

Localising Iceberg Inconsistencies

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Abstract

In artificial intelligence, it is important to handle and analyse inconsistency in knowledge bases. Inconsistent pieces of information suggest questions like “where is the inconsistency?” and “how severe is it?”. Inconsistency measures have been proposed to tackle the latter issue, but the former seems underdeveloped and is the focus of this paper. Minimal inconsistent sets have been the main tool to localise inconsistency, but we argue that they are like the exposed part of an iceberg, failing to capture contradictions hidden under the water. Using classical propositional logic, we develop methods to characterise when a formula is contributing to the inconsistency in a knowledge base and when a set of formulas can be regarded as a primitive conflict. To achieve this, we employ an abstract consequence operation to “look beneath the water level”, generalising the minimal inconsistent set concept and the related free formula notion. We apply the framework presented to the problem of measuring inconsistency in knowledge bases, putting forward relaxed forms for two debatable postulates for inconsistency measures. Finally, we discuss the computational complexity issues related to the introduced concepts.

Keywords: Propositional logic, Inconsistency management, Inconsistency analysis, Inconsistency localisation

1. Introduction

The occurrence of inconsistencies in data and knowledge is an important issue for the application of knowledge representation and reasoning technologies that are based on standard logics. To develop ways of dealing with an inconsistent set of formulas, it is important to understand the inconsistency, analysing its properties. Given an inconsistent knowledge base (a set of formulas), natural questions that arise are “where is the inconsistency?” and “how severe is it?”. To answer the second question in a qualitative way, inconsistent knowledge bases were classified by the severity of their inconsistency [17]. Recently, to numerically quantify the extent to which a knowledge base is inconsistent, many inconsistency measures have been proposed [29, 24, 25, 19, 28, 27, 20, 42, 43]. In contrast, the first question appears quite underdeveloped, and it is the subject of the present work.

Inconsistency localisation can mean different things. One may want for instance to spot which part of the language is “contaminated” by the inconsistency, looking for the logical variables involved in contradictions (see e.g. [22, 25]). Alternatively, one might assign numeric inconsistency values for formulas in a knowledge base, indicating the extent to which they are involved in the inconsistency, according to a given definition (e.g. [23, 25]). In this paper, we focus on localising the inconsistency in a knowledge base, showing how it unfolds among the formulas¹. That is, given an inconsistent knowledge base, we are interested in discovering which subsets of formulas are contributing to the inconsistency, being its causes, and which formulas are not involved whatsoever.

1.1. Motivation

When a knowledge base is inconsistent, it is not necessarily the case that its inconsistency is spread over all its formulas. For example, consider the set formed by the propositions: “Alice is a cat”, “Alice is not a cat” and “Bob is a dog”. Even though the whole set is inconsistent, intuition tends towards regarding the first two propositions as controversial and the third one as free of inconsistency somehow. To capture such intuition, minimal inconsistent sets (inconsistent sets whose all proper subsets are consistent) have been construed as the “purest form of inconsistency” [24, 25]. Accordingly, a formula not contained in any minimal inconsistent set — a *free* formula — has been regarded as “uncontroversial”. As the first two propositions are already contradicting each other, the whole base is not a minimal inconsistent set. Furthermore, the third proposition contradicts neither the first nor the second proposition, hence “Bob is a dog” is indeed technically free, for not being in a minimal inconsistent set. Such a simple solution to the problem of localising the inconsistency probably is the reason for the lack of a systematic investigation of this issue. Nonetheless, the situation is more complex than might at first appear, since minimal inconsistent sets are alike the exposed part of the iceberg, ignoring all the inconsistency hidden under the water, as illustrated in Figure 1.

The recognition of these iceberg inconsistencies can find application in different areas where inconsistent pieces of information have to be dealt with. For instance, in software engineering, requirements extraction might reveal users’ expectations that cannot hold together, calling for a method for localising the conflicts. In data integration/fusion, as well as in belief merging, the proper identification of the sources of information, or the agents, that are conflicting each other allows one to narrow its attention to the focus of the problem, ignoring uncontroversial data/beliefs. In formal argumentation, inconsistency can be localised in order to show how a set of arguments is conflicting. Inconsistency localisation may also bring important clues in fraud investigation, for instance in the analysis of contradicting tax forms of a given taxpayer. In general, any decision making under inconsistent information might benefit from localising the

¹Note that logically closed theories are equal to the whole logical language when inconsistent, hence we focus on (possibly non-closed) knowledge bases.

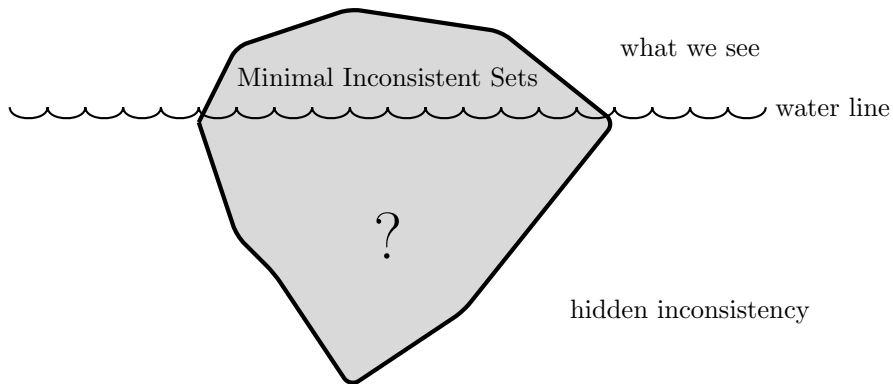


Figure 1: Inconsistency as icebergs.

inconsistency. For example, a physician facing several different medical tests of a given patient with inconsistent results might need to choose which ones should be performed again. Example 1.1 brings a concrete situation where a decision can be influenced by inconsistency localisation.

Example 1.1. *The police is investigating a robbery on a jewellery shop that occurred on a weekday, during working hours. The investigators have taken testimony from all employees that were working on the day of the crime. The witnesses' statements include the following:*

- *salesperson: "I did not open the safe, and the criminals carried no guns!"*
- *security chief: "Only the manager or the salesperson could have opened the safe, and the criminals carried guns."*
- *manager: "I did not open the safe."*

As the police conceives the possibility of some of the employees having been complicit, they look for contradictions among the versions given. Inconsistent testimonies would imply some witnesses are lying, raising suspicions of complicity against them. The security chief and the salesperson are clearly contradicting each other, but is the manager involved in some contradiction? From the statements above, can one infer that it is possible that the manager is lying?

To answer the questions raised in the example above, we need a tool to tell the "uncontroversial" from the "controversial" formulas in a knowledge base, since we are only interested in knowing whether the manager's testimony is involved in the inconsistency, raising suspicion that he/she lied. This can be regarded as the relaxed form of the problem of localising inconsistency, whose solution is a partition of the inconsistent knowledge base into "controversial" and "uncontroversial" formulas. Free formulas are intended to encompass all and only "uncontroversial" formulas in a knowledge base, but we shall argue that they are not suitable for all contexts. For instance, in the example above,

the manager’s testimony is free (because it is not in any minimal inconsistent set), but it also seems to contradict the others in some way.

A harder problem is identifying the atomic inconsistencies, or the primitive conflicts, in a knowledge base and can be illustrated by the following situation:

Example 1.2. *A university has hired a company to design a library management software to be used by all its members. In order to extract the design specifications, the company has collected requirements from the head of each department, which include:*

- *Ecology: “The software should be open source, contributing to the whole academic community.”*
- *Marketing: “It can’t be freely available, we need to keep our university edge in IT systems as a differential that attracts new students.”*
- *Philosophy: “Both graduate and undergraduate students shall have the same rights in the system and it must be remotely accessible.”*
- *Economy: “Due to their different demands, graduate students need some privileges. If the system is to be remotely accessible, its software should not be open source, otherwise it could be vulnerable.”*
- *Theology: “Department heads shall have no exclusive privileges.”*
- *Arts: “I have no specific requirements.”*

The project manager, while reading such requirements, notes two contradictions: one between the heads of the Ecology and Marketing departments, on whether the software should be open source, and another between the heads of Philosophy and Economy departments, about the graduate and undergraduate students rights. The manager plans to arrange meetings with the department heads to discuss — and maybe relax — their requirements in order to enable them to be jointly realisable. Nevertheless, heads of departments are very busy, making it impossible to make a single meeting with all stakeholders. The manager then intends to schedule two separate meetings to try to resolve the contradictions: one involving the Ecology and Marketing heads, and the other with the Philosophy and Economy heads. Is this sufficient to reconcile all requirements? If each meeting succeeds in yielding relaxed requirements that are free from contradiction, will the whole set of requirements become compatible? If not, how should the meetings be arranged to achieve that?

Within a set of controversial formulas, not every subset is essentially forming a conflict, thus inconsistency can be further analysed. This notion of conflict primitiveness, or inconsistency atomicity, is strongly linked to the procedure of restoring the consistency of — or *consolidate* — the knowledge base. The rationale behind it is that consolidating a knowledge base is resolving its primitive conflicts, or atomic inconsistencies. For these reasons, the atomic inconsistencies have been characterised via minimal inconsistent sets, as removing a formula

from each consolidates the knowledge base. However, withdrawing formulas may be an unsuitable way of achieving consistency in some situations. In Example 1.1, that approach would lead to the loss of valuable information, since a police investigation is not about having a consistent set of witnesses, but it is about fully analysing what they say. Therefore, minimal inconsistent sets may fail to spot all problematic sets of formulas in a base. For instance, while the only two minimal inconsistent subsets in Example 1.2 are the contradictions Ecology vs Marketing and Philosophy vs Economy, apparently Ecology, Philosophy and Economy requirements are also conflicting.

1.2. Our Approach

In a nutshell, the problem with Examples 1.1 and 1.2 is that parts of the propositions are conflicting, and this is not captured by minimal inconsistent sets. If a set of inconsistent formulas is like an iceberg, we need a way to look under the water, or “inside” the formulas. To achieve that, one can use an arbitrary consequence operation Cn^* that can return “parts” of the formulas. Another way of seeing the issue with the aforementioned examples is considering an underlying consolidation procedure. If the testimonies or the requirements are to be consolidated via discarding witnesses or departments, minimal inconsistent sets indeed encode all causes of inconsistency, and free formulas are indeed “uncontroversial”. Nevertheless, other consolidation procedures, which allow for formula *weakening* instead of withdrawal, yield different characterisations of atomic inconsistency or primitive conflicts and of “uncontroversial” formulas. Once more, a generic consequence operation Cn^* can be used to formalise these consistency restoring procedures, as we shall see.

Using a generic consequence operation Cn^* to look under the water level, we put forward methods for telling controversial from uncontroversial formulas and characterising the atomic inconsistencies in a knowledge base, revealing the hidden iceberg conflicts. We introduce the concepts of \star -innocuous formulas, \star -free formulas and \star -conflicts, all parameterised by an arbitrary consequence operation Cn^* , in order to generalise the free formula and minimal inconsistent set notions.

Apart from its intrinsic interest, localising inconsistency in knowledge bases can be useful in measuring inconsistency, to which we draw our attention in the second part of the paper. A straightforward method to assess the inconsistency in a knowledge base is to count its primitive conflicts. Thus, while presenting new primitive conflict characterisations, we are implicitly defining inconsistency measures, which will be explored.

The devising of inconsistency measures has been influenced by a set of rationality postulates proposed by Hunter and Konieczny [25]. Among these basic requirements, the postulates of (Independence) and (Dominance) have been subject to debate [8, 27, 11]. The postulate of (Independence) is strongly related to minimal inconsistent sets as the primitive conflict characterisation [8, 11], and such a link may be undesirable sometimes. As to (Dominance), it fails to hold for most syntactic inconsistency measures [27], including the one that simply counts minimal inconsistent sets. Applying the framework here developed, we

propose parameterising (Independence) and (Dominance) by a consequence operation Cn^* , yielding two spectra of properties that have the original postulates as the strongest particular cases.

1.3. Organisation of the Paper

After fixing notation in Section 2, we show in Section 3 how minimal inconsistent sets and free formulas do not exhaust the problem of localising inconsistency in knowledge bases. In Section 4, we generalise the notion of free formula by considering an underlying consolidation procedure based on an abstract consequence operation. Section 5 explores the use of such consequence operation to generalise minimal inconsistent sets. Related works and how they interact with the concepts we introduce are discussed in Section 6. Section 7 presents applications of the framework we put forward to the problem of measuring inconsistency in knowledge bases, introducing new measures and flexibilising rationality postulates. Computational complexity issues related to the introduced concepts are discussed in Section 8.

2. Preliminaries

In this work, we deal mainly with knowledge bases formed by propositions from classical logic. A propositional logic language is a set of formulas formed by atomic propositions combined with logical connectives, possibly with punctuation elements (parentheses). We assume a countably infinite set of symbols $X = \{x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots\}$ corresponding to *atomic propositions (atoms)*. Formulas are constructed inductively with connectives ($\neg, \wedge, \vee, \rightarrow$), atomic propositions as usual, possibly with parentheses. The set of all these well-formed formulas is the propositional language over X , denoted by \mathcal{L} . Additionally, \top denotes $x_i \vee \neg x_i$ for some $x_i \in X$, and \perp denotes $\neg \top$. A formula $\varphi \in \mathcal{L}$ is a *literal* if either $\varphi = x_i$ or $\varphi = \neg x_i$ for some $x_i \in X$. For any $\varphi \in \mathcal{L}$, $Lit(\varphi)$ denotes the set of literals that are subformulas of φ . A *clause* is a formula in \mathcal{L} formed by the disjunction of literals. A *knowledge base (KB)* is a set $\Gamma \subseteq \mathcal{L}$, and \mathbb{K} is the set of all knowledge bases. For any $\Gamma \in \mathbb{K}$, $Lit(\Gamma)$ denotes the set $\bigcup \{Lit(\varphi) \mid \varphi \in \Gamma\}$.

A *valuation* (or truth assignment) is a function $v : X \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$, where 1 and 0 denote TRUE and FALSE, respectively. Each valuation can be extended to the whole set \mathcal{L} following the classical semantics of the connectives, as usual. A formula $\varphi \in \mathcal{L}$ is *consistent* (or *satisfiable*) if there is a valuation v such that $v(\varphi) = 1$, when we say v satisfies φ . A formula $\varphi \in \mathcal{L}$ is said to be *valid* if $\neg\varphi$ is unsatisfiable. A knowledge base $\Gamma \in \mathbb{K}$ is consistent (satisfiable) if there is a valuation satisfying all $\varphi \in \Gamma$. Deciding whether a knowledge base is satisfiable is the *Boolean satisfiability problem (SAT)*. The classical consequence operation is the function $Cn : \mathbb{K} \rightarrow \mathbb{K}$ such that, for all $\Gamma \in \mathbb{K}$ and $\varphi \in \mathcal{L}$, $\varphi \in Cn(\Gamma)$ iff $\Gamma \cup \{\neg\varphi\}$ is inconsistent.

