognition
Theory of Mind

Psychology
Cog Development

Probability logic & non-monotonic reasoning from an evolutionary perspective

Non-monotonic reasoning

NMR-hypothesis: Human
r. with conditionals is nm

System P, prob semantics

if A then C: $p(C|A) > \alpha$

Evolutionary perspective

Empirical investigations

Prediction games

Conditional reasoning

Comparing success of

- stronger than P
- weaker than P
- qualitative & ranked
- interval probabilities

replicator dynamics

System P: Rationality postulates for nonmonotonic reasoning (Kraus, Lehmann & Magidor, 1990)

Reflexivity (axiom): $\alpha \sim \alpha$

Left logical equivalence:

from $\models \alpha \equiv \beta$ and $\alpha \sim \gamma$ infer $\beta \sim \gamma$

Right weakening:

from $\models \alpha \supset \beta$ and $\gamma \sim \alpha$ infer $\gamma \sim \beta$

Or: from $\alpha \sim \gamma$ and $\beta \sim \gamma$ infer $\alpha \vee \beta \sim \gamma$

Cut: from $\alpha \wedge \beta \sim \gamma$ and $\alpha \sim \beta$ infer $\alpha \sim \gamma$

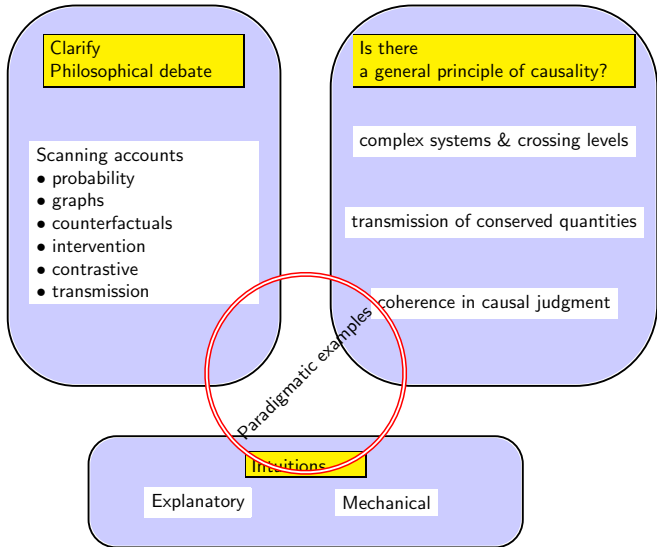
Cautious monotonicity:

from $\alpha \sim \beta$ and $\alpha \sim \gamma$ infer $\alpha \wedge \beta \sim \gamma$

And (derived rule): from $\alpha \sim \beta$ and $\alpha \sim \gamma$ infer $\alpha \sim \beta \wedge \gamma$

$\alpha \sim \beta$	is read as	If α , <u>normally</u> β ?
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Causation, causal judgments, and causal reasoning



Probabilistic reasoning under coherence



Events

Probability

g-coherence

Imprecise probabilities

Random quantities

Connection property

- conditional events
- random quantities

Logic & inference

System P

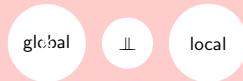
non-monotonic reasoning

lower & upper bounds in

- t-norms
- t-conorms

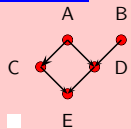
Conditional independence models

Knowledge representation



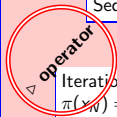
(conditional) independencies
 $A \perp\!\!\!\perp B$
 $C \perp\!\!\!\perp D \mid A, B, E$

Bayesian network



Composition operator
two set of variables, X_K and X_L

$$\pi(X_K) \triangleright \kappa(X_L) = \frac{\pi(X_K) \kappa(X_L)}{\kappa(X_K \cap X_L)}$$



Sequence = (AC, B, ABD, CDE)

Iteration of \triangleright
 $\pi(X_N) = \pi(K_1) \triangleright \pi(K_2) \triangleright \dots \triangleright \pi(K_n)$
determines the $|N|$ -dimensional joint distribution

Efficient algorithms
• marginals

Generalization
• possibility
• belief functions

Noisy logical connectives

Modeling human inference within the framework of probability logic

Human reasoning: Framework **classical logic****Theories**

- Mental rules
- Mental models

Experiments

- Wason task
- MP, MT, ...
- Syllogisms

truthfunctional conditional

PROBABILITY LOGIC**Logic system**

- $\phi \vdash \psi$ conditional
- Not truth-functional
- nonmonotonic
- $\Phi \vdash \psi$ consequence

Probability system

- Set of conditional events
- Probability assessment
- Coherence
- Linear space
- $p \in [p_*, p^*]$

Weak structure
No powerset
Imprecise

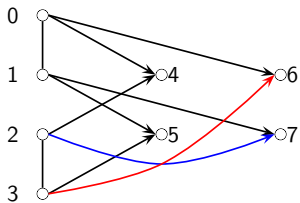
$p > p_{crit}, p \in [0, 1]$, precise

System P

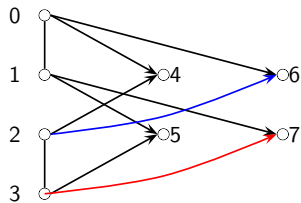
Experiments

- Inference tasks
- Qualitative properties
- Computer controlled

- ▶ Enumerating essential graphs
- ▶ Simulation of game theoretic comparisons of reasoning systems (\rightarrow Schurz)



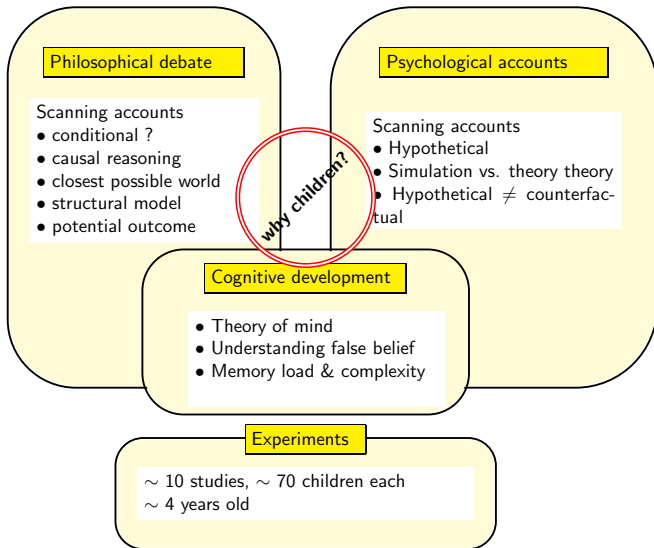
Layered essential graph
 $\text{sym}(0,1,2,3,4)$,
 $\text{sym}(4,5)$,
 $\text{sym}(6,6)$



Corresponding representative graph
 maximized (unlabeled)

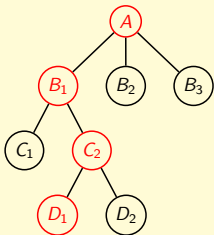
Counterfactual reasoning in children

IF Oswald would not have killed Kennedy, THEN someone else would have.



Thinking about counterfactual possibilities in middle childhood

Multiple possible worlds



Actual path

Psychological processes

Memory load

Flexibility &
inhibition

Regret & relief

Unusual events

Working
memoryExecutive
functions

Emotions

Typicality

Experiments

middle childhood (5–10)
Multiple possibilities
Regret

Network

