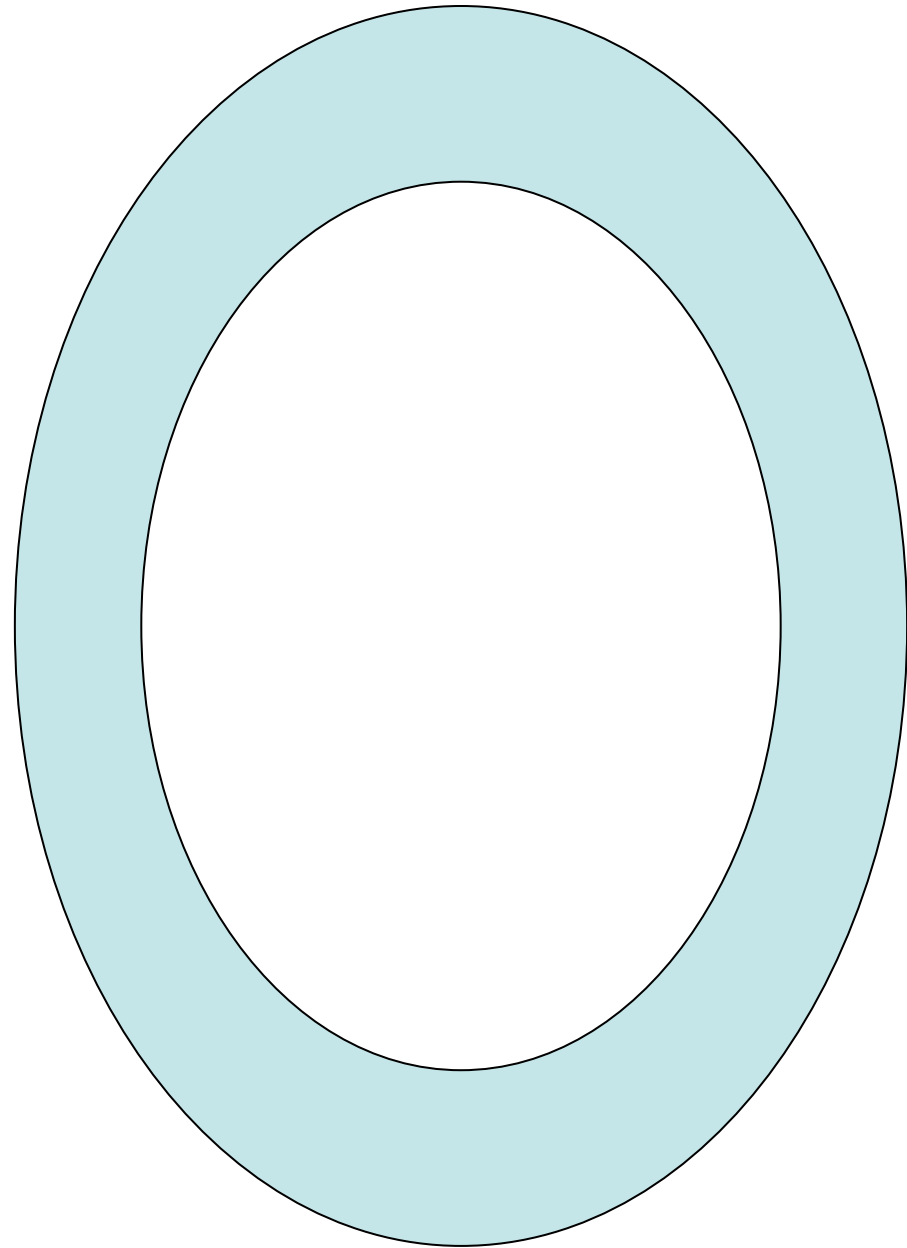




Leon van der Torre, University of Luxembourg & CSLI



O = Obligation

# L'Histoire d'



1969

Hansson

1975

Spohn



Immagine fornita da pupaolo  
a [www.ciao.it](http://www.ciao.it)

1968

Danielsson

1973

Lewis

1981

Kratzer

1987/2002

Aqvist

1998

Hansen

2008

Parent

L'Histoire d'



# Paradox

1  
H  
1  
S  
hn

1968  
Danielsson  
1973  
Lewis  
1981  
Kratzer  
1987/2002  
Aqvist  
1998  
Hansen  
2008  
Parent



Immagine fornita da pupaolo  
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L'Histoire d'



1  
H  
1  
S  
hn

# Paradox

# Failure

1968  
Danielsson  
1973  
Lewis  
1981  
Kratzer  
1987/2002  
Aqvist  
1998  
H  
2  
Parent

Immagine fornita da pupaolo  
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# L'Histoire d'



Legal systems

# Paradox

# Failure

1968  
Danielsson  
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# L'Histoire d'



Legal systems

Ethics advisory

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# L'Histoire d'



Legal systems

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Deontic logic in computer science

1968

Danielsson

1973

Lewis

1981

Kratzer

197/2002

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2008

Parent

# Failure

Immagine fornita da pupaolo  
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# L'Histoire d'



**Legal systems**  
**Ethics advisory**  
**Deontic logic in computer science**  
**Norm aware agents**

**Paradox**  
**Failure**

1968  
Danielsson  
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# Living Without Possible Worlds

- New research agenda for deontic logic:

## **Beyond manipulating (social) preferences**

- Extrinsic (social or collective) preferences
- Intrinsic (individual) preferences

# Kai von Fintel



“The opponents of the classic semantics either overlook or too eagerly dismiss ways in which the classic semantics can account for the allegedly recalcitrant data. Further, in several areas, the proposed alternative semantics actually fail to do justice to the data.”

