

---

# Reasoning Procedures II

# Non-Termination

---

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

# Non-Termination

---

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

# Non-Termination

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

$$\textcircled{w} \mathcal{L}(w) = \{\text{human}\}$$

# Non-Termination

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

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

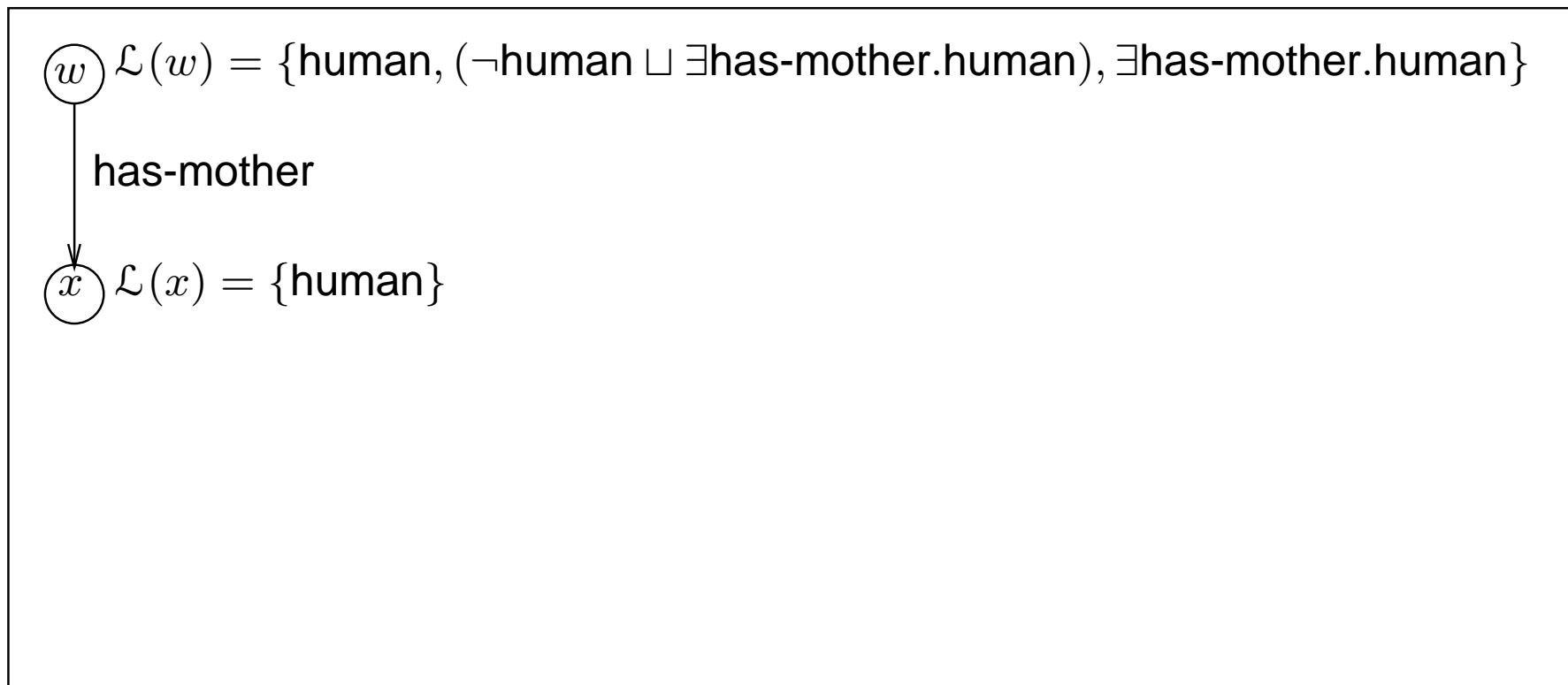
# Non-Termination

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

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

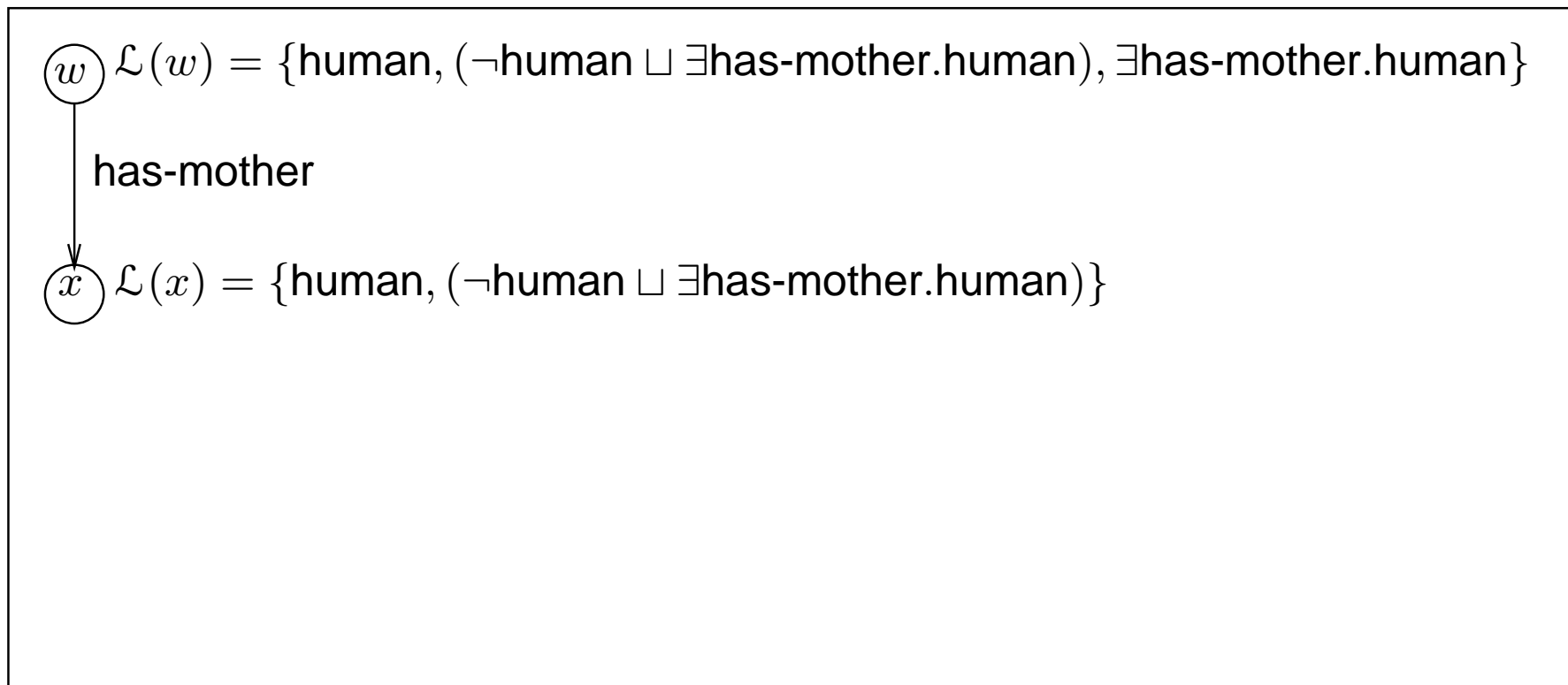
# Non-Termination

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



# Non-Termination

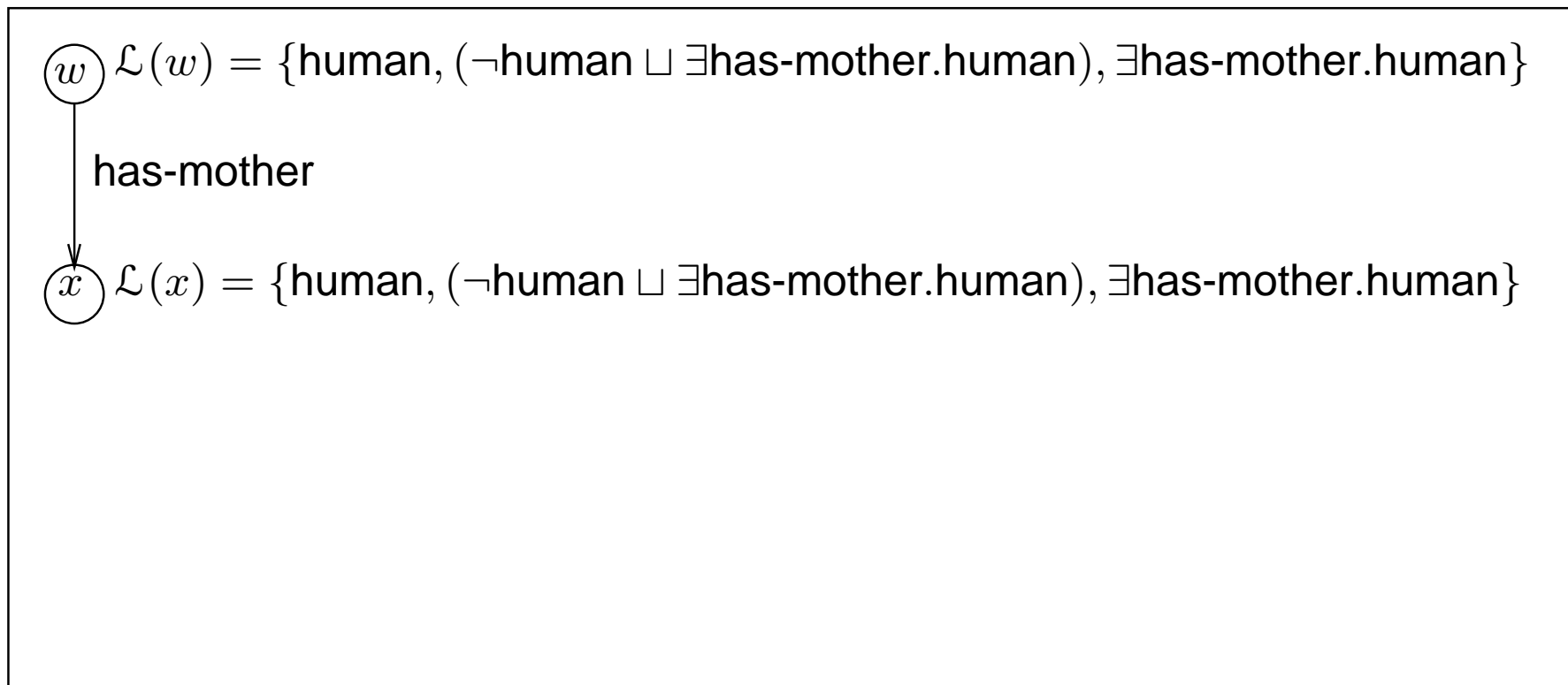
- ➡ As already mentioned, for  $\mathcal{ALC}$  with **general axioms** basic algorithm is **non-terminating**
- ➡ **E.g.** if  $\text{human} \sqsubseteq \exists \text{has-mother.human} \in \mathcal{T}$ , then  $\neg \text{human} \sqcup \exists \text{has-mother.human}$  added to every node





