Reasoning Procedures II

As already mentioned, for \mathcal{ALC} with **general axioms** basic algorithm is **non-terminating**

- As already mentioned, for \mathcal{ALC} with **general axioms** basic algorithm is **non-terminating**
- **E.g.** if human $\sqsubseteq \exists$ has-mother.human ∈ \mathcal{T} , then \neg human $\sqcup \exists$ has-mother.human added to every node

- As already mentioned, for \mathcal{ALC} with **general axioms** basic algorithm is **non-terminating**
- **E.g.** if human $\sqsubseteq \exists$ has-mother.human ∈ \mathcal{T} , then \neg human $\sqcup \exists$ has-mother.human added to every node

```
 \widehat{w} \, \mathcal{L}(w) = \{ \text{human} \}
```

- As already mentioned, for \mathcal{ALC} with **general axioms** basic algorithm is **non-terminating**
- **E.g.** if human $\sqsubseteq \exists$ has-mother.human ∈ \mathcal{T} , then \neg human $\sqcup \exists$ has-mother.human added to every node

```
w \mathcal{L}(w) = \{ \mathsf{human}, (\neg \mathsf{human} \sqcup \exists \mathsf{has\text{-}mother.human}) \}
```

- As already mentioned, for \mathcal{ALC} with **general axioms** basic algorithm is **non-terminating**
- **E.g.** if human $\sqsubseteq \exists$ has-mother.human ∈ \mathcal{T} , then \neg human $\sqcup \exists$ has-mother.human added to every node

- As already mentioned, for \mathcal{ALC} with **general axioms** basic algorithm is **non-terminating**
- **E.g.** if human $\sqsubseteq \exists$ has-mother.human $\in \mathcal{T}$, then \neg human $\sqcup \exists$ has-mother.human added to every node

```
 \mathcal{L}(w) = \{\text{human}, (\neg \text{human} \sqcup \exists \text{has-mother.human}), \exists \text{has-mother.human}\}   \text{has-mother}   \mathcal{L}(x) = \{\text{human}\}
```

- As already mentioned, for \mathcal{ALC} with **general axioms** basic algorithm is **non-terminating**
- **E.g.** if human $\sqsubseteq \exists$ has-mother.human ∈ \mathcal{T} , then \neg human $\sqcup \exists$ has-mother.human added to every node

```
 \mathcal{L}(w) = \{\text{human}, (\neg \text{human} \sqcup \exists \text{has-mother.human}), \exists \text{has-mother.human}\}   \text{has-mother}   x \mathcal{L}(x) = \{\text{human}, (\neg \text{human} \sqcup \exists \text{has-mother.human})\}
```

- As already mentioned, for \mathcal{ALC} with **general axioms** basic algorithm is **non-terminating**
- **E.g.** if human $\sqsubseteq \exists$ has-mother.human ∈ \mathcal{T} , then \neg human $\sqcup \exists$ has-mother.human added to every node

```
 \mathcal{L}(w) = \{ \text{human}, (\neg \text{human} \sqcup \exists \text{has-mother.human}), \exists \text{has-mother.human} \}   \text{has-mother}   \mathcal{L}(x) = \{ \text{human}, (\neg \text{human} \sqcup \exists \text{has-mother.human}), \exists \text{has-mother.human} \}
```

- As already mentioned, for \mathcal{ALC} with **general axioms** basic algorithm is **non-terminating**
- **E.g.** if human $\sqsubseteq \exists$ has-mother.human ∈ \mathcal{T} , then \neg human $\sqcup \exists$ has-mother.human added to every node

```
 \mathcal{L}(w) = \{ \text{human}, (\neg \text{human} \sqcup \exists \text{has-mother.human}), \exists \text{has-mother.human} \}   \text{has-mother}   \mathcal{L}(x) = \{ \text{human}, (\neg \text{human} \sqcup \exists \text{has-mother.human}), \exists \text{has-mother.human} \}   \text{has-mother}   \mathcal{L}(y) = \{ \text{human}, (\neg \text{human} \sqcup \exists \text{has-mother.human}), \exists \text{has-mother.human} \}
```

When creating new node, check ancestors for equal (superset) label

- When creating new node, check ancestors for equal (superset) label
- If such a node is found, new node is blocked

- When creating new node, check ancestors for equal (superset) label
- If such a node is found, new node is blocked

```
 \mathcal{L}(w) = \{\text{human}, (\neg \text{human} \sqcup \exists \text{has-mother.human}), \exists \text{has-mother.human}\}   \text{has-mother}   \mathcal{L}(x) = \{\text{human}, (\neg \text{human} \sqcup \exists \text{has-mother.human})\}
```

- When creating new node, check ancestors for equal (superset) label
- If such a node is found, new node is blocked



- When creating new node, check ancestors for equal (superset) label
- If such a node is found, new node is blocked



block represents cyclical model

Simple subset blocking may not work with more complex logics

- Simple subset blocking may not work with more complex logics
- E.g., reasoning with inverse roles

- Simple subset blocking may not work with more complex logics
- E.g., reasoning with inverse roles
 - Expanding node label can affect predecessor

- Simple subset blocking may not work with more complex logics
- E.g., reasoning with inverse roles
 - Expanding node label can affect predecessor
 - Label of blocking node can affect predecessor

- Simple subset blocking may not work with more complex logics
- E.g., reasoning with inverse roles
 - Expanding node label can affect predecessor
 - Label of blocking node can affect predecessor
 - E.g., testing $C \sqcap \exists S.C$ w.r.t. Tbox

$$\mathcal{T} = \{ \top \sqsubseteq \forall R^- . (\forall S^- . \neg C), \top \sqsubseteq \exists R . C \}$$

- Simple subset blocking may not work with more complex logics
- E.g., reasoning with inverse roles
 - Expanding node label can affect predecessor
 - Label of blocking node can affect predecessor
 - E.g., testing $C \sqcap \exists S.C$ w.r.t. Tbox

$$\mathcal{T} = \{ \top \sqsubseteq \forall R^- . (\forall S^- . \neg C), \top \sqsubseteq \exists R . C \}$$

$$\widehat{(w)} \, \mathcal{L}(w) = \{C, \exists S.C\}$$

- Simple subset blocking may not work with more complex logics
- E.g., reasoning with inverse roles
 - Expanding node label can affect predecessor
 - Label of blocking node can affect predecessor
 - E.g., testing $C \sqcap \exists S.C$ w.r.t. Tbox

$$\mathcal{T} = \{ \top \sqsubseteq \forall R^- . (\forall S^- . \neg C), \top \sqsubseteq \exists R . C \}$$