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# Introduction

1968

1981

2013

2045

# Introduction

1968



1981

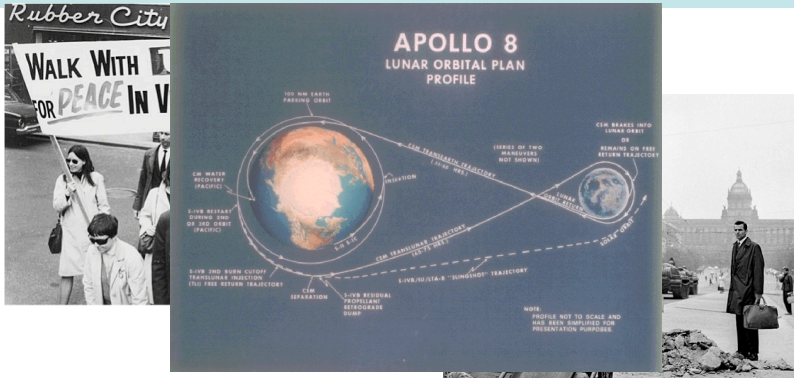


2013

2045

# Introduction

1968



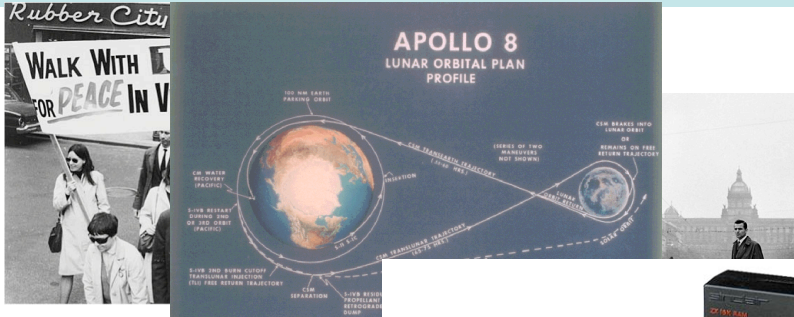
1981

2013

2045

# Introduction

1968



1981



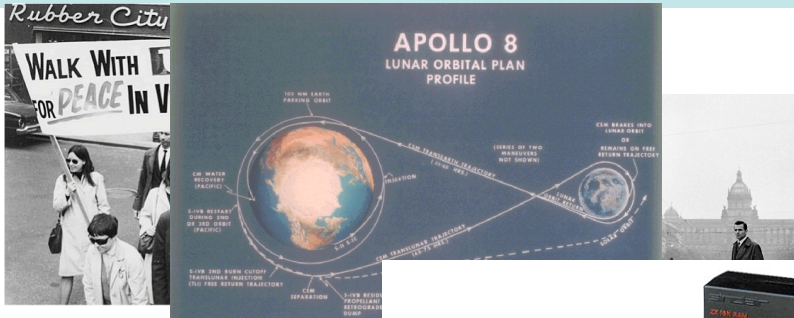
2013

2045



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1968



1981



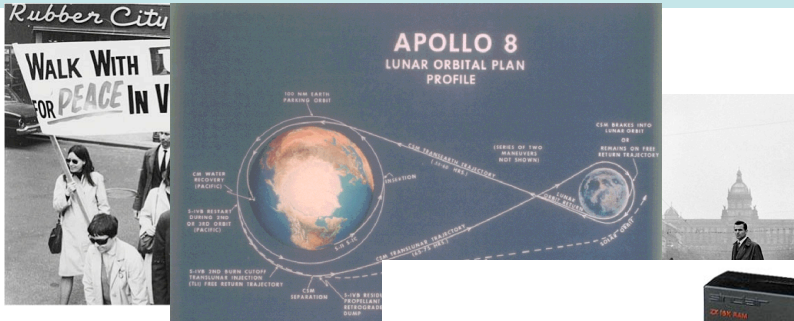
2013



2045

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1968



1981



2013

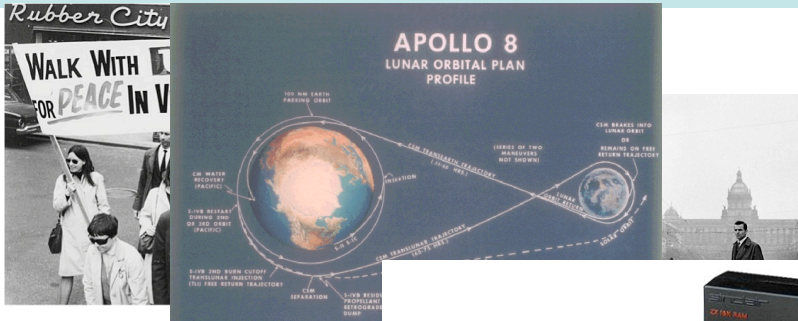


2045



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1981



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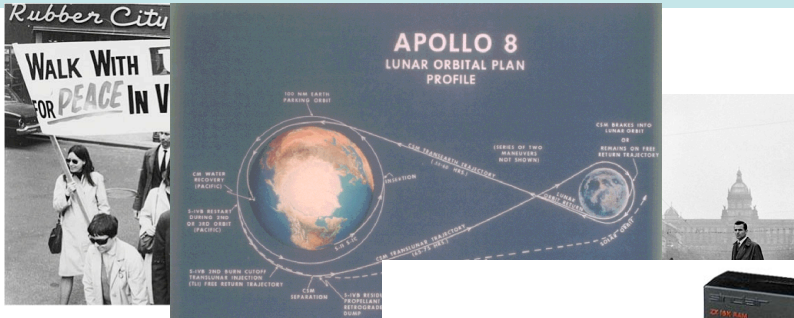


2045



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Danielsson

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Van Eck, Kratzer

2013

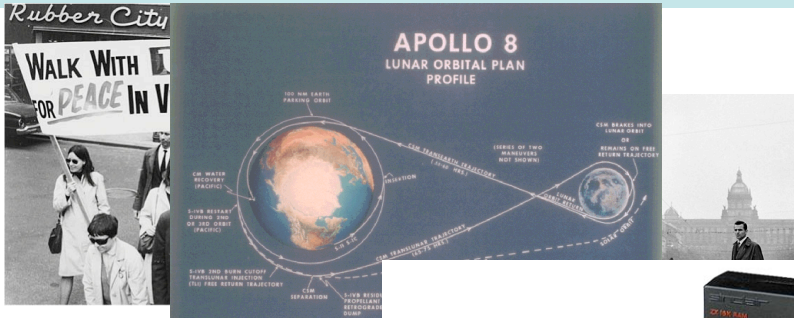


2045



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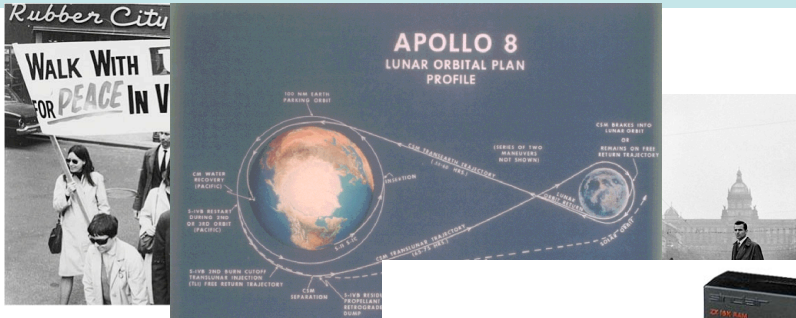
Handbook DL

2045



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1968



Danielsson

1981



Van Eck, Kratzer

2013



Handbook DL

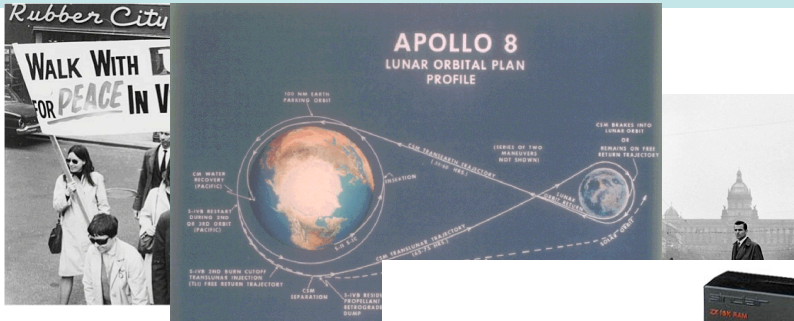
2045



NORMAS

# Introduction

1968



Danielsson

1981



Van Eck, Kratzer

2013



Handbook DL

2045



NORMAS

Assembler : computers = possible worlds : deontic logic

# My Story of O

1986-1992: Erasmus University Rotterdam

Computer science, econometrics, philosophy



# My Story of O

1986-1992: Erasmus University Rotterdam

Computer science, econometrics, philosophy

PhD topic: Electronic Commerce

PhD method: Deontic Logic in Computer Science

Biannual DEON conferences since 1991

# My Story of O

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1996: DEON96: ... ordering and minimizing ...

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Defeasibility in preference based deontic logic

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End of preference based deontic logic

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2007: University of Luxembourg

Inaugural speech: Violation games

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2007: University of Luxembourg

Inaugural speech: Violation games

2013: Deontic logic handbook: a new beginning?



# ΔEON98: Von Wright



## **Fourth International Workshop on Deontic Logic in Computer Science**



**(DEON '98)**

**Bologna, Italy, 8-10 January, 1998**

**Armi, Faculty of Law, Palazzo Malvezzi, via Zamboni 22**

**Thursday, January 8**

09.20 - 09.30: Opening

09.30 - 10.30: Invited Speaker 1: Von Wright (University of Helsinki) Deontic Logic --- as I see it.



# ΔEON98: Makinson



- Jorgensen's dilemma (1931)
  - “A fundamental problem of deontic logic, we believe, is to reconstruct it in accord with the philosophical position that norms direct rather than describe, and are neither true nor false.”
- “No logic of norms without attention to a system of which they form part.” (iterative approach)

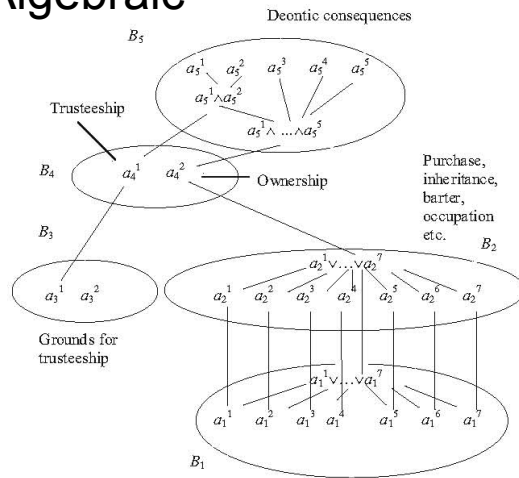
## Friday, January 9

09.30 - 10.30: Invited Speaker 3: David Makinson (UNESCO, France), On the fundamental problem of deontic logic. ([Abstract](#))



# Alternatives to Possible Worlds ?

## Algebraic



## Non-Monotonic

$a:b/Oc$

## Programming

Code fragment 3.1 Conference management system.

```

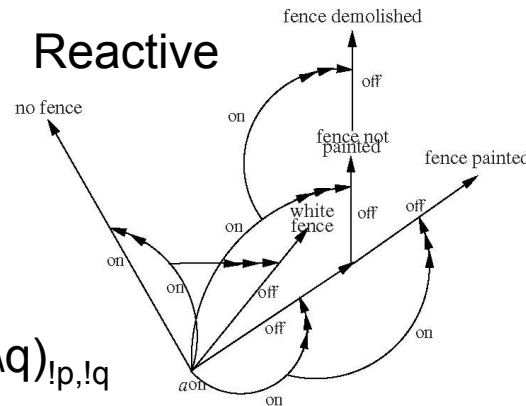
Roles: chair, author, reviewer
Facts: phase(closed). id(0).
Effects:
{rea(C, chair), phase(closed)} open(C) {not phase(closed), phase(abstracts)}
{rea(A, author), phase(abstracts), id(PId)} uploadAbstract(A) {abstract(A, PId), not id(PId), id(PId+1)}
...
Norm-level 0:
page_size(): <phase(submission) and abstract(A, PId), F(pages(PId) > 15), phase(review), not paper(A, PId)>
review_due(): <phase(review) and assigned(R, PId), O(review(R, PId)), phase(collect_reviews), blacklist(R)>
minimum_reviews(PId): <phase(submission) and paper(PId), O(nr_reviews(PId) >= 2), phase(collect_reviews), T>
Norm-level 1:
viol_minimum(): <viol(minimum_reviews(PId) and rea(C, chair), O(review(C, PId)), phase(notification), blacklist(C)>
    
```

## Diagnostic

$q \wedge \neg V(n) \rightarrow p$

## Labeled

$O p ! p, O q ! q \rightarrow O(p \wedge q) ! p, ! q$



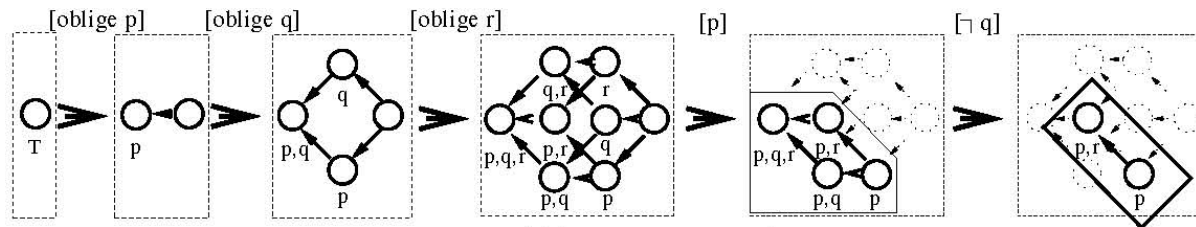
## Iterative

$a \text{ in } out(C, b)$

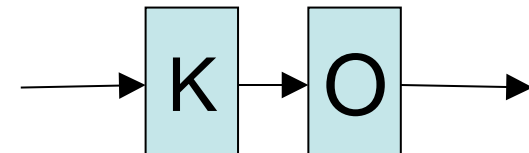
## Imperativistic

$!p, !q \rightarrow O(p \wedge q)$

## Dynamic



## Input/Output



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# DSDL family

Slides Xavier

# DSDL family

- Trend towards less properties
- Difficult to get axiomatizations
  - Need a simpler approach?

