Corrigendum for: A General Account of Argumentation with Preferences

Sanjay Modgil\textsuperscript{1} and Henry Prakken\textsuperscript{2}

1. Department of Informatics, King’s College London (sanjay.modgil@kcl.ac.uk)
2. Department of Information and Computing Sciences, Utrecht University, and Faculty of Law, University of Groningen (H.Prakken@uu.nl)

Abstract

ASPIC\textsuperscript{+} is a general framework for structured argumentation that allows for a considerable degree of freedom as to the knowledge representation choices made in specifying the premises and rules from which arguments are constructed, and the preferences used to determine which attacks amongst constructed arguments succeed as defeats. On the other hand, the framework provides guidelines for making these choices, such that adherence to these guidelines suffices to guarantee satisfaction of the consistency and closure postulates. In particular, guidelines are given for selecting ways in which to compare the sets of defeasible constituents of arguments in order that the defined preference relations over arguments guarantee satisfaction of the rationality postulates. However, it has recently been noted that the way in which these set comparisons are made, and the guidelines for choosing these comparisons, admit counter-examples to these postulates. This research note proposes simple revisions to the ASPIC\textsuperscript{+} framework as defined in [3]. In this way, the counter-examples are avoided and rationality is preserved.

1 Background

In Modgil and Prakken [3], we claim that the rationality postulates of Caminada and Amgoud [2], and in particular the consistency postulates, are satisfied under the assumption that the preference preordering \(\preceq\) over arguments is reasonable (Definition 18, [3]). In [3] we then study a number of ways of defining preference orderings over arguments, based on set comparative orderings over the arguments’ ordinary (fallible) premises and/or defeasible rules. The latter set comparative orderings are in turn defined on the basis of a given partial ordering over ordinary premises and a distinct given partial ordering over the defeasible rules.

The set comparison ordering, denoted \(\sqsubseteq\), is defined according to the so called Elig\textit{tist} and Democratic principles (Definition 19, [3]), and these set comparisons are in turn used to define a non-strict preference relation \(\preceq\) over arguments, using the last (Definition 20, [3]) or weakest (Definition 21, [3]) link principles.

It is then claimed that if the set ordering \(\sqsubseteq\) is reasonable inducing (Definition 22, [3]), then \(\preceq\) is reasonable. However, in a personal communication, Sjur. K. Dyrkolbotn recently pointed out a counterexample to this claim. We present the example below, and then observe that the example is also cited as a counter-example to the consistency postulates by P.M. Dung [1]. In this erratum, we then show that:
• the counter-example can be avoided by reverting to the way preferences are defined in the first version of the ASPIC+ framework in [5]:

However, reverting to this previous way of defining preferences does not address the falsity of the claim that if \( \sqsubseteq \) is reasonable inducing then this guarantees that \( \preceq \) is reasonable. Hence, in this erratum we also:

• summarise modifications made to the definitions in [3] in order to ensure that if \( \sqsubseteq \) is reasonable inducing then this does guarantee that \( \preceq \) is reasonable, and the counter-example due to Dyrkolbotn (and a variation of this example that appears in Dung [1]) is avoided.

2 Excluding Counter-example to Consistency Postulates by Reverting to Preference Relations as defined in [5]

Suppose an argumentation theory consisting of a knowledge base that has the ordinary (i.e., fallible) premises \( p, q, r, s \), the empty set of axiom premises, the strict rules (closed under contraposition):

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{r1: } & p, q, r \rightarrow \neg s \\
\text{r2: } & p, q, s \rightarrow \neg r \\
\text{r3: } & s, q, r \rightarrow \neg p \\
\text{r4: } & p, s, r \rightarrow \neg q
\end{align*}
\]

and the empty set of defeasible rules. We then have the arguments:

\[
\begin{align*}
S &= [s] \\
R &= [r] \\
P &= [p] \\
Q &= [q] \\
A1 &= [p; q; r; p, q, r \rightarrow r_{r1} \neg s] \\
A2 &= [p; q; s; p, q, s \rightarrow r_{r2} \neg r] \\
A3 &= [s; q; r; s, q, r \rightarrow r_{r3} \neg p] \\
A4 &= [p; s; r; p, s, r \rightarrow r_{r4} \neg q]
\end{align*}
\]