3. Minimal Inconsistent Sets and Free Formulas

The task of localising the inconsistency in a knowledge base can be split into two subtasks, in increasing order of difficulty:

- discriminating the “controversial” formulas from the “uncontroversial” ones;
- identifying the atomic (or primitive) conflicts.

The first subproblem can indeed be seen as a relaxed version of the second. By identifying “controversial” formulas as those involved in some primitive conflicts (according to a given characterisation), finding the “uncontroversial” formulas in a knowledge base (solving the first subproblem) means finding, via set complement, the union of such conflicts. Meanwhile, solving the second subtask, identifying the primitive conflicts, leads to a solution to the first task by considering whether or not a formula is involved in a conflict. In fact, the commonest way of localising inconsistency tackles directly the hardest problem, through minimal inconsistent sets:

Definition 3.1 (minimal inconsistent set). A knowledge base $\Gamma \in \mathbb{K}$ is a *minimal inconsistent set (MIS)* if Γ is inconsistent and every set $\Gamma' \subsetneq \Gamma$ is consistent.

When a minimal inconsistent set Δ is a subset of a base $\Gamma \in \mathbb{K}$, we say Δ is a *minimal inconsistent subset* of Γ — a MIS of Γ . The set of all MISes in a base $\Gamma \in \mathbb{K}$ is denoted by $\text{MIS}(\Gamma)$. A derived definition intend to capture when a formula is “uncontroversial”, not causing the inconsistency in a base:

Definition 3.2 (free formula). A formula φ in a base $\Gamma \in \mathbb{K}$ is said to be *free* in Γ if, for all $\Delta \in \text{MIS}(\Gamma)$, $\varphi \notin \Delta$.

Despite the widespread employment of MISes and free formulas in order to localise inconsistency in a knowledge base, there are situations where such concepts are not suitable, failing to capture all causes of inconsistency and identifying as “uncontroversial” some “controversial” formulas.

Example 3.3. Recall the situation of Example 1.1 and consider the following atomic propositions:

- s stands for “the salesperson opened the safe”;
- m stands for “the manager opened the safe”;
- g stands for “the criminals carried guns”.

Now we can formalise the testimonies:

- salesperson: $\varphi = \neg s \wedge \neg g$;
- security chief: $\psi = (s \vee m) \wedge g$;

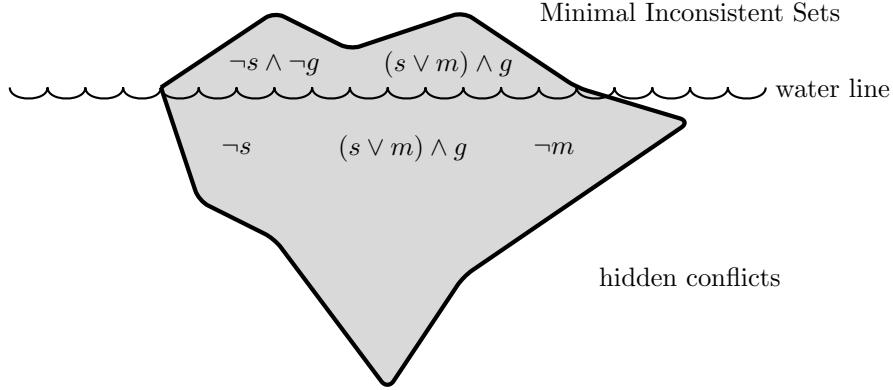


Figure 2: Iceberg inconsistency in Example 3.3. Above the water line, we see the formulas in the knowledge base, while their consequences (including themselves) are under the water. As the salesperson suspends the belief on $\neg g$, the conflict below the water line becomes apparent.

- manager: $\theta = \neg m$.

This triple of propositions forms a knowledge base $\Gamma = \{\varphi, \psi, \theta\}$, which is clearly inconsistent, so some people must be lying. Suppose now the investigators want to localise the inconsistency, finding which propositions (and witnesses) are causing the contradiction. Using minimal inconsistent sets, one can note that $\text{MIS}(\Gamma) = \{\{\varphi, \psi\}\}$, and $\theta = \neg m$ is free. In other words, using MISes, we can conclude that the salesperson and the security chief are contradicting each other, but the manager's testimony is not contributing to cause the inconsistency. Under this view, the police could focus on the salesperson and the security chief in the search for the complicit employees, for at least one is lying, ignoring the manager. Consequently, the police could take measures to guarantee the suspects do not run away, whilst doing nothing about the manager. However, note that the salesperson's testimony implies $\neg s$, while the security chief's entails $s \vee m$. Taking $\neg s$ and $s \vee m$, one can conclude m , contradicting the manager's statement. In practice, the investigators could meet the salesperson and the security chief in order to discuss whether or not the criminals carried guns. The security could point out that there were pistols held in their pockets and the salesperson could admit the possibility of not having noticed them. As the salesperson suspends such judgement, his/her testimony becomes $\varphi' = \neg s$. The updated knowledge base encoding the information given by the witnesses would be $\Gamma' = \{\varphi', \psi, \theta\}$, which is a MIS (see Figure 2). As a conclusion, φ' and ψ could be true, with both the salesperson and the security chief having always been telling the truth about the safe opening, implying the manager was lying — but he/she could then be lying on a nice beach far away (pun intended).

From the example above, we can conclude that, under some circumstances, the concept of free formula may misguide the localisation of “uncontroversial” pieces of information in a knowledge base. Dually, we could say that not every

“controversial” formula takes part in a minimal inconsistent set. Even in cases where minimal inconsistent sets capture all controversial formulas, they might not properly identify which sets of formulas are actually conflicting, as the example below indicates.

Example 3.4. *Back to Example 1.2, let us formalise the system requirements suggested by the heads of the departments via the following atomic propositions:*

- o stands for “the software is open source”;
- g stands for “graduate students have more rights than undergraduate students”;
- r stands for “the system can be remotely accessed”;
- h stands for “heads of departments have exclusive privileges”.

Now we can formalise the requirements given by the heads:

- *Ecology:* o ;
- *Marketing:* $\neg o$;
- *Philosophy:* $\neg g \wedge r$;
- *Economy:* $g \wedge (r \rightarrow \neg o)$;
- *Theology:* $\neg h$;
- *Arts:* \top .

The set of these six propositions forms the knowledge base $\Gamma = \{o, \neg o, \neg g \wedge r, g \wedge (r \rightarrow \neg o), \neg h, \top\}$ in \mathbb{K} . The only minimal inconsistent sets in Γ are $\Delta = \{o, \neg o\}$ and $\Psi = \{\neg g \wedge r, g \wedge (r \rightarrow \neg o)\}$, thus $\neg h$ and \top are the only free formulas in Γ . Using MISes to identify the conflicting requirements, it seems that the project manager could safely schedule a meeting between Ecology and Marketing heads and another meeting with Philosophy and Economy heads to solve the contradictions, reconciling the requirements. Imagine these meetings happen and consider the following scenario. The Ecology and the Marketing heads gather along with the project manager, and the Marketing head is convinced to accept the possibility that the software could be open source, updating its requirement to $\neg o \vee o$ ². The Philosophy head persuades the Economy head to the idea that graduate students do not need special rights, so the latter’s requirement is relaxed to $r \rightarrow \neg o$. Updating the whole set of requirements, we have the knowledge base $\Gamma_1 = \{o, \neg o \vee o, \neg g \wedge r, r \rightarrow \neg o, \neg h, \top\}$. Note that $\{o, \neg g \wedge r, r \rightarrow \neg o\} \subseteq \Gamma_1$ is a MIS, so Γ_1 is inconsistent. That is, even though each meeting led to relaxed, compatible requirements, the whole set of requirements is still inconsistent. This points to a conflict between the heads of Ecology, Philosophy and Economy that was not captured by minimal inconsistent sets (see Figure 3).

²We avoid using \top here to enable both these requirements and the Arts heads’ to be different elements in the base.

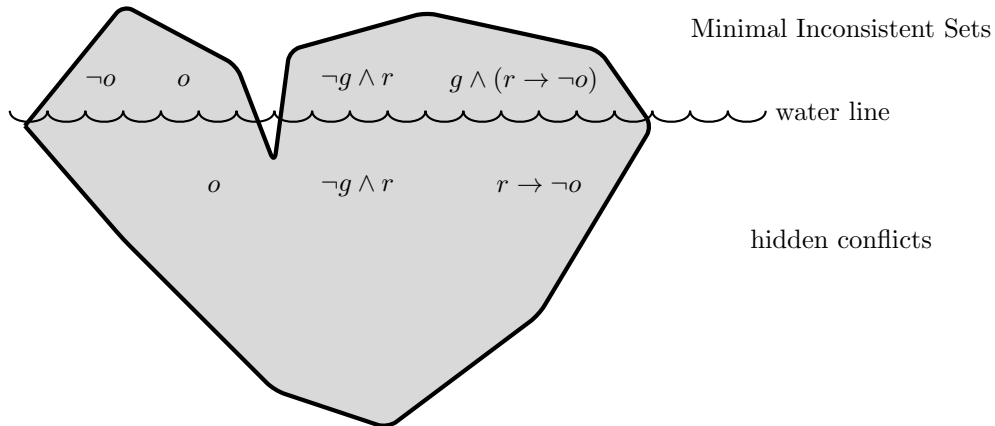


Figure 3: Iceberg inconsistency in Example 3.4. Above the water line, we see the formulas in the knowledge base, while their consequences (including themselves) are under the water. When the Economy head gives up his requirement on special rights for graduate students, the conflict under the water is revealed.

These examples motivate our quest for new tools for localising inconsistency in a knowledge base. We are interested in alternative ways of both telling the “uncontroversial” formulas from the “controversial” ones and identifying the primitive conflicts within the latter. Every definition of primitive conflict yields a notion of “uncontroversial” formulas as being those not involved in a conflict. Nevertheless, it is in principle possible to define the latter without introducing the former, solving only the problem of localising the controversial formulas, but not discriminating them into atomic inconsistencies. For the sake of presentation, we follow this path, firstly looking independently for refinements of the free formula concept to then investigate characterisation of conflicts afterwards.

4. Refining the Notion of Free Formulas

Before proceeding to develop the free formula concept refinement, we take a quick look at an existing proposal. A stronger form of free formula has already been suggested in the literature. Hunter and Konieczny [25] defined a *safe* formula as a consistent one whose atomic propositions are disjoint from those in the rest of the base. The intuition is that a safe formula cannot be “controversial” in a base since its atomic propositions are not used in other formulas in the base, thus it is logically independent in some sense. Although safe formulas are easily recognisable, we expect them to be rare in practice, due to the natural logical dependencies among propositions within a knowledge base. Furthermore, safe formulas are a primitive concept, not derived from a characterisation of atomic inconsistencies – as free formulas are derived from MISes. Hence, the problem of localising inconsistency would only partially be solved, with the set of safe formulas being the “uncontroversial” ones, but without means to discriminate

the conflicts within the possibly “controversial” part. More importantly, not every non-safe formula seems to be “controversial”: consider for instance x_1 in the knowledge base $\{x_1, x_1 \wedge x_2, \neg x_2\}$. That is, the safe formula concept is too conservative, failing to spot most “uncontroversial” formulas. We are looking for a weaker, more useful notion of “uncontroversial” formulas, between safe and free, for which the “controversial” formulas could indeed be regarded as such – for instance, via some primitive conflict characterisation.

A way of understanding what is happening in Example 3.3 is via the way the conflict between the salesperson and the security chief was solved. Once the contradiction has been spotted, one does not need to completely ignore one of the witnesses, because he/she was lying, but consistency can be achieved by discarding only part of some testimony. In Example 1.1, the salesperson could have misled, by not noticing the guns, and his/her statement about not having opened the safe ($\neg s$) could still be believed. This connection between a conflict characterisation and a procedure to restore consistency is clear in the case of MISes and free formulas.

The concept of free formula is based on the idea that minimal inconsistent sets are the causes of inconsistencies. Such an idea can be understood by noting that the classical way of handling inconsistency is through ruling out formulas, as Reiter proposed in his diagnosis problem [36] and as the standard AGM paradigm of belief revision – named after Alchourrón, Gärdenfors and Makinson [1] – defines base contraction (see [21] for a general view of the AGM paradigm). Reiter’s hitting sets technique views a repair of some inconsistency set of formulas as giving up of at least one element from each minimal inconsistent set. For such a repair to be minimal, no free formula should be discarded. In the AGM paradigm, the *consolidation process* of a belief base can be interpreted as the contraction of \perp , the contradiction. The inclusion postulate claims that the result of a contraction is a subset of the belief base in question, and the success postulate states that, while contracting by \perp , the result should be consistent. That is, to perform a consolidation in the AGM framework, we can only discard formulas, and again focus on the MISes if we want to minimally do so. Indeed, the relevance postulate forces the contraction of \perp to contain all free formulas of the base. This is due to the fact that free formulas are consistent with any consistent subset of the knowledge base, which is a consolidation in the AGM theory:

Definition 4.1 (AGM-consolidation). Let Γ be a knowledge base in \mathbb{K} . An *AGM-consolidation* of Γ is any consistent subset $\Gamma' \subseteq \Gamma$.

Using AGM-consolidations, free formulas could be alternatively defined ³.

Proposition 4.2. Consider a knowledge base $\Gamma \in \mathbb{K}$ and a formula $\varphi \in \Gamma$. φ is free in Γ iff, for any AGM-consolidation Γ' of Γ , $\Gamma' \cup \{\varphi\}$ is consistent.

The result above provides a new way of equivalently defining a free formula

³Ideas and results similar to this section’s were already developed for probabilistic logic [11].

without mentioning minimal inconsistent sets, but using AGM-consolidations. If other forms of restoring consistency are conceived, different notions of “uncontroversial” formulas might arise.

While consolidating a knowledge base, we could preserve part of the information conveyed by the formulas being discarded, instead of completely forgetting them. Hence, we conceive more general consolidation procedures than the one employed by Reiter and the AGM framework. We are interested in consolidation procedures that allow for formulas being weakened, not only deleted. Different methods can be employed to weaken a formula: discarding conjuncts or adding disjuncts [18], employing prime implicates [27], applying dilation [19], etc. To generally encompass all these procedures, we employ an arbitrary consequence operation $Cn^* : \mathbb{K} \rightarrow \mathbb{K}$. Some properties a consequence operation can enjoy are listed in the following:

Definition 4.3. Consider arbitrary bases $\Gamma, \Delta \in \mathbb{K}$, an arbitrary formula $\varphi \in \mathcal{L}$ and a $Cn^* : \mathbb{K} \rightarrow \mathbb{K}$. Cn^* satisfies

- *Monotonicity* if $\Gamma \subseteq \Delta$ implies $Cn^*(\Gamma) \subseteq Cn^*(\Delta)$;
- *Idempotence* if $Cn^*(Cn^*(\Gamma)) \subseteq Cn^*(\Gamma)$;
- *Inclusion* if $\Gamma \subseteq Cn^*(\Gamma)$;
- *(Strict) Subclassicality* if $Cn^*(\Gamma) \subseteq Cn(\Gamma)$ ($Cn^*(\Gamma) \subsetneq Cn(\Gamma)$);
- *Modularity* if $Cn^*(\Gamma) = \bigcup\{Cn^*(\{\varphi\}) \mid \varphi \in \Gamma\}$.