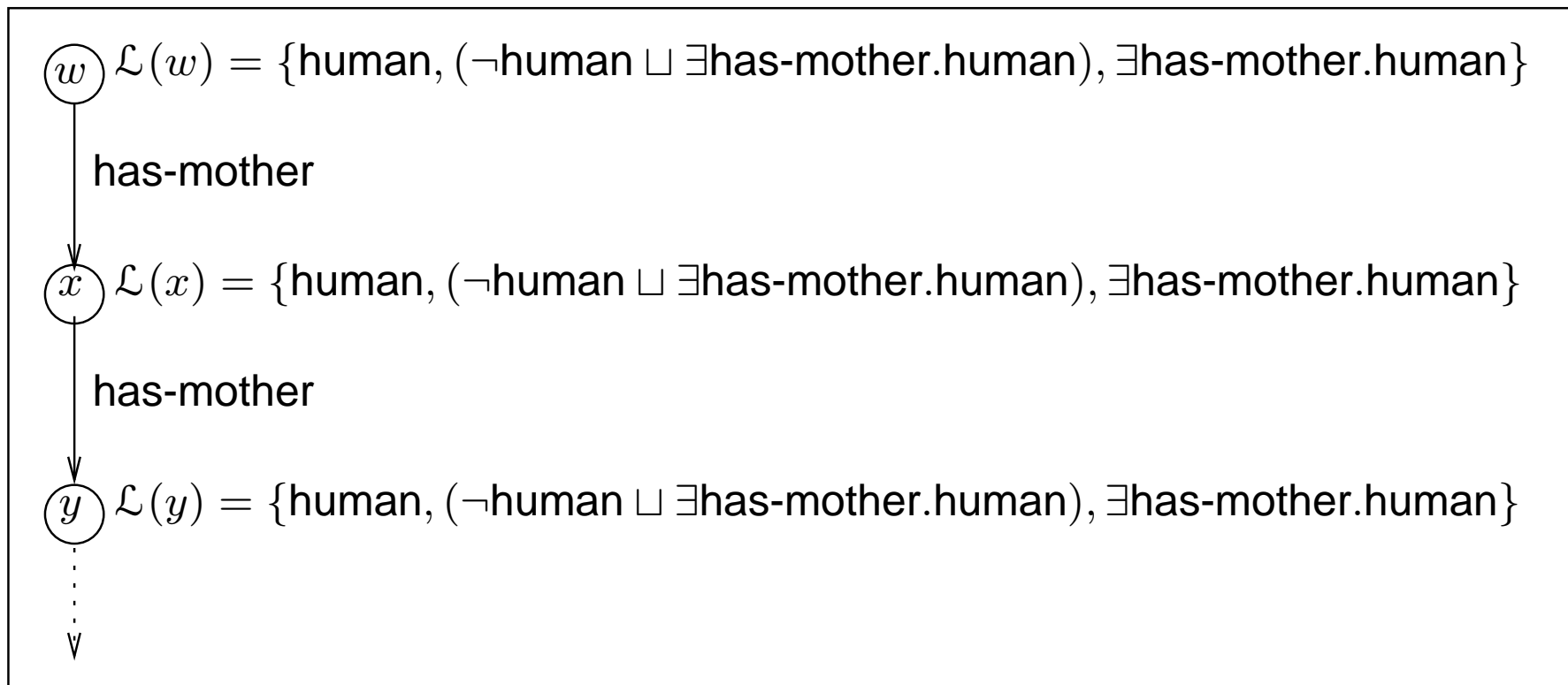
# Non-Termination

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



# Non-Termination

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



# Blocking

---

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

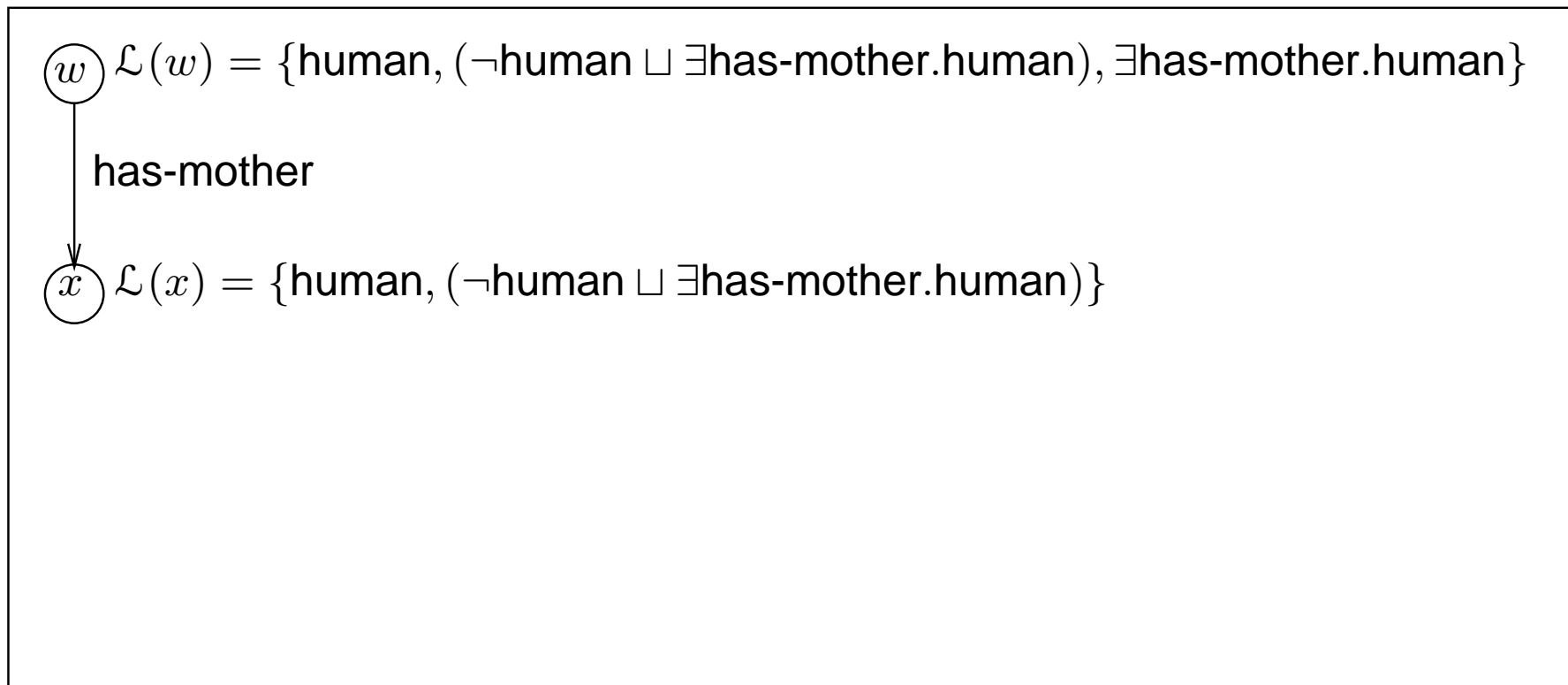
# Blocking

---

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

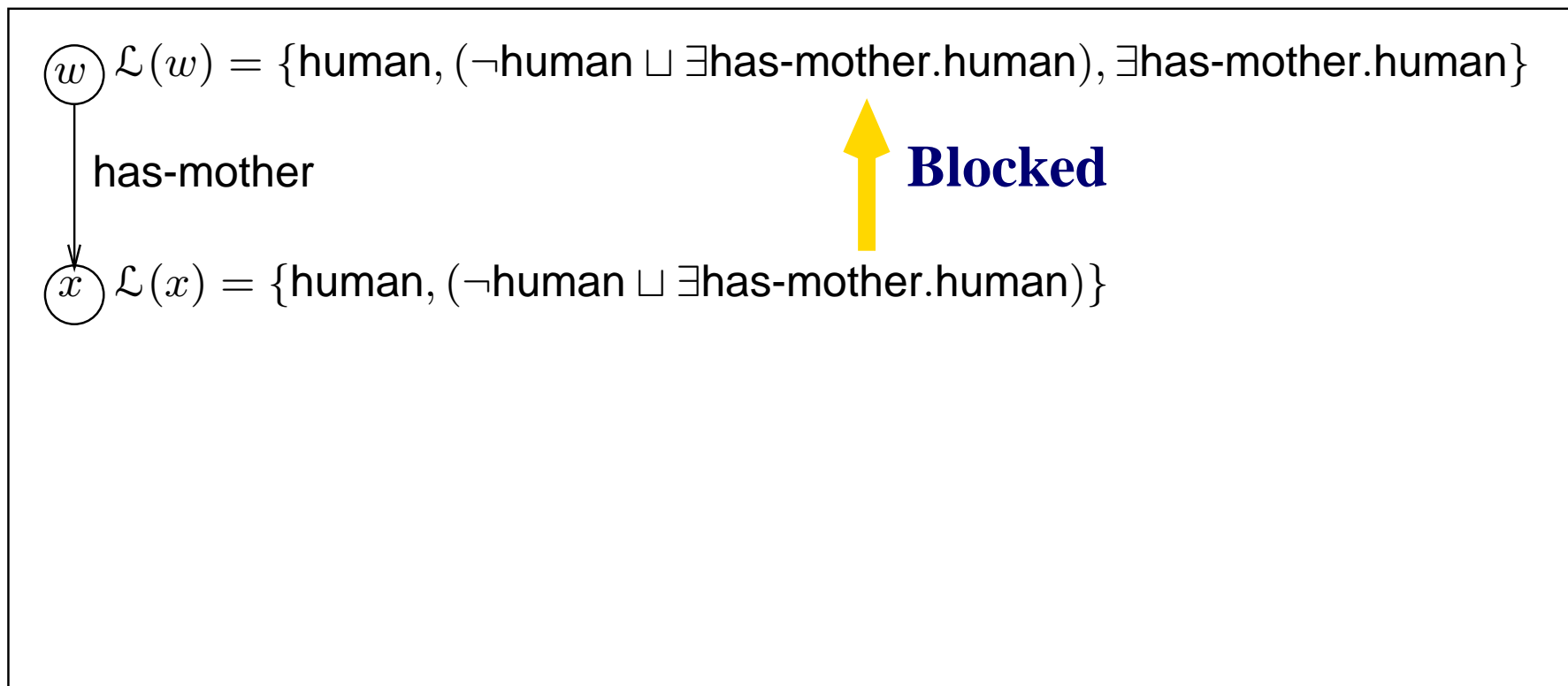
# Blocking

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



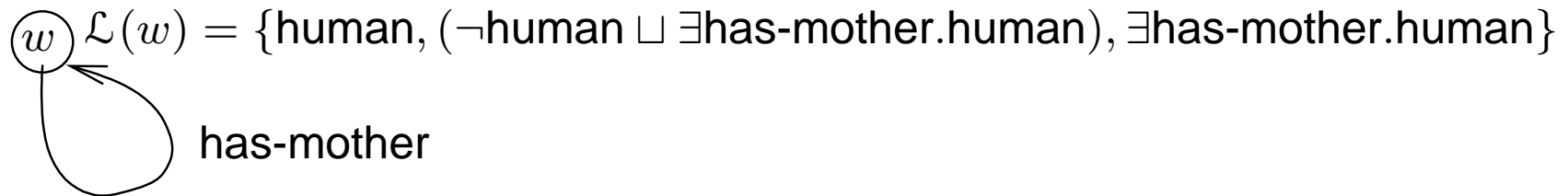
# Blocking

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



# Blocking

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



block represents **cyclical** model

# Blocking with More Expressive DLs

---

- ➔ Simple subset blocking may not work with more complex logics



# Blocking with More Expressive DLs

---

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

# Blocking with More Expressive DLs

---

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

# Blocking with More Expressive DLs

---

- ➡ 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

# Blocking with More Expressive DLs

---

- ➔ 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.  $\mathcal{T}\text{box}$

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

# Blocking with More Expressive DLs

- ➔ 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.  $\mathcal{T}\text{box}$

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

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

# Blocking with More Expressive DLs

- ➡ 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.  $\mathcal{T}$ box

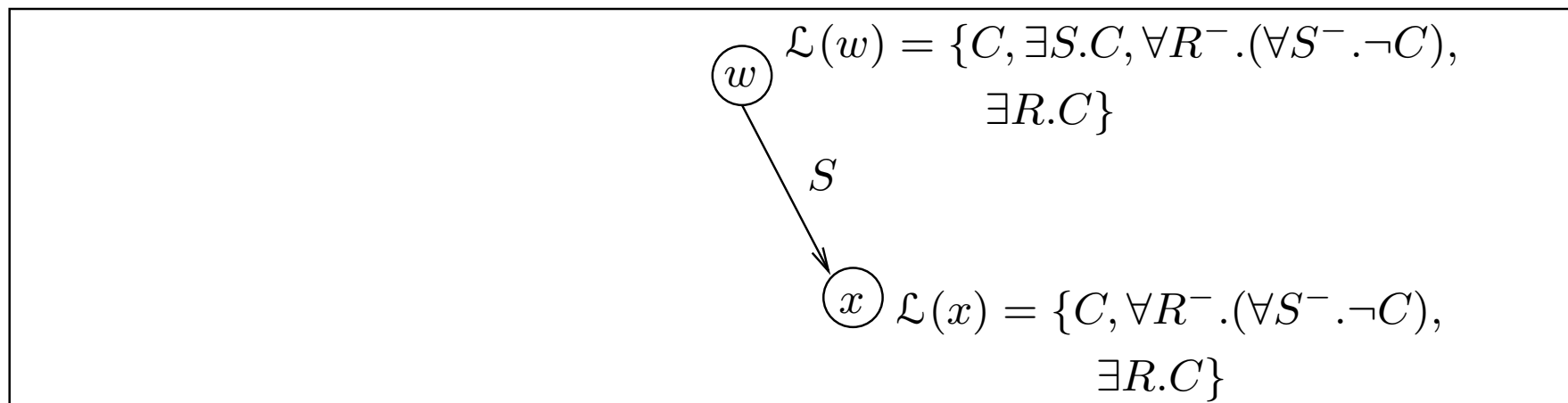
$$\mathcal{T} = \{\top \sqsubseteq \forall R^-. (\forall S^-. \neg C), \top \sqsubseteq \exists R.C\}$$

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

# Blocking with More Expressive DLs

- ➡ 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.  $\top$ box

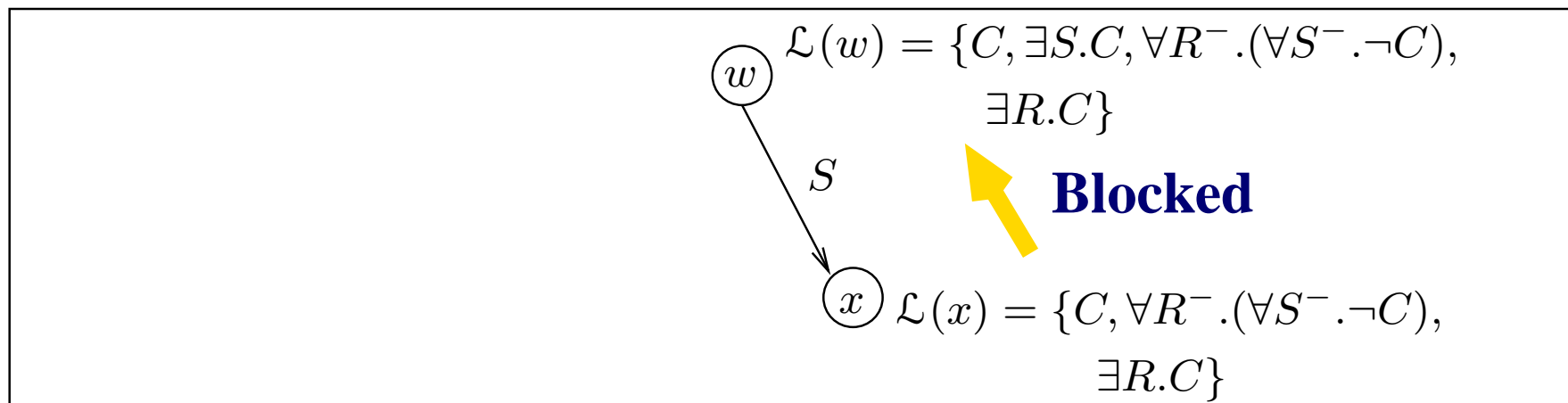
$$\mathcal{T} = \{\top \sqsubseteq \forall R^-. (\forall S^-. \neg C), \top \sqsubseteq \exists R.C\}$$



# Blocking with More Expressive DLs

- ➡ 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.  $\mathcal{T}$ box

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

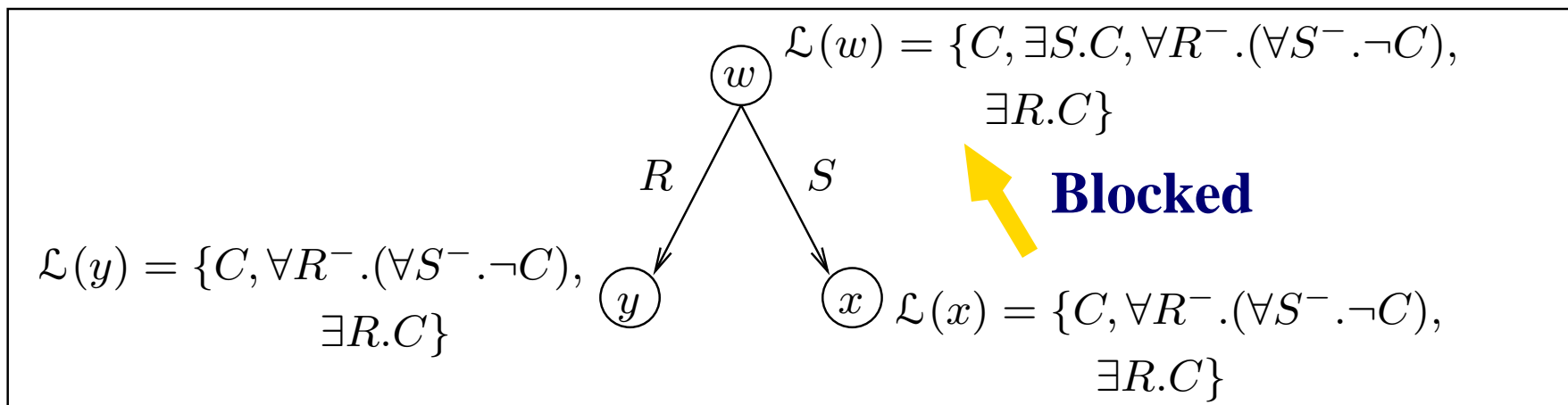




# Blocking with More Expressive DLs

- ☞ 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.  $\mathcal{T}$ box

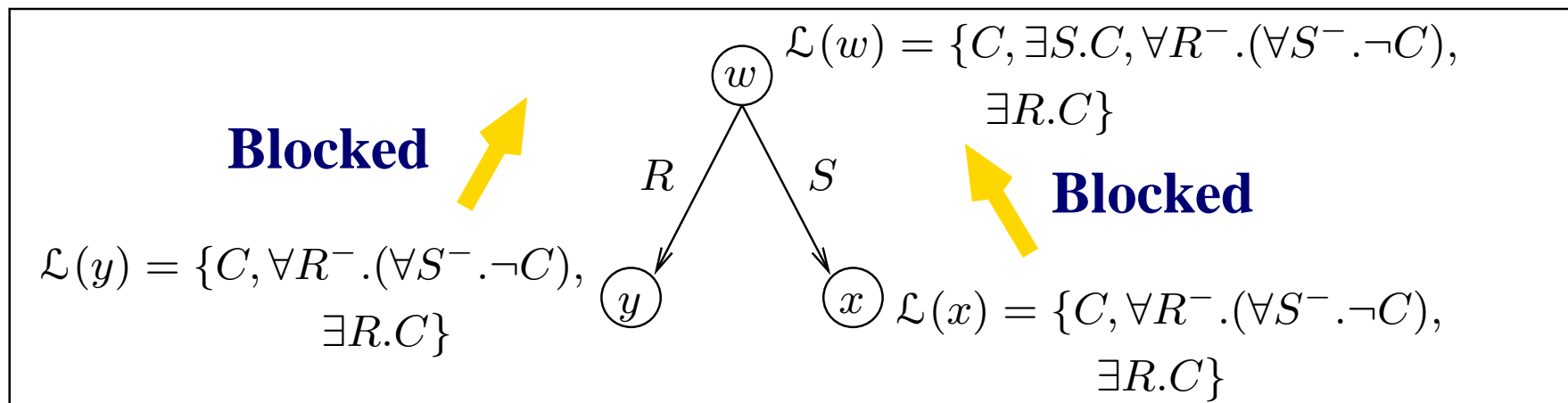
$$\mathcal{T} = \{\top \sqsubseteq \forall R^-. (\forall S^-. \neg C), \top \sqsubseteq \exists R.C\}$$