# DSDL family

- Trend towards less properties
- Difficult to get axiomatizations
  - Need a simpler approach?



... too eagerly dismiss ...

# Generalization 5: proof theory

- Boutilier, Lamarre 1991: simulation
- Let  $\blacksquare$  be a normal S4.3 modal logic

$$O(A|B) = \blacklozenge (B \wedge \blacksquare (B \rightarrow A))$$

- Powerful framework for non-monotonic logic
  - And belief revision, and deontic logic

# Generalization 6: PDL

- Von Wright: strengthening of the antecedent
- Hansson 69: there are two kinds of dyadic logic
- J.W. Forrester, Gentle murder, or the adverbial Samaritan, *Journal of Philosophy* 81 (1984) 193–197.
- L. Goble, A logic of good, would and should, part 1, *Journal of Philosophical Logic* 19 (1990) 169–199.
- S.O. Hansson, Preference-based deontic logic (PDL), *Journal of Philosophical Logic* 19 (1990) 75–93.
- Logics without weakening of the consequent

# Generalisation 6: PDL

- Von Wright: strengthening of the antecedent
- Hansson: there are two kinds of dyadic logic

- In modal preference logic (partial orders):

$$O(A|B) = (A \wedge B) > (\neg A \wedge B)$$

$$\blacksquare((A \wedge B) \rightarrow \blacksquare(B \rightarrow A))$$

- All A worlds are preferred over all  $\neg A$  worlds
  - No  $\neg A$  world is preferred to an A world



# Generalization 7: 2DL

- Combine DSDL and PDL

$$\frac{O_{\text{pdl}}(A \mid B)}{\text{-----}} O_{\text{dSDL}}(A \vee C \mid B \wedge D)$$

- Ordering and minimizing is “natural” process
- “Elegant” two phase proof theory

# Generalization 8: CoDL

- Combine DSDL and PDL in one formula
  - $O(A \mid B \setminus C)$ : A is obligatory if B unless C

$$O(A \mid B \setminus C) = (A \wedge B \wedge C) > (\neg A \wedge B)$$

$$O(A \mid B \setminus T)$$

-----

$$O(A \vee C \mid B \wedge D \setminus A \vee \neg C)$$

- As a Reiter default, or Toulmin scheme

# Generalization 8: MPS

- Maybe we need more preference orders?
  - Multi preference (decision–theoretic) semantics

- Boutilier, N for normality and I for ideality:

$$G(A \mid B) = I(A \mid N(B))$$

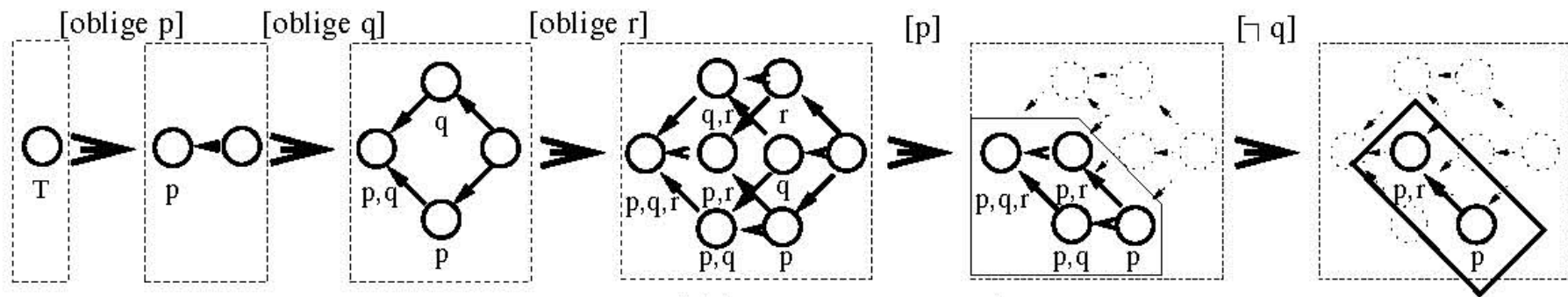
- Alternatively:

$$O(A \mid B) = N(A \wedge B) > N(\neg A \wedge B)$$

- Further studied in qualitative decision theory

# Generalisation 9: DUS

- Jorgensen's dilemma: no truth values
  - Use Veltman's update semantics



# Advantages DSDL family?

# Advantages DSDL family?

- Representation of violations
  - Theory of diagnosis, in propositional logic?
- Intuitive representation of the CTD paradoxes
  - Combining preference orders?
- Modal logic: combining reasoning
  - Combining preference orders?
  - $\text{BDI}_{\text{CTL}}$ , agreement technologies?

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# Deontic Logic Founded on NML

- Horty formalizes van Fraassen's 1973 account
  - Reasoning about dilemmas
  - Concerned with consistent aggregation
    - Classical problem from paraconsistent logic
- Reiter's default logic instead of preferences
  - Rules generate extensions
  - $O(A|B), O(\neg A|B), B$
  - Extensions  $Cn(A), Cn(\neg A)$



# Causal Deontic Logic

- Dynamic interventions and static observations
  - explained and unexplained abnormalities
- Declarations and assertions
- Creating an obligation for another agent and evaluating whether such deontic states hold
- Power and permission to create obligations and permissions

# diOde and diO(de)2

- Reiter's theory of diagnosis
  - Principle of parsimony: minimize abnormalities
- Use it for deontic reasoning?
  - diOde: The agent has to minimize norm violations
  - diO(de)2: Extension with norm fulfillments

$n:O(A|B)$

$B \wedge \neg V(n) \rightarrow A$

# Labeled Deontic Logic

- Inspired by Gabbay labeled deductive systems
  - Index each obligation by the norms from which it is derived, and use these labels in derivations

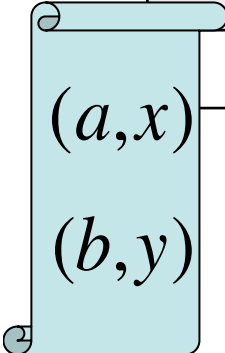
$$\frac{O(A,B)_{O(A|B)}}{\text{-----}} O(A \vee C | B \wedge D)_{O(A|B)}$$


- 3 pages in my PhD thesis, basis of Makinson98



# $\Delta$ EON00: Input/Output Logic

- Makinson & vdTorre: proof system for iterative

	Norms (& Imperatives)	Obligations
	Rule	Application
	Law	Case
 $(a,x)$ $(b,y)$	$(a,x) \in N$	$x \in out(N,a)$

  
 $x \in out(N,a)$

- Numerous IO logics (seven studied in JPL00)
  - Iterative and other kinds of detachment

# IOL Semantics: Detachment

	Input	T	a	$\neg a$	b	$a \wedge b$	$a \wedge \neg b$	$a \wedge b \wedge c$	...
$N=(a,x),(b,y)$	$\text{out}_1(N, \text{Input})$	T	x	T	y	$x \wedge y$	x	$x \wedge y$	...

- Example:  $\text{out}_1$  = simple-minded output
  1.  $(a,x)$ : If input implies a, then output implies x
  2. Each  $\text{out}_1(N, \text{Input})$  is closed under “Cn”

$$N(A) = \{x \mid (a,x) \in N, a \in A\}$$

$$\text{Out}_1(N, a) = \text{Cn}(N(\text{Cn}(a)))$$

# IOL Derivability

- Let  $N$  be set of pairs of formulas (rules)
- $\text{Deriv}_i(N)$  is closure under set of rules (+RLE)
  - $\text{Deriv}_1: \text{SI}, \text{WO}, \text{AND}$                        $\text{Deriv}_2: \text{SI}, \text{WO}, \text{AND}, \text{OR}$
  - $\text{Deriv}_3: \text{SI}, \text{WO}, \text{AND}, \text{CT}$                        $\text{Deriv}_4: \text{SI}, \text{WO}, \text{AND}, \text{OR}, \text{CT}$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \frac{(a,x)}{(a \wedge b,x)} \text{SI} \quad \frac{(a,x \wedge y)}{(a,x)} \text{WO} \quad \frac{(a,x) \quad (a,y)}{(a,x \wedge y)} \text{AND} \quad \frac{(a \wedge b,x) \quad (a \wedge \neg b,x)}{(a,x)} \text{OR} \quad \frac{(a,b) \quad (a \wedge b,x)}{(a,x)} \text{CT}
 \end{array}$$