- Simple subset blocking may not work with more complex logics
- E.g., reasoning with inverse roles
 - Expanding node label can affect predecessor
 - Label of blocking node can affect predecessor
 - E.g., testing $C \sqcap \exists S.C$ w.r.t. Tbox

$$\mathcal{T} = \{ \top \sqsubseteq \forall R^{-}.(\forall S^{-}.\neg C), \top \sqsubseteq \exists R.C \}$$

$$\mathcal{L}(w) = \{C, \exists S.C, \forall R^-.(\forall S^-.\neg C), \\ \exists R.C\}$$

$$S$$

$$x \quad \mathcal{L}(x) = \{C, \forall R^-.(\forall S^-.\neg C), \\ \exists R.C\}$$

- Simple subset blocking may not work with more complex logics
- E.g., reasoning with inverse roles
 - Expanding node label can affect predecessor
 - Label of blocking node can affect predecessor
 - E.g., testing $C \sqcap \exists S.C$ w.r.t. Tbox

$$\mathcal{T} = \{ \top \sqsubseteq \forall R^{-}.(\forall S^{-}.\neg C), \top \sqsubseteq \exists R.C \}$$

$$\mathcal{L}(w) = \{C, \exists S.C, \forall R^-.(\forall S^-.\neg C), \\ \exists R.C \}$$

$$S \qquad \textbf{Blocked}$$

$$x \ \mathcal{L}(x) = \{C, \forall R^-.(\forall S^-.\neg C), \\ \exists R.C \}$$

- Simple subset blocking may not work with more complex logics
- E.g., reasoning with inverse roles
 - Expanding node label can affect predecessor
 - Label of blocking node can affect predecessor
 - E.g., testing $C \sqcap \exists S.C$ w.r.t. Tbox

$$\mathcal{T} = \{ \top \sqsubseteq \forall R^{-}.(\forall S^{-}.\neg C), \top \sqsubseteq \exists R.C \}$$

$$\mathcal{L}(w) = \{C, \exists S.C, \forall R^-.(\forall S^-.\neg C), \\ \exists R.C \}$$

$$\mathcal{B} \text{locked}$$

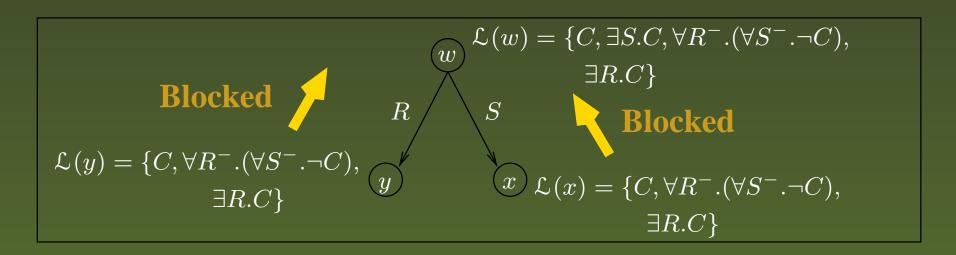
$$\exists R.C \}$$

$$\exists R.C \}$$

$$\exists R.C \}$$

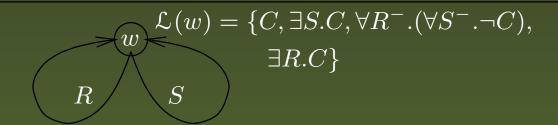
- Simple subset blocking may not work with more complex logics
- E.g., reasoning with inverse roles
 - Expanding node label can affect predecessor
 - Label of blocking node can affect predecessor
 - E.g., testing $C \sqcap \exists S.C$ w.r.t. Tbox

$$\mathcal{T} = \{ \top \sqsubseteq \forall R^{-}.(\forall S^{-}.\neg C), \top \sqsubseteq \exists R.C \}$$



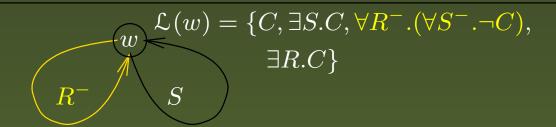
- Simple subset blocking may not work with more complex logics
- E.g., reasoning with inverse roles
 - Expanding node label can affect predecessor
 - Label of blocking node can affect predecessor
 - E.g., testing $C \sqcap \exists S.C$ w.r.t. Tbox

$$\mathcal{T} = \{ \top \sqsubseteq \forall R^{-}.(\forall S^{-}.\neg C), \top \sqsubseteq \exists R.C \}$$



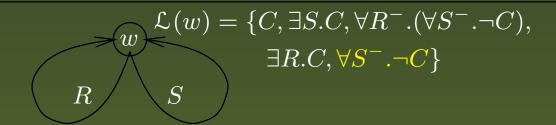
- Simple subset blocking may not work with more complex logics
- E.g., reasoning with inverse roles
 - Expanding node label can affect predecessor
 - Label of blocking node can affect predecessor
 - E.g., testing $C \sqcap \exists S.C$ w.r.t. Tbox

$$\mathcal{T} = \{ \top \sqsubseteq \forall R^{-}.(\forall S^{-}.\neg C), \top \sqsubseteq \exists R.C \}$$



- Simple subset blocking may not work with more complex logics
- E.g., reasoning with inverse roles
 - Expanding node label can affect predecessor
 - Label of blocking node can affect predecessor
 - E.g., testing $C \sqcap \exists S.C$ w.r.t. Tbox

$$\mathcal{T} = \{ \top \sqsubseteq \forall R^{-}.(\forall S^{-}.\neg C), \top \sqsubseteq \exists R.C \}$$