# Blocking with More Expressive DLs

- ☞ 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.  $\mathcal{T}$ box

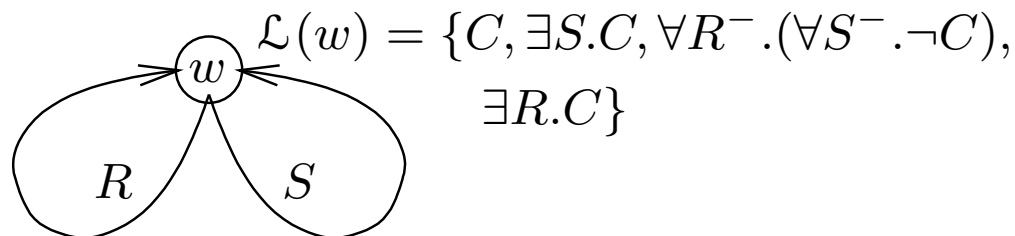
$$\mathcal{T} = \{\top \sqsubseteq \forall R^-. (\forall S^-. \neg C), \top \sqsubseteq \exists R.C\}$$



# Blocking with More Expressive DLs

- ➔ 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.  $\mathcal{T}\text{box}$

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

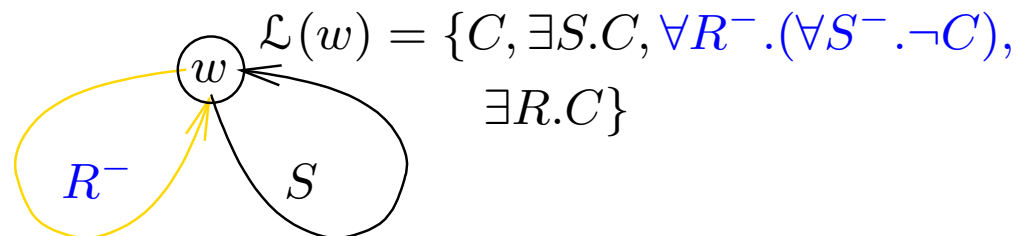


**cyclical** model?

# Blocking with More Expressive DLs

- ➡ 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.  $\mathcal{T}\text{box}$