•  $\text{Deriv}_i^+$ :  $\text{Deriv}_i$  and ID

$$\frac{}{(a,a)} \text{ID}$$

# Example IOL Derivability

- $N = \{(a \wedge b, x), (a \wedge \neg b, x), (x, y)\}$        $A = \{a \wedge c\}$
- Query: Is  $y$  obligatory in  $\text{out}_4$ ?
- I.e.:  $y$  in  $\text{out}_4(\{(a \wedge b, x), (a \wedge \neg b, x), (x, y)\}, a \wedge c)$ ?  
 –  $\text{deriv}_4$ : SI, WO, AND, OR, CT

$$\begin{array}{rcc}
 \frac{(a \wedge b, x) \quad (a \wedge \neg b, x)}{\quad} & \text{OR} & \frac{(x, y)}{\quad} \quad \text{SI} \\
 \frac{\quad}{(a, x)} & & \frac{\quad}{(a \wedge x, y)} \\
 \frac{\quad}{(a, y)} & & \text{CT} \\
 \frac{\quad}{(a \wedge c, y)} & \text{SI} & 
 \end{array}$$

# Soundness & Completeness

- Soundness  $(a, x) \in deriv_1(N) \Rightarrow x \in out_1(N, a)$

– E.g., SI

$$Cn(N(Cn(a))) \subseteq Cn(N(Cn(a \wedge b)))$$

- Completeness  $(a, x) \in deriv_1(N) \Leftarrow x \in out_1(N, a)$

– Assume

$$x \in Cn(N(Cn(a)))$$

– Then

$$(a_1, x_1), (a_2, x_2), \dots, (a_n, x_n) \in N$$

$$\frac{\frac{(a_1, x_1)}{(a, x_1)} \text{SI} \quad \frac{(a_2, x_2)}{(a, x_2)} \text{SI} \quad \dots \quad \frac{(a_n, x_n)}{(a, x_n)} \text{SI}}{\text{AND}}}{\frac{(a, x_1 \wedge x_2 \wedge \dots \wedge x_n)}{(a, x)} \text{WO}}$$



# Out<sub>1</sub> Tarskian Consequence

$$(a, x) \in out'(N) \Leftrightarrow x \in out(N, a)$$

- Reflexivity (Law2Case principle)

$$N \subseteq out'(N) \qquad (a, x) \in N \Rightarrow x \in out(N, a)$$

- Monotony

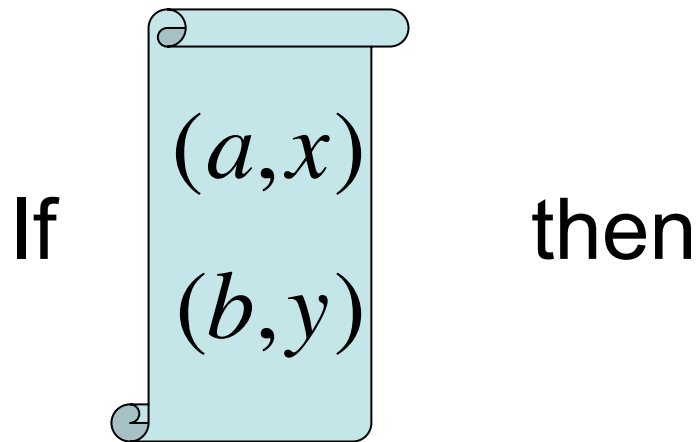
$$out'(N_1) \subseteq out'(N_1 \cup N_2)$$

- Idempotence (strong Case2Law principle)

$$out'(N) = out'(out'(N))$$

- In general, this does not have to be the case!

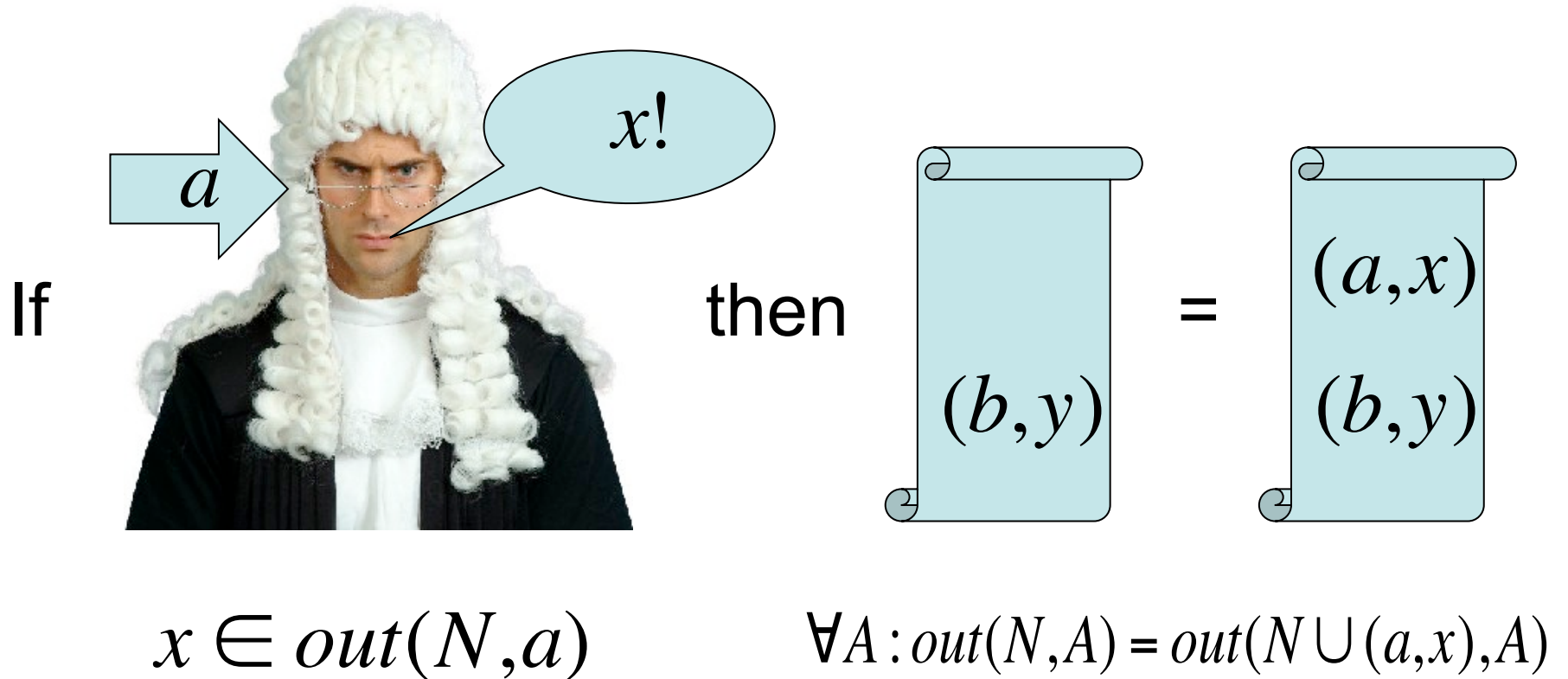
# Law2Case Bridge Principle



$$(a, x) \in N$$

$$x \in out(N, a)$$

# Strong Case2Law Bridge Principle

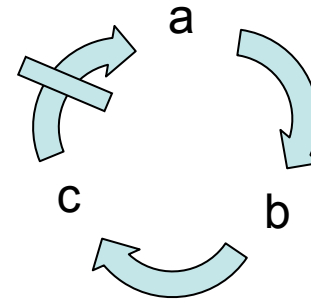


# IOL Semantics: Constraints

- Needed for dealing with violations (CTD)
- $A$  and  $C$  are sets of formulas
- $\text{Maxfamily}(N, A, C)$  = maximal subsets of  $N$ 
  - such that  $\text{Out}(N, A)$  is consistent with  $C$
- $\text{Outfamily}(N, A, C)$  = out restricted to maxfamily

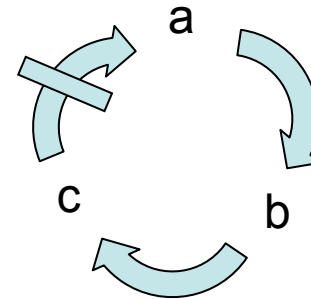
# Example: Rule Maximality

- $\text{Outfamily}(\{(a,b),(b,c),(c,\neg a)\},\{a\},\{a\})=\dots$



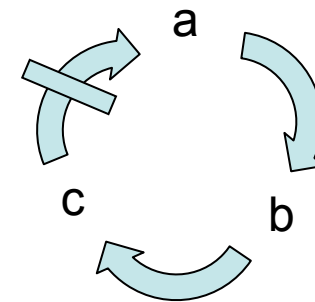
# Example: Rule Maximality

- $\text{Outfamily}(\{(a,b),(b,c),(c,\neg a)\},\{a\},\{a\})=\dots$
- $\text{Maxfamily}(\{(a,b),(b,c),(c,\neg a)\},\{a\},\{a\})=\dots$
- $\{(a,b),(b,c)\}$
- $\{(a,b),(c,\neg a)\}$
- $\{(b,c),(c,\neg a)\}$



# Example: Rule Maximality

- $\text{Outfamily}(\{(a,b),(b,c),(c,\neg a)\},\{a\},\{a\})=\dots$
  - $\text{Maxfamily}(\{(a,b),(b,c),(c,\neg a)\},\{a\},\{a\})=\dots$
- |                          |                      |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| • $\{(a,b),(b,c)\}$      | $\text{Cn}(\{b,c\})$ |
| • $\{(a,b),(c,\neg a)\}$ | $\text{Cn}(\{b\})$   |
| • $\{(b,c),(c,\neg a)\}$ | $\text{Cn}(\{\})$    |