If Cn^* satisfies monotonicity, inclusion and idempotence, we say it is *Tarskian* [40]. For instance, the classical consequence operation Cn is Tarskian, but not modular.

Using a consequence operation with some properties, we can define a more general sort of consolidation operation that allows some, but not all consequences of a knowledge base to be present in its consolidation, following ideas from [39] and [12].

Definition 4.4 (\star -consolidation). Let Γ be a knowledge base in \mathbb{K} and Cn^* be a subclassical, Tarskian consequence operation. A \star -consolidation of Γ is any consistent set $\Gamma' \subseteq Cn^*(\Gamma)$.

Of course not all subclassical, Tarskian consequence operations yields interesting \star -consolidation definitions. For instance, using the classical consequence operation Cn , an inconsistent $\Gamma \in \mathbb{K}$ would imply $Cn(\Gamma) = \mathcal{L}$, and any consistent knowledge base could be the \star -consolidation of Γ . That is why we focus on strictly subclassical Cn^* .

If we want to restrict \star -consolidations to contain only formulas that are weaker than those in the original knowledge base, Cn^* must be modular. In this case, the consequence operation is dual to a (weakening) relation on pairs of formulas:

Definition 4.5 (modular consequence relation \vdash^*). For a given modular consequence operation $Cn^* : \mathbb{K} \rightarrow \mathbb{K}$, $\vdash^* \subseteq \mathcal{L} \times \mathcal{L}$ is such that, for every $\varphi, \psi \in \mathcal{L}$, $\langle \varphi, \psi \rangle \in \vdash^*$ (denoted by $\varphi \vdash^* \psi$) iff $\psi \in Cn^*(\{\varphi\})$. We say \vdash^* is a *modular consequence relation*.

We use \vdash to denote the classical entailment relation between formulas $\varphi, \psi \in \mathcal{L}$: $\varphi \vdash \psi$ iff $\psi \in Cn(\{\varphi\})$. Note that any given modular consequence relation $\vdash^* \subseteq \mathcal{L} \times \mathcal{L}$ also uniquely determines a modular consequence operation Cn^* via $Cn^*(\{\varphi\}) = \{\psi \in \mathcal{L} \mid \varphi \vdash^* \psi\}$ and $Cn^*(\Gamma) = \bigcup \{Cn^*(\{\varphi\}) \mid \varphi \in \Gamma\}$. That is, a given modular consequence operation Cn^* defines a modular consequence relation \vdash^* that in turn uniquely characterises Cn^* . Due to this bijection, we sometimes use \vdash^* to refer to the corresponding modular Cn^* .

Throughout the paper, Cn^* will be instantiated often as one of the following modular consequence operations:

Definition 4.6. $Cn^{Id} : \mathbb{K} \rightarrow \mathbb{K}$, $Cn^\wedge : \mathbb{K} \rightarrow \mathbb{K}$, $Cn_2^\wedge : \mathbb{K} \rightarrow \mathbb{K}$ and $Cn^{mod} : \mathbb{K} \rightarrow \mathbb{K}$ are modular consequence operators, defined, for any $\varphi \in \mathcal{L}$, as:

- $Cn^{Id}(\{\varphi\}) = \{\varphi\}$;
- $Cn^\wedge(\{\varphi\}) = \{\psi \mid \varphi = \psi, \varphi = \psi \wedge \gamma, \varphi = \theta \wedge \psi \text{ or } \varphi = \theta \wedge \psi \wedge \gamma\}$;
- $Cn_2^\wedge(\{\varphi\}) = \{\psi \in Cn^\wedge(\{\varphi\}) \mid \{\psi\} = Cn^\wedge(\{\psi\})\}$;
- $Cn^{mod}(\{\varphi\}) = Cn(\{\varphi\})$.

The consequence operation Cn^{Id} is simply an identity function. Informally, $\psi \in Cn^\wedge(\{\varphi\})$ if ψ is a conjunct of φ . For instance, if $\Gamma = \{x_1 \wedge x_2 \wedge x_3\}$, $Cn^\wedge(\Gamma) = \{x_1, x_2, x_3, x_1 \wedge x_2, x_2 \wedge x_3, x_1 \wedge x_2 \wedge x_3\}$. In contrast, Cn_2^\wedge considers only the smallest conjuncts, and $Cn_2^\wedge(\Gamma) = \Gamma \cup \{x_1, x_2, x_3\}$. Also note that $Cn^{mod} = Cn^*$ implies $\vdash^* = \vdash$, so Cn^{mod} is a modular version of the classical consequence operation Cn . From their definition, one can see that Cn^{Id} , Cn^\wedge , Cn_2^\wedge and Cn^{mod} are subclassical and Tarskian.

Example 4.7. Back to Example 3.3, consider the knowledge base $\Delta = \{\neg s \wedge \neg g, (s \vee m) \wedge g\}$, which encodes the testimonies given by the salesperson and the security chief. The knowledge base $\Delta' = \{\neg s, (s \vee m) \wedge g\}$ can be seen as a \star -consolidation of Δ if $Cn^\star = Cn^\wedge$.

Using these concepts, a new notion of “uncontroversial” formula arises:

Definition 4.8 (innocuous formula). Let Γ be a knowledge base in \mathbb{K} . A formula $\varphi \in \Gamma$ is \star -innocuous in Γ if, for every \star -consolidation Δ of Γ , $\Delta \cup \{\varphi\}$ is consistent.

Example 4.9. Recall from Example 3.3 that the knowledge base $\Delta = \{\neg s \wedge \neg g, (s \vee m) \wedge g\}$ is the only MIS in $\Gamma = \Delta \cup \{\neg m\}$, thus $\theta = \neg m$ is free in Γ . Nevertheless, taking $Cn^\star = Cn^\wedge$, we have that $\Delta' = \{\neg s, (s \vee m) \wedge g\}$ is a \star -consolidation of Γ , and $\Delta' \cup \{\theta\} = \{\neg s, (s \vee m) \wedge g, \neg m\}$ is inconsistent, so θ is not \star -innocuous.

The reason why \star -innocuous formulas can be taken as uncontroversial is that one can ignore them while \star -consolidating a knowledge base. Given an inconsistent knowledge base Γ , to AGM-consolidate it — discarding formulas —, one can focus on the non-free part of the base, withdrawing formulas until consistency is reached, and then concatenate the free formulas again, due to Proposition 4.2. Using \star -consolidation instead of AGM-consolidation, \star -innocuous formulas can be ignored (or *bypassed*), as they can be consistently added in the end:

Proposition 4.10. *Consider a subclassical, Tarskian consequence operation $Cn^\star : \mathbb{K} \rightarrow \mathbb{K}$, a knowledge base $\Gamma \in \mathbb{K}$ and a $\Delta \subseteq \Gamma$ that contains only formulas that are \star -innocuous in Γ . If Ψ' is a \star -consolidation of $\Psi = \Gamma \setminus \Delta$, then $\Psi' \cup \Delta$ is a \star -consolidation of Γ .*

Since \star -consolidations are AGM-consolidations, we can prove:

Proposition 4.11. *Let Γ be a knowledge base in \mathbb{K} . If a formula $\varphi \in \Gamma$ is \star -innocuous in Γ , then φ is free in Γ .*

The concept of \star -innocuous formula is parameterised by the entailment relation Cn^\star , which has two extreme instances, due to monotonicity and subclassicality:

- $Cn^\star = Cn^{Id}$ and \star -consolidations are AGM-consolidations;
- $Cn^\star = Cn$, and for any inconsistent $\Gamma \in \mathbb{K}$, any consistent $\Delta \subseteq Cn^\star(\Gamma) = \mathcal{L}$ is a \star -consolidation.

In the first case, Cn^\star is the identity function, and \star -innocuous formulas are equal to free formulas, due to the characterisation given by Proposition 4.2. In the second case, no falsifiable (*i.e.*, non-valid) formula φ can be \star -innocuous in an inconsistent Γ , for $\{\neg\varphi\} \subseteq Cn(\Gamma)$ is a \star -consolidation. Conversely, for any subclassical Cn^\star , every valid formula is \star -innocuous, for it is consistent with any \star -consolidation. Hence, in the second case, the \star -innocuous formulas in any inconsistent knowledge base are exactly its tautologies, a rather conservative definition.

When we limit our attention to modular Cn^\star , two extreme cases arise as well. The weakest modular consequence operation is $Cn^\star = Cn^{Id}$, just discussed above. Since we assume subclassicality, the strongest modular consequence operation is $Cn^\star = Cn^{mod}$, because $\vdash^\star = \vdash$. Although Cn^{mod} is weaker than the classical consequence operation Cn , it can also yield undesired consequences:

Example 4.12. *Recall the scenario of Example 3.4, where $\Gamma = \{o, \neg o, \neg g \wedge r, g \wedge (r \rightarrow \neg o), \neg h, \top\}$ is the base containing the original requirements. Suppose the Marketing head had weakened his requirement ($\neg o$) to $\neg o \vee o$ as before, but the second meeting had taken a different course, as follows. Both department heads (Philosophy and Economy) are very reluctant to weaken their requirements ($\neg g \wedge r$ and $g \wedge (r \rightarrow \neg o)$, respectively). In order to end the conflict, they find a solution that pleases both: or their original requirements have to be met, or department heads must have exclusive rights in the system. That is, the*

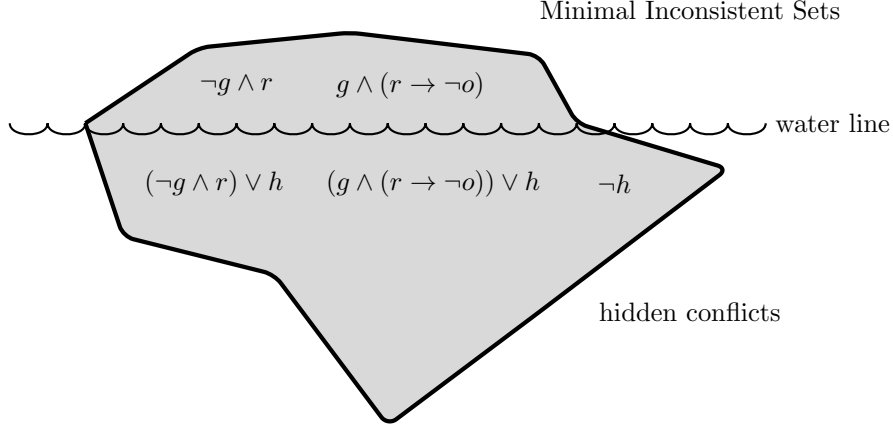


Figure 4: Iceberg Inconsistency in Example 4.12. Above the water line, we see the formulas in the knowledge base, while their consequences (including themselves) are under the water. The Philosophy and the Economy heads weaken their requirements in a way that they conflict with the requirement of the Theology head.

Philosophy head's new requirement is $(\neg g \wedge r) \vee h$, and the Economy head's is $(g \wedge (r \rightarrow \neg o)) \vee h$. Now, the knowledge base containing the updated requirements is $\Gamma_2 = \{o, \neg o \vee o, (\neg g \wedge r) \vee h, (g \wedge (r \rightarrow \neg o)) \vee h, \neg h, \top\}$. It happens that $\{(\neg g \wedge r) \vee h, (g \wedge (r \rightarrow \neg o)) \vee h, \neg h\} \subseteq \Gamma_2$ is a MIS, and Γ_2 is inconsistent.

Note that each head's new requirement is a logical consequence of his/her old one. Thus, considering $Cn^ = Cn^{mod}$, $\Psi = \{o, \neg o \vee o, \neg g \wedge r \vee h, (g \wedge (r \rightarrow \neg o)) \vee h, \top\} \subseteq Cn^*(\Gamma)$ is consistent and is a \star -consolidation of Γ . Hence, as $\Psi \cup \{\neg h\} = \Gamma_2$ is inconsistent, $\neg h$ is not \star -innocuous in Γ (see Figure 4). Nonetheless, it is somewhat against the intuition that the requirement of the head of the Theology department be “controversial”, since it is the only one about head's privileges — it is safe. The problem is that such a Cn^* is too strong, allowing the department heads to weaken their requirements by including arbitrary alternative possibilities, not related to their original ones.*

In fact, the strange situation in the example above can be generalised, showing that allowing any classical consequences of each formula in a \star -consolidation yields a trivial notion of \star -innocuous formula.

Theorem 4.13. *Consider the modular consequence operation $Cn^* = Cn^{mod}$. Given an inconsistent $\Gamma \in \mathbb{K}$, a formula $\varphi \in \Gamma$ is \star -innocuous in Γ iff φ is valid.*

Since the notion of free formula has been shown to be sometimes unsuitable to identify the “uncontroversial” elements in a knowledge base, we put forward the more general notion of \star -innocuous formula, which is parameterised by a consequence relation Cn^* . The intuition behind “uncontroversial” here is based on an underlying consolidation procedure. The choice of a method to restore the consistency of a knowledge base will yield the definition of its \star -innocuous formulas, which can be bypassed (in the sense of Proposition 4.10) during the

consolidation procedure. Although this new concept can in a sense tell “uncontroversial” formulas from the “controversial” ones, it cannot identify the atomic inconsistencies, or the primitive conflicts, in the latter. To achieve that, we generalise the notion of minimal inconsistent subsets.

5. Refining the Notion of Minimal Inconsistent Sets

The question of where is the inconsistency in a knowledge base is only partially answered by the non- \star -innocuous formulas. Even though these formulas are involved in the inconsistency somehow, we cannot still tell which subsets are producing the inconsistency or which are the primitive conflicts. Note that the union of minimal inconsistent sets is the complement of the set of free formulas in a knowledge base, so all (and only) non-free formulas can be assigned to the MISes that contains them. In other words, a formula is said to be “uncontroversial” (in some sense) if it belongs to no atomic inconsistency, understood as a MIS. Preferably, we would like to define a primitive conflict in such a way that a formula is \star -innocuous iff it is not involved in such a conflict. Furthermore, we expect that a conflict be an inconsistent subset of the base. We could artificially define a conflict that is the set containing all formulas that are not \star -innocuous in a knowledge base. Even though such a set could be proven to be always inconsistent when not empty (in inconsistent bases), it would lack the atomicity we are looking for. Such a set would be analogous to the union of all minimal inconsistent sets, but we search for a more fundamental, atomic notion of conflict. As modular consequence operations allow a straightforward conflict characterization, we first investigate them before the general case.