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

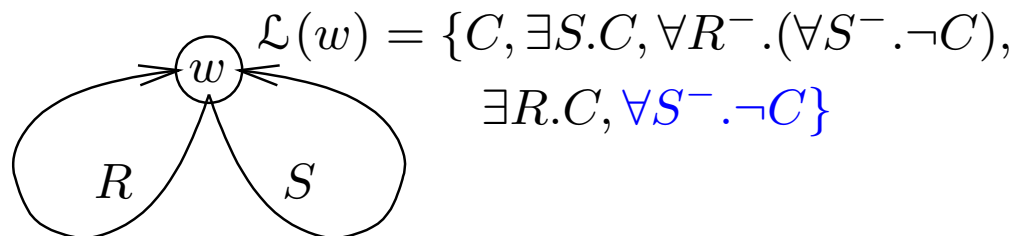


**cyclical** model?

# Blocking with More Expressive DLs

- ➡ 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.  $\mathcal{T}$ box

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

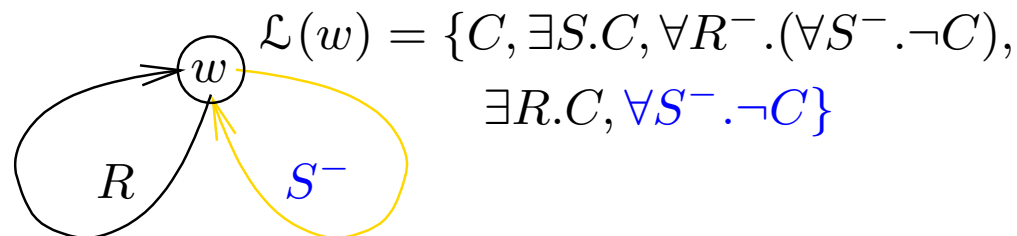


**cyclical** model?

# Blocking with More Expressive DLs

- ➡ 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.  $\mathcal{T}$ box

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

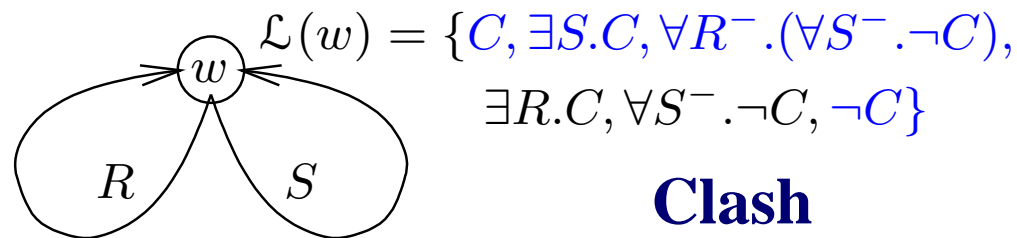


**cyclical** model?

# Blocking with More Expressive DLs

- ➡ 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.  $\mathcal{T}$ box

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



**cyclical** model?

# Dynamic Blocking

---

☞ Solution (for inverse roles) is **dynamic blocking**



# Dynamic Blocking

---

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

# Dynamic Blocking

---

- ☞ 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

# Dynamic Blocking

---

- ☞ 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

# Dynamic Blocking

- ☞ 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

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

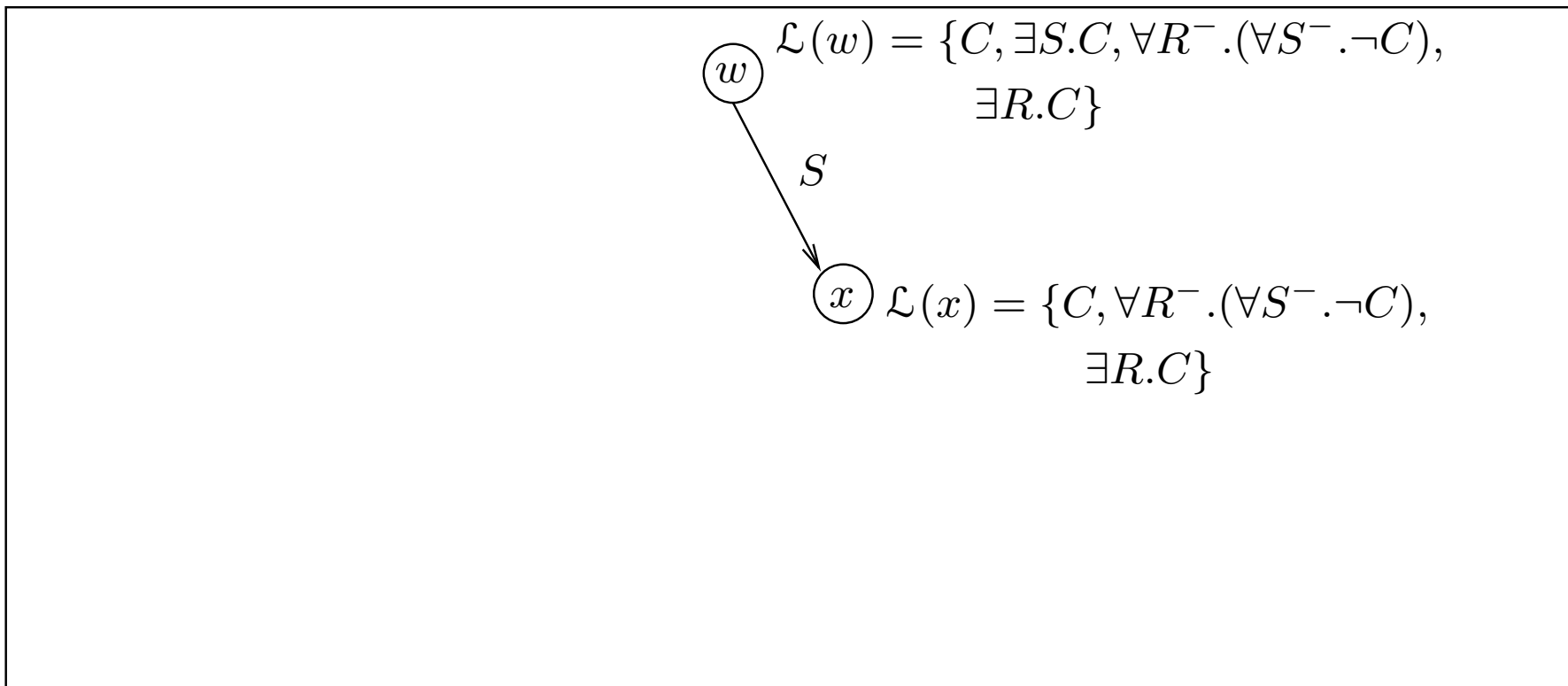
# Dynamic Blocking

- ☞ 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

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

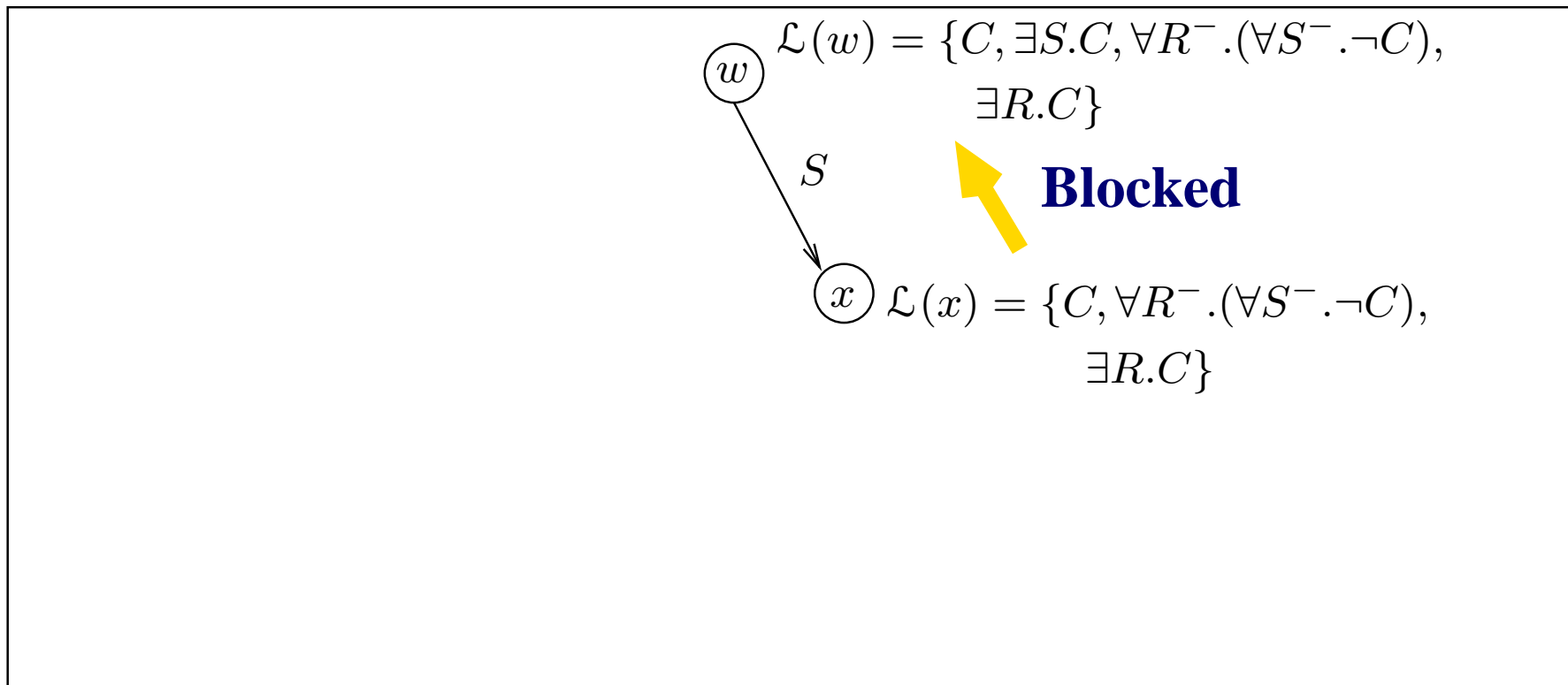
# Dynamic Blocking

- ➔ 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



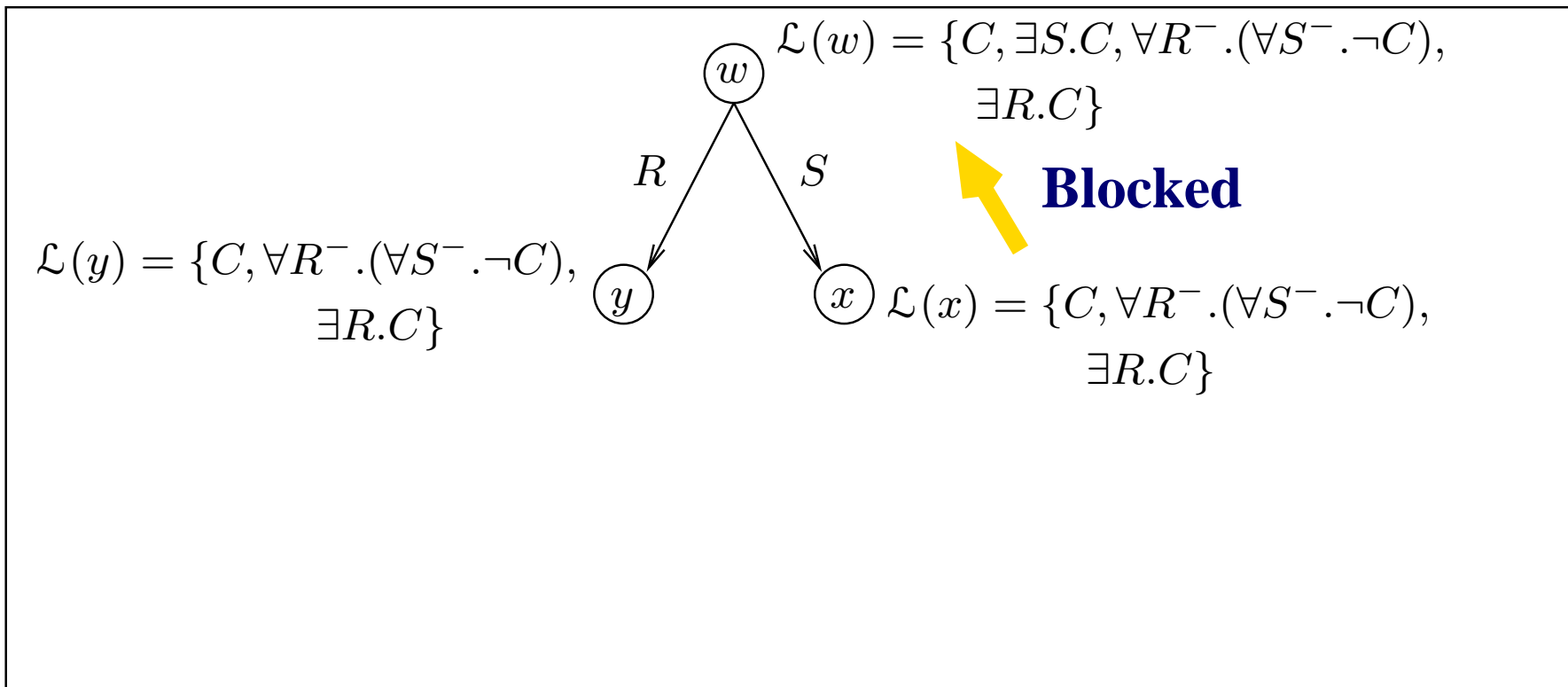
# Dynamic Blocking

- ☞ 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



# Dynamic Blocking

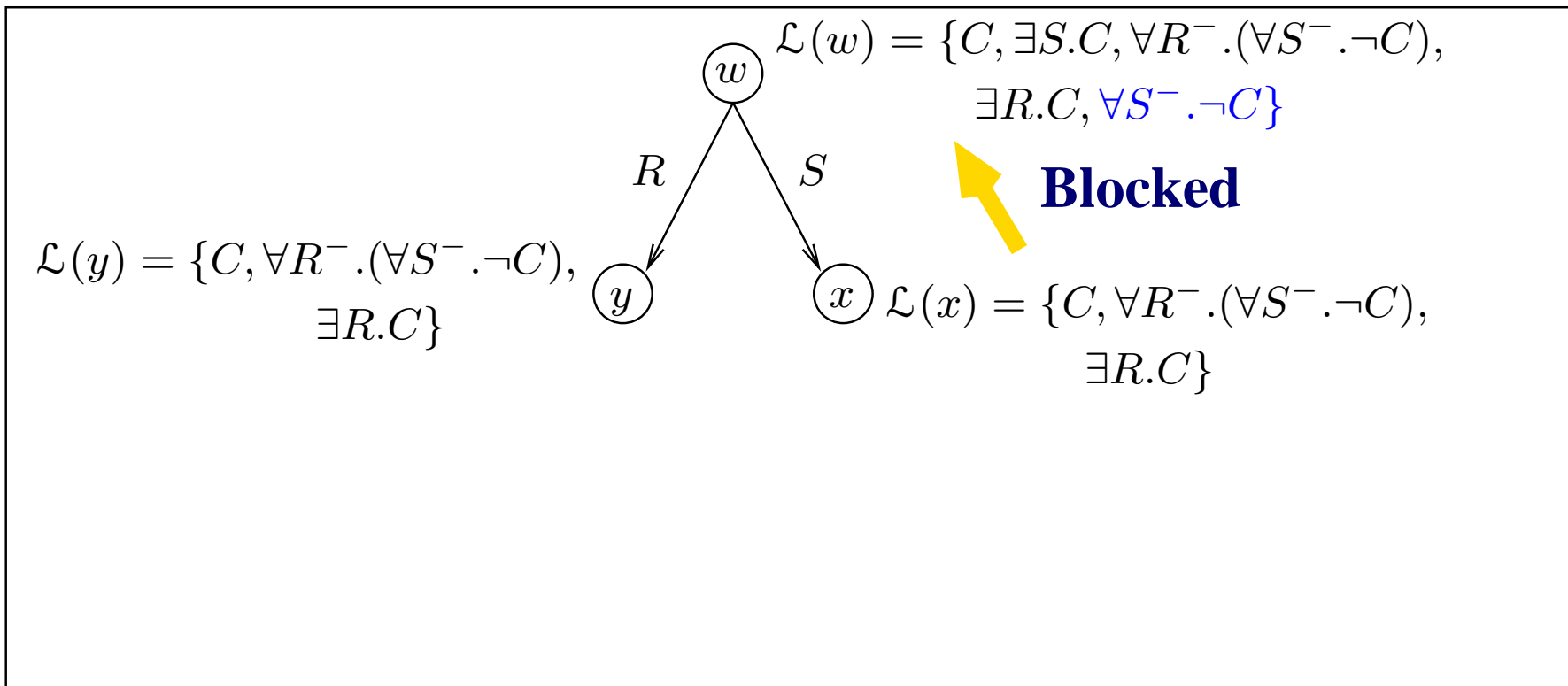
- 👉 Solution (for inverse roles) is **dynamic blocking**
- Blocks can be established broken and re-established
  - Continue to expand  $\forall R.C$  terms in blocked nodes
  - Check that cycles satisfy  $\forall R.C$  concepts