Moreover, assume \( p \leq q, q \leq p \) and \( r \leq s, s \leq r \) (i.e., \( p \equiv q \) and \( r \equiv s \)). The Elitist set comparison (Definition 19, [3]) states that \( \Gamma \preceq \Delta \) if there is at least one element in \( \Gamma \) that is \( \leq \) all elements in \( \Delta \), i.e.,

\[
\text{\( \Gamma \preceq \Delta \) if } \exists X \in \Gamma, \forall Y \in \Delta : X \leq Y \tag{1}
\]

and then the strict counterpart \( \Gamma \preceq \Delta \) is defined in the usual way:

\[
\text{\( \Gamma \preceq \Delta \) if and } \Delta \not\preceq \Gamma \tag{2}
\]
In Modgil and Prakken, we say in general that $Y \prec X$ iff $Y \preceq X$ and $X \not\preceq Y$, where according to Definitions 21 and 22 in [3], $Y \preceq X$ is defined (under the last, respectively weakest, link principle) based on the set comparison $\preceq$. In our running example, under both last and weakest link principles:

1. \( \{p, q, r\} \preceq \{s\} \) and \( \{s\} \not\preceq \{p, q, r\} \) (note \( \{p, q, r\} \not\preceq \{s\} \) by Eq. 2)
2. \( \{p, q, s\} \preceq \{r\} \) and \( \{r\} \not\preceq \{p, q, s\} \) (note \( \{p, q, s\} \not\preceq \{r\} \) by Eq. 2)
3. \( \{s, q, r\} \preceq \{p\} \) and \( \{p\} \not\preceq \{s, q, r\} \) (note \( \{s, q, r\} \not\preceq \{p\} \) by Eq. 2)
4. \( \{p, s, r\} \preceq \{q\} \) and \( \{q\} \not\preceq \{p, s, r\} \) (note \( \{p, s, r\} \not\preceq \{q\} \) by Eq. 2)

and so:

1. \( A1 \preceq S \) and \( S \not\preceq A1 \), hence \( A1 \prec S \) and \( A1 \not\prec S \)
2. \( A2 \preceq R \) and \( R \not\preceq A2 \), hence \( A2 \prec R \) and \( A2 \not\prec R \)
3. \( A3 \preceq P \) and \( P \not\preceq A3 \), hence \( A3 \prec P \) and \( A3 \not\prec P \)
4. \( A4 \preceq Q \) and \( Q \not\preceq A4 \), hence \( A4 \prec Q \) and \( A4 \not\prec Q \)

As Dung points out in a variation on this example, the consistency postulate is then not satisfied since the obviously inconsistent $E = \{S, R, P, Q, A1, A2, A3, A4\}$ is a stable extension; it is conflict free since no two arguments defeat each other, and no arguments defeat the arguments in $E$.

This counter-example can be avoided by reverting to the way preferences are defined over arguments in the first published version of ASPIC$^+$ in [5] (in which the closure and consistency postulates are shown to be satisfied). That is to say, the strict relation $\prec$ over arguments is not defined in terms of the non-strict $\preceq$, which in turn is defined on the basis of the non-strict $\preceq$. Rather, we directly define $\prec$ on the basis of $\prec$, which is now not defined on the basis of $\preceq$ as in Eq. 2, but rather: (for the Elitist comparison$^1$):

$$\Gamma \prec \Delta \iff \exists X \in \Gamma, \forall Y \in \Delta : X < Y$$

By Eq. 3, we now obtain that \( \{p, q, r\} \not\prec \{s\} \), \( \{p, q, s\} \not\prec \{r\} \), \( \{s, q, r\} \not\prec \{p\} \) and \( \{p, s, r\} \not\prec \{q\} \). Hence, directly defining $\prec$ in terms of $\preceq$, which in our running example means that $A1(2, 3, 4) \prec S(R, P, Q)$ iff $\Gamma \prec \Delta$, where $\Gamma$ are the premises in $A1(2, 3, 4)$ and $\Delta$ the premises in $S(R, P, Q)$, we now obtain that $A1(2, 3, 4) \not\prec S(R, P, Q)$, and so all attacks succeed as defeats and $E = \{S, R, P, Q, A1, A2, A3, A4\}$ is not conflict free.

### 3 Correcting the Definition of ‘Reasonable Inducing’

By reference to the same running example, Sjur K. Dyrkolbotn points out that the strict set relations

\[ \{p, q, r\} \not\preceq \{s\} \text{ by Eq. 2} \]

$^1$For the Democratic comparison: $\Gamma \preceq \Delta$ if $\forall X \in \Gamma, \exists Y \in \Delta : X < Y$
\{p, q, s\} \preceq \{r\} \text{ by Eq. 2}

\{s, q, r\} \preceq \{p\} \text{ by Eq. 2}

\{p, s, r\} \preceq \{q\} \text{ by Eq. 2}

in the previous section verify that \(\sqsubseteq\) is \textit{reasonable inducing} (Definition 22, [3]); that is to say that not only is \(\sqsubseteq\) transitive, but that, in general:

Let \(\Gamma\) be the set of premises (defeasible rules) in argument \(B_1, \ldots, B_n\) and \(\Delta\) the set of premises (defeasible rules) in argument \(A\). If \(\Gamma \preceq \Delta\) then:

1. for some \(i = 1 \ldots n\) such that \(\Gamma' \subseteq \Gamma\) are the premises (defeasible rules) in \(B_i\), then \(\Gamma' \preceq \Delta\).