5.1. Modular Consequence Operations

In order to derive a method for characterising primitive conflicts, we can recall Example 3.4, where $\Gamma = \{o, \neg o, \neg g \wedge r, g \wedge (r \rightarrow \neg o), \neg h, \top\}$. A way of grasping the hidden inconsistencies in Γ is by noticing how the parts of the requirements are conflicting. The fact that a formula does not belong to a minimal inconsistent subset of a knowledge base does not mean that such a formula cannot contradict parts of the formulas in that MIS. What happens with the knowledge base Γ is that a part of each formula in $\{o, \neg g \wedge r, g \wedge (r \rightarrow \neg o)\}$ is essentially involved in a conflict, forming the MIS $\{o, \neg g \wedge r, r \rightarrow \neg o\}$. In other words, even though o is not in the MIS $\{\neg g \wedge r, g \wedge (r \rightarrow \neg o)\}$, it is essentially involved in an inconsistency with the subformulas $\neg g \wedge r$ and $r \rightarrow \neg o$. A natural idea for characterising conflicts is thus to inspect “inside” the formulas, searching for “hidden” minimal inconsistent sets.

To look at the “parts” of a formula, we can employ an arbitrary relation $\vdash^* : \mathcal{L} \times \mathcal{L}$, which corresponds to a modular consequence operation $Cn^* : \mathbb{K} \rightarrow \mathbb{K}$. Once more, we require that Cn^* be Tarskian and subclassical. As a consequence, when we look “inside” a formula, we can never see logically stronger formulas, but we can always see the formula itself. For a given Cn^* , the set $Cn^*(\Gamma)$ contains all “parts” of the formulas, so one can look at the knowledge bases in

$\text{MIS}(Cn^*(\Gamma))$ to find the formulas that have “parts”⁴ essentially forming a conflict. Now we can generalise the concept of minimal inconsistent set, considering a given modular Cn^* and the corresponding \vdash^* :

Definition 5.1 (\star -weakening). Consider a modular subclassical Tarskian consequence operation $Cn^* : \mathbb{K} \rightarrow \mathbb{K}$. A knowledge base Δ is a \star -weakening of Γ if there is a surjective function $f : \Delta \rightarrow \Gamma$ such that $f(\psi) \vdash^* \psi$ for all $\psi \in \Delta$.

Definition 5.2 (\star -conflict). A knowledge base Γ is a \star -conflict if it has a \star -weakening Δ that is a minimal inconsistent set.

Intuitively, for a Γ to be a \star -conflict, each formula $\varphi \in \Gamma$ must have at least one “part” involved in a conflict $\Delta \in \text{MIS}(Cn^*(\Gamma))$; and the fact that the function f in the definition above is surjective guarantees that. Furthermore, f being a function means that each $\psi \in \Delta$ corresponds to exactly one $\varphi \in \Gamma$. As f is not required to be injective, the same formula $\varphi \in \Gamma$ may contribute more than one “part” to form the MIS.

Example 5.3. Let Cn^* be the modular, subclassical, Tarskian consequence operation Cn^\wedge . Consider the knowledge base $\Gamma = \{x_1, x_1 \wedge x_1, \neg x_1\}$ in \mathbb{K} . Note that $\Delta = \{x_1, \neg x_1\}$ is in $\text{MIS}(Cn^*(\Gamma))$. Even though $\neg x_1 \vdash^* \neg x_1$, $x_1 \wedge x_1 \vdash^* x_1$ and $x_1 \vdash^* x_1$, this does not entail that Γ is a \star -conflict, for there is no surjective function $f : \Delta \rightarrow \Gamma$. In other words, $x_1 \in \Delta$ can count as a “part” of either $x_1 \in \Gamma$ or $x_1 \wedge x_1 \in \Gamma$, but not both.

Now let Cn^* be the modular, subclassical, Tarskian consequence operation Cn_2^\wedge , which breaks formulas into their smallest conjuncts. Consider the knowledge base $\Gamma = \{x_1 \wedge x_2 \wedge x_3, (x_1 \rightarrow x_4) \wedge \neg x_3, x_2 \rightarrow \neg x_4\}$ in \mathbb{K} . We have that $\Delta = \{x_1, x_2, (x_1 \rightarrow x_4), x_2 \rightarrow \neg x_4\}$ is a minimal inconsistent subset of $Cn^*(\Gamma)$. We can construct a surjective function $f : \Delta \rightarrow \Gamma$, defined as $f(x_1) = f(x_2) = x_1 \wedge x_2 \wedge x_3$, $f(x_1 \rightarrow x_4) = (x_1 \rightarrow x_4) \wedge \neg x_3$ and $f(x_2 \rightarrow \neg x_4) = x_2 \rightarrow \neg x_4$, such that $f(\psi) \vdash^* \psi$ for all $\psi \in \Delta$; therefore, Γ is a \star -conflict. Note that $x_1 \wedge x_2 \wedge x_3$ contributes two parts in the conflict Δ .

Due to the properties required of the modular Cn^* , we have:

Proposition 5.4. Consider a modular subclassical Tarskian consequence operation $Cn^* : \mathbb{K} \rightarrow \mathbb{K}$. If a $\Gamma \in \mathbb{K}$ is a minimal inconsistent set, Γ is a \star -conflict.

Proposition 5.5. Consider a modular subclassical Tarskian consequence operation $Cn^* : \mathbb{K} \rightarrow \mathbb{K}$. If a $\Gamma \in \mathbb{K}$ is a \star -conflict, it is inconsistent.

Example 5.6. Recall from Example 4.9 that the knowledge base $\Delta = \{\neg s \wedge \neg g, (s \vee m) \wedge g\}$ is the only MIS in $\Gamma = \Delta \cup \{\neg m\}$. Therefore, Δ is also a \star -conflict, by Proposition 5.4. Nevertheless, taking $Cn^* = Cn^\wedge$, the base $\Gamma' = \{\neg s, (s \vee m) \wedge g, \neg m\}$ is in $\text{MIS}(Cn^*(\Gamma))$. As each formula in Γ contributes one formula in Γ' , Γ' is a \star -weakening of Γ . Therefore, Γ is a \star -conflict.

⁴We refrain from using “subformula”, as by “part” we mean a more general, semantic notion. For example, $\neg x_1$ could be regarded as a “part” of $x_1 \rightarrow x_2 \wedge \neg x_2$, although it is not a subformula.

Example 5.7. Back to Example 3.4, consider the knowledge base $\Gamma = \{o, \neg o, \neg g \wedge r, g \wedge (r \rightarrow \neg o), \neg h, \top\}$ in \mathbb{K} . Remember that the only minimal inconsistent sets in Γ are $\Delta = \{o, \neg o\}$ and $\Psi = \{\neg g \wedge r, g \wedge (r \rightarrow \neg o)\}$ and that $\neg h$ and \top are the only free formulas in Γ . Depending on how we look “inside” formulas, we have different conflicts. For instance, the following two scenarios correspond to Examples 3.4 and 4.12, respectively:

- **Scenario I:** Consider the modular consequence operation $Cn^* = Cn^\wedge$. Note that $\{o, \neg g \wedge r, r \rightarrow \neg o\}$ is a MIS and a \star -weakening of $\Phi_1 = \{o, \neg g \wedge r, g \wedge (r \rightarrow \neg o)\}$, which is a \star -conflict. Nevertheless, $\Phi_2 = \{\neg g \wedge r, g \wedge (r \rightarrow \neg o), \neg h\}$ has no \star -weakening that is a MIS, so it is not a \star -conflict.
- **Scenario II:** Consider the modular consequence operation $Cn^* = Cn^{mod}$. Note that $\{(\neg g \wedge r) \vee h, (r \rightarrow \neg o) \vee h, \neg h\}$ is a MIS and a \star -weakening of $\Phi_2 = \{\neg g \wedge r, g \wedge (r \rightarrow \neg o), \neg h\}$, which is a \star -conflict.

As the example above shows, different modular Cn^* may yield different notions of \star -conflict. This new definition of conflict also has two extreme cases that arise from the choice of \vdash^* (or the modular Cn^*). If $Cn^* = Cn^{Id}$, then we are not looking strictly “inside” the formulas, and \star -conflicts are MISes, for $\Gamma = Cn^*(\Gamma)$. At the other end, when $Cn^* = Cn^{mod}$ ($\vdash^* = \vdash$), we obtain a \star -conflict notion that is too general, thus not interesting, as hinted in the second scenario of Example 5.7. Consider the following example:

Example 5.8. Let $\Gamma = \{x_1, \neg x_1, x_1 \wedge x_1\}$ be a knowledge base in \mathbb{K} and consider the consequence operation $Cn^* = Cn^\wedge$. We want to prove that Γ is a \star -conflict, by showing a \star -weakening that is a MIS. Note that $\{x_1, \neg x_1\} \subsetneq \Gamma$ is already MIS. We can try to employ the strategy from the second scenario of Example 5.7, adding the disjunct “ $\vee \neg(x_1 \wedge x_1)$ ” to the first two formulas in Γ , as “ $\vee h$ ” was added to the requirements of the Philosophy and the Economy heads. Doing so, we have the \star -weakening $\{x_1 \vee \neg(x_1 \wedge x_1), \neg x_1 \vee \neg(x_1 \wedge x_1), x_1 \wedge x_1\}$, which is not a MIS, for the last two formulas are already contradicting each other. Nevertheless, we can apply a more general technique to show a \star -weakening of Γ that is indeed a MIS. Firstly, we need $|\Gamma| = 3$ “disjoint” formulas that are not related to the formulas in Γ . We employ atomic propositions not occurring in Γ , x_2, x_3, x_4 , to form them. Consider the following formulas in \mathcal{L} : $\psi_1 = x_2 \wedge \neg x_3 \wedge \neg x_4$, $\psi_2 = \neg x_2 \wedge x_3 \wedge \neg x_4$ and $\psi_3 = \neg x_2 \wedge \neg x_3 \wedge x_4$. Note that each valuation satisfies at most one of these formulas. Now, let φ_1, φ_2 and φ_3 denote $x_1, \neg x_1$ and $x_1 \wedge x_1$, respectively, so that $\Gamma = \{\varphi_1, \varphi_2, \varphi_3\}$. Then, consider the formulas:

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi'_1 &= \varphi_1 \vee (\psi_2 \wedge \neg \varphi_2) \vee (\psi_3 \wedge \neg \varphi_3) \\ \varphi'_2 &= \varphi_2 \vee (\psi_1 \wedge \neg \varphi_1) \vee (\psi_3 \wedge \neg \varphi_3) \\ \varphi'_3 &= \varphi_3 \vee (\psi_1 \wedge \neg \varphi_1) \vee (\psi_2 \wedge \neg \varphi_2)\end{aligned}$$

For instance, $\varphi'_1 = (x_1 \vee \neg x_2 \wedge x_3 \wedge \neg x_4) \wedge \neg(\neg x_1) \vee (\neg x_2 \wedge \neg x_3 \wedge x_4) \wedge \neg(x_1 \wedge x_1)$. Note that, for any $1 \leq i \leq 3$, $\varphi_i \vdash \varphi'_i$. Therefore, $\Gamma' = \{\varphi'_1, \varphi'_2, \varphi'_3\}$ is a \star -weakening of Γ . To prove that Γ' is a MIS, consider its proper subset $\Delta_1 =$

$\Gamma' \setminus \{\varphi'_1\} = \{\varphi'_2, \varphi'_3\}$. Both φ'_2 and φ'_3 have $\psi_1 \wedge \neg\varphi_1 = (x_2 \wedge \neg x_3 \wedge \neg x_4) \wedge \neg x_1$ as a disjunct. Since this formula is satisfiable, Δ_1 is consistent. Similar reasoning applies to both $\Delta_2 = \Gamma' \setminus \{\varphi'_2\}$ and $\Delta_3 = \Gamma' \setminus \{\varphi'_3\}$. To see that Γ' is inconsistent, suppose it is satisfied by a given valuation v . Since Γ is inconsistent, $v(\varphi_i) = 0$ for some φ_i ; say $v(\varphi_2) = 0$. As v satisfies Γ' , it follows that $v(\varphi'_2) = 1$, thus $v(\psi_1 \wedge \neg\varphi_1) = 1$ or $v(\psi_3 \wedge \neg\varphi_3) = 1$. If $v(\psi_1 \wedge \neg\varphi_1) = 1$, then $v(x_2) = 1$ and $v(\psi_2) = v(\psi_3) = 0$ and, for $v(\varphi_1) = 0$, $v(\varphi'_1) = 0$, a contradiction. If $v(\psi_3 \wedge \neg\varphi_3) = 1$, a contradiction would follow in the same manner.

To characterise the \star -conflicts derived from $\vdash^* = \vdash$, we need the following intermediate result, which generalises the example above:

Lemma 5.9. *Consider the modular consequence operation $Cn^* = Cn^{mod}$. Every finite, inconsistent $\Gamma \in \mathbb{K}$ that does not contain valid formulas has a \star -weakening that is a MIS.*

Theorem 5.10. *Consider the modular consequence operation $Cn^* = Cn^{mod}$. Any finite knowledge base $\Gamma \in \mathbb{K}$ is a \star -conflict iff it is inconsistent and it does not contain valid formulas.*

As the concept of minimal inconsistent set induces the definition of “uncontroversial” formulas (*i.e.*, the free formulas), we can also characterise “uncontroversial” formulas using \star -conflicts, which would contain the “controversial” ones. Considering Examples 4.9 and 5.6, we note that θ is not \star -innocuous in Γ , which is a \star -conflict. Additionally, Theorems 4.13 and 5.10 also point to such duality, as does the observation that \star -conflicts are MISes for the same $Cn^* = Cn^{Id}$ that collapses \star -innocuous and free formulas. Indeed, \star -conflicts could be used to define \star -innocuous formulas:

Theorem 5.11. *Consider a knowledge base $\Gamma \in \mathbb{K}$ and a modular $Cn^* : \mathbb{K} \rightarrow \mathbb{K}$. A formula $\varphi \in \Gamma$ is \star -innocuous in Γ iff it is in no \star -conflict of Γ .*

The result above shows that, given a modular consequence operation Cn^* , the formulas in a knowledge base Γ can be split into two groups: the formulas involved in some \star -conflict; and the \star -innocuous formulas, which are consistent with any \star -consolidation $\Gamma' \in Cn^*(\Gamma)$. As a consequence, due to Proposition 4.10, while \star -consolidating a knowledge base, one can focus on the formulas involved in the \star -conflicts, ignoring \star -innocuous formulas, in the same way that AGM-consolidation can focus on the union of the MISes, ignoring free formulas:

When we force a \star -consolidation to be a \star -weakening, where consistency is restored by weakening each formula, the analogy between MISes and \star -conflicts is more evident. To consolidate via withdrawal of formulas, it suffices to discard at least one formula of each MIS, so consolidating each MIS implies consolidating the whole knowledge base. Similarly, a \star -weakening solving each \star -conflict \star -consolidates the whole base:

Proposition 5.12. *Suppose $\Gamma' \in \mathbb{K}$ is a \star -weakening of $\Gamma \in \mathbb{K}$. If, for each \star -conflict $\Delta \subseteq \Gamma$, all \star -weakenings $\Delta' \subseteq \Gamma'$ of Δ are consistent, then Γ' is a \star -consolidation of Γ .*

For a modular consequence operation Cn^* , the introduced concept of \star -conflict holds several desirable properties, being a plausible way of characterising primitive conflicts. For instance, every \star -conflict is an inconsistent knowledge base, and every inconsistent base contains a \star -conflict. As a consequence, the \star -conflict concept generalises the notion of a minimal inconsistent set. Furthermore, \star -conflicts dually define \star -innocuous formulas, which can be ignored while \star -consolidating a base, and capture the intuition that parts of formulas are conflicting. Now we turn our attention to a general, possibly non-modular Cn^* , looking for a conflict characterisation with the same desirable properties.