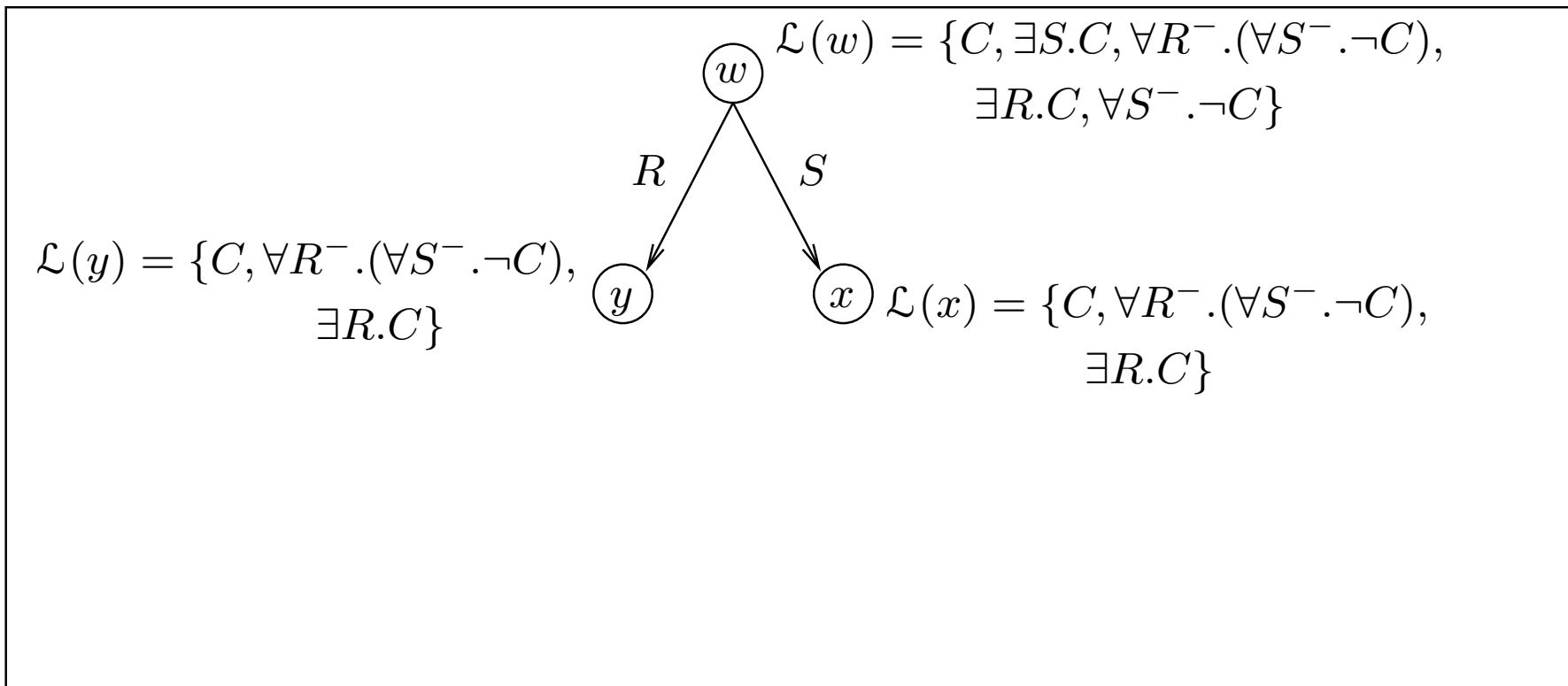
# Dynamic Blocking

- ☞ 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



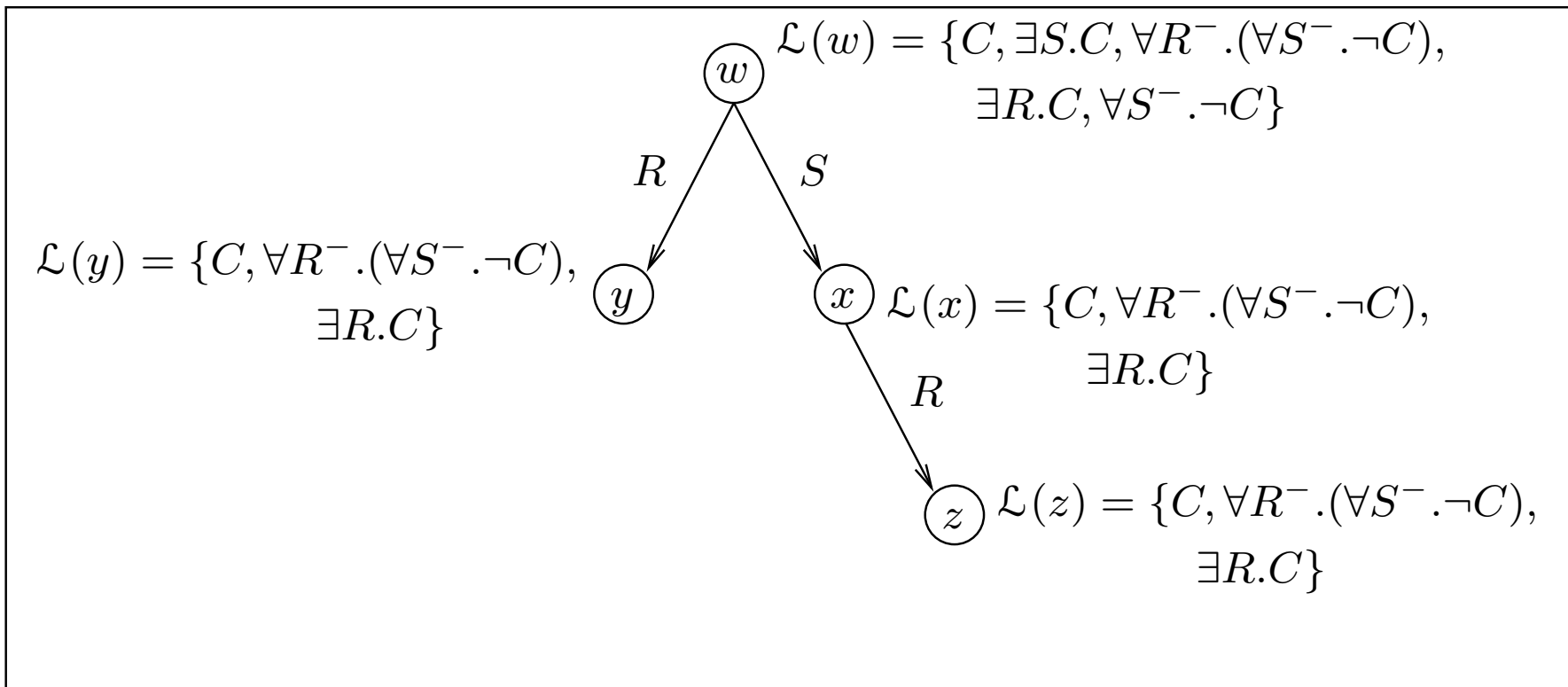
# Dynamic Blocking

- 👉 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



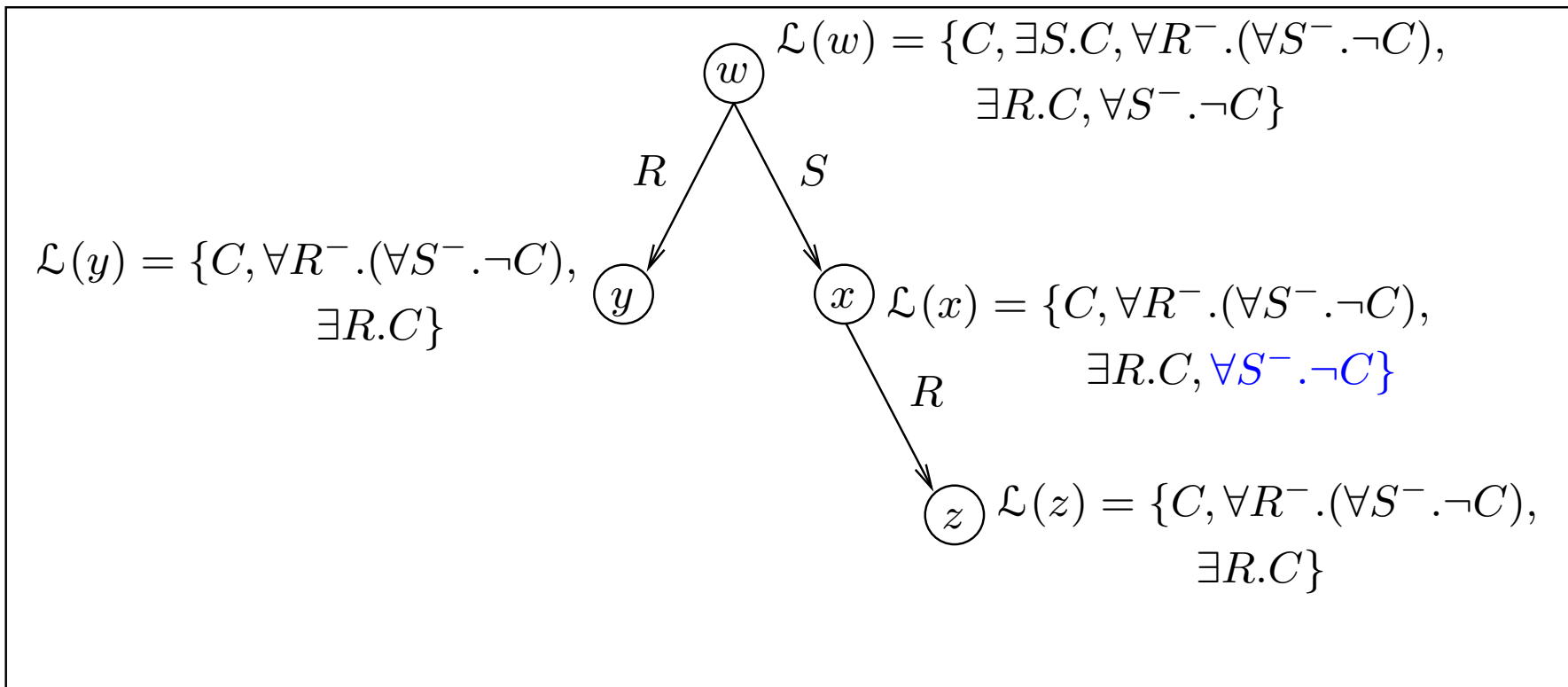
# Dynamic Blocking

- 👉 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



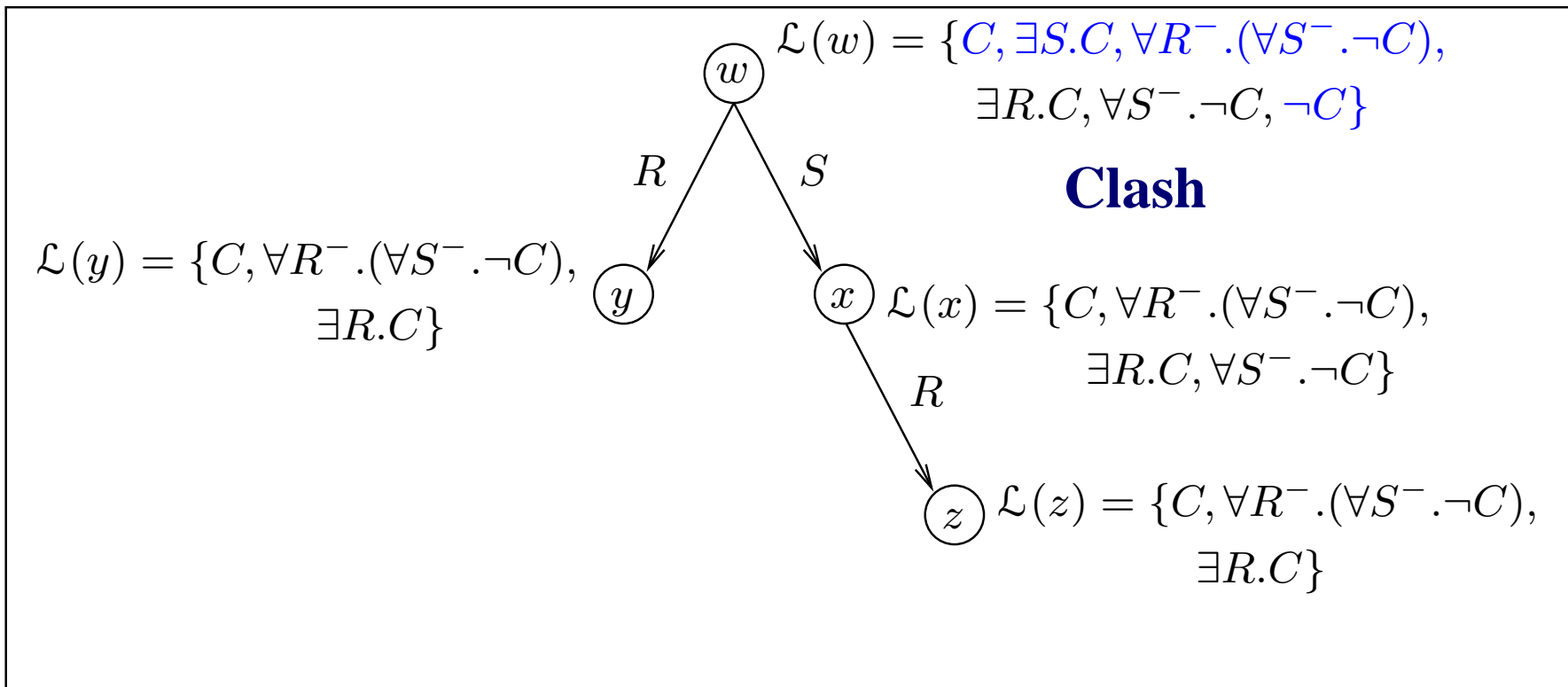
# Dynamic Blocking

- 👉 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



# Dynamic Blocking

- 👉 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



# Non-finite Models

---

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

# Non-finite Models

---

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

# Non-finite Models

---

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

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



# Non-finite Models

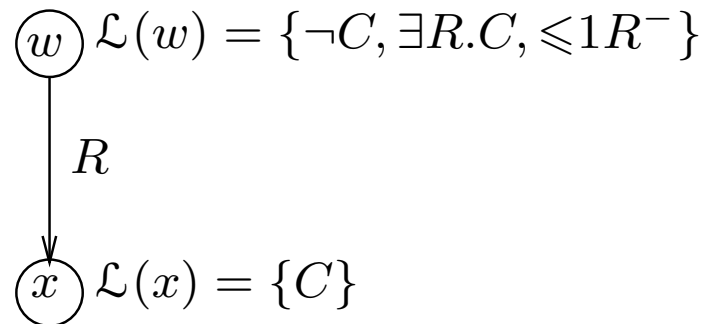
---

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

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

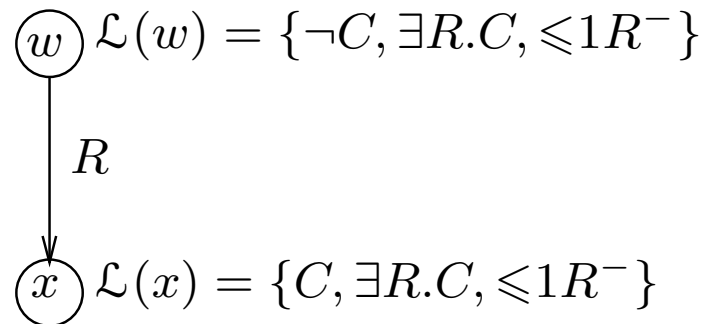
# Non-finite Models

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



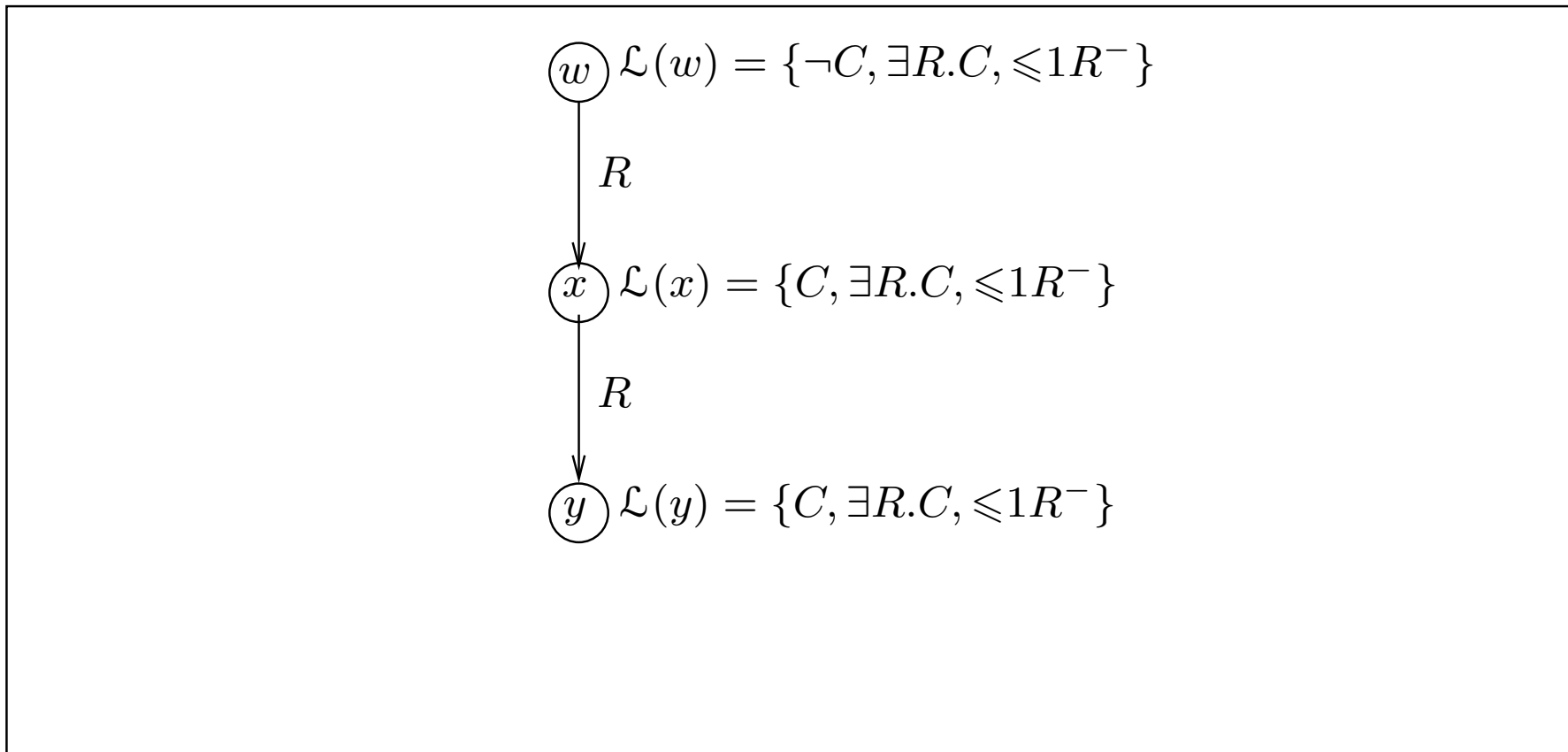
# Non-finite Models

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



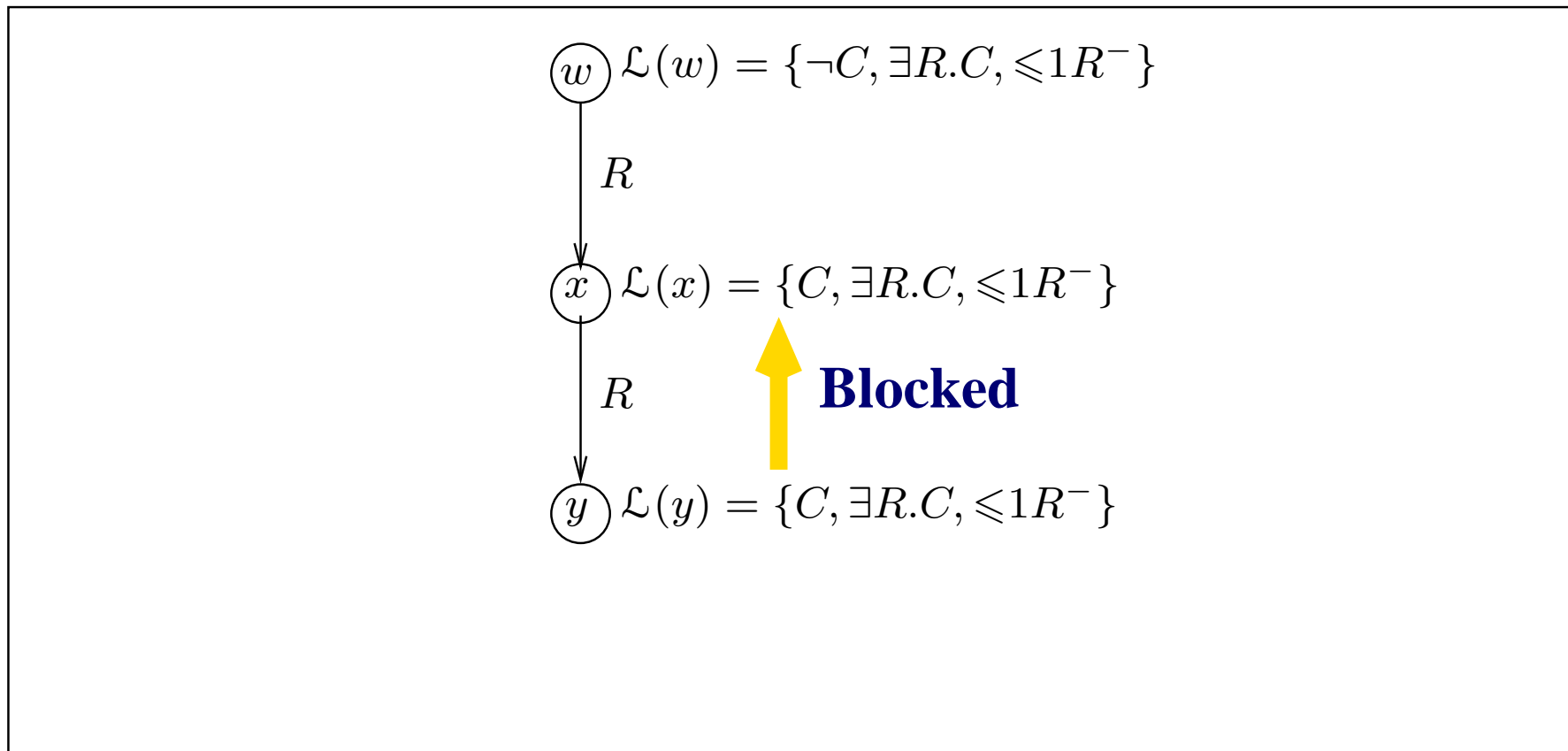
# Non-finite Models

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



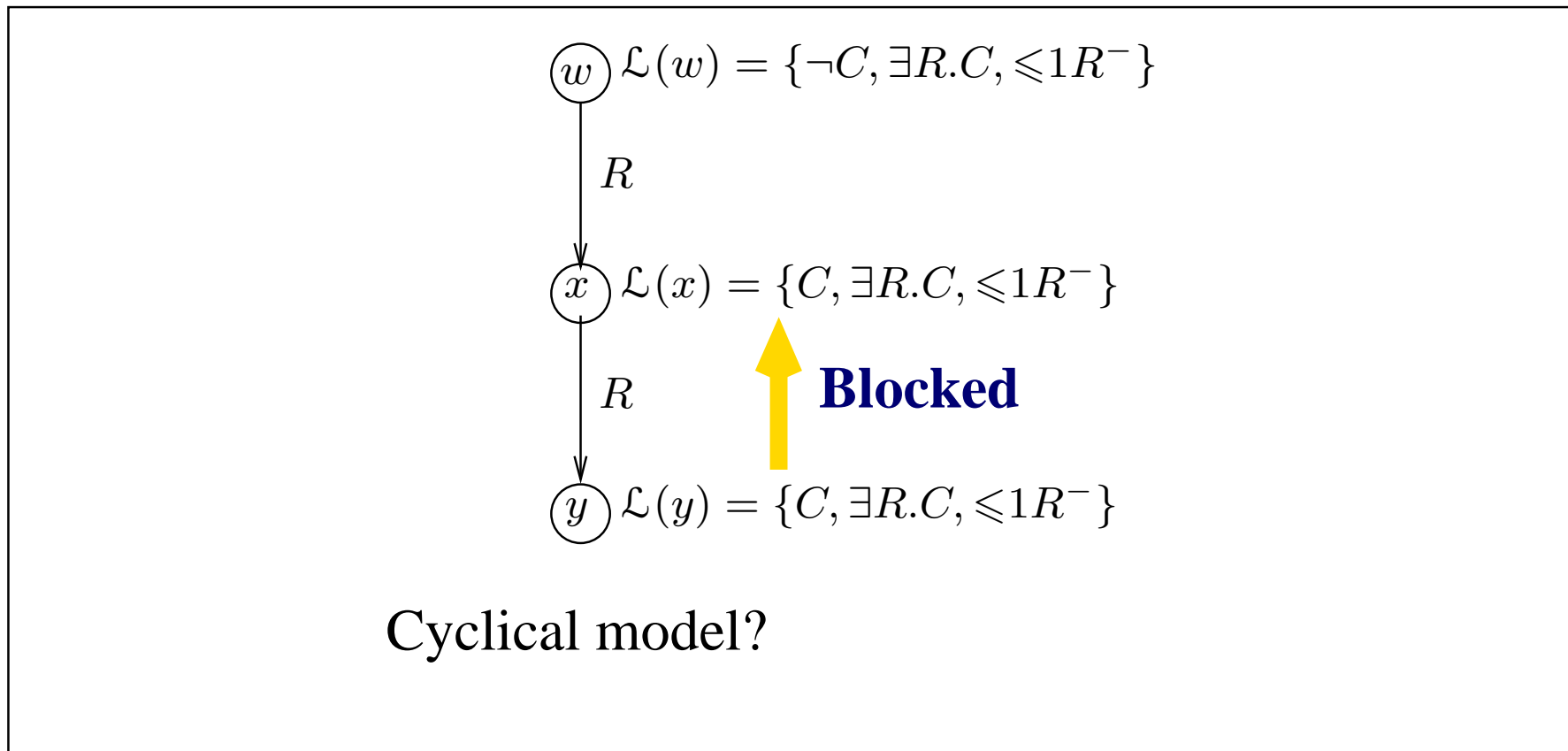
# Non-finite Models

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



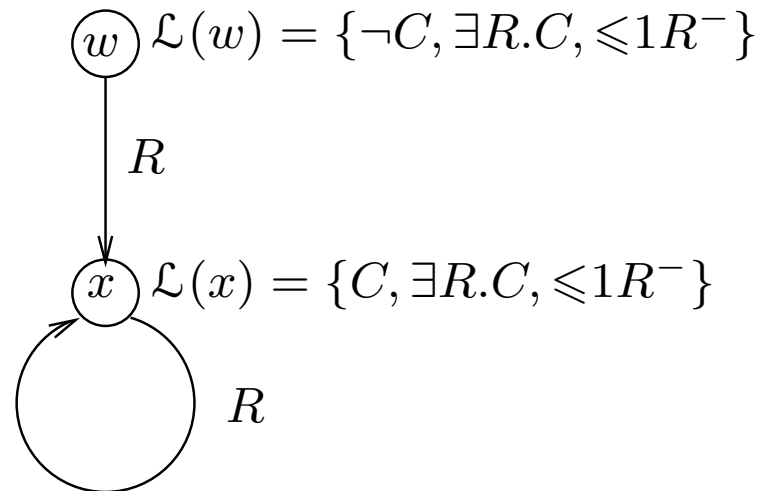
# Non-finite Models

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



# Non-finite Models

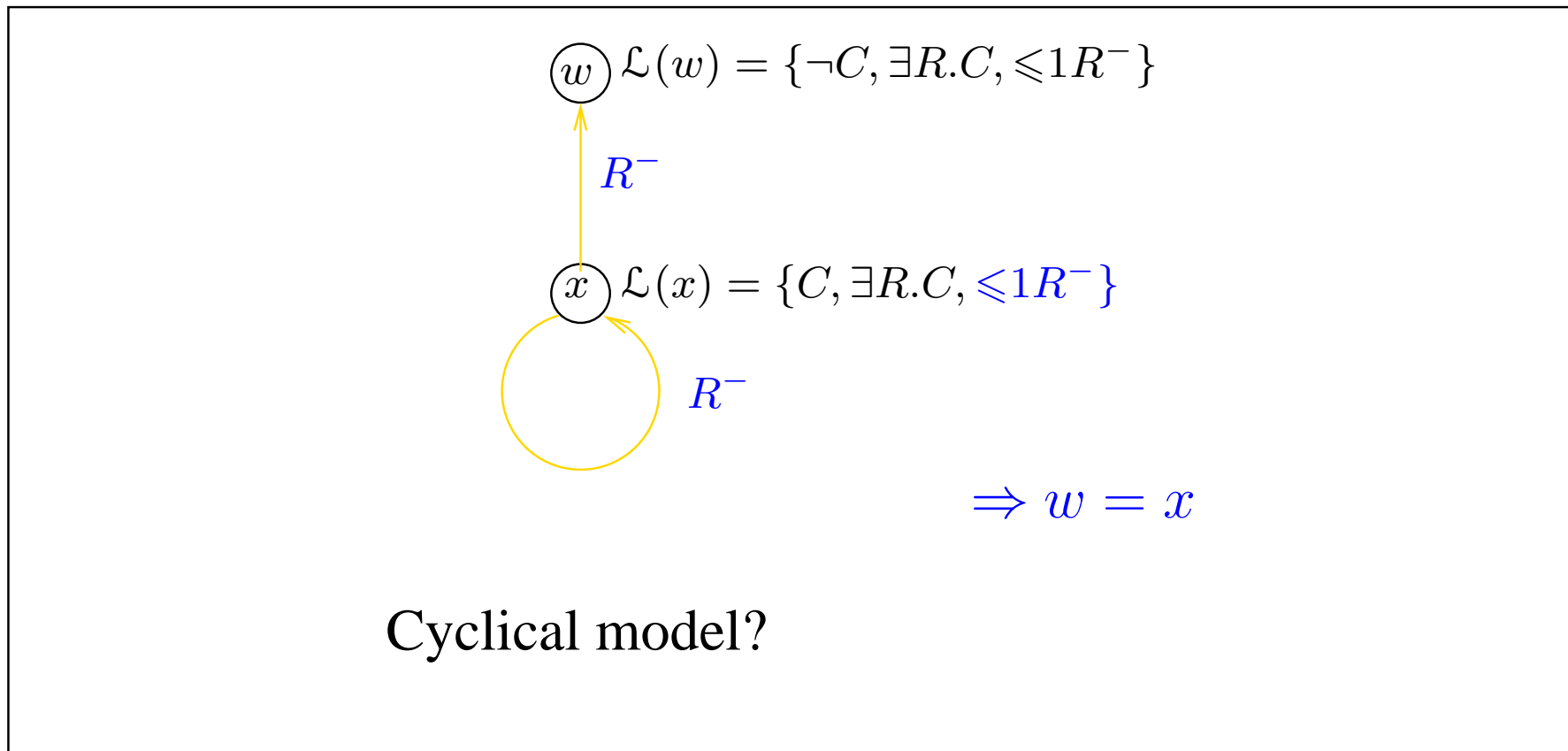