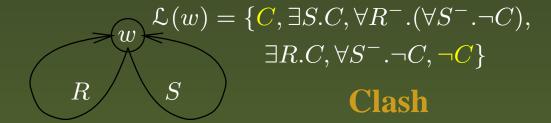
- Simple subset blocking may not work with more complex logics
- E.g., reasoning with inverse roles
 - Expanding node label can affect predecessor
 - Label of blocking node can affect predecessor
 - E.g., testing $C \sqcap \exists S.C$ w.r.t. Tbox

$$\mathcal{T} = \{ \top \sqsubseteq \forall R^{-}.(\forall S^{-}.\neg C), \top \sqsubseteq \exists R.C \}$$

$$\mathcal{L}(w) = \{C, \exists S.C, \forall R^{-}.(\forall S^{-}.\neg C), \exists R.C, \forall S^{-}.\neg C\}$$

- Simple subset blocking may not work with more complex logics
- E.g., reasoning with inverse roles
 - Expanding node label can affect predecessor
 - Label of blocking node can affect predecessor
 - E.g., testing $C \sqcap \exists S.C$ w.r.t. Tbox

$$\mathcal{T} = \{ \top \sqsubseteq \forall R^{-}.(\forall S^{-}.\neg C), \top \sqsubseteq \exists R.C \}$$



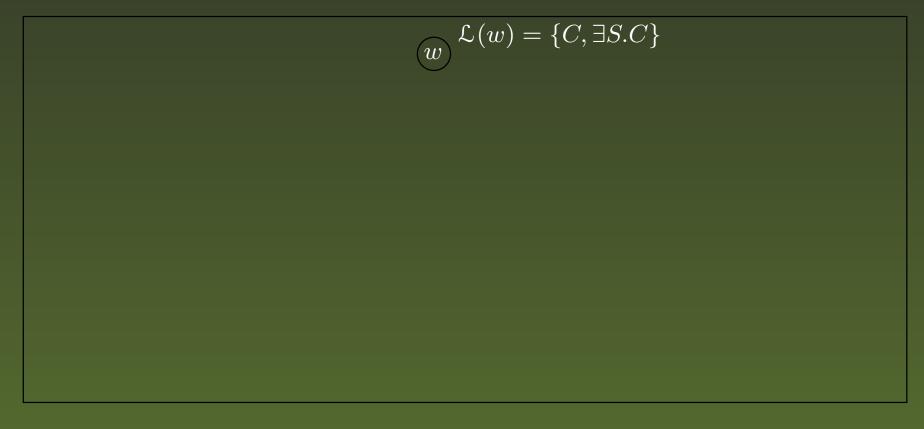
Solution (for inverse roles) is dynamic blocking

- Solution (for inverse roles) is dynamic blocking
 - Blocks can be established broken and re-established

- Solution (for inverse roles) is dynamic blocking
 - Blocks can be established broken and re-established
 - Continue to expand $\forall R.C$ terms in blocked nodes

- Solution (for inverse roles) is dynamic blocking
 - Blocks can be established broken and re-established
 - Continue to expand $\forall R.C$ terms in blocked nodes
 - Check that cycles satisfy $\forall R.C$ concepts

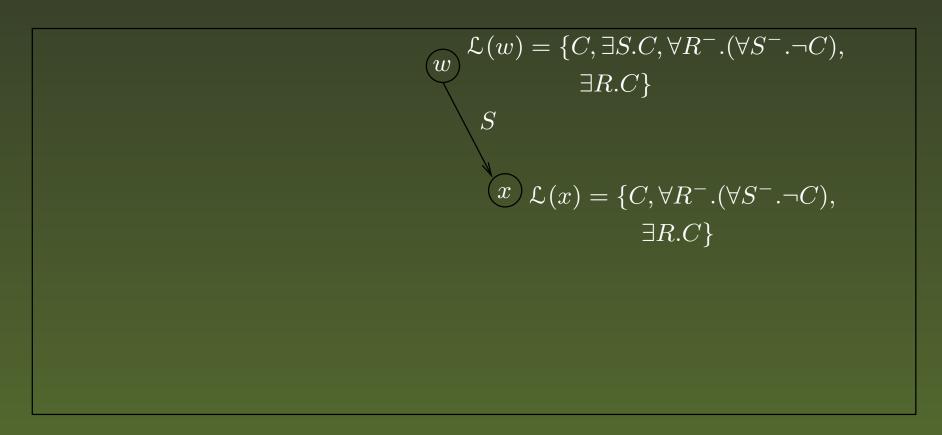
- Solution (for inverse roles) is dynamic blocking
 - Blocks can be established broken and re-established
 - Continue to expand $\forall R.C$ terms in blocked nodes
 - Check that cycles satisfy $\forall R.C$ concepts



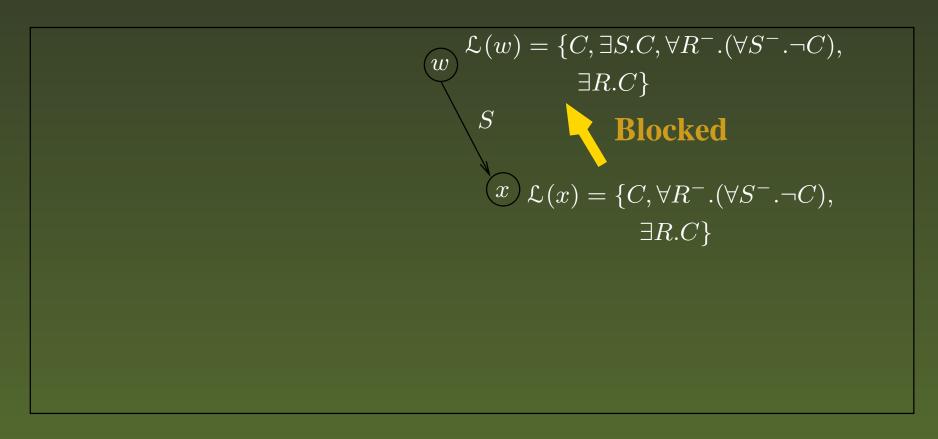
- Solution (for inverse roles) is dynamic blocking
 - Blocks can be established broken and re-established
 - Continue to expand $\forall R.C$ terms in blocked nodes
 - Check that cycles satisfy $\forall R.C$ concepts

$$\mathcal{L}(w) = \{C, \exists S.C, \forall R^-.(\forall S^-.\neg C), \exists R.C\}$$