5.2. General Consequence Operations

When we consider a possibly non-modular consequence operation, the derivation of a conflict characterisation is not straightforward. For modular Cn^* , a \star -conflict was defined via taking some “part” of each formula in a base $\Gamma \in \mathbb{K}$ to form a minimal inconsistent set, using a relation \vdash^* intended to capture the “parts” of formulas. In the general case, a conflict can be formed not only through weakening each formula, but also using consequences of sets of formulas, so \star -weakenings are not sufficient to grasp which conflicts can be derived from the base. To exemplify this, we define a non-modular consequence operation:

Definition 5.13. $Cn^\rightarrow : \mathbb{K} \rightarrow \mathbb{K}$ is such that, for all $\Gamma \in \mathbb{K}$, $Cn^\rightarrow(\Gamma)$ is defined as the smallest set satisfying:

- $\Gamma \subseteq Cn^\rightarrow(\Gamma)$ and
- $\{\varphi \mid \psi, \psi \rightarrow \varphi \in Cn^\rightarrow(\Gamma)\} \subseteq Cn^\rightarrow(\Gamma)$.

One can think of $Cn^\rightarrow(\Gamma)$ as the result of starting with the formulas in Γ and recursively applying *modus ponens* to their conjuncts. For example, if $\Gamma = \{x_1 \wedge (x_2 \rightarrow x_3), x_2 \wedge (x_3 \rightarrow x_4)\}$, $Cn^\rightarrow(\Gamma) = \Gamma \cup \{x_3, x_4\}$, but note that $x_2, x_2 \rightarrow x_3, x_3 \rightarrow x_4 \notin Cn^\rightarrow(\Gamma)$. From its definition, one can see that Cn^\rightarrow is subclassical and Tarskian.

Example 5.14. Consider the knowledge base $\Gamma = \{\varphi_1, \varphi_2, \varphi_3, \varphi_4\}$, with $\varphi_1 = x_1$, $\varphi_2 = x_1 \rightarrow x_2$, $\varphi_3 = x_1 \wedge (x_2 \rightarrow x_3)$ and $\varphi_4 = \neg x_3$, and the consequence operation $Cn^* = Cn^\rightarrow$. The only two MISes of $Cn^*(\Gamma)$ are $\Psi = \{x_1 \rightarrow x_2, x_1 \wedge (x_2 \rightarrow x_3), \neg x_3\}$ (which is also a MIS of Γ) and $\Delta = \{x_2, x_1 \wedge (x_2 \rightarrow x_3), \neg x_3\}$. Note that Δ is not a \star -weakening of Γ , for no formula \star -implies x_2 on its own.

To \star -consolidate a base $\Gamma \in \mathbb{K}$, one can compute its closure $Cn^*(\Gamma)$ and then discard formulas to construct a consistent $\Gamma' \subseteq Cn^*(\Gamma)$. That is, a \star -consolidation of Γ is an AGM-consolidation of $Cn^*(\Gamma)$ (see [39, 12] for more on this). Therefore, to \star -consolidate Γ , one can focus on the MISes in $Cn^*(\Gamma)$, withdrawing at least one formula from each one of them. The next result show the relation between \star -innocuous formulas and the MISes in the closure $Cn^*(\Gamma)$:

Proposition 5.15. A formula φ is \star -innocuous in a base $\Gamma \in \mathbb{K}$ iff, for all $\Delta \in \text{MIS}(Cn^*(\Gamma))$, $\varphi \notin \Delta$.

Consequently, to perform a \star -consolidation, the conflicts that really matter are in $\text{MIS}(Cn^\star(\Gamma))$. However, these conflicts are not generally in the base Γ , where we in fact want to localise the inconsistency. Following the iceberg analogy, the conflicts in $\text{MIS}(Cn^\star(\Gamma))$ are those under the water line in Figures 2, 3 and 4. We need somehow to project those conflicts onto the knowledge base, finding the formulas in the base responsible for them. When the hidden conflict is simply a \star -weakening, as in the situations illustrated in Figures 2, 3 and 4, such projection is trivial, for each formula under the water line is derived from a single formula in the knowledge base. In contrast, with non-modular consequence operations, a set of formulas may be needed to derive each element in the hidden conflict, as it happens with x_2 in Example 5.14. Thus, given a $\Delta \in \text{MIS}(Cn^\star(\Gamma))$, we look for the premises in Γ involved in the derivation of each formula in Δ in order to project the conflict onto the knowledge base. We would like the subset of the base onto which the conflict is projected to be inconsistent, and such projection should provide a concept that has \star -conflict, for modular Cn^\star , as a particular case.

For a knowledge base $\Gamma \in \mathbb{K}$, consider a $\Delta \in \text{MIS}(Cn^\star(\Gamma))$ and a $\Psi \subseteq \Gamma$. In the modular case, a surjective function $f : \Delta \rightarrow \Psi$ from the \star -weakening definition can be seen as linking each $\psi \in \Delta$ to a minimal set of premises $\{f(\psi)\}$ entailing it, which will be a singleton. As the range of f is $\Psi \subseteq \Gamma$, it is somehow projecting the conflict $\Delta \in \text{MIS}(Cn^\star(\Gamma))$ into the subset $\Psi \subseteq \Gamma$. In the general case, for Ψ to be projection of Δ , we need a function that links each $\psi \in \Delta$ to a general subset (not necessarily a singleton) of Ψ implying it, thus we employ an $f : \Delta \rightarrow 2^\Psi$. To avoid blaming “innocent” formulas, we require that $f(\psi)$ be a minimal subset implying ψ . Additionally, for $\Psi \subseteq \Gamma$ to reflect the conflict $\Delta \in \text{MIS}(Cn^\star(\Gamma))$, every formula in $\Psi \subseteq \Gamma$ should be employed to derive an element of $\Delta \in \text{MIS}(Cn^\star(\Gamma))$. The following definition captures both notions:

Definition 5.16 (\star -mapping). Given two knowledge bases $\Delta, \Gamma \in \mathbb{K}$, we say $f : \Delta \rightarrow 2^\Gamma$ is a \star -mapping if $\bigcup_{\psi \in \Delta} f(\psi) = \Gamma$ and, for all $\psi \in \Delta$, $\psi \in Cn^\star(f(\psi))$ and $\Psi \subsetneq f(\psi)$ implies $\psi \notin Cn^\star(\Psi)$.

In fact, \star -mappings could be used to define \star -weakening, thus \star -conflict, for modular Cn^\star :

Proposition 5.17. Consider a knowledge base $\Gamma \in \mathbb{K}$, a minimal inconsistent set $\Delta \in \mathbb{K}$ and a modular, subclassical, Tarskian Cn^\star . Δ is a \star -weakening of Γ iff there is a \star -mapping $f : \Delta \rightarrow 2^\Gamma$.

Given the result above, we can safely extend the definition of \star -conflicts in order to consider also non-modular consequence operations:

Definition 5.18 (\star -conflict). Consider a base $\Gamma \in \mathbb{K}$ and a subclassical, Tarskian Cn^\star . Γ is a \star -conflict if there are a minimal inconsistent set $\Delta \in Cn^\star(\Gamma)$ and a \star -mapping $f : \Delta \rightarrow 2^\Gamma$.

Example 5.19. Recall Example 5.14, where $\Gamma = \{\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_4\} = \{x_1, x_1 \rightarrow x_2, x_1 \wedge (x_2 \rightarrow x_3), \neg x_3\}$, $Cn^* = Cn^{\rightarrow}$ and $Cn^*(\Gamma) = \Gamma \cup \{x_2\}$. The only MISes of $Cn^*(\Gamma)$ are $\Delta = \{x_2, \varphi_3, \varphi_4\}$ and $\Psi = \Gamma \setminus \{x_1\}$. Remember that x_2 is both in $Cn^*(\{\varphi_1, \varphi_2\})$ and in $Cn^*(\{\varphi_2, \varphi_3\})$, but, for all $\varphi_i \in \Gamma$, $x_2 \notin Cn^*(\{\varphi_i\})$. Consider two \star -mappings, $f : \Delta \rightarrow 2^\Gamma$ and $f' : \Delta \rightarrow 2^\Gamma$, defined as $f(\varphi_3) = f'(\varphi_3) = \{\varphi_3\}$, $f(\varphi_4) = f'(\varphi_4) = \{\varphi_4\}$, $f(x_2) = \{\varphi_1, \varphi_2\}$ and $f'(x_2) = \{\varphi_2, \varphi_3\}$. Note that, for any $g \in \{f, f'\}$, for all $\psi \in \Delta$, $\psi \in Cn^*(g(\psi))$ and $\Psi \subsetneq g(\psi)$ implies $\psi \notin Cn^*(\Psi)$. As $\bigcup_{\psi \in \Delta} f(\psi) = \Gamma$ and $\bigcup_{\psi \in \Delta} f'(\psi) = \Psi$, both Γ and Ψ are \star -conflicts. That is, the “blame” for x_2 in the MIS $\Delta \subseteq Cn^*(\Gamma)$ can be assigned to either $\{x_1, x_1 \rightarrow x_2\} \subseteq \Gamma$ (via f) or $\{x_1 \rightarrow x_2, x_1 \wedge (x_2 \rightarrow x_3)\} \subseteq \Gamma$ (via f'), leading to two different \star -conflicts.

When Cn^* is modular, Proposition 5.17 makes Definitions 5.2 and 5.18 equivalent, but the latter also allows for non-modular Cn^* in the definition of \star -conflicts. Henceforth, unless differently stated, \star -conflict refers to Definition 5.18.

As desired, \star -conflicts are always inconsistent subsets of a given knowledge base, and Proposition 5.5 can be generalised:

Proposition 5.20. Consider a subclassical, Tarskian consequence operation $Cn^* : \mathbb{K} \rightarrow \mathbb{K}$. If a $\Gamma \in \mathbb{K}$ is a \star -conflict, it is inconsistent.

This more general concept also generalises minimal inconsistent sets, so we can prove Proposition 5.4 for the extended notion of \star -conflict.

Proposition 5.21. If a knowledge base $\Gamma \in \mathbb{K}$ is a minimal inconsistent set, then it is \star -conflict.

Once more, the choice of the subclassical, Tarskian consequence operation Cn^* yields two extreme instances for the \star -conflict concept:

- At one extreme, $Cn^* = Cn^{Id}$ is the identity function (the weakest modular case), and \star -conflicts are simply MISes;
- At the other extreme $Cn^* = Cn$, the classical consequence operation.

Using Lemma 5.9, we can show that the second case is not interesting, leading to the \star -conflict related to $Cn^* = Cn^{mod}$ (see Theorem 5.10):

Theorem 5.22. Consider the consequence operation $Cn^* = Cn$. Any finite knowledge base $\Gamma \in \mathbb{K}$ is a \star -conflict iff it is inconsistent and it does not contain valid formulas.

In the same way that minimal inconsistent sets are used to define free formulas, we can employ \star -conflicts to introduce a new sort of “uncontroversial” formula, defined as not taking part in these conflicts. For a modular consequence operation Cn^* , formulas out of any \star -conflict are exactly the \star -innocuous formulas (see Theorem 5.11), dispensing with the introduction of a new concept. Nonetheless, the next example shows this may be not the case with a non-modular Cn^* .

Example 5.23. Recall Examples 5.14 and 5.19 and the corresponding $Cn^* = Cn^\rightarrow$. As $\Gamma = \{x_1, x_1 \rightarrow x_2, x_1 \wedge (x_2 \rightarrow x_3), \neg x_3\}$ is a \star -conflict. Nevertheless, x_1 is not involved in any MIS of $Cn(\Gamma) = \Gamma \cup \{x_2\}$, which are $\Psi = \{x_1 \rightarrow x_2, x_1 \wedge (x_2 \rightarrow x_3), \neg x_3\}$ and $\Delta = \{x_2, x_1 \wedge (x_2 \rightarrow x_3), \neg x_3\}$; thus x_1 is \star -innocuous, despite being in a \star -conflict. How “controversial” is x_1 ? On the one hand, it is consistent with any \star -consolidation of Γ , for it is \star -innocuous, and may be ignored if one is to \star -consolidate Γ . On the other hand, x_1 can be used together with $x_1 \rightarrow x_2$ to derive x_2 in the MIS $\{x_2, x_1 \wedge (x_2 \rightarrow x_3), \neg x_3\} \subseteq Cn^*(\Gamma)$.

The situation in the example above motivates the introduction of a new concept to capture this type of “uncontroversial” formulas.

Definition 5.24 (\star -free). A formula φ in a base $\Gamma \in \mathbb{K}$ is said to be \star -free in Γ if, for all \star -conflict Δ in Γ , $\varphi \notin \Delta$.

Corollary 5.25. If a formula φ is \star -free in a base $\Gamma \in \mathbb{K}$, then φ is free in Γ .

Corollary 5.26. Consider a modular consequence operation Cn^* . A formula φ is \star -free in a base $\Gamma \in \mathbb{K}$ iff φ is \star -innocuous in Γ .

When we consider a general consequence operations Cn^* , \star -free formula is a stronger concept than \star -innocuous.

Proposition 5.27. If a formula φ is \star -free in $\Gamma \in \mathbb{K}$, then φ is \star -innocuous in Γ .

In the end, for a general Cn^* , we put forward two distinct ways of telling the controversial from the uncontroversial formulas in a knowledge base.

- **\star -innocuous** formulas: those that can be ignored while performing a \star -consolidation, since they might be consistently added after \star -consolidating the rest of the base;
- **\star -free** formulas: those not involved in the derivation of (*i.e.*, that do not belong to a minimal set of premises for deriving) a formula in a minimal inconsistent subset of the Cn^* -closure.

As we have shown, both concepts are equivalent for a modular consequence operation Cn^* , which seems to be the most useful case. For non-modular Cn^* , deciding which definition of controversial/uncontroversial formulas to use depends on the application one is addressing.

The key results on localising inconsistency related to the choice of the consequence operation $Cn^* \in \{Cn^{Id}, Cn^{mod}, Cn\}$ are summarised in Table 1, where the entailed \star -conflict and \star -innocuous/free formula concepts are described. For the other consequence operations presented, we could not provide a brief characterisation for the yielded \star -conflicts and \star -innocuous/free formulas concepts, which follow from their definitions. Figure 5 organises all particular instances of Cn^* discussed here by their strength.

Table 1: Extreme cases of Cn^* and the characterisation of the related \star -conflict. The given characterisation of \star -innocuous/free concepts holds for inconsistent bases, as in consistent ones every formula is \star -innocuous/free.