- ➔ With number restrictions some satisfiable concepts have only non-finite models
- ➔ E.g., testing  $\neg C$  w.r.t.  $\mathcal{T} = \{\top \sqsubseteq \exists R.C, \top \sqsubseteq \leq 1R^-\}$



Cyclical model?

# Non-finite Models

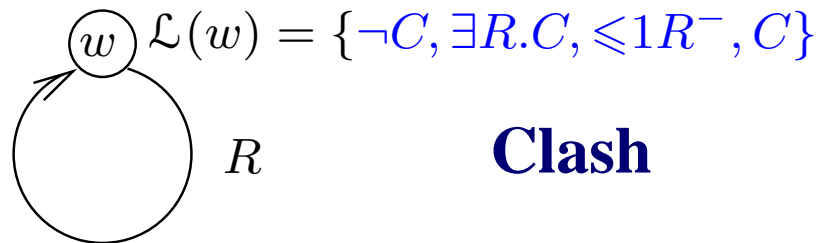
- ➔ With number restrictions some satisfiable concepts have only non-finite models
- ➔ E.g., testing  $\neg C$  w.r.t.  $\mathcal{T} = \{\top \sqsubseteq \exists R.C, \top \sqsubseteq \leq 1R^-\}$





# Non-finite Models

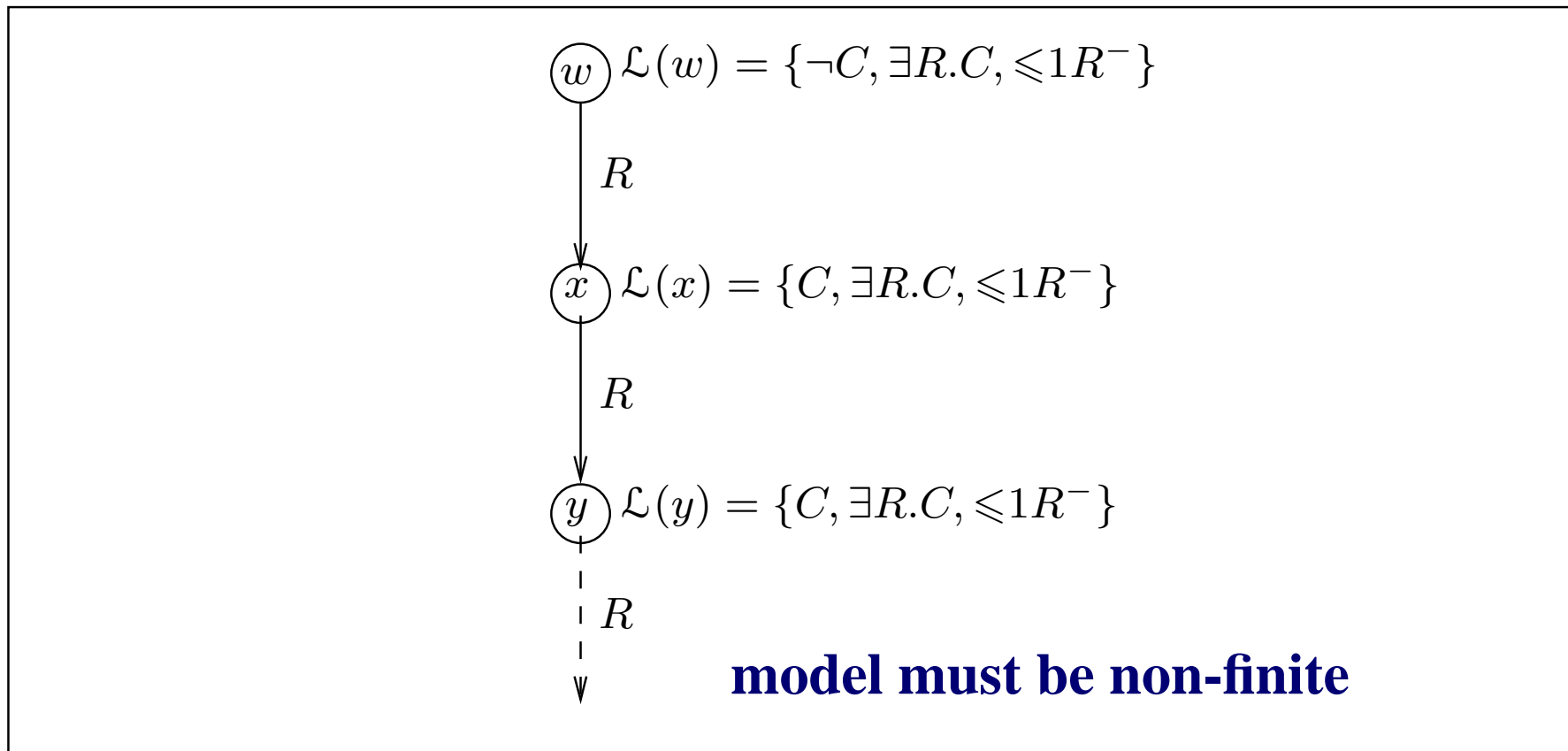
- ➔ With number restrictions some satisfiable concepts have only non-finite models
- ➔ E.g., testing  $\neg C$  w.r.t.  $\mathcal{T} = \{\top \sqsubseteq \exists R.C, \top \sqsubseteq \leq 1R^-\}$



Cyclical model?

# Non-finite Models

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



# Inadequacy of Dynamic Blocking

---

- ➔ With non-finite models, even dynamic blocking not enough

# Inadequacy of Dynamic Blocking

---

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

# Inadequacy of Dynamic Blocking

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

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

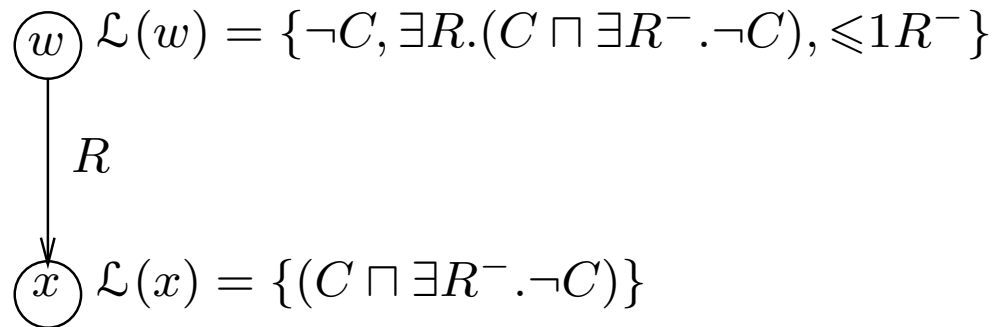
# Inadequacy of Dynamic Blocking

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

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

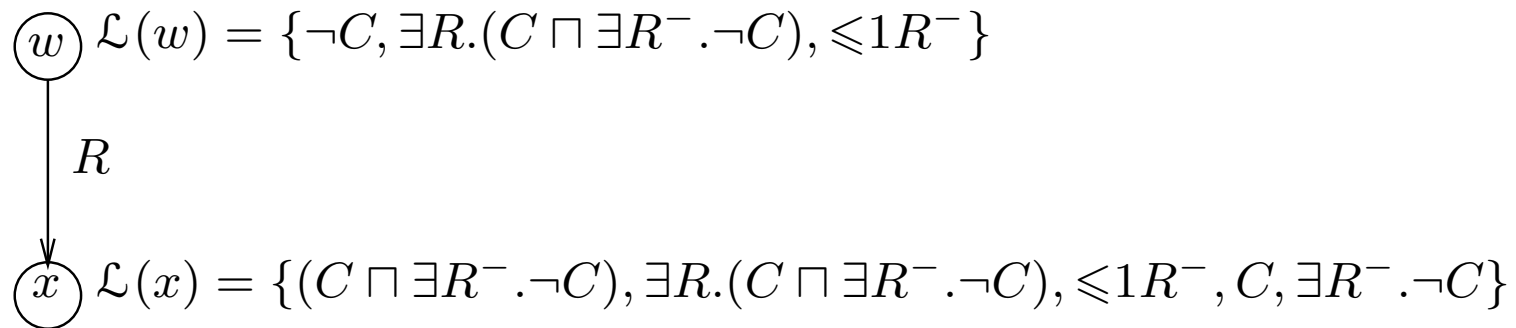
# Inadequacy of Dynamic Blocking

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



# Inadequacy of Dynamic Blocking

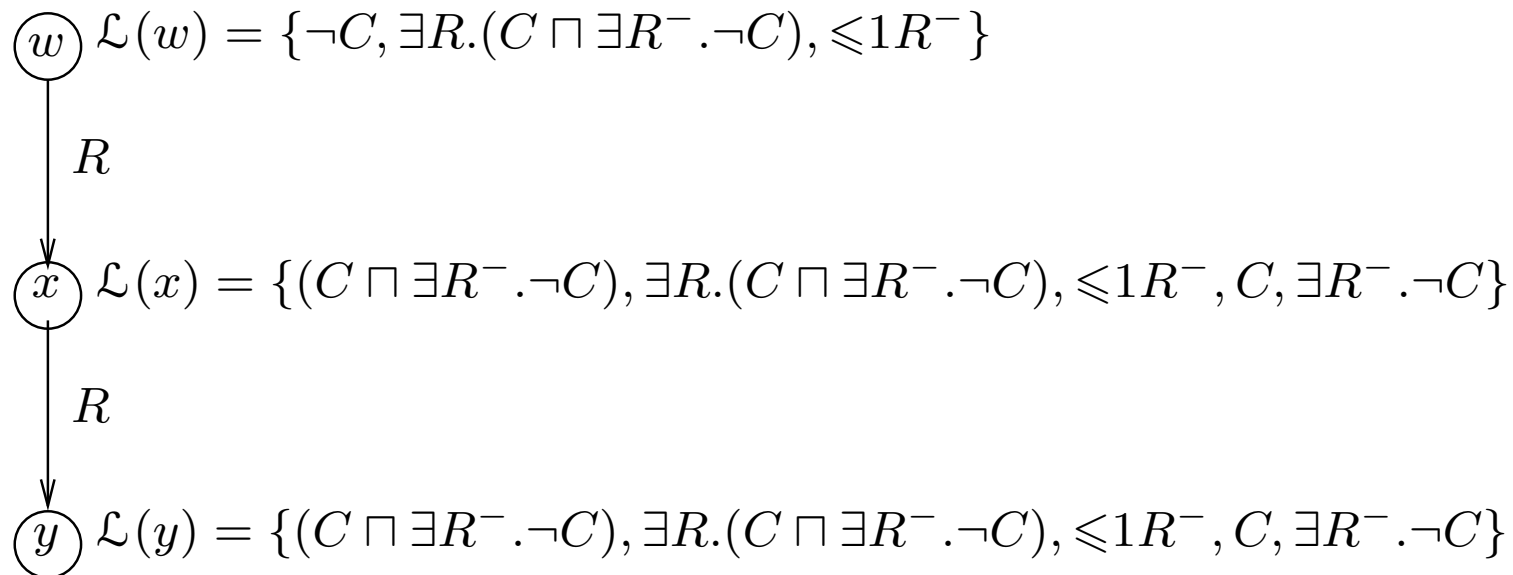
- ➔ With non-finite models, even dynamic blocking not enough
- ➔ E.g., testing  $\neg C$  w.r.t.  $\mathcal{T} = \{\top \sqsubseteq \exists R.(C \sqcap \exists R^-. \neg C), \top \sqsubseteq \leq 1R^-\}$