# Proof System Constrained Output?

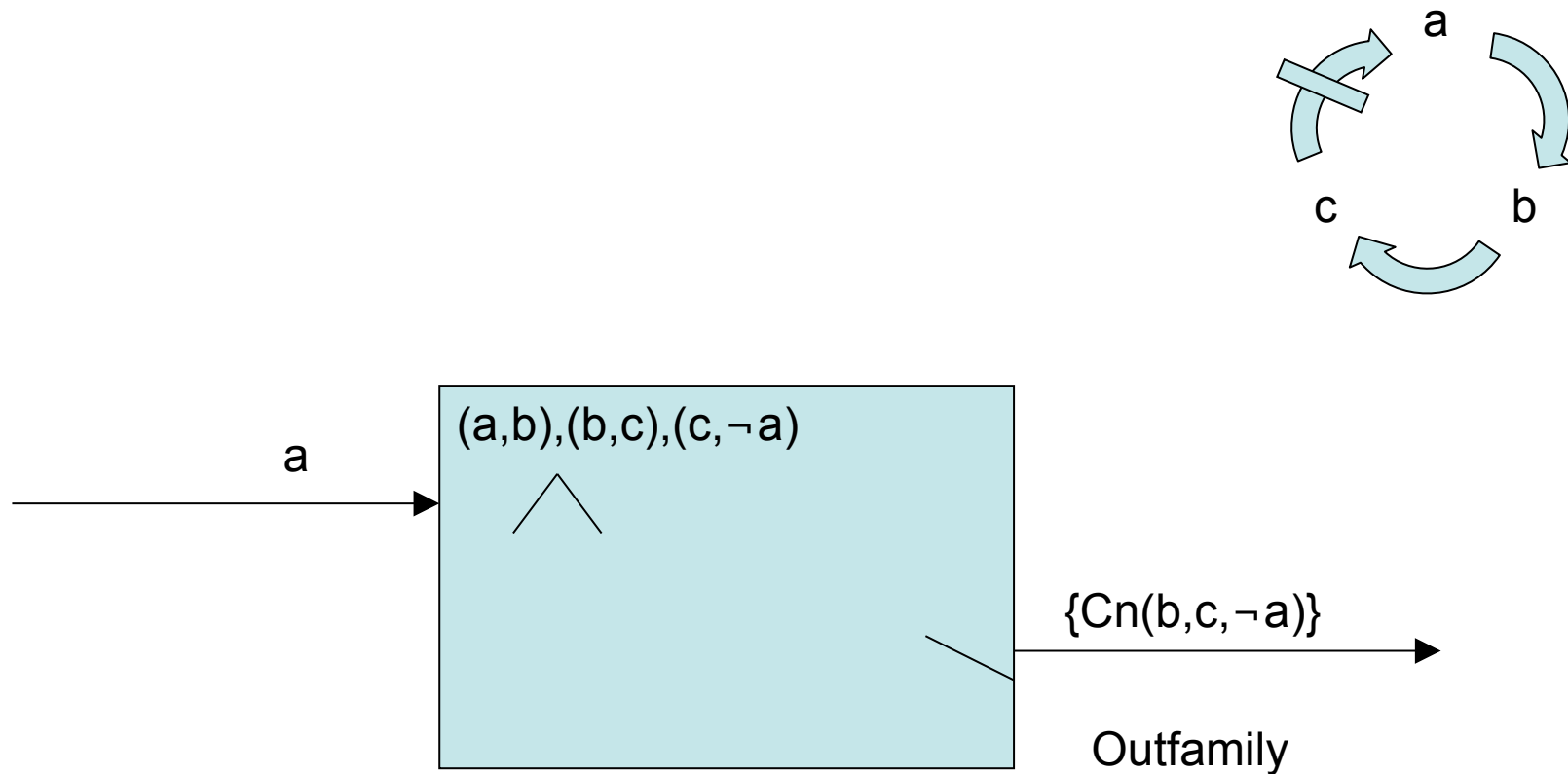
- We have proof system for input/output logic
  - Goes beyond iterative
- How about constrained output?
  - JPL01: constraints on derivations, globally or locally
- How to define a closure operation for outfamily?

$$(a, x) \in \text{outfamily}(N)$$

$$\exists E \in \text{outfamily}(N, a, C) : x \in E$$

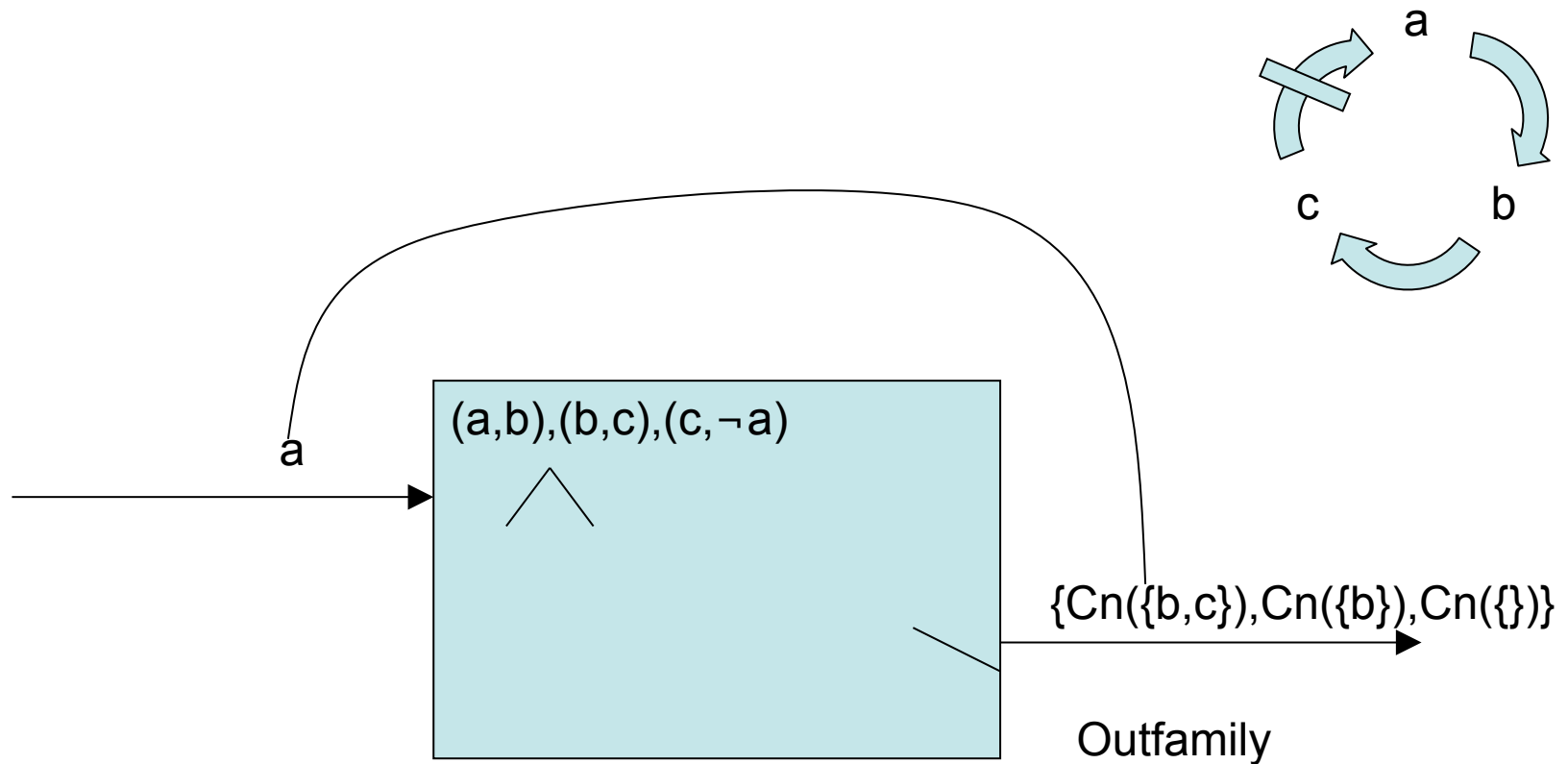


# Output Constraint



D. Makinson and L. van der Torre, Constraints for input/output logics. Journal of Philosophical Logic, 30(2): 155-185, 2001.

# Input/Output Constraint



D. Makinson and L. van der Torre, Constraints for input/output logics. Journal of Philosophical Logic, 30(2): 155-185, 2001.

# Constraints

- $\text{Maxfamily}(N,A)$  = maximal subsets of  $N$ 
  1. such that  $\text{Out}(N,A)$  consistent, or
  2. such that  $\text{Out}(N,A)$  consistent with  $A$
- $\text{Outfamily}$  = out restricted to maxfamily
- For each member of outfamily, there is a unique member of maxfamily generating it
- Proof (e.g.  $\text{out}_1$ ): if  $N1$  generates  $E$ , and  $N2$  generates  $E$ , then  $N1+N2$  generates  $E$