Cn^*	\star -conflict	\star -innocuous	\star -free
Cn^{Id}	minimal inconsistent set	free formula	free formula
Cn^{mod}	inconsistent base with no tautology	tautology	tautology
Cn	inconsistent base with no tautology	tautology	tautology

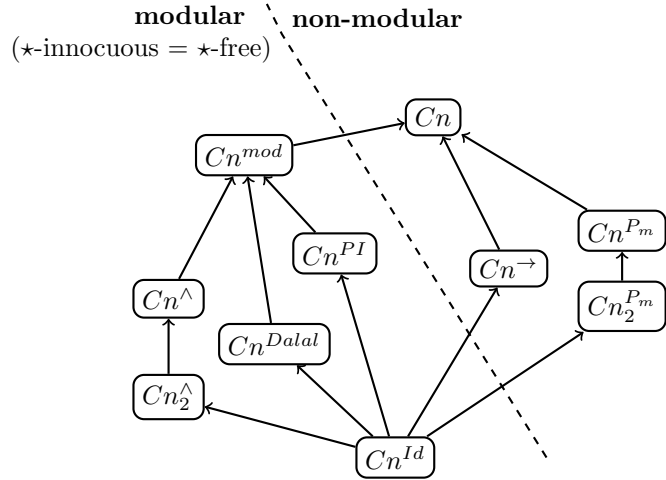


Figure 5: Instances of consequence operations Cn^* with arcs oriented towards the stronger. Cn^{PI} , Cn^{P_m} and $Cn_2^{P_m}$ are defined in Section 6; and Cn^{Datal} , in Section 7.2.

6. Related Approaches

Before presenting how the machinery introduced in the previous sections can be deployed in measuring inconsistency, we explore some works from the literature that explicitly or implicitly characterise conflicts in a knowledge base and show how they can be related to our framework.

6.1. Prime Implicates

Jabbour et al. investigate the problem of measuring inconsistency in knowledge bases via counting conflicts [27]. The sort of atomic inconsistency they propose to count has clear similarities to the \star -conflicts we put forward. Two key differences are that they fix a modular consequence operation, allowing formulas to be weakened only via discarding prime implicates, and conceive a conflict as a pair, in which only one element is a subset of the base. To summarise their approach, we need some definitions:

Definition 6.1 (prime implicate). A clause ψ is a *prime implicate* of a formula $\varphi \in \mathcal{L}$ if

- $\varphi \vdash \psi$ and
- for every clause ψ' , if $\varphi \vdash \psi'$ and $\psi' \vdash \psi$, then ψ and ψ' are equivalent.

Intuitively, prime implicates can be seen as the strongest clauses implied by a formula. For a given $\varphi \in \mathcal{L}$, we denote by $PI(\varphi)$ the set of all prime implicates of φ .

Example 6.2. Consider the formula $\varphi = x_1 \wedge (x_1 \vee x_2) \wedge (\neg x_1 \vee x_3) \wedge (x_3 \vee x_4)$ in \mathcal{L} . Note that each conjunct in φ is a clause implied by it: $x_1, x_1 \vee x_2, \neg x_1 \vee x_3, x_3 \vee x_4 \in Cn(\{\varphi\})$. As x_1 implies $x_1 \vee x_2$, the latter is not a prime implicate of φ . Applying resolution to x_1 and $\neg x_1 \vee x_3$, we can see that $\varphi \vdash x_3$. As x_3 implies both $\neg x_1 \vee x_3$ and $x_3 \vee x_4$, these two clauses are not prime implicates either. As there are no stronger clauses implied by φ , $PI(\varphi) = \{x_1, x_3\}$.

Jabbour et al. [27] then employ prime implicates to define a type of conflict, generalising MISes⁵:

Definition 6.3 (DMIS). Let $\Gamma \in \mathbb{K}$ be a knowledge base and $M = \langle \Delta, \Psi \rangle$ be such that $\Delta = \{\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_m\} \subseteq \Gamma$ and $\Psi = \{\psi_1, \dots, \psi_m\} \subseteq \mathbb{K}$. M is a *MIS modulo logical deduction DMIS* if:

- $\varphi_i \vdash \psi_i$ for all $1 \leq i \leq m$;
- $PI(\psi_i) \subseteq PI(\varphi_i)$ for all $1 \leq i \leq m$;
- Ψ is a MIS;

⁵Jabbour et al. actually use the term “MUS” (minimal unsatisfiable subset), but we continue with our notation, knowing both concepts are equivalent.

- For all $\psi \in \Psi$, there is no $\psi' \in \mathcal{L}$ such that
 - $\psi \vdash \psi'$, $PI(\psi') \subseteq PI(\psi)$ ⁶, but $\psi' \not\vdash \psi$ and
 - $(\Psi \setminus \{\psi\}) \cup \{\psi'\}$ is a MIS.

As the authors point out, the idea is to capture conflicts between subformulas, where the latter are understood via prime implicates. The last condition imposes a kind of minimality for the MIS Ψ , where further weakening a $\psi \in \Psi$ would make Ψ consistent.

Example 6.4. *To illustrate how DMISes work, consider again Example 3.3, where $\Gamma = \{\neg s \wedge \neg g, (s \vee m) \wedge g, \neg m\}$. Recall that $\Delta = \{\neg s \wedge \neg g, (s \vee m) \wedge g\}$ is the only MIS in Γ . One can see that $\langle \Delta, \{\neg g, g\} \rangle$ satisfies the definition of DMIS. Besides, note that $\neg s$, $s \vee m$ and $\neg m$ are consequences and prime implicates of $\neg s \wedge \neg g$, $(s \vee m) \wedge g$ and $\neg m$, respectively. Furthermore, $\Psi = \{\neg s, s \vee m, \neg m\}$ is a MIS satisfying the last condition in the definition above. Hence $\langle \Gamma, \Psi \rangle$ is also a DMIS.*

A working assumption in the present work is that conflicts must be localised in the knowledge base; *i.e.*, that every conflict of a knowledge base should be its subset. DMIS is defined as a pair, where the first element is a subset of the knowledge base, while the second is a minimal inconsistent set that can be derived from it. Therefore, to present a correspondence between the framework we introduced and DMISes, we consider only their first element:

Definition 6.5 (DMIS-conflict). A knowledge base $\Gamma \in \mathbb{K}$ is a *DMIS-conflict* if there is a DMIS $\langle \Gamma, \Delta \rangle$.

Now we can investigate the relation between DMIS-conflicts and \star -conflicts. Since DMIS-conflicts employ prime implicates to find the parts of formulas forming a conflict, we employ a corresponding consequence operation Cn^\star . Let $Cn^{PI} : \mathbb{K} \rightarrow \mathbb{K}$ be a modular consequence operator such that, for all $\varphi, \psi \in \mathcal{L}$, $\psi \in Cn^{PI}(\{\varphi\})$ iff $\varphi \vdash \psi$ and $PI(\psi) \subseteq PI(\varphi)$.

Proposition 6.6. *Consider the consequence operation $Cn^\star = Cn^{PI}$ and a knowledge base $\Gamma \in \mathbb{K}$. If Γ is a DMIS-conflict, then Γ is a \star -conflict.*

The equivalence between DMIS-conflicts and \star -conflicts, for $Cn^\star = Cn^{PI}$, does not hold, due to the fact that DMIS-conflicts are defined via weakening each formula once, while \star -weakenings allow multiple consequences of the same formula.

Example 6.7. *Consider the consequence operation $Cn^\star = Cn^{PI}$, the formulas $\varphi = (x_1 \vee x_2) \wedge (\neg x_2 \vee x_3 \vee x_4) \wedge (x_1 \vee x_3)$, $\psi = \neg x_1 \wedge \neg x_3$ and $\theta = \neg x_4$ in \mathcal{L}*

⁶The authors originally do not require such a relation between the sets of prime implicates [27]. Nevertheless, it seems to be intended, for without it only singletons could be DMISes. This is due to the fact that the MIS Ψ in the definition could be weakened to $(\Psi \setminus \{\psi_1\}) \cup \{\psi_1 \vee \neg \psi_2\}$ and would still be a MIS.

and the knowledge base $\Gamma = \{\varphi, \psi, \theta\}$ in \mathbb{K} . Computing the prime implicates of each formula in Γ , we have:

- $PI(\varphi) = \{x_1 \vee x_2, \neg x_2 \vee x_3 \vee x_4, x_1 \vee x_3\}$;
- $PI(\psi) = \{\neg x_1, \neg x_3\}$;
- $PI(\theta) = \{\neg x_4\}$.

Note that $x_1 \vee x_2, \neg x_2 \vee x_3 \vee x_4 \in Cn^*(\{\varphi\})$, $\neg x_1 \wedge \neg x_3 \in Cn^*(\{\psi\})$ and $\neg x_4 \in Cn^*(\{\theta\})$. Therefore, the knowledge base $\Delta = \{x_1 \vee x_2, \neg x_2 \vee x_3 \vee x_4, \neg x_1 \wedge \neg x_3, \neg x_4\}$ is a \star -weakening of Γ . Using resolution on x_2 , one can see that Δ is inconsistent, but note that each proper subset of it is consistent; thus Δ is a MIS, and Γ is a \star -conflict. However, as $|\Delta| > |\Gamma|$, the pair $\langle \Gamma, \Delta \rangle$ is not a DMIS. One can use conjunction to achieve $|\Delta| = |\Gamma|$, grouping the consequences of φ : $\Delta' = \{(x_1 \vee x_2) \wedge (\neg x_2 \vee x_3 \vee x_4), \neg x_1 \wedge \neg x_3, \neg x_4\}$. Applying resolution again, one can note that $(x_1 \vee x_3 \vee x_4) \in PI((x_1 \vee x_2) \wedge (\neg x_2 \vee x_3 \vee x_4))$, but $(x_1 \vee x_3 \vee x_4) \notin PI(\varphi)$, for $(x_1 \vee x_3) \in PI(\varphi)$ implies $(x_1 \vee x_3 \vee x_4)$. Hence, even though Δ' is a MIS, $\langle \Gamma, \Delta' \rangle$ is not a DMIS. In fact, there is no DMIS $\langle \Gamma, \Psi \rangle$, so Γ is not a DMIS-conflict.

What happens in the example above is that more than one Cn^{PI} -consequence of φ is needed to form a MIS together with ψ, θ , and, due the nature of prime implicates, their conjunction is not necessarily in $Cn^{PI}(\{\varphi\})$. While \star -conflicts can capture this, DMIS-conflicts fall short, for imposing that each formula in a conflict contributes exactly one formula in the derived MIS. Depending on the application and on the context, one or the other conflict characterisation can be preferred. For instance, if a knowledge base Γ is to be consolidated via weakening each formula exactly once, then DMIS-conflicts are more suitable than \star -conflicts. Indeed, we could define a different type of \star -weakening, forcing each formula to be weakened exactly once (using a bijective f in Definition 5.1), to derive a notion of \star -conflict notion that is equivalent to the DMIS-conflict concept.

6.2. Minimal Proofs for Opposite Literals

Another conflict characterisation is implicitly proposed by Jabbour and Raddaoui [28]. They introduced an inconsistency measure (presented in Section 7.2) based on minimal proofs for opposite literals, $x_i \in X$ and $\neg x_i$. In this section we focus on the notion of conflict underlying their inconsistency measure, relating it to the \star -conflicts we propose.

While characterising atomic inconsistencies in a knowledge base, instead of looking for minimal subsets implying \perp , one could search for two minimal sets entailing x_i and $\neg x_i$, respectively, for some $x_i \in X$. Formally, given a $\Gamma \in \mathbb{K}$, $\pi \subseteq \Gamma$ is a minimal proof for a literal y if [28]:

- $y \in Lit(\pi)$;
- $y \in Cn(\pi)$;

- $\pi' \subsetneq \pi$ implies $y \notin Cn(\pi')$.

For a given knowledge base $\Gamma \in \mathbb{K}$, let $P_m^\Gamma(y) \subseteq 2^\Gamma$ denote the set of the minimal proofs (in Γ) of the literal y .

Example 6.8. Consider the base $\Gamma = \{\neg s \wedge \neg g, (s \vee m) \wedge g, \neg m\}$ from Example 3.3. For each atomic proposition involved, we list the minimal proofs for the corresponding literals:

- $P_m^\Gamma(s) = \{(s \vee m) \wedge g, \neg m\}$, $P_m^\Gamma(\neg s) = \{\neg s \wedge \neg g\}$;
- $P_m^\Gamma(g) = \{(s \vee m) \wedge g\}$, $P_m^\Gamma(\neg g) = \{\neg s \wedge \neg g\}$;
- $P_m^\Gamma(m) = \{\neg s \wedge \neg g, (s \vee m) \wedge g\}$, $P_m^\Gamma(\neg m) = \{\neg m\}$.

Jabbour and Raddaoui [28] proceed to define an inconsistency measure that counts in how many different ways x_i and $\neg x_i$ can be proved from a base, for every x_i appearing in the base. Putting it differently, they suggest the degree of inconsistency of a knowledge base is the number of pairs $\langle \Delta, \Delta' \rangle$ such that Δ is a minimal proof for x_i and Δ' is a minimal proof for $\neg x_i$. Even though the authors do not explicitly define it, each such pair can be regarded as a sort of conflict in the base. As we want a conflict to be simply a subset of the base, we can take the union of such minimal proofs:

Definition 6.9 (opposite-literals conflict). A knowledge base $\Gamma \in \mathbb{K}$ is an *opposite-literals conflict* if there are $\Delta, \Delta' \subseteq \Gamma$ and a $x_i \in X$ such that Δ and Δ' are minimal proofs of x_i and $\neg x_i$, respectively, and $\Gamma = \Delta \cup \Delta'$.

Minimal inconsistent sets are naturally opposite-literals conflicts, but the converse does not hold, as the following example shows:

Example 6.10. Back to Examples 3.3 and 6.8, where $\Gamma = \{\neg s \wedge \neg g, (s \vee m) \wedge g, \neg m\}$, recall that $\Psi = \{\neg s \wedge \neg g, (s \vee m) \wedge g\}$ is the only MIS in Γ . Nevertheless, taking the minimal proofs of s and $\neg s$, we have $\Delta = \{(s \vee m) \wedge g, \neg m\}$ and $\Delta' = \neg s \wedge \neg g$, respectively. Since $\Gamma = \Delta \cup \Delta'$, Γ is an opposite-literals conflict. Considering the literals $m, \neg m$, we would arrive at the same conclusion.

Contrarily to minimal inconsistent sets, opposite-literal conflicts take into account the path to prove the contradiction. In the example above, premises for the contradiction to be proved via g and $\neg g$ are strictly contained on the premises used to prove \perp through s and $\neg s$, making MISes unable to capture the larger conflict.