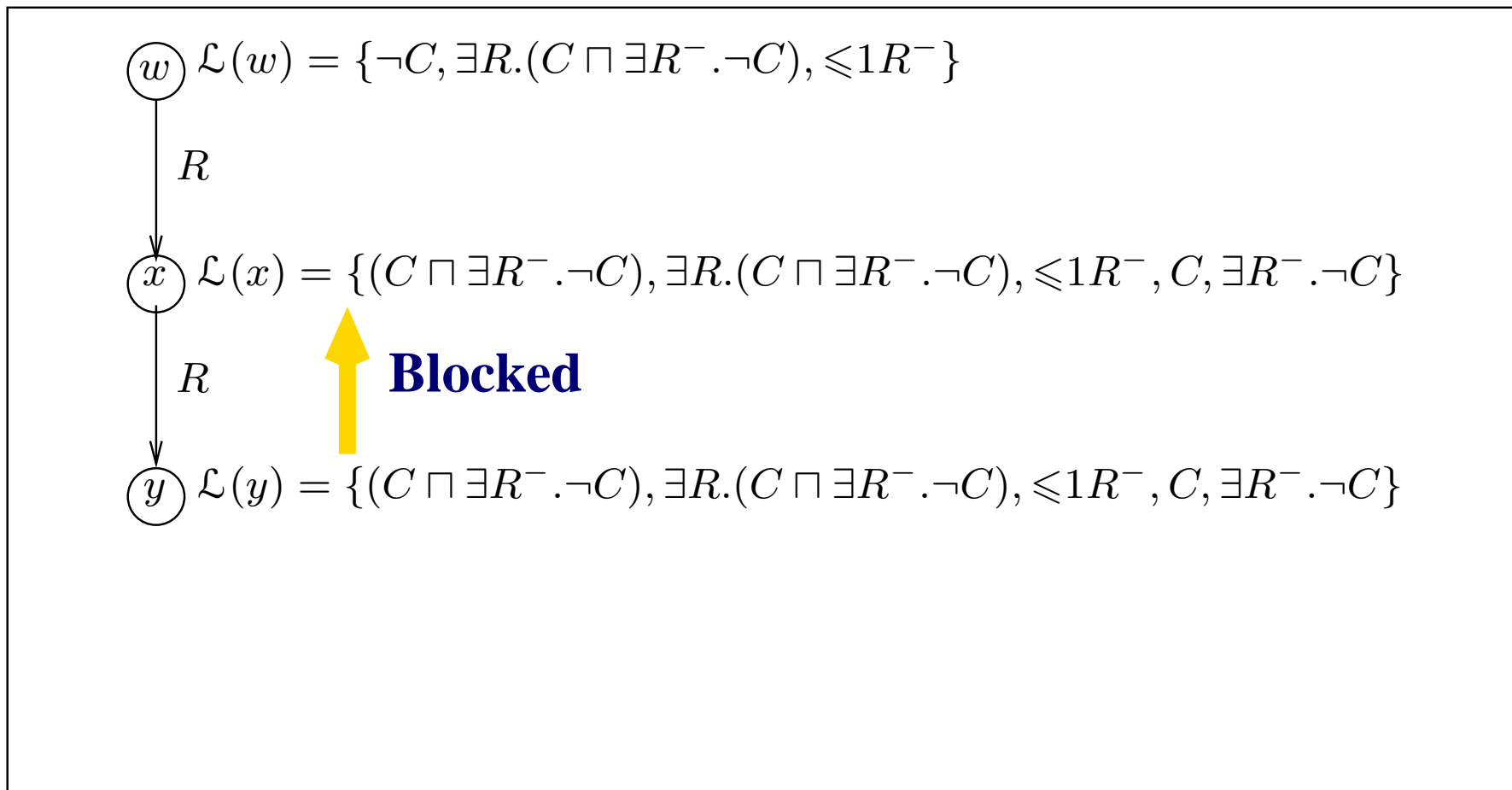
# Inadequacy of Dynamic Blocking

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



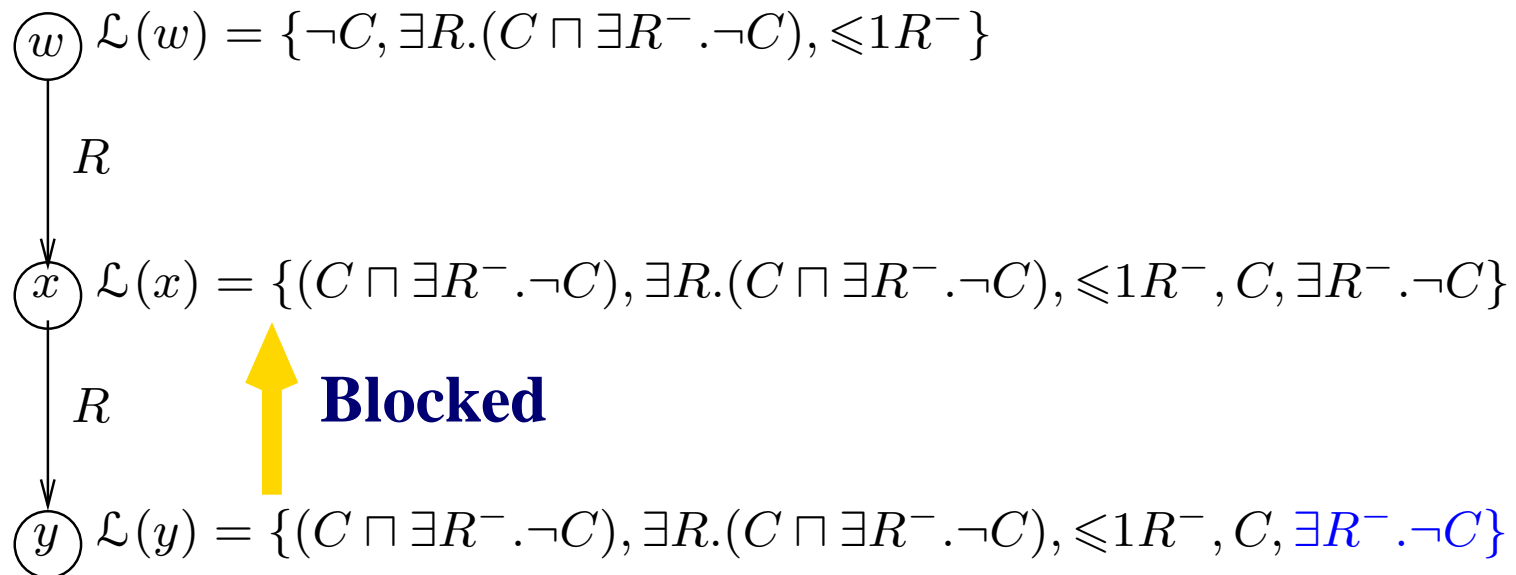
# Inadequacy of Dynamic Blocking

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



# Inadequacy of Dynamic Blocking

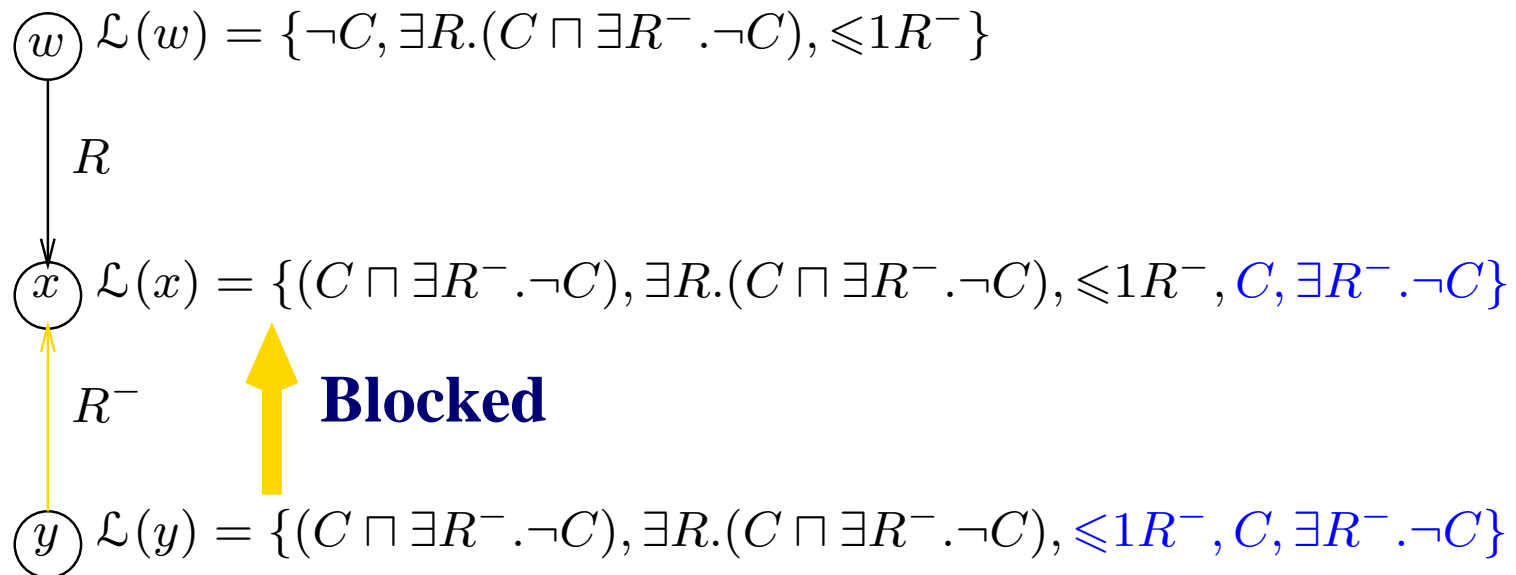
- With non-finite models, even dynamic blocking not enough
- E.g., testing  $\neg C$  w.r.t.  $\mathcal{T} = \{\top \sqsubseteq \exists R.(C \sqcap \exists R^-. \neg C), \top \sqsubseteq \leq 1R^-\}$



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

# Inadequacy of Dynamic Blocking

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



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

**Inconsistency due to  $\leq 1R^- \in \mathcal{L}(y)$  and  $C \in \mathcal{L}(x)$**

# Double Blocking I

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

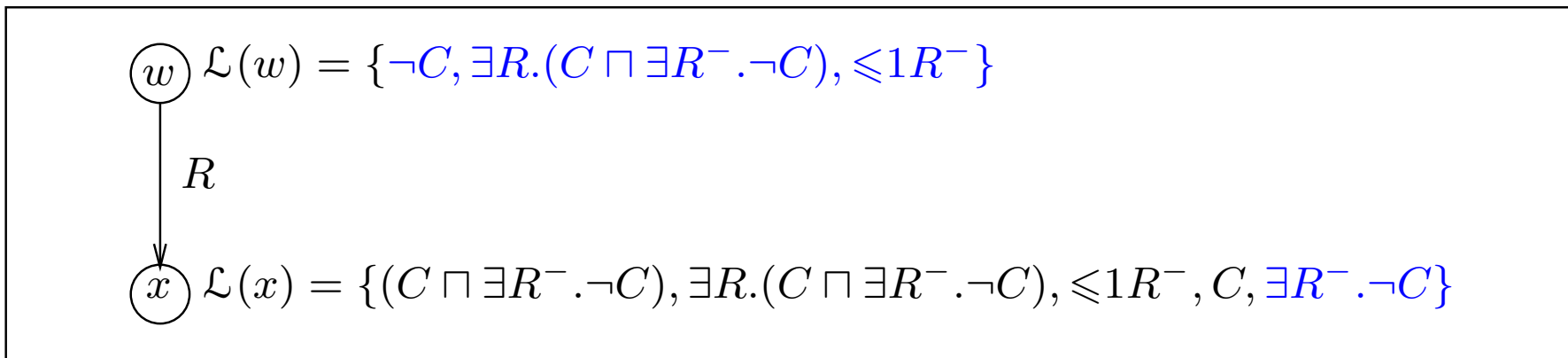
$$\textcircled{w} \mathcal{L}(w) = \{\neg C, \exists R. (C \sqcap \exists R^- . \neg C), \leq 1R^-\}$$

$R$

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

# Double Blocking I

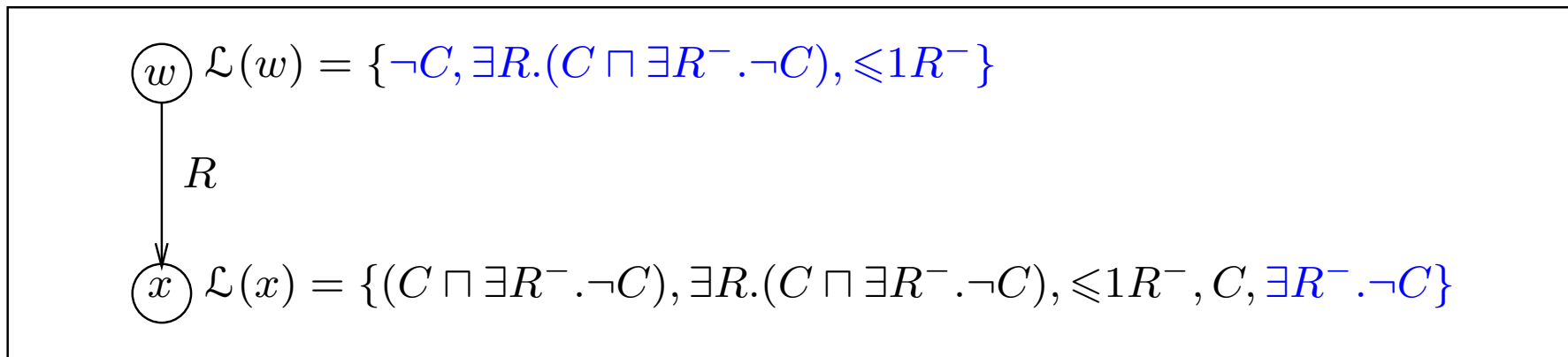
- ➔ Problem due to  $\exists R^- . \neg C$  term **only** satisfied in **predecessor** of blocking node



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

# Double Blocking I

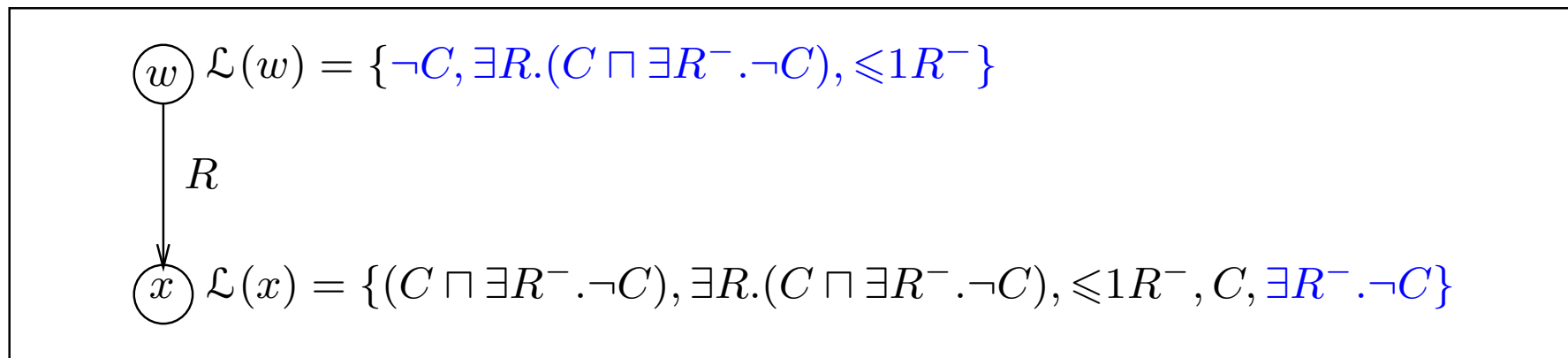
- ➡ Problem due to  $\exists R^-. \neg C$  term **only** satisfied in **predecessor** of blocking node