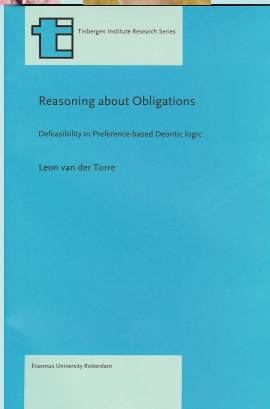
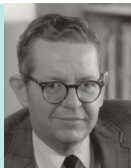
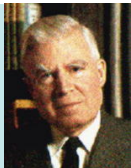
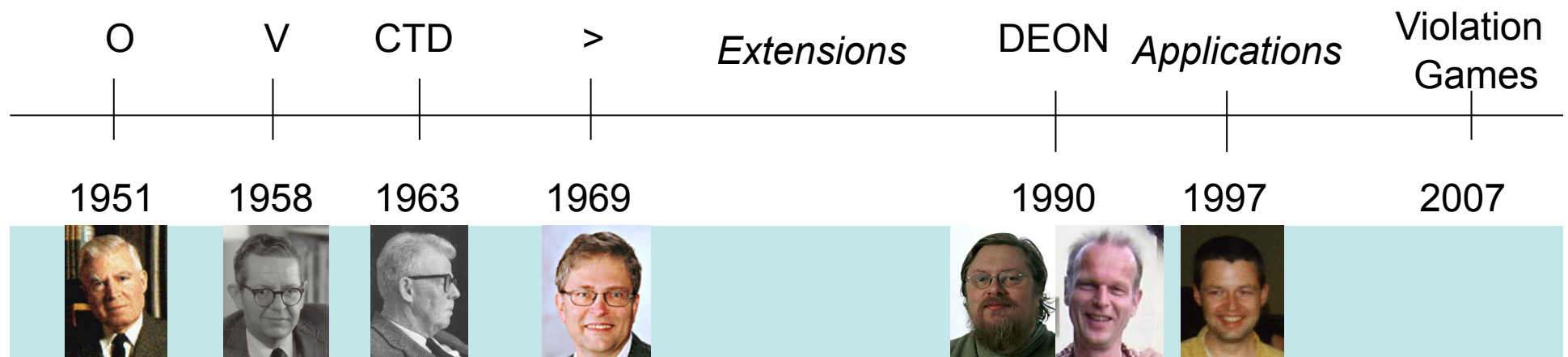
# Layout of this talk

1. Introduction
2. Preference based deontic logic (1968-1999)
  - DSDL3, G, CO, PDL, 2DL, CoDL, MPS, DUS
3. Beyond preference based DL (1999-)
  - NML, CaDL, diOde, LDL
  - Input/output logic, Out1-8, Outfamily
4. **Beyond input/output logic (2007-)**
  - Reasoning for normative multiagent systems
5. Concluding remarks