2. for some \(i = 1 \ldots n\) such that \(\Gamma' \subseteq \Gamma\) are the premises (defeasible rules) in \(B_i\), then \(\Delta \not\sqsubseteq \Gamma'\).

Note that it is not assumed that the \(B_i\) in each of the above two cases is the same argument. Hence, under the existing definitions in Modgil and Prakken [3], our running example validates that the Elitist set comparison is reasonable inducing, since:

\(\{r\} \subseteq \{s\}\) and \(\{s\} \not\subseteq \{p\}\); \(\{s\} \subseteq \{r\}\) and \(\{r\} \not\subseteq \{p\}\); \(\{q\} \subseteq \{p\}\) and \(\{p\} \not\subseteq \{r\}\); \(\{p\} \subseteq \{q\}\) and \(\{q\} \not\subseteq \{r\}\).

However, the defined argument preference ordering is not reasonable, since as observed in the previous section: \(A_1 \prec S, A_2 \prec R, A_3 \prec P\) and \(A_4 \prec Q\), and so we obtain the counter-example to consistency as illustrated in the previous section.

Hence, in addition to the proposed changed definitions of \(\prec\) (Eq. 3), and defining \(\prec\) directly in terms of \(\sqsubseteq\), rather than as the strict counterpart of \(\sqsubseteq\), we also modify the definition of reasonable inducing so as to also account for the direct definition of \(\prec\). That is to say, we define \(\prec\) to be reasonable inducing iff it is a strict partial ordering, and \(\prec\) satisfies the following:

Let \(\Gamma\) be the set of premises (defeasible rules) in argument \(B_1, \ldots, B_n\) and \(\Delta\) the set of premises (defeasible rules) in argument \(A\). If \(\Gamma \prec \Delta\) then:

1. for some \(i = 1 \ldots n\) such that \(\Gamma' \subseteq \Gamma\) are the premises (defeasible rules) in \(B_i\), then \(\Gamma' \prec \Delta\).

2. for some \(i = 1 \ldots n\) such that \(\Gamma' \subseteq \Gamma\) are the premises (defeasible rules) in \(B_i\), then \(\Delta \not\prec \Gamma'\).

where of course, given the asymmetry of \(\prec\), we can do away with condition 2, so that we now define \(\prec\) to be reasonable inducing iff it is a strict partial ordering, and \(\prec\) satisfies the following:

\(\text{for some } i = 1 \ldots n \text{ such that } \Gamma' \subseteq \Gamma \text{ are the premises (defeasible rules) in } B_i, \text{ then } \Gamma' \prec \Delta.\)

(4)

Now notice that according to the definition of \(\prec\) in Eq. 3, \(\{p, q, r\} \not\preceq \{s\}\), \(\{p, q, s\} \not\preceq \{r\}\), \(\{s, q, r\} \not\preceq \{p\}\), and \(\{p, s, r\} \not\preceq \{q\}\), and so the example trivially verifies that \(\prec\) is reasonable inducing according to the above definition.
4 Summary of Changes

To summarise, we have made the following changes in the corrected paper, which is available on ArXiV [4]. All definition and proposition numbers are the same in Modgil and Prakken [3] and in the corrected paper on ArXiV, and all changes made to [3] are highlighted in the corrected paper. Note also that all results in Modgil and Prakken are unaffected by the changes in the corrected paper. We now summarise the key changes made in the corrected paper:

1. Definition 19: In the corrected paper, we now directly define the Elitist and Democratic strict set comparisons $\prec$ in terms of the strict ordering $<$ over the elements in compared sets, and then define $\Gamma \preceq \Delta$ iff $\Gamma \prec \Delta$ or $\Gamma = \Delta$.

2. Definitions 20 and 21: In the corrected paper, we now directly define $B \prec A$ by reference to strict comparisons $\prec$ over premises and/or defeasible inference rules in $B$ and $A$. We then define $B \preceq A$ iff i) $B \prec A$ or ii) the premises and/or defeasible rules in $A$ and $B$ that are used to determine the preference relation over $A$ and $B$, are the same.

3. Definition 22: We now define the notion of a reasonable inducing strict set comparison $\prec$ as one that is a strict partial order (irreflexive and transitive), and that satisfies (4) in Section 3.

4. Propositions 19 – 24 are then modified and proven, substituting reference to any reasonable inducing $\preceq$ with reference to any reasonable inducing $\prec$ in Propositions 19 – 22, and substituting reference to any transitive relation $\preceq$ with reference to any strict partial order $\prec$ in Propositions 23 and 24.

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References


*Where '=' denotes identity.*