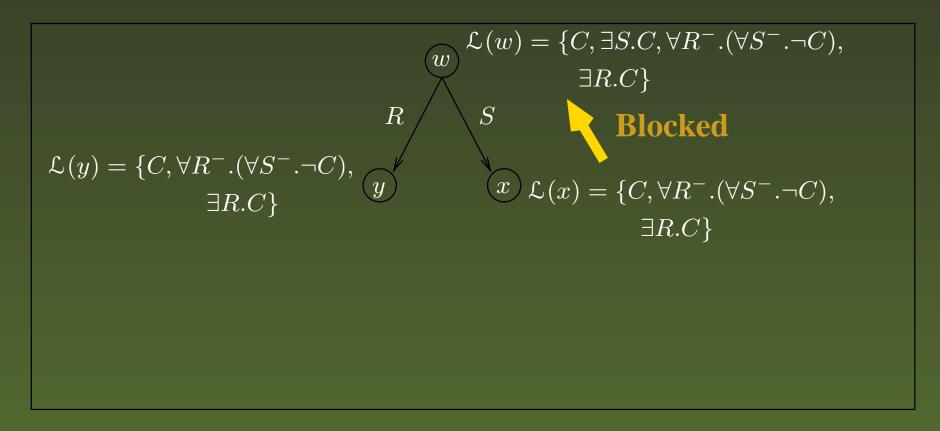
- Solution (for inverse roles) is dynamic blocking
 - Blocks can be established broken and re-established
 - Continue to expand $\forall R.C$ terms in blocked nodes
 - Check that cycles satisfy ∀R.C concepts



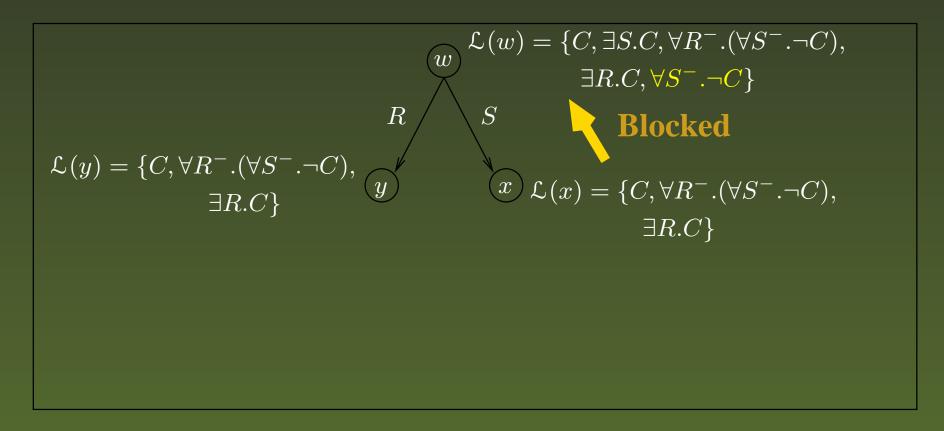
- Solution (for inverse roles) is dynamic blocking
 - Blocks can be established broken and re-established
 - Continue to expand $\forall R.C$ terms in blocked nodes
 - Check that cycles satisfy ∀R.C concepts



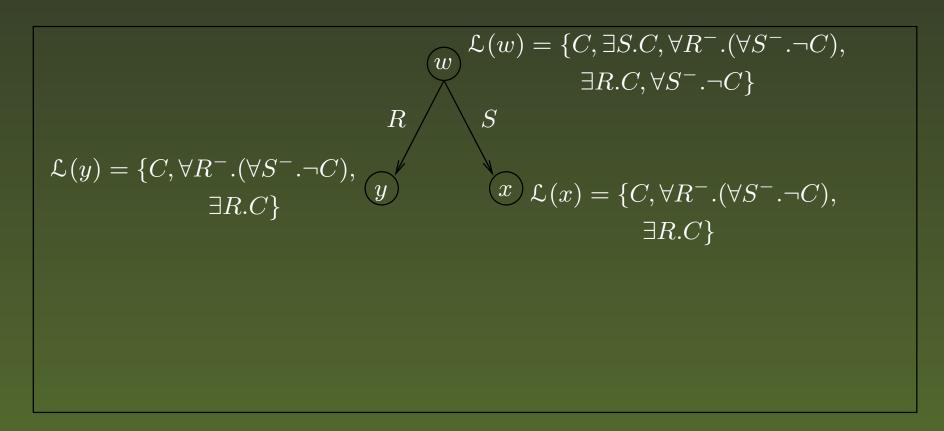
- Solution (for inverse roles) is dynamic blocking
 - Blocks can be established broken and re-established
 - Continue to expand $\forall R.C$ terms in blocked nodes
 - Check that cycles satisfy $\forall R.C$ concepts



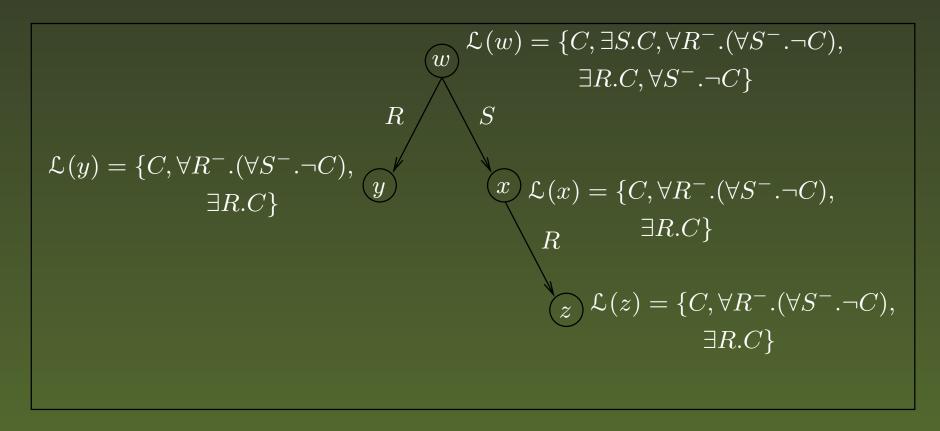
- Solution (for inverse roles) is dynamic blocking
 - Blocks can be established broken and re-established
 - Continue to expand $\forall R.C$ terms in blocked nodes
 - Check that cycles satisfy $\forall R.C$ concepts