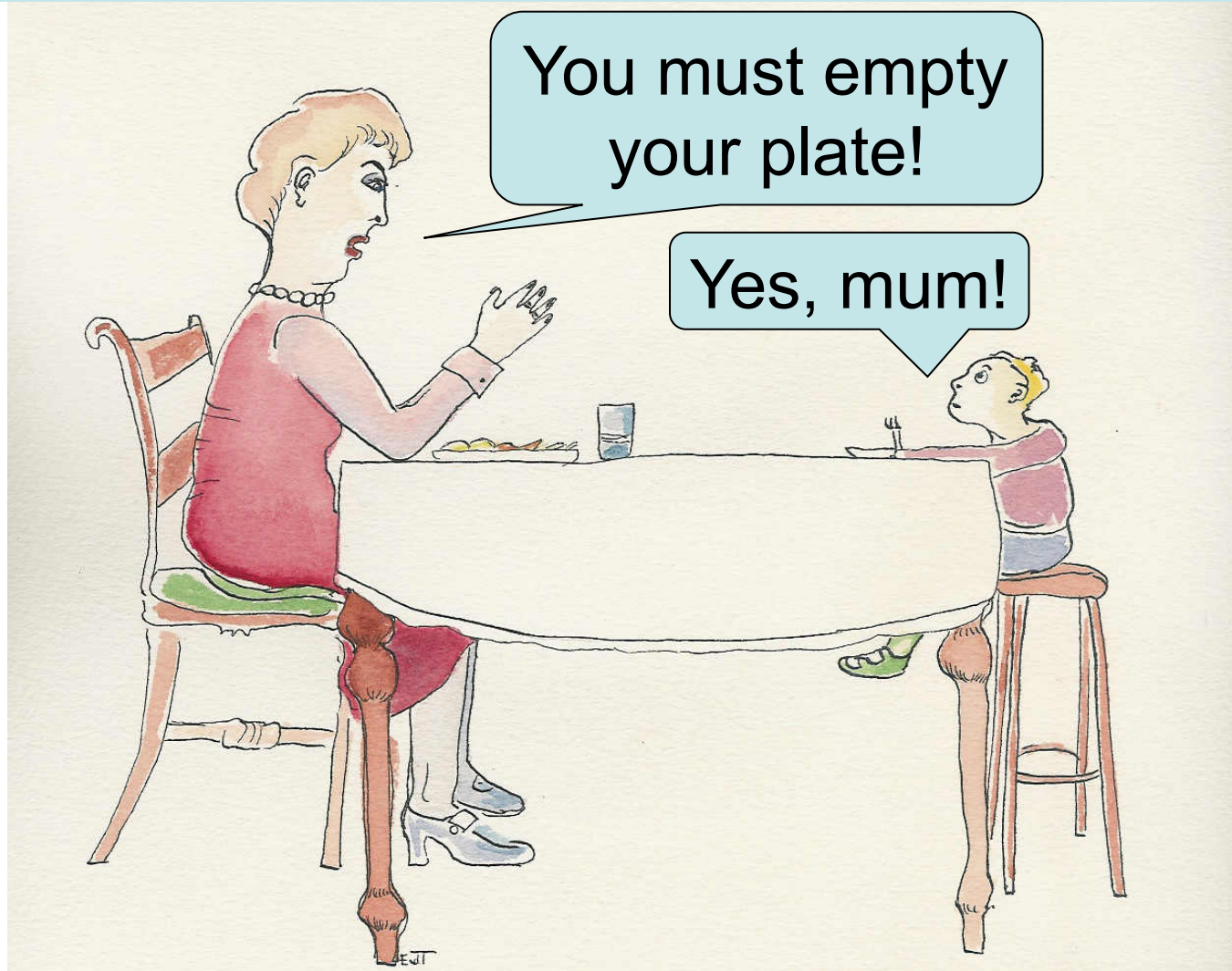
# NORMAS



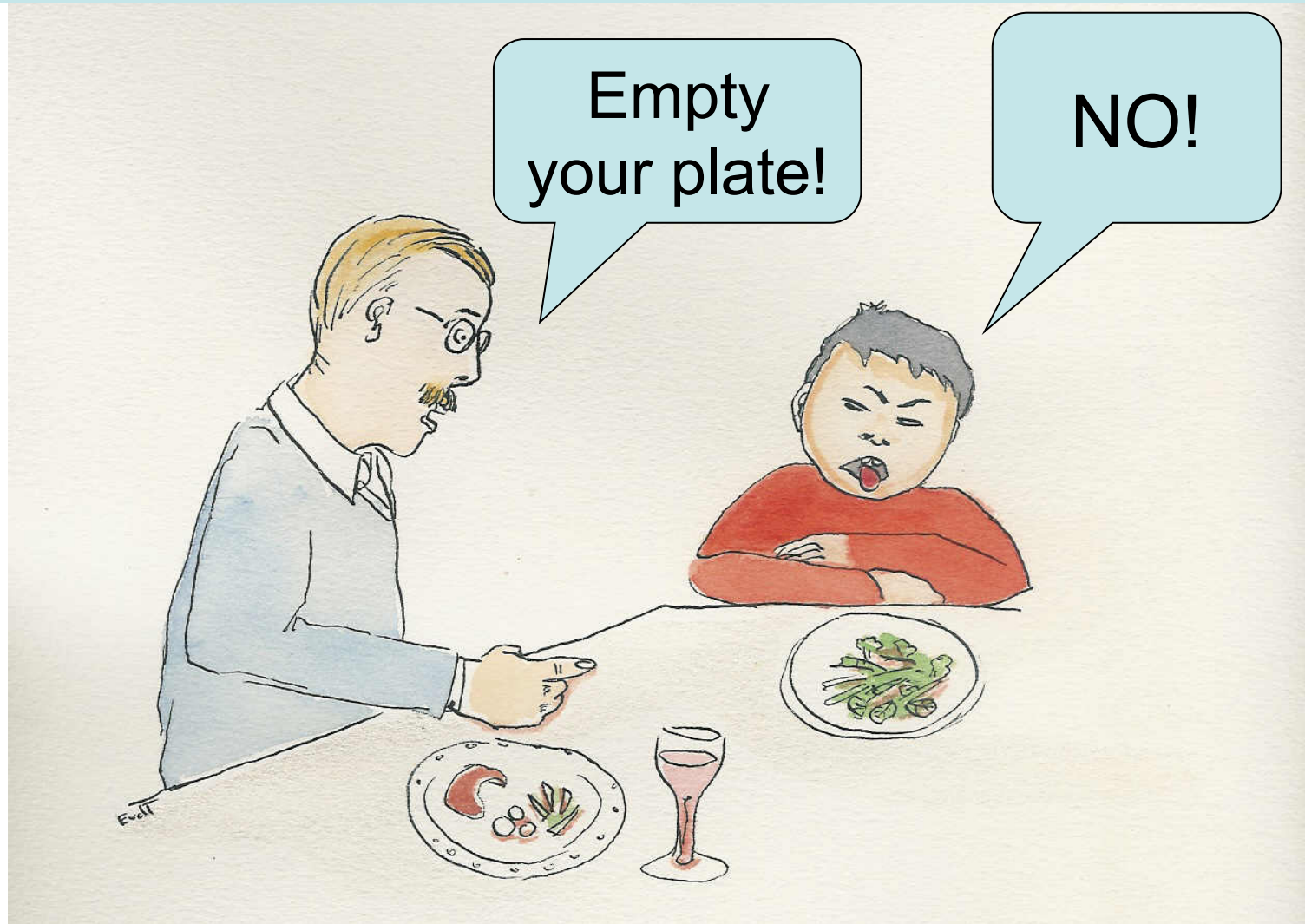
# Histoire d' O



# Violation Game 1: Conformance



# Violation Games: Problem

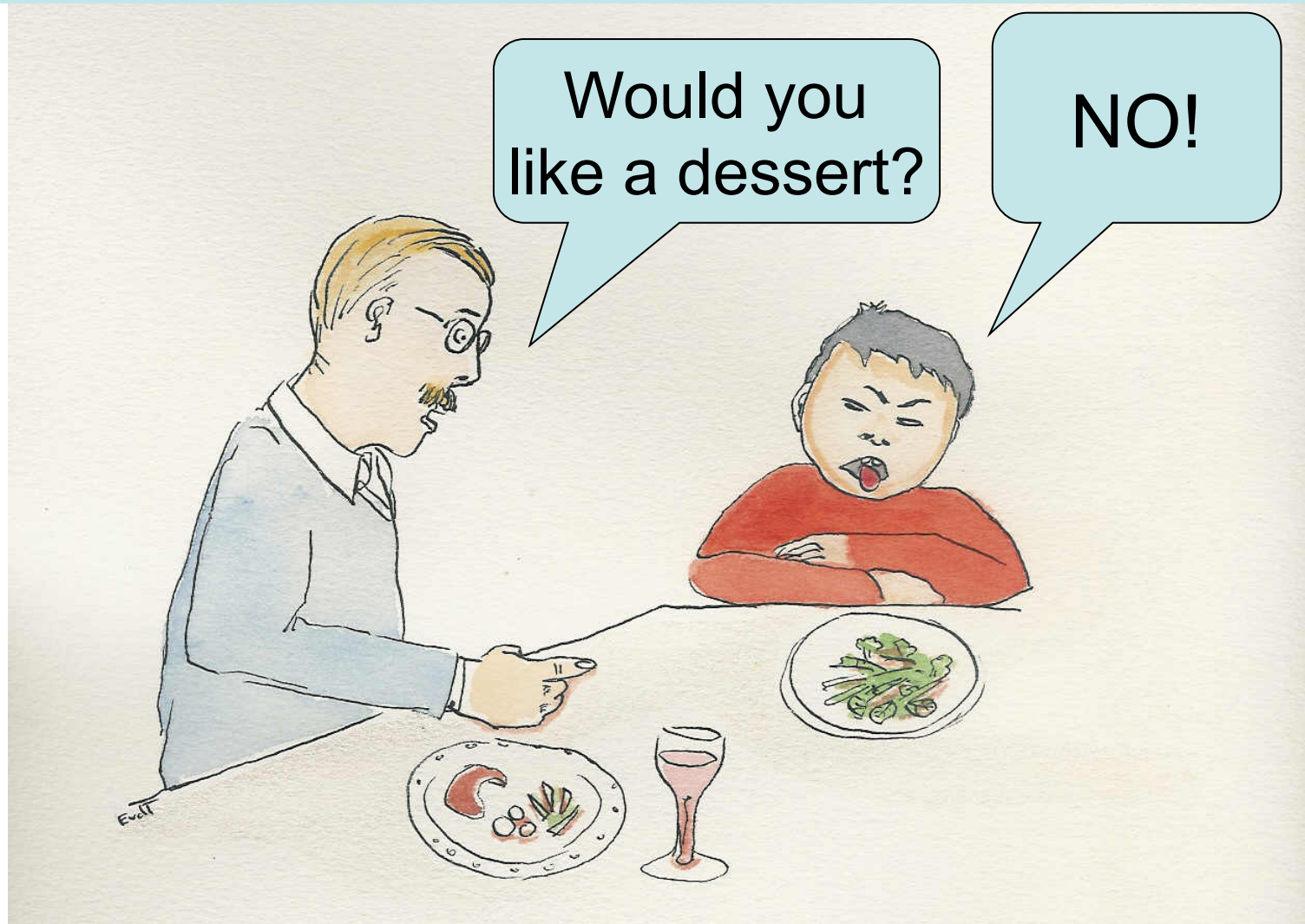




# Violation Game 2: Incentives



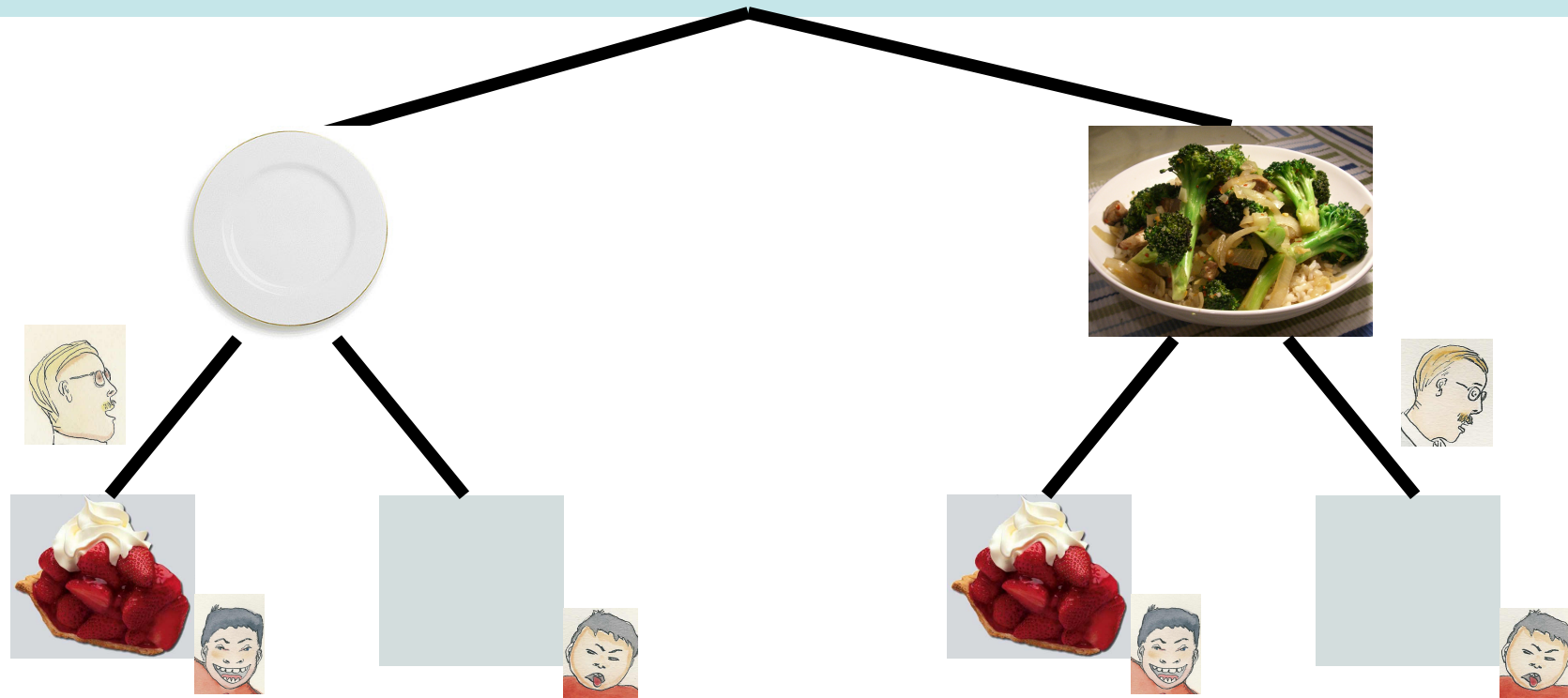
# Violation Games: Problem



# Violation Game 3: Negotiation



# Logic of Violation Games

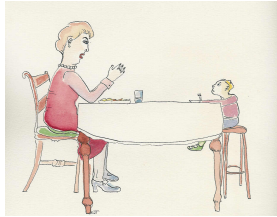


$O(\text{plate}) = \text{if } \text{broccoli}, \text{ then } \text{grey square} \text{ is expected}$

$$Ox = E (\neg x \rightarrow V)$$

# Logic of Violation Games

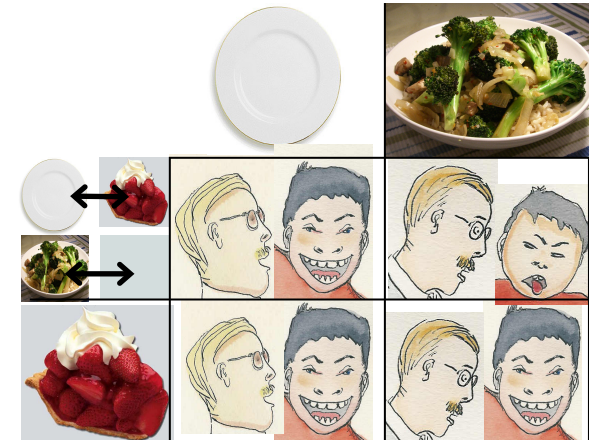
## 1. Conformance



## 2. Incentives



## 3. Negotiation



$O(\text{plate}) = \text{broccoli}$  with  $\text{[redacted]}$  is equilibrium

$Ox = \text{stable } (\neg x : V)$



# Normative Automata



# Layout of this talk

1. Introduction
2. Preference based deontic logic (1968-1999)
  - DSDL3, G, CO, PDL, 2DL, CoDL, MPS, DUS
3. Beyond preference based DL (1999-)
  - NML, CaDL, diOde, LDL
  - Input/output logic, Out1-8, Outfamily
4. Beyond input/output logic (2007-)
  - Reasoning for normative multiagent systems
5. Concluding remarks

# DSDL Generalizations

1. Nested conditionals (G)
2. Dilemmas (DSDL2)
3. Preference
4. Simulation in modal logic (CO)
5. Truth conditions (PDL)
6. Two phase (2DL)
7. Three place conditionals (CoDL)
8. Decision theoretic (MPS)
9. Jorgensen's dilemma (DUS)