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

# Double Blocking I

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

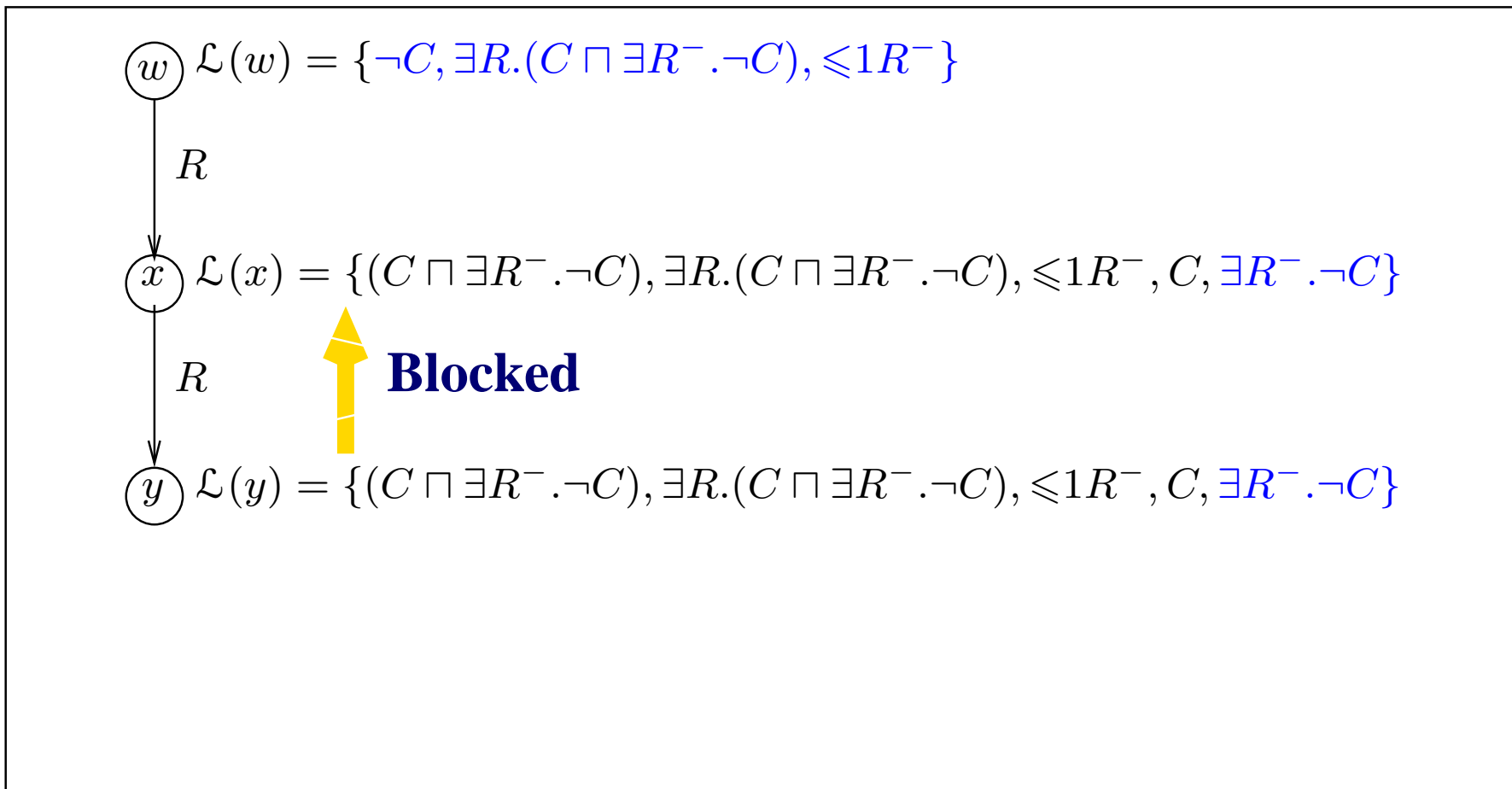


- ➡ Solution is **Double Blocking** (pairwise blocking)
- Predecessors of blocked and blocking nodes also considered
  - In particular,  $\exists R.C$  terms satisfied in predecessor of blocking node must also be satisfied in predecessor of blocked node  
 $\neg C \in \mathcal{L}(w)$



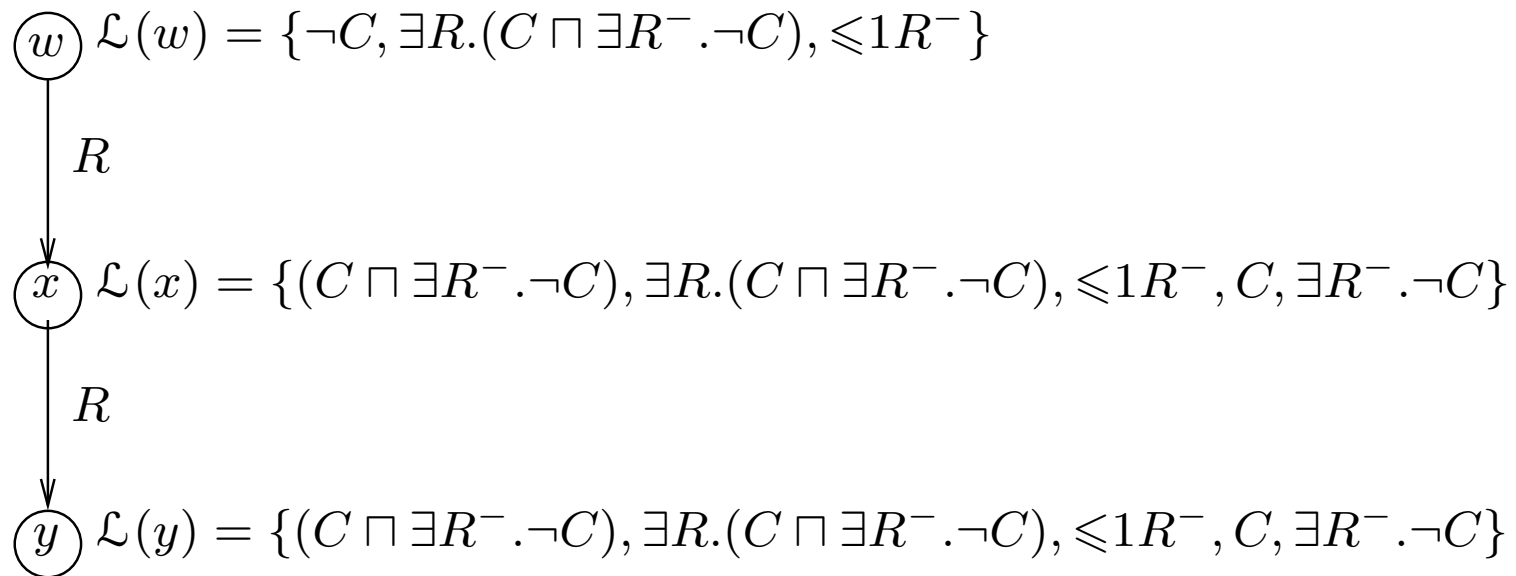
# Double Blocking II

➔ Due to pairwise condition, block no longer holds



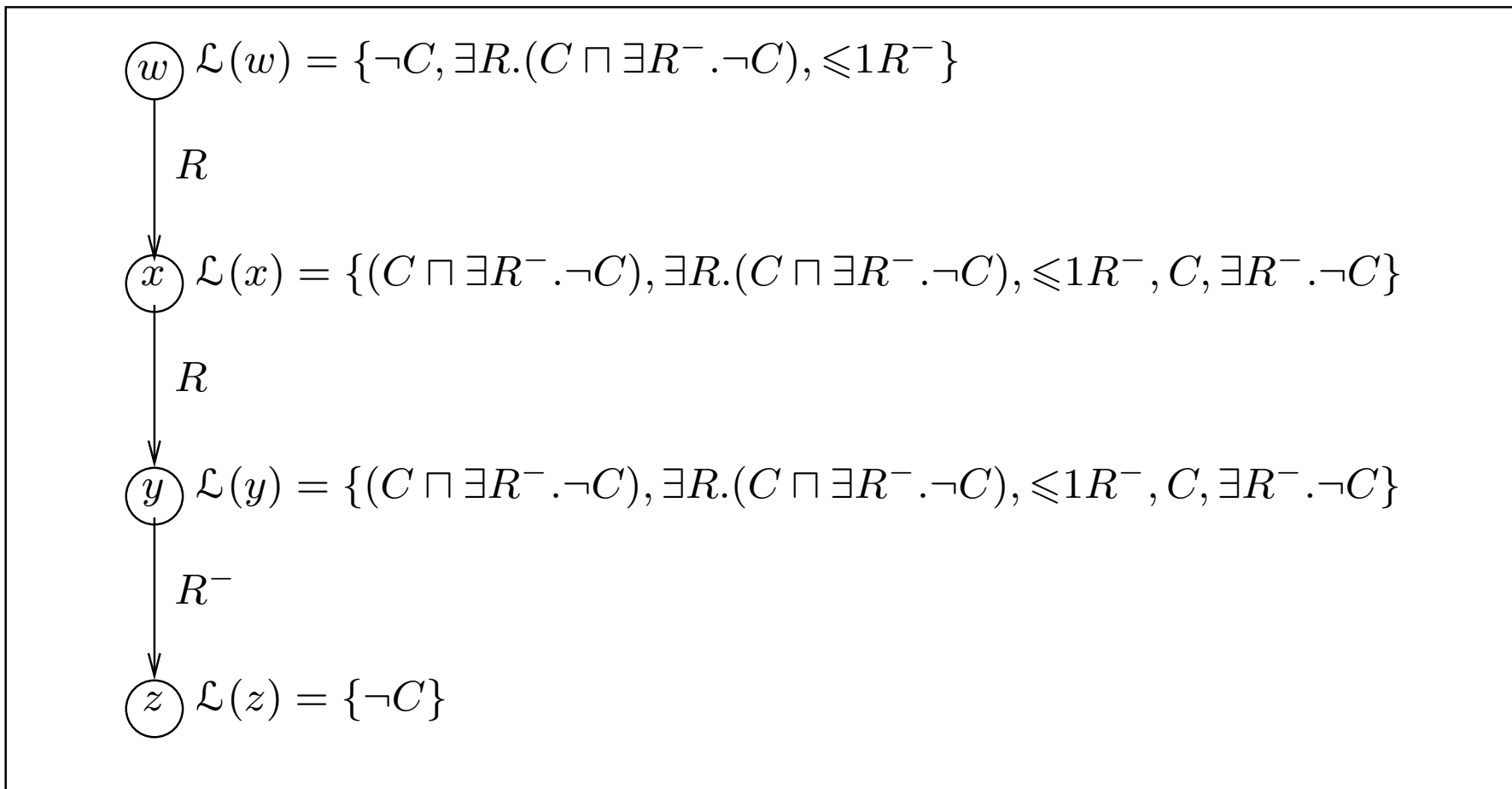
# Double Blocking II

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



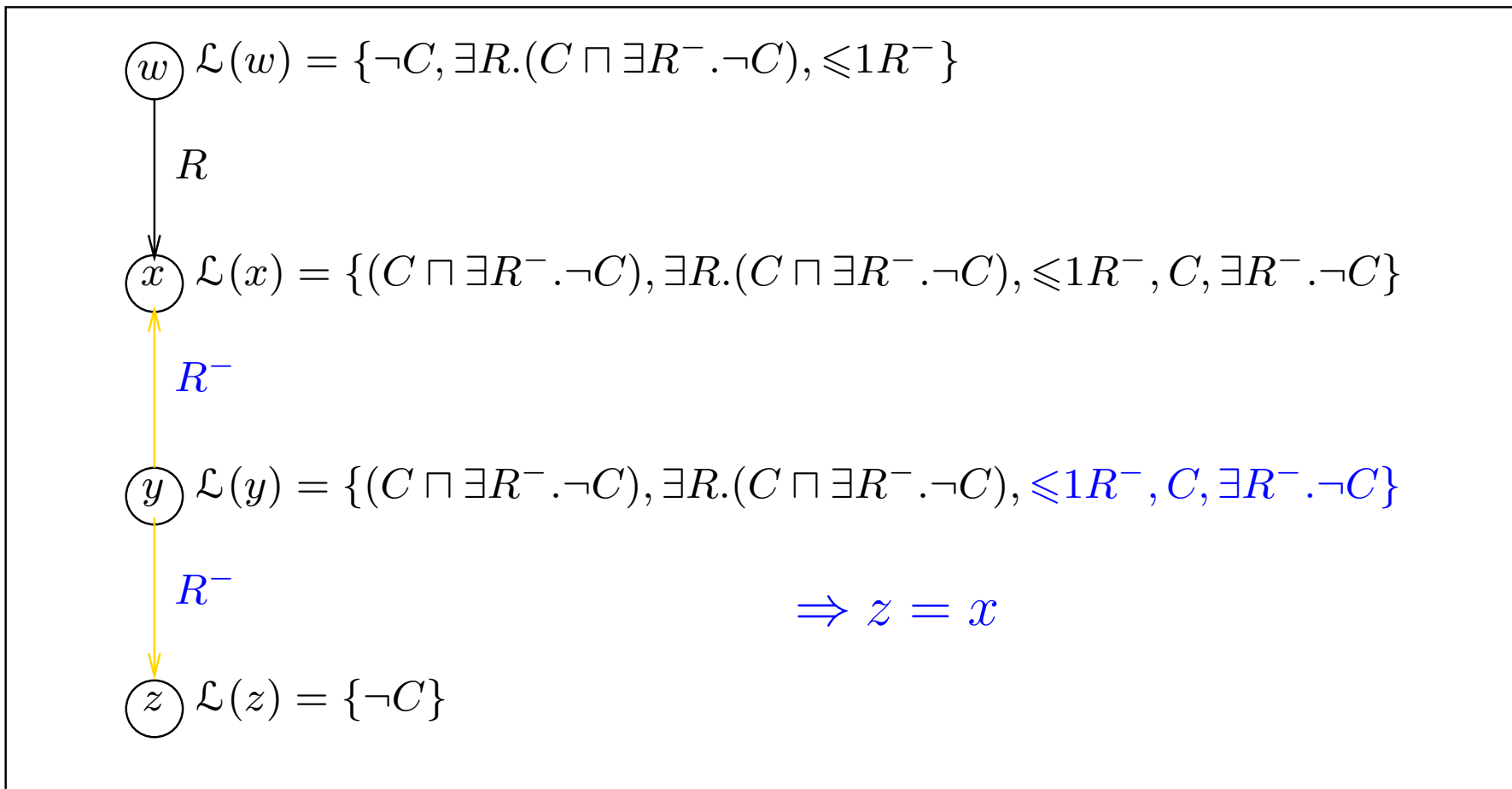
# Double Blocking II

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



# Double Blocking II

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



# Double Blocking II

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