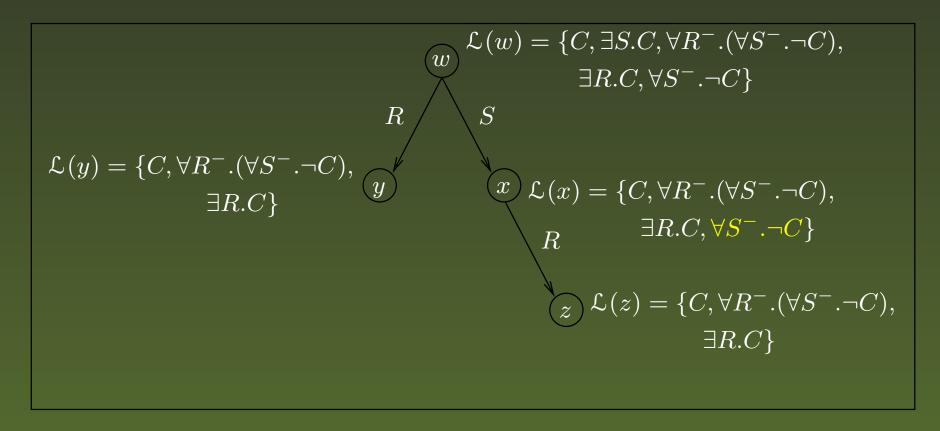
- Solution (for inverse roles) is dynamic blocking
 - Blocks can be established broken and re-established
 - Continue to expand $\forall R.C$ terms in blocked nodes
 - Check that cycles satisfy ∀R.C concepts



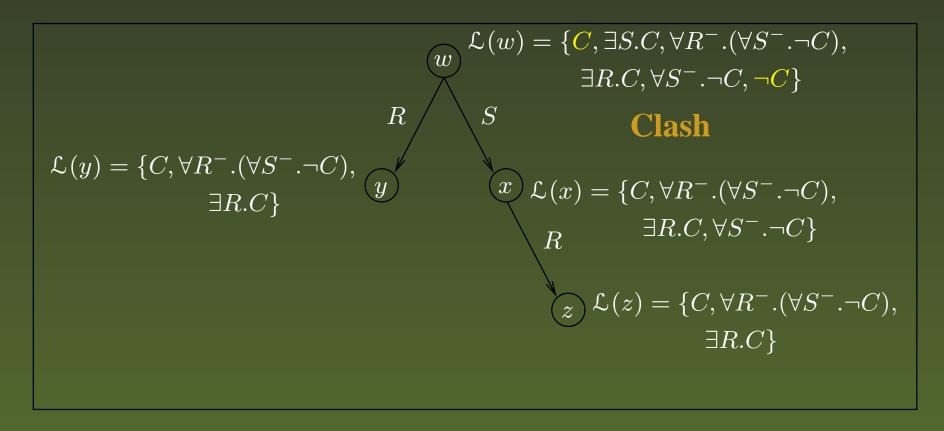
- Solution (for inverse roles) is dynamic blocking
 - Blocks can be established broken and re-established
 - Continue to expand $\forall R.C$ terms in blocked nodes
 - Check that cycles satisfy ∀R.C concepts



- Solution (for inverse roles) is dynamic blocking
 - Blocks can be established broken and re-established
 - Continue to expand $\forall R.C$ terms in blocked nodes
 - Check that cycles satisfy ∀R.C concepts



- Solution (for inverse roles) is dynamic blocking
 - Blocks can be established broken and re-established
 - Continue to expand $\forall R.C$ terms in blocked nodes
 - Check that cycles satisfy ∀R.C concepts



With number restrictions some satisfiable concepts have only non-finite models

- With number restrictions some satisfiable concepts have only non-finite models
- \blacksquare E.g., testing $\neg C$ w.r.t. $\mathcal{T} = \{ \top \sqsubseteq \exists R.C, \top \sqsubseteq \leqslant 1R^- \}$

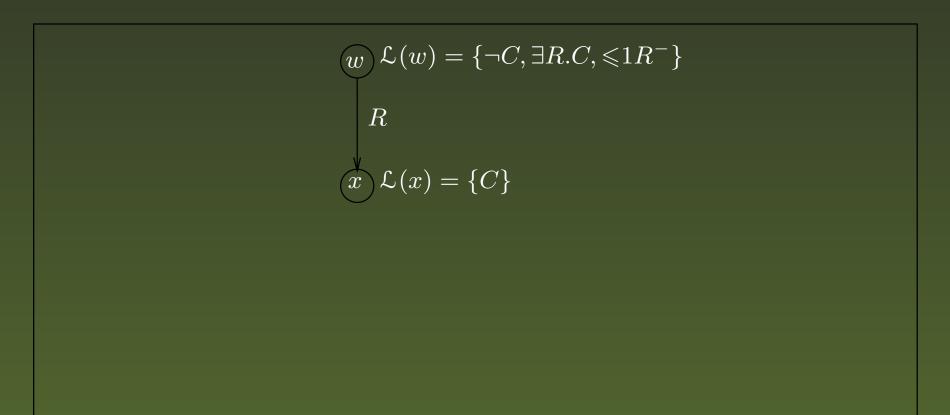
- With number restrictions some satisfiable concepts have only non-finite models
- $\neg C$ w.r.t. $\mathcal{T} = \{ \top \sqsubseteq \exists R.C, \top \sqsubseteq \leqslant 1R^- \}$