# Norm / Rule Based Semantics

- Norm / Rule Based systems
  - Deontic logic founded on nonmonotonic logic
  - Causal deontic logic
  - Labeled deontic logic
  - Input/output logic
- New challenges
  - Normative multiagent systems, games
  - Normative automata

# Lesson 1: Economics

## Preference

# Lesson 1: Economics

Pr

# Lesson 1: Economics

## Problems

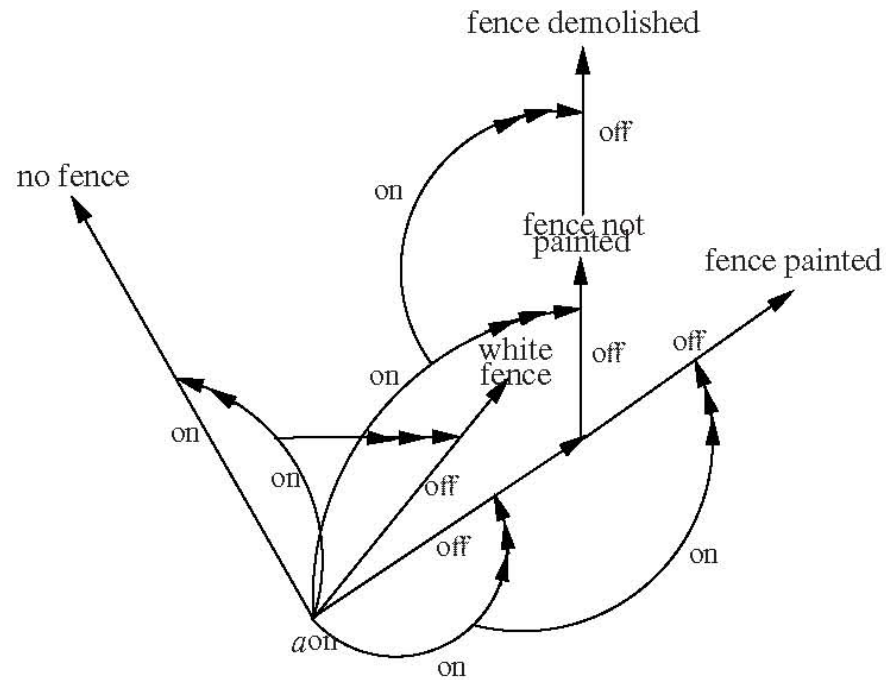
# Lesson 1: Economics

## Problems

Arrow's theorem

# Lesson 2: Modal Logic

Modal logic is a fragment of first order logic



Gabbay's reactive deontic logic

# Modal Logic

- 7 input/output logic conditionals in modal logic:
  - Unnatural and complicated
- Non-monotonic modal logic:
  - NML1 in 1980, auto-epistemic logic
  - Project “abandoned”
- Modal preference logic:
  - Boutilier left the topic and went to economic quantitative theory
- It can be done...

# Modal Logic

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# Lesson 3: Handbook

## PART I BACKGROUND 1

- HILPINEN AND MCNAMARA. Deontic Logic: A Historical Survey and Introduction 3
- HANSEN. Imperative Logic and Its Problems 137

## PART II TRADITIONAL DEVELOPMENTS 193

- HANSSON, The Varieties of Permission 195
- GOBLE, Prima Facie Norms, Normative Conflicts, and Dilemmas 241
- MAREK SERGOT, Normative Positions 353
- GROSSI AND JONES. Constitutive Norms and Counts-as Conditionals 407

## PART III CANDIDATES FOR A NEW STANDARD 443

- HANSSON, Alternative Semantics for Deontic Logic 445
- PARENT AND VAN DER TORRE, Input/output Logic 501
- LINDAHL AND ODELSTAD, The Theory of Joining-Systems 549

# Methodology

What is a good deontic logic?

# Methodology



## What is a good deontic logic?

- There are five clusters of challenges:
- (i) problems having to do with right upward monotonicity (Ross' Paradox, Professor Procrastinate),
- (ii) moral dilemmas,
- (iii) information sensitivity (Miners Paradox),
- (iv) the interpretation of certain deontic conditionals (such as *if p, ought p*),
- (v) issues surrounding the (non-)gradability of deontic modal expressions.

# Methodology



What is a good deontic logic?

1.  $O(A|A)$
2. Strong permissions
3. Mobius strip

# Methodology

What is a good deontic logic?

Expressive power? Complexity?

# Methodology

What is a good deontic logic?

Expressive power? Complexity?



= Turing machine

# Methodology

What is a good deontic logic?



Formalizing the Talmud

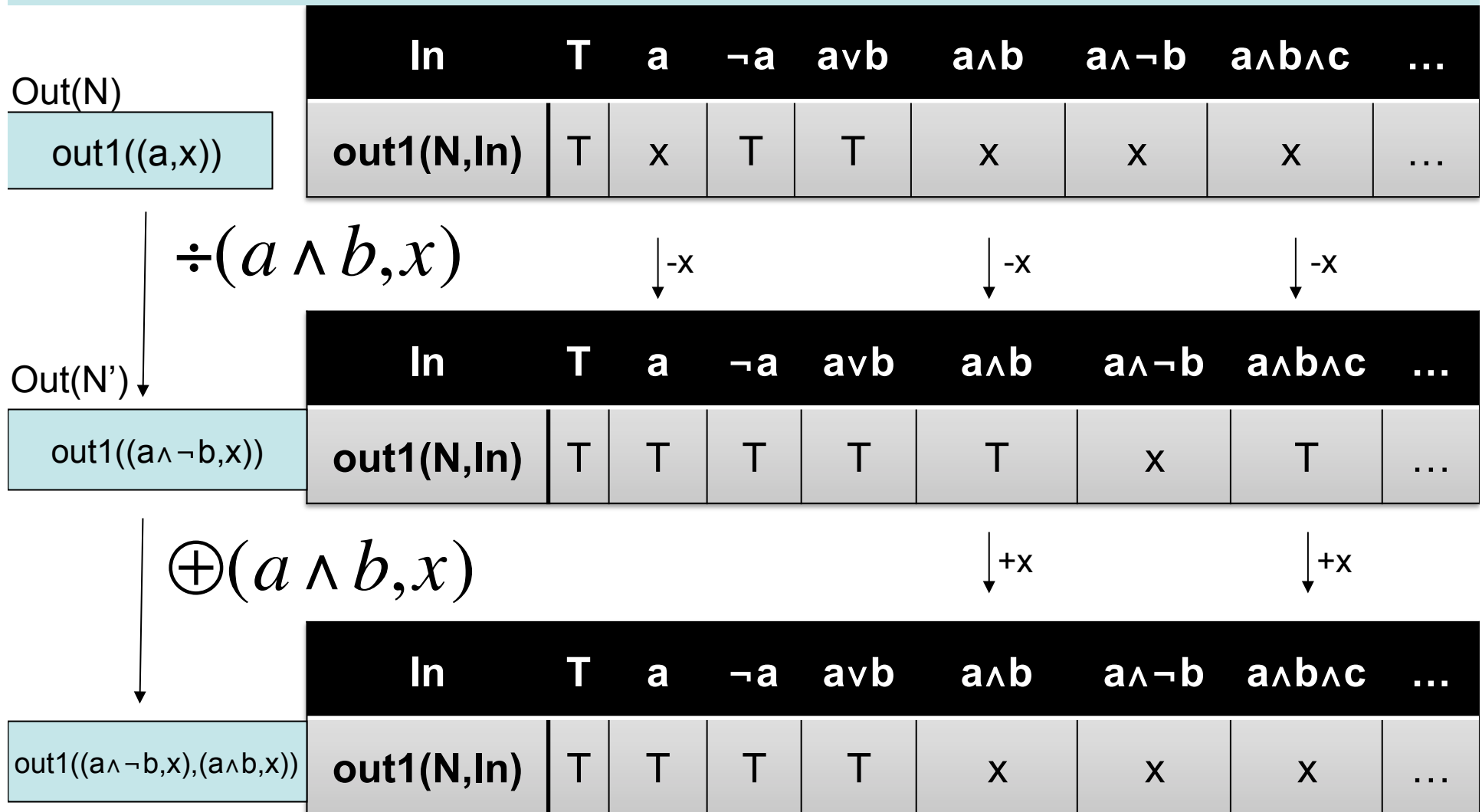
- It has to be natural
- It has to be useful

# My Applications

- Violation vs exception (1997 PhD thesis)
- Compliance checking
- Agent architecture
- Norm change
- Mechanism design NORMAS
- Agreement technologies



# Norm Change



G. Boella, G. Pigozzi and L. van der Torre, A normative framework for norm change. *Proceedings of International Conference on Autonomous Agents and MultiAgent Systems (AAMAS)*, 2009.

# http://deonticlogic.org

Bibliography - DeonticLogicWiki

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## Bibliography

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@inproceedings{lomuscio02violation,
  abstract      = {The design of complex multi-agent systems is
                    increasingly having to confront the possibility
                    that agents may not behave as they are supposed
                    to. In addition to analysing the properties that
                    hold if protocols are followed correctly, it is
                    also necessary to predict, test, and verify the
                    properties that would hold if these protocols
                    were to be violated. We illustrate how the formal
                    machinery of deontic interpreted systems can be
                    applied to the analysis of such problems by
                    considering three variations of the bit
                    transmission problem. The first, an example in
                    which an agent may fail to do something it is
                    supposed to do, shows how we deal with violations
                    of protocols and specifications generally. The
                    second, an example in which an agent may do
                    something it is not supposed to do, shows how it
```

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