To relate conflicts based on contradicting atomic propositions to our framework, we need a consequence operation that derives these pairs of opposite literals. Let $Cn^{P_m} : \mathbb{K} \rightarrow \mathbb{K}$ be a consequence operation defined as $Cn^{P_m}(\Gamma) = \{y \in Cn(\Gamma) \mid y \text{ is a literal}\}$ for any $\Gamma \in \mathbb{K}$. As $Cn^{P_m}(\Gamma)$ contains only literals, every minimal inconsistent subset $Cn^{P_m}(\Gamma)$ has the form $\{x_i, \neg x_i\}$, for some atomic proposition $x_i \in X$. For a given $\Psi = \{x_i, \neg x_i\}$ in $MIS(Cn^{P_m}(\Gamma))$, we can employ a function $f : \Psi \rightarrow \Gamma$ to trace back the minimal set of premises in Γ used to derive each literal in Ψ . Each opposite-literals conflict corresponds then to a \star -conflict yielded by the range of such a function.

Proposition 6.11. *Consider the consequence operation $Cn^* = Cn^{P_m}$. If a knowledge base $\Gamma \in \mathbb{K}$ is an opposite-literals conflict, then it is a \star -conflict.*

Note that the converse is not true. Consider for instance the base $\Gamma = \{x_1 \wedge \neg x_1, x_2 \wedge \neg x_2\}$. As $x_1 \in Cn^{P_m}(\{x_1 \wedge \neg x_1\})$ and $\neg x_1 \in Cn^{P_m}(\{x_2 \wedge \neg x_2\})$, Γ is a \star -conflict. Nevertheless, as x_1 does not appear in $x_2 \wedge \neg x_2$, the latter is not a minimal proof of a literal involving the former. Analogously, $x_1 \wedge \neg x_1$ is not a minimal proof of x_2 or $\neg x_2$. Therefore, Γ is not a opposite-literals conflict.

In order to find a \star -conflict definition that is equivalent to the opposite-literals conflict concept, we can try to adapt Cn^{P_m} , forcing an entailed literal to appear in the premises, as minimal proofs do. Let $Cn_2^{P_m} : \mathbb{K} \rightarrow \mathbb{K}$ be a consequence operation defined as $Cn_2^{P_m}(\Gamma) = \{y \in Cn(\Gamma) \mid y \in Lit(\Gamma)\}$. The next example points out the difference between Cn^{P_m} and $Cn_2^{P_m}$.

Example 6.12. *Consider the knowledge base $\Gamma = \{x_1 \wedge \neg x_1, x_2 \vee x_3\}$. As Γ is inconsistent, $Cn(\Gamma) = \mathcal{L}$. Therefore, $Cn^{P_m}(\Gamma) = \{y \in \mathcal{L} \mid y \text{ is a literal}\}$, and $x_1, x_2, \dots \in Cn^{P_m}(\Gamma)$. In contrast, to be in $Cn_2^{P_m}(\Gamma)$, a literal must additionally appear in Γ . Hence, $x_1, x_2, x_3 \in Cn_2^{P_m}(\Gamma)$, but $x_4, x_5, \dots \notin Cn_2^{P_m}(\Gamma)$. Taking $\Psi = \{x_1 \wedge \neg x_1\}$, we have again that $Cn^{P_m}(\Psi) = \{y \in \mathcal{L} \mid y \text{ is a literal}\}$, but $Cn_2^{P_m}(\Psi) = \{x_1, \neg x_1\}$.*

Using $Cn^* = Cn_2^{P_m}$, we can also prove that opposite-literal conflicts are \star -conflicts:

Proposition 6.13. *Consider the consequence operation $Cn^* = Cn_2^{P_m}$. If a knowledge base $\Gamma \in \mathbb{K}$ is an opposite-literals conflict, then it is a \star -conflict.*

Again, the converse does not hold. Consider $\Gamma = \{x_1 \wedge \neg x_1, x_2 \vee x_3, \neg x_2\}$. Note that x_2 is in $Cn_2^{P_m}(\{x_1 \wedge \neg x_1, x_2 \vee x_3\})$ but not in $Cn_2^{P_m}(\{x_1 \wedge \neg x_1\})$. Thus, the MIS $\{x_2, \neg x_2\} \subseteq Cn_2^{P_m}(\Gamma)$ corresponds to the \star -conflict Γ . Nonetheless, there is no minimal proof of x_2 in Γ , and $\{x_1 \wedge \neg x_1\}$ is its only opposite-literals conflict.

The reason for no \star -conflict concept having been shown equivalent to the opposite-literals conflict notion is the fact that minimal proofs of y must imply y and contain y , but the minimality is required only for the implication. Nevertheless, since each \star -conflict presented, $Cn^* = Cn^{P_m}$ and $Cn^* = Cn_2^{P_m}$, encompass all opposite-literals conflicts, their usefulness shall be clear in Section 7.2.

7. Applications to Inconsistency Measuring

Localising the controversial portion of an inconsistent knowledge base, as well as each primitive conflict, may be an end in itself or useful for some consolidation procedures, as Examples 4.9 and 5.7 indicate. Furthermore, via straightforward applications to measuring inconsistency, the role of conflict characterisation in inconsistency handling becomes evident. New primitive conflict characterisations automatically give new inconsistency measures. Additionally, controversial postulates for inconsistency measures can also be reworked on the basis of the framework introduced here.

7.1. New Inconsistency Measures

The problem of measuring inconsistency in knowledge bases over logical languages has increasingly received attention during recent years (for a survey, see [42, 43]). An *inconsistency measure* is a function $\mathcal{I} : \mathbb{K} \rightarrow [0, \infty) \cup \{\infty\}$ ⁷, which takes knowledge bases and returns non-negative real numbers or ∞ . Additionally, one expects that such a function hold basic properties, which were proposed by Hunter and Konieczny [24, 25] in their basic inconsistency measure definition and became rationality postulates:

Definition 7.1. Let $\mathcal{I} : \mathbb{K} \rightarrow [0, \infty) \cup \{\infty\}$ be an inconsistency measure:

- **(Consistency)** For any $\Gamma \in \mathbb{K}$, $\mathcal{I}(\Gamma) = 0$ iff Γ is consistent.
- **(Monotonicity)** For any $\Gamma \cup \{\alpha\} \in \mathbb{K}$, $\mathcal{I}(\Gamma \cup \{\alpha\}) \geq \mathcal{I}(\Gamma)$.
- **(Independence)** For any $\Gamma \in \mathbb{K}$ and $\varphi \in \Gamma$, if φ is free in Γ , then $\mathcal{I}(\Gamma \setminus \{\varphi\}) = \mathcal{I}(\Gamma)$.
- **(Dominance)** For any $\Gamma \in \mathbb{K}$ and $\varphi, \psi \in \mathcal{L}$, if $\varphi \vdash \psi$ and $\varphi \not\vdash \perp$, then $\mathcal{I}(\Gamma \cup \{\varphi\}) \geq \mathcal{I}(\Gamma \cup \{\psi\})$.

A direct approach to try to satisfy these postulates is measuring the inconsistency of a knowledge base through its minimal inconsistent subsets. The underlying rationale is that the more MISes a base contains, the more inconsistent it is. The simplest MIS-based measure just counts the MISes in the base [24]:

$$\mathcal{I}_{MIS}(\Gamma) = |\text{MIS}(\Gamma)|.$$

Despite the fact that \mathcal{I}_{MIS} considers the number of minimal inconsistent sets, it does not assess their severity. A way to accomplish that is grounded in the idea that the larger the MIS, the less inconsistent it is. Based on this, the following inconsistency measure is defined in a way that each MIS's contribution to the whole inconsistency is inversely proportional to its size [24]:

$$\mathcal{I}_{MISC}(\Gamma) = \sum_{\Delta \in \text{MIS}(\Gamma)} \frac{1}{|\Delta|}.$$

Even though \mathcal{I}_{MIS} and \mathcal{I}_{MISC} satisfy (Consistency), (Monotony) and (Independence) but not (Dominance), they clearly fail to capture conflicts different from minimal inconsistent sets.

Example 7.2. Consider again $\Gamma = \{\neg s \wedge \neg g, (s \vee m) \wedge g, \neg m\}$ from Example 3.3. The single MIS in Γ is $\Delta = \{\neg s \wedge \neg g, (s \vee m) \wedge g, \neg m\}$. Hence, $\mathcal{I}_{MIS}(\Gamma) = \mathcal{I}_{MIS}(\Delta) = 1$ and $\mathcal{I}_{MISC}(\Gamma) = \mathcal{I}_{MISC}(\Delta) = 1/2$. In fact, since $\neg m$ is free in Γ , (Independence) requires that its withdrawal from the base does not

⁷We allow inconsistency measurements to be infinite in order to deal with infinite knowledge bases.

alter the inconsistency measurement. Therefore, any inconsistency measure \mathcal{I} satisfying (Independence) is such that $\mathcal{I}(\Gamma) = \mathcal{I}(\Delta)$. Nevertheless, as we argued in Example 3.3, $\neg m$ is somehow contributing to the inconsistency.

As minimal inconsistent sets have been generalised to \star -conflicts, parametrised by a consequence operation Cn^* , new inconsistency measures naturally arise.

$$\mathcal{I}_\star(\Gamma) = |\{\Delta \subseteq \Gamma \mid \Delta \text{ is a } \star\text{-conflict}\}|.$$

$$\mathcal{I}_{\star C}(\Gamma) = \sum_{\Delta \subseteq \Gamma \text{ is a } \star\text{-conflict}} \frac{1}{|\Delta|}.$$

Given a consequence operation Cn^* , \mathcal{I}_\star and $\mathcal{I}_{\star C}$ are measures designed to capture the derived \star -conflicts. Consequently, these inconsistency measures are capable of discriminating the knowledge bases Γ and Δ presented in Example 7.2, which is not achieved by any measure satisfying (Independence), such as the recently proposed \mathcal{I}_{CC} , \mathcal{I}_W and \mathcal{I}_{cf} [26] for instance. This is due the fact that $\Delta = \Gamma \setminus \{\neg m\}$, with $\neg m$ being free in Γ , hence $\mathcal{I}(\Gamma) = \mathcal{I}(\Delta)$ for any \mathcal{I} satisfying (Independence).

Example 7.3. Recall from Example 5.6 that $\Gamma = \{\neg s \wedge \neg g, (s \vee m) \wedge g, \neg m\}$ is a \star -conflict if $\neg s \in Cn^*(\neg s \wedge \neg g)$. By Proposition 5.21, the MIS $\Delta = \{\neg s \wedge \neg g, (s \vee m) \wedge g, \}$ is also a \star -conflict. As the other subsets of Γ are consistent, and Cn^* is subclassical, Γ and Δ are the only \star -conflicts in Γ . Hence, $\mathcal{I}_\star(\Gamma) = 2 > 1 = \mathcal{I}_\star(\Delta)$ and $\mathcal{I}_{\star C}(\Gamma) = 1/2 + 1/3 = 5/6 > 1/2 = \mathcal{I}_{\star C}(\Delta)$.

Proposition 7.4. Consider a subclassical Tarskian consequence operation $Cn^* : \mathbb{K} \rightarrow \mathbb{K}$. \mathcal{I}_\star and $\mathcal{I}_{\star C}$ satisfy (Consistency) and (Monotonicity).

The postulates of (Independence) and (Dominance) can be either satisfied or violated by \mathcal{I}_\star and $\mathcal{I}_{\star C}$, depending on the choice of the consequence operation Cn^* . In Sections 7.2 and 7.3, these postulates are parametrised by Cn^* , yielding properties that will be shown to hold for \mathcal{I}_\star and $\mathcal{I}_{\star C}$ for any Tarskian Cn^* .

To better characterise \mathcal{I}_\star and $\mathcal{I}_{\star C}$, we consider some additional properties for inconsistency measures from the literature [41]:

Definition 7.5. Let $\mathcal{I} : \mathbb{K} \rightarrow [0, \infty) \cup \{\infty\}$ be an inconsistency measure:

- **(Super-additivity)** For any $\Gamma, \Delta \in \mathbb{K}$, if $\Gamma \cap \Delta = \emptyset$, then $\mathcal{I}(\Gamma \cup \Delta) \geq \mathcal{I}(\Gamma) + \mathcal{I}(\Delta)$.
- **(Penalty)** For any $\Gamma \in \mathbb{K}$ and $\varphi \in \Gamma$, if φ is not free in Γ , then $\mathcal{I}(\Gamma \setminus \{\varphi\}) < \mathcal{I}(\Gamma)$.
- **(Attenuation)** For any $\Gamma \in \mathbb{K}$, if $\Delta_1, \Delta_2 \in \text{MIS}(\Gamma)$ and $\mathcal{I}(\Delta_1) < \mathcal{I}(\Delta_2)$, then $|\Delta_1| > |\Delta_2|$.
- **(Equal-conflict)** For any $\Gamma \in \mathbb{K}$, if $\Delta_1, \Delta_2 \in \text{MIS}(\Gamma)$ and $\mathcal{I}(\Delta_1) = \mathcal{I}(\Delta_2)$, then $|\Delta_1| = |\Delta_2|$.

Proposition 7.6. *Consider a subclassical Tarskian consequence operation $Cn^* : \mathbb{K} \rightarrow \mathbb{K}$. \mathcal{I}_* and \mathcal{I}_{*C} satisfy (Super-additivity), (Penalty) and (Attenuation). (Equal-conflict) is satisfied by \mathcal{I}_{*C} and violated by \mathcal{I}_* .*

Another way of assessing the behaviour of an inconsistency measure is through its expressivity power. Thimm [42] proposes a method to quantify this expressivity in four dimensions, defined via bounding either the size of, or the number of atoms in, either the whole knowledge base or each formula. Although we do not formally present Thimm’s whole framework, it can be proved that, for any Tarskian Cn^* , \mathcal{I}_* and \mathcal{I}_{*C} , similarly to \mathcal{I}_{MIS} and \mathcal{I}_{MISC} , have the highest possible expressivity for three of out the four dimensions. This is due to the fact that every minimal inconsistent set is a \star -conflict. The remaining dimension is when the size of knowledge bases is fixed, when both \mathcal{I}_* and \mathcal{I}_{*C} have finite range.

Inconsistency measures can be employed to guide the repair of inconsistent knowledge bases. For instance, Grant and Hunter [18] presented a stepwise inconsistency resolution procedure where at each step a formula is weakened, split or deleted, aiming at reducing the inconsistency degree of the knowledge base. Although a detailed discussion of such methods is out of the scope of this work, a modular consequence operation Cn^* can formalise a particular way of weakening formulas, yielding measures \mathcal{I}_* and \mathcal{I}_{*C} that could drive a repair method for knowledge bases.