$$(w) \mathcal{L}(w) = \{ \neg C \}$$

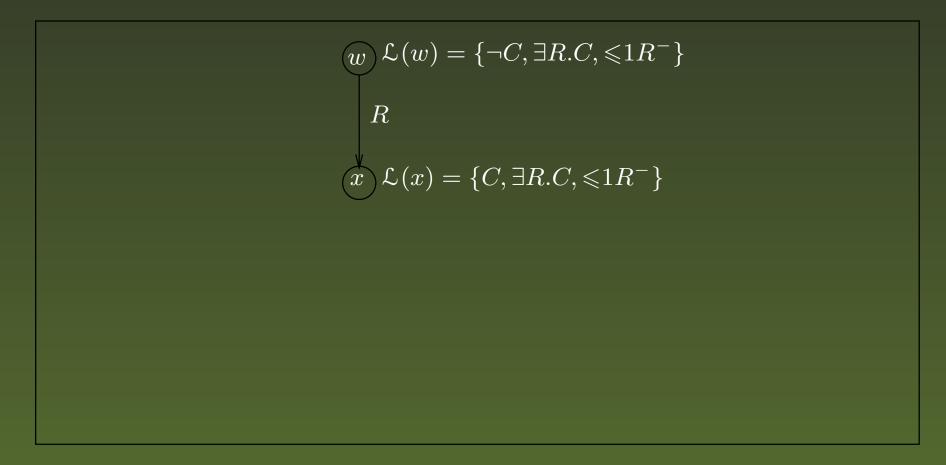
- With number restrictions some satisfiable concepts have only non-finite models
- $\neg C$ w.r.t. $\mathcal{T} = \{ \top \sqsubseteq \exists R.C, \top \sqsubseteq \leqslant 1R^- \}$

$$(w) \mathcal{L}(w) = \{\neg C, \exists R.C, \leqslant 1R^-\}$$

- With number restrictions some satisfiable concepts have only non-finite models
- $\neg C$ w.r.t. $\mathcal{T} = \{ \top \sqsubseteq \exists R.C, \top \sqsubseteq \leqslant 1R^- \}$



- With number restrictions some satisfiable concepts have only non-finite models
- \blacksquare E.g., testing $\neg C$ w.r.t. $\mathcal{T} = \{ \top \sqsubseteq \exists R.C, \top \sqsubseteq \leqslant 1R^- \}$



- With number restrictions some satisfiable concepts have only non-finite models
- $\neg C$ w.r.t. $\mathcal{T} = \{ \top \sqsubseteq \exists R.C, \top \sqsubseteq \leqslant 1R^- \}$

$$\mathcal{L}(w) = \{\neg C, \exists R.C, \leqslant 1R^-\}$$

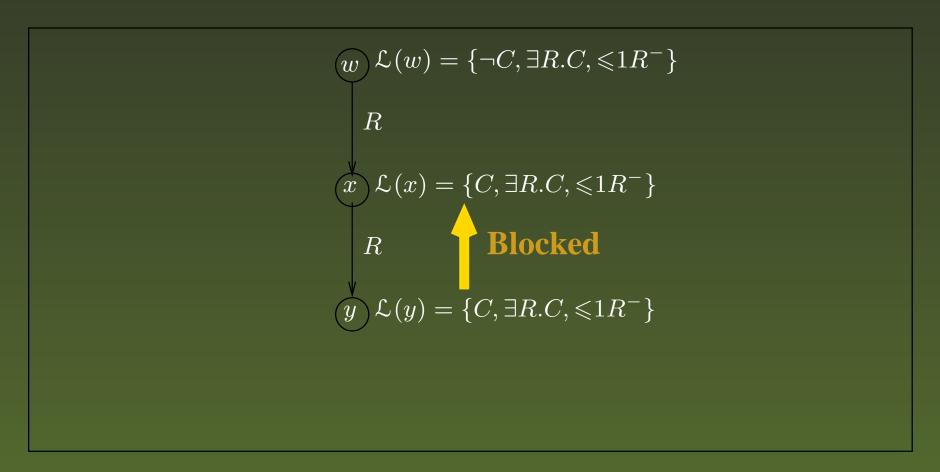
$$R$$

$$x \mathcal{L}(x) = \{C, \exists R.C, \leqslant 1R^-\}$$

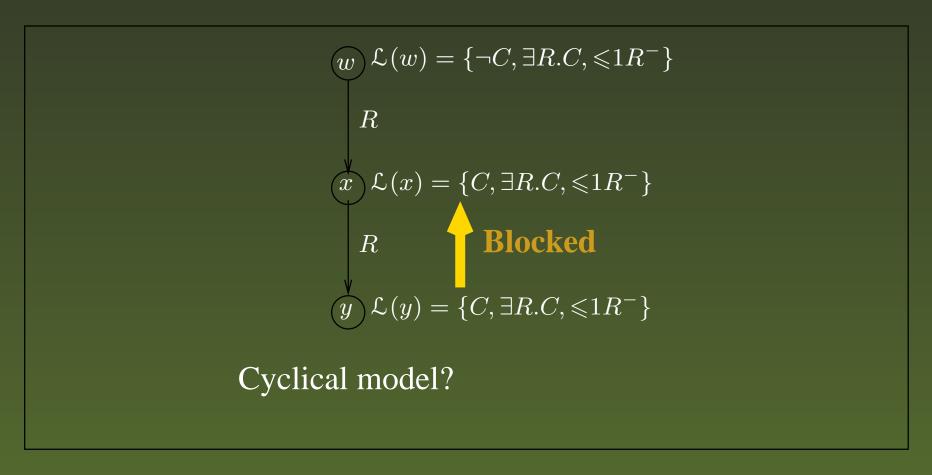
$$R$$

$$y \mathcal{L}(y) = \{C, \exists R.C, \leqslant 1R^-\}$$

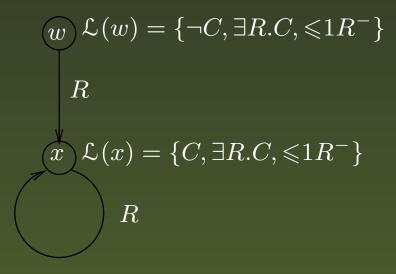
- With number restrictions some satisfiable concepts have only non-finite models
- \blacksquare E.g., testing $\neg C$ w.r.t. $\mathcal{T} = \{ \top \sqsubseteq \exists R.C, \top \sqsubseteq \leqslant 1R^- \}$



- With number restrictions some satisfiable concepts have only non-finite models
- $\neg C$ w.r.t. $\mathcal{T} = \{ \top \sqsubseteq \exists R.C, \top \sqsubseteq \leqslant 1R^- \}$

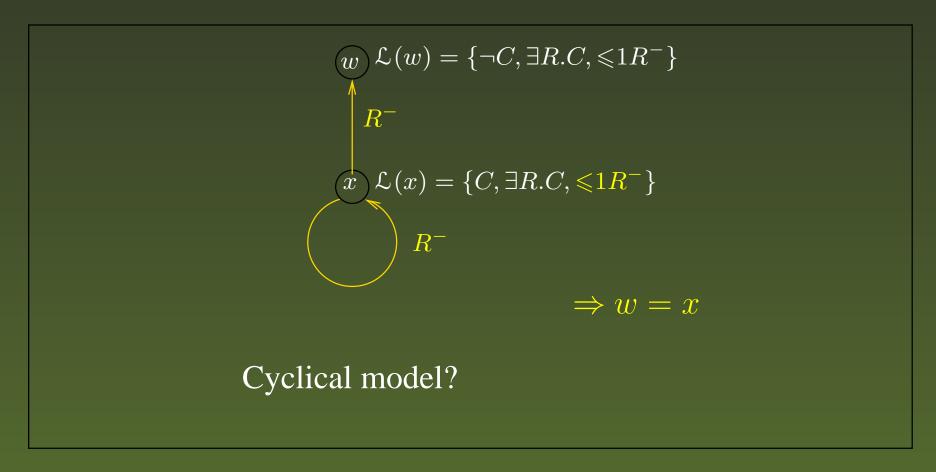


- With number restrictions some satisfiable concepts have only non-finite models
- $\neg C$ w.r.t. $\mathcal{T} = \{ \top \sqsubseteq \exists R.C, \top \sqsubseteq \leqslant 1R^- \}$

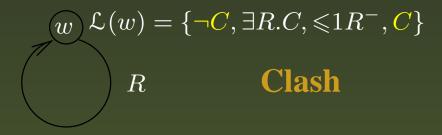


Cyclical model?

- With number restrictions some satisfiable concepts have only non-finite models
- $\neg C$ w.r.t. $\mathcal{T} = \{ \top \sqsubseteq \exists R.C, \top \sqsubseteq \leqslant 1R^- \}$



- With number restrictions some satisfiable concepts have only non-finite models
- \blacksquare E.g., testing $\neg C$ w.r.t. $\mathcal{T} = \{ \top \sqsubseteq \exists R.C, \top \sqsubseteq \leqslant 1R^- \}$



Cyclical model?

- With number restrictions some satisfiable concepts have only non-finite models
- $\neg C$ w.r.t. $\mathcal{T} = \{ \top \sqsubseteq \exists R.C, \top \sqsubseteq \leqslant 1R^- \}$

With non-finite models, even dynamic blocking not enough

- With non-finite models, even dynamic blocking not enough
- \blacksquare E.g., testing $\neg C$ w.r.t. $\mathcal{T} = \{ \top \sqsubseteq \exists R. (C \sqcap \exists R^-. \neg C), \top \sqsubseteq \leqslant 1R^- \}$

- With non-finite models, even dynamic blocking not enough
- \blacksquare E.g., testing $\neg C$ w.r.t. $\mathcal{T} = \{ \top \sqsubseteq \exists R. (C \sqcap \exists R^-. \neg C), \top \sqsubseteq \leqslant 1R^- \}$

$$(w) \, \mathcal{L}(w) = \{ \neg C \}$$

- With non-finite models, even dynamic blocking not enough
- \blacksquare E.g., testing $\neg C$ w.r.t. $\mathcal{T} = \{ \top \sqsubseteq \exists R. (C \sqcap \exists R^-. \neg C), \top \sqsubseteq \leqslant 1R^- \}$

$$(w) \mathcal{L}(w) = \{\neg C, \exists R. (C \sqcap \exists R^-. \neg C), \leqslant 1R^-\}$$

- With non-finite models, even dynamic blocking not enough
- \blacksquare E.g., testing $\neg C$ w.r.t. $\mathcal{T} = \{ \top \sqsubseteq \exists R.(C \sqcap \exists R^-. \neg C), \top \sqsubseteq \leqslant 1R^- \}$

$$\mathcal{L}(w) = \{ \neg C, \exists R. (C \sqcap \exists R^-. \neg C), \leqslant 1R^- \}$$

$$\mathcal{L}(x) = \{ (C \sqcap \exists R^-. \neg C) \}$$

- With non-finite models, even dynamic blocking not enough
- \blacksquare E.g., testing $\neg C$ w.r.t. $\mathcal{T} = \{ \top \sqsubseteq \exists R.(C \sqcap \exists R^-. \neg C), \top \sqsubseteq \leqslant 1R^- \}$

- With non-finite models, even dynamic blocking not enough
- \blacksquare E.g., testing $\neg C$ w.r.t. $\mathcal{T} = \{ \top \sqsubseteq \exists R.(C \sqcap \exists R^-. \neg C), \top \sqsubseteq \leqslant 1R^- \}$

- With non-finite models, even dynamic blocking not enough
- \blacksquare E.g., testing $\neg C$ w.r.t. $\mathcal{T} = \{ \top \sqsubseteq \exists R.(C \sqcap \exists R^-. \neg C), \top \sqsubseteq \leqslant 1R^- \}$

$$\mathcal{L}(w) = \{\neg C, \exists R. (C \sqcap \exists R^{-}. \neg C), \leqslant 1R^{-}\}$$

$$\mathcal{L}(x) = \{(C \sqcap \exists R^{-}. \neg C), \exists R. (C \sqcap \exists R^{-}. \neg C), \leqslant 1R^{-}, C, \exists R^{-}. \neg C\}$$

$$R$$

$$Blocked$$

$$\mathcal{L}(y) = \{(C \sqcap \exists R^{-}. \neg C), \exists R. (C \sqcap \exists R^{-}. \neg C), \leqslant 1R^{-}, C, \exists R^{-}. \neg C\}$$

- With non-finite models, even dynamic blocking not enough
- \blacksquare E.g., testing $\neg C$ w.r.t. $\mathcal{T} = \{ \top \sqsubseteq \exists R.(C \sqcap \exists R^-. \neg C), \top \sqsubseteq \leqslant 1R^- \}$

$$\mathcal{L}(w) = \{\neg C, \exists R. (C \sqcap \exists R^{-}. \neg C), \leqslant 1R^{-}\}$$

$$\mathcal{L}(x) = \{(C \sqcap \exists R^{-}. \neg C), \exists R. (C \sqcap \exists R^{-}. \neg C), \leqslant 1R^{-}, C, \exists R^{-}. \neg C\}$$

$$R \qquad \qquad \mathbf{Blocked}$$

$$\mathcal{L}(y) = \{(C \sqcap \exists R^{-}. \neg C), \exists R. (C \sqcap \exists R^{-}. \neg C), \leqslant 1R^{-}, C, \exists R^{-}. \neg C\}$$

$$\mathbf{But} \ \exists R^{-}. \neg C \in \mathcal{L}(y) \ \mathbf{not \ satisfied}$$

- With non-finite models, even dynamic blocking not enough
- \blacksquare E.g., testing $\neg C$ w.r.t. $\mathcal{T} = \{ \top \sqsubseteq \exists R. (C \sqcap \exists R^-. \neg C), \top \sqsubseteq \leqslant 1R^- \}$

Problem due to $\exists R^-.\neg C$ term **only** satisfied in **predecessor** of blocking node

$$\mathcal{L}(w) = \{\neg C, \exists R. (C \sqcap \exists R^-. \neg C), \leqslant 1R^- \}$$

$$R$$

$$\mathcal{L}(x) = \{(C \sqcap \exists R^-. \neg C), \exists R. (C \sqcap \exists R^-. \neg C), \leqslant 1R^-, C, \exists R^-. \neg C \}$$

Problem due to $\exists R^-.\neg C$ term **only** satisfied in **predecessor** of blocking node

$$\mathcal{L}(w) = \{\neg C, \exists R.(C \sqcap \exists R^-.\neg C), \leqslant 1R^-\}$$

$$R$$

$$\mathcal{L}(x) = \{(C \sqcap \exists R^-.\neg C), \exists R.(C \sqcap \exists R^-.\neg C), \leqslant 1R^-, C, \exists R^-.\neg C\}$$

Solution is **Double Blocking** (pairwise blocking)

Problem due to $\exists R^-.\neg C$ term **only** satisfied in **predecessor** of blocking node

- Solution is **Double Blocking** (pairwise blocking)
 - Predecessors of blocked and blocking nodes also considered

Problem due to $\exists R^-.\neg C$ term **only** satisfied in **predecessor** of blocking node

$$\mathcal{L}(w) = \{\neg C, \exists R.(C \sqcap \exists R^-.\neg C), \leqslant 1R^-\}$$

$$R$$

$$\mathcal{L}(x) = \{(C \sqcap \exists R^-.\neg C), \exists R.(C \sqcap \exists R^-.\neg C), \leqslant 1R^-, C, \exists R^-.\neg C\}$$

- Solution is **Double Blocking** (pairwise blocking)
 - Predecessors of blocked and blocking nodes also considered
 - In particular, $\exists R.C$ terms satisfied in predecessor of blocking node must also be satisfied in predecessor of blocked node $\neg C \in \mathcal{L}(w)$

Due to pairwise condition, block no longer holds

$$\mathcal{L}(w) = \{\neg C, \exists R. (C \sqcap \exists R^-. \neg C), \leqslant 1R^-\}$$

$$R$$

$$\mathcal{L}(x) = \{(C \sqcap \exists R^-. \neg C), \exists R. (C \sqcap \exists R^-. \neg C), \leqslant 1R^-, C, \exists R^-. \neg C\}$$

$$R$$

$$Blocked$$

$$y \mathcal{L}(y) = \{(C \sqcap \exists R^-. \neg C), \exists R. (C \sqcap \exists R^-. \neg C), \leqslant 1R^-, C, \exists R^-. \neg C\}$$

- Due to pairwise condition, block no longer holds
- Expansion continues and contradiction discovered

- Due to pairwise condition, block no longer holds
- Expansion continues and contradiction discovered

$$\mathcal{L}(w) = \{\neg C, \exists R. (C \sqcap \exists R^-. \neg C), \leqslant 1R^-\}$$

$$R$$

$$\mathcal{L}(x) = \{(C \sqcap \exists R^-. \neg C), \exists R. (C \sqcap \exists R^-. \neg C), \leqslant 1R^-, C, \exists R^-. \neg C\}$$

$$R$$

$$\mathcal{L}(y) = \{(C \sqcap \exists R^-. \neg C), \exists R. (C \sqcap \exists R^-. \neg C), \leqslant 1R^-, C, \exists R^-. \neg C\}$$

$$R^-$$

$$\mathcal{L}(z) = \{\neg C\}$$

- Due to pairwise condition, block no longer holds
- Expansion continues and contradiction discovered

$$\mathcal{L}(w) = \{\neg C, \exists R.(C \sqcap \exists R^-.\neg C), \leqslant 1R^-\}$$

$$R$$

$$\mathcal{L}(x) = \{(C \sqcap \exists R^-.\neg C), \exists R.(C \sqcap \exists R^-.\neg C), \leqslant 1R^-, C, \exists R^-.\neg C\}$$

$$R^-$$

$$y \mathcal{L}(y) = \{(C \sqcap \exists R^-.\neg C), \exists R.(C \sqcap \exists R^-.\neg C), \leqslant 1R^-, C, \exists R^-.\neg C\}$$

$$R^-$$

$$\Rightarrow z = x$$

$$z \mathcal{L}(z) = \{\neg C\}$$

- Due to pairwise condition, block no longer holds
- Expansion continues and contradiction discovered

$$\mathcal{L}(w) = \{\neg C, \exists R. (C \sqcap \exists R^{-}. \neg C), \leqslant 1R^{-}\}$$

$$R$$

$$\mathcal{L}(x) = \{(C \sqcap \exists R^{-}. \neg C), \exists R. (C \sqcap \exists R^{-}. \neg C), \leqslant 1R^{-}, C, \exists R^{-}. \neg C, \neg C\}$$

$$R$$

$$Clash$$

$$y \ \mathcal{L}(y) = \{(C \sqcap \exists R^{-}. \neg C), \exists R. (C \sqcap \exists R^{-}. \neg C), \leqslant 1R^{-}, C, \exists R^{-}. \neg C\}$$