7.2. New Independence Properties

Apart from enabling us to put forward new inconsistency measures, the concepts introduced in the present work allow us to generalise some postulates for inconsistency measures. From Example 7.3, where discarding the free formula $\neg m$ decreases the inconsistency measurement, one can note that the corresponding \mathcal{I}_* and \mathcal{I}_{*C} fail to satisfy (Independence). This is not surprising, since this postulate is strongly linked to minimal inconsistent sets being conceived as the primitive conflicts or atomic inconsistencies in a knowledge base. The (Independence) postulate has been criticised for this [8, 11], and a relaxed version was proposed in the probabilistic logic context [11]. Actually, the proponents of (Independence) have acknowledged that it may be too strong a property to require in some cases [25], suggesting a weaker version:

Postulate 7.7 (Weak Independence). *For any $\Gamma \in \mathbb{K}$ and $\varphi \in \Gamma$, if φ is safe in Γ , then $\mathcal{I}(\Gamma \setminus \{\varphi\}) = \mathcal{I}(\Gamma)$.*

Considering the possibility of \mathcal{I}_* and \mathcal{I}_{*C} satisfying (Weak Independence) for any subclassical, Tarskian Cn^* , Theorem 4.13 points to a negative answer as well. For instance, consider a modular consequence operation such that $\vdash^* = \vdash$. In the base $\Gamma = \{x_1 \wedge \neg x_1, x_2\}$, x_2 is safe, and (Weak Independence) implies $\mathcal{I}(\Gamma) = \mathcal{I}(\Gamma \setminus \{x_2\})$. Nevertheless, by Theorem 4.13, x_2 is not \star -innocuous, for it is not valid – note that $\{x_1 \wedge \neg x_1 \vee \neg x_2, x_2\}$ is a MIS and \star -weakening of Γ . By Theorem 5.11, x_2 must be in a \star -conflict of Γ , thus discarding x_2 should impact

the inconsistency degree given by \mathcal{I}_\star and $\mathcal{I}_{\star C}$. Indeed, Γ and $\Gamma \setminus \{x_2\}$ are the only \star -conflicts in Γ , so $\mathcal{I}_\star(\Gamma) > \mathcal{I}_\star(\Gamma \setminus \{x_2\})$ and $\mathcal{I}_{\star C}(\Gamma) > \mathcal{I}_{\star C}(\Gamma \setminus \{x_2\})$.

Since the problem with (Independence) is its strong dependency on minimal inconsistent sets, and these are generalised by \star -conflicts, a natural idea is to parameterise the postulate by the conflict characterisation.

Property 7.8 (\star -Independence). *For any $\Gamma \in \mathbb{K}$ and $\varphi \in \Gamma$, if φ is \star -free in Γ , then $\mathcal{I}(\Gamma \setminus \{\varphi\}) = \mathcal{I}(\Gamma)$.*

We call (\star -Independence) a *property*, and not a postulate, due to the fact that we do not intend to impose any instance of it as a rationality constraint on inconsistency measures.

Recall that a formula is \star -free in a knowledge base Γ if it does not belong to any \star -conflict in Γ . If Cn^\star is the identity function, then \star -conflicts are the minimal inconsistent subsets of the base, and (\star -Independence) is equivalent to (Independence). In the other extreme, if Cn^\star is the classical consequence operation Cn , or even a modular consequence operation such that $\vdash^\star = \vdash$, then only valid formulas are \star -free in inconsistent bases. In that case, (\star -Independence) becomes independence from tautologies, which is the weakest instance of the property. Arguably, the raising of this instance of (\star -Independence) to a postulate would be the least disputable.

Naturally, measures entirely based on \star -conflicts enjoy (\star -Independence):

Proposition 7.9. *Consider a subclassical, Tarskian consequence operation $Cn^\star : \mathbb{K} \rightarrow \mathbb{K}$. \mathcal{I}_\star and $\mathcal{I}_{\star C}$ satisfy (\star -Independence).*

Given a consequence operation Cn^\star , we have both a pair of inconsistency measures \mathcal{I}_\star and $\mathcal{I}_{\star C}$ and a (\star -Independence) property that holds for them. That is, each possible (\star -Independence) property is satisfied by some inconsistency measure. This can be regarded as a rather trivial achievement, for both the measures and the property are based on \star -conflicts. Nevertheless, we put forward (\star -Independence) properties to be employed as a tool to classify inconsistency measures that do not satisfy the original (Independence), capturing the sort of atomic inconsistencies they are independent from. To illustrate that usefulness, we analyse two measures from the literature.

Grant and Hunter [19, 20] introduce a family of inconsistency measures based on distance from consistency. They consider the set of valuations satisfying each formula in a knowledge base and then measure how much these sets should be modified for their intersection to be non-empty. Formally, if V is the set of valuations $v : \mathcal{L} \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$, the Dalal distance [9] is a function $d : V \times V \rightarrow [0, \infty) \cup \{\infty\}$ defined as:

$$d(v, v') = |\{x_i \in X \mid v(x_i) \neq v'(x_i)\}|$$

In other words, $d(v, v')$ counts the number of atomic propositions on which the valuations v and v' disagree. Using this distance between valuations, a distance $D : V \times 2^V \rightarrow [0, \infty) \cup \{\infty\}$ can be defined, for any $v \in V$ and any non-empty set $W \subseteq V$, as:

$$D(v, W) = \min\{d(v, v') | v' \in W\}$$

Given an inconsistent knowledge base Γ that is formed by consistent formulas, one can compute the distance between a given valuation $v \in V$ and the set of valuations satisfying each $\varphi \in \Gamma$. By looking for the valuation $v \in V$ minimising the sum or the maximum of such distances, two inconsistency measures arise. Let \mathbb{K}_c denote the set of knowledge bases in \mathbb{K} containing only consistent formulas. For any $\varphi \in \mathcal{L}$, define $[[\varphi]] = \{v \in V, v(\varphi) = 1\}$. For any $\Gamma \in \mathbb{K}$, the inconsistency measures $\mathcal{I}_{Dalal}^{sum} : \mathbb{K}_c \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ and $\mathcal{I}_{Dalal}^{max} : \mathbb{K}_c \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ are defined as:

$$\mathcal{I}_{Dalal}^{sum}(\Gamma) = \min \left\{ \sum_{\varphi \in \Gamma} D(v, [[\varphi]]) | v \in V \right\}$$

$$\mathcal{I}_{Dalal}^{max}(\Gamma) = \min \left\{ \max_{\varphi \in \Gamma} D(v, [[\varphi]]) | v \in V \right\}$$

Example 7.10. Let $\Gamma = \{x_1 \wedge x_2 \wedge x_3 \wedge x_4, \neg x_1 \wedge \neg x_2 \wedge x_5 \wedge x_6, (\neg x_3 \vee \neg x_5) \wedge (\neg x_4 \vee \neg x_6)\}$ be a knowledge base in \mathbb{K} . Consider the valuation $v : \mathcal{L} \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$ such that $v(x_1 \wedge \neg x_2 \wedge x_3 \wedge x_4 \wedge x_5 \wedge x_6) = 1$. Computing the Dalal distances, we have:

$$D(v, [[x_1 \wedge x_2 \wedge x_3 \wedge x_4]]) = D(v, [[\neg x_1 \wedge \neg x_2 \wedge x_5 \wedge x_6]]) = 1 \text{ and}$$

$$D(v, [[(\neg x_3 \vee \neg x_5) \wedge (\neg x_4 \vee \neg x_6)])] = 2.$$

Consequently, $\sum_{\varphi \in \Gamma} D(v, [[\varphi]]) = 4$ and $\max_{\varphi \in \Gamma} D(v, [[\varphi]]) = 2$. The reader can check that there is no other valuation yielding a lesser sum (or maximum) for the Dalal distances. Intuitively, the conflicts $\{x_1, \neg x_1\}$, $\{x_2, \neg x_2\}$, $\{x_3, x_5, \neg x_3 \vee \neg x_5\}$ and $\{x_4, x_6, \neg x_4 \vee \neg x_6\}$ are each responsible for a unitary summand in $\sum_{\varphi \in \Gamma} D(v, [[\varphi]]) = 4$. Therefore, any valuation $v' : \mathcal{L} \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$ is such that $\sum_{\varphi \in \Gamma} D(v', [[\varphi]]) \geq 4$. Hence, at least a $\varphi \in \Gamma$ must be such that $D(v', [[\varphi]]) \geq 2$, for any v' . So we have $\mathcal{I}_{Dalal}^{sum}(\Gamma) = 4$ and $\mathcal{I}_{Dalal}^{max}(\Gamma) = 2$.

Now note that $\Delta = \{x_1 \wedge x_2 \wedge x_3 \wedge x_4, \neg x_1 \wedge \neg x_2 \wedge x_5 \wedge x_6\}$ is the only minimal inconsistent subset of Γ . Using the same valuation, we have $\sum_{\varphi \in \Delta} D(v, [[\varphi]]) = 2$ and $\max_{\varphi \in \Delta} D(v, [[\varphi]]) = 1$. Again, the reader can check that these are the minimum attainable values, thus $\mathcal{I}_{Dalal}^{sum}(\Delta) = 2$ and $\mathcal{I}_{Dalal}^{max}(\Delta) = 1$.

In the example above, one can tell that (Independence) is violated by both $\mathcal{I}_{Dalal}^{sum}$ and $\mathcal{I}_{Dalal}^{max}$: $\theta = (\neg x_3 \vee \neg x_5) \wedge (\neg x_4 \vee \neg x_6)$ is free in Γ , but $\mathcal{I}_{Dalal}^{sum}(\Gamma) > \mathcal{I}_{Dalal}^{sum}(\Gamma \setminus \{\theta\})$ and $\mathcal{I}_{Dalal}^{max}(\Gamma) > \mathcal{I}_{Dalal}^{max}(\Gamma \setminus \{\theta\})$.

A \star -conflict whose corresponding (\star -Independence) is satisfied by $\mathcal{I}_{Dalal}^{sum}$ and $\mathcal{I}_{Dalal}^{max}$ can be constructed via analysing the underlying consolidation procedure of the measures. These measures *dilate* the set of valuations satisfying each formula until the knowledge base is satisfiable. Such dilation in the models

is dual to a weakening in the formulas, which can be encoded into a modular consequence operation.

Formally, for any $\varphi \in \mathcal{L}$ and $n \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{\infty\}$, let $\varphi^n \in \mathcal{L}$ denote an arbitrary formula such that $[[\varphi^n]] = \{v \in V \mid D(v, [[\varphi]]) \leq n\}$. Let $Cn^{Dalal} : \mathbb{K} \rightarrow \mathbb{K}$ be a modular consequence operation such that $\psi \in Cn^{Dalal}(\varphi)$ iff ψ is equivalent to φ^n for some $n \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{\infty\}$ ⁸. Since Cn^{Dalal} is modular, the corresponding \star -conflicts can be defined via \star -weakenings, using Definition 5.2, and the derived definition of \star -free yields a suitable version of (\star -Independence):

Proposition 7.11. *Consider the consequence operation $Cn^\star = Cn^{Dalal}$. $\mathcal{I}_{Dalal}^{sum}$ and $\mathcal{I}_{Dalal}^{max}$ satisfy (\star -Independence).*

For instance, recall the situation in Example 7.10, where $\Gamma = \{\varphi, \psi, (\neg x_3 \vee \neg x_5) \wedge (\neg x_4 \vee \neg x_6)\}$, where $\varphi = x_1 \wedge x_2 \wedge x_3 \wedge x_4$ and $\psi = \neg x_1 \wedge \neg x_2 \wedge x_5 \wedge x_6$. Using $Cn^\star = Cn^{Dalal}$, we can weaken φ and ψ to form:

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi^1 &= x_1 \wedge x_2 \wedge x_3 \vee x_1 \wedge x_2 \wedge x_4 \vee x_1 \wedge x_3 \wedge x_4 \vee x_2 \wedge x_3 \wedge x_4 \\ \psi^1 &= \neg x_1 \wedge \neg x_2 \wedge x_5 \vee \neg x_1 \wedge \neg x_2 \wedge x_6 \vee \neg x_1 \wedge x_5 \wedge x_6 \vee \neg x_2 \wedge x_5 \wedge x_6\end{aligned}$$

Note that $\varphi_1 \in Cn^{Dalal}(\{\varphi\})$ and $\psi_1 \in Cn^{Dalal}(\{\psi\})$, thus $\varphi_1, \psi_1 \in Cn^{Dalal}(\Gamma)$, for Cn^{Dalal} is modular. The base $\Delta = \{\varphi^1, \psi^1, (\neg x_3 \vee \neg x_5) \wedge (\neg x_4 \vee \neg x_6)\} \subseteq Cn^{Dalal}(\Gamma)$ is a \star -weakening of Γ . As Δ is a MIS, Γ is a \star -conflict. Therefore, $\theta = (\neg x_3 \vee \neg x_5) \wedge (\neg x_4 \vee \neg x_6)$ is not \star -free in Γ . Consequently, the fact that $\mathcal{I}_{Dalal}^{sum}(\Gamma) > \mathcal{I}_{Dalal}^{sum}(\Gamma \setminus \{\theta\})$ and $\mathcal{I}_{Dalal}^{max}(\Gamma) > \mathcal{I}_{Dalal}^{max}(\Gamma \setminus \{\theta\})$ does not imply violating (\star -Independence).

Another example of inconsistency measure in which \star -conflicts can be suitably applied to find the “uncontroversial” formulas is due to Jabbour and Raddaoui [28]. They introduced an inconsistency measure based on minimal proofs for opposite literals — which are presented in Section 6.2. Their measure intuitively counts in how many different ways a contradiction of the form $\{x_i, \neg x_i\}$ can be proved from an inconsistent Γ , in terms of the premises for deriving each conflicting literal.

Formally, recall from Section 6.2 that $P_m^\Gamma(y) \subseteq 2^\Gamma$ denotes the set of the minimal proofs (in Γ) of the literal y . The authors then define the inconsistency measure $\mathcal{I}_{P_m} : \mathbb{K} \rightarrow [0, \infty) \cup \infty$, for all $\Gamma \in \mathbb{K}$, as [28]⁹:

$$\mathcal{I}_{P_m}(\Gamma) = \sum_{x_i \in X} |P_m^\Gamma(x_i)| \cdot |P_m^\Gamma(\neg x_i)|$$

Example 7.12. *Jabbour and Raddaoui [28] provide the following example: $\Gamma = \{x_1 \wedge \neg x_1, x_1\}$. There are two minimal proofs of x_1 , $\{x_1 \wedge \neg x_1\}$ and $\{x_1\}$, and only one minimal proof of $\neg x_1$, $\{x_1 \wedge \neg x_1\}$. As no other literal appears in Γ , in*

⁸The possibility of $n = \infty$ allows any formula to be weakened to a tautology

⁹The original definition is different, but we employ a characterisation given by the authors [28].

order to compute $\mathcal{I}_{P_m}(\Gamma)$ one can ignore other atomic propositions than x_1 :

$$\mathcal{I}_{P_m}(\Gamma) = |P_m^\Gamma(x_1)| \cdot |P_m^\Gamma(\neg x_1)| = 2 \times 1 = 2.$$

If one considers the singleton $\Delta = \{x_1 \wedge \neg x_1\}$, there is only one minimal proof for each $y \in \{x_1, \neg x_1\}$, and $\mathcal{I}_{P_m}(\Delta) = 1$.

Jabbour and Raddaoui [28] note that \mathcal{I}_{P_m} does not satisfy (Independence), pointing to the counterexample above — note that x_1 is free in Γ . Using the consequence operations $Cn^\star = Cn^{P_m}$ or $Cn^\star = Cn_2^{P_m}$, introduced in Section 6.2, we can again employ the \star -free formula concept to identify the formulas that do not contribute to the base's degree of inconsistency. As proved in Section 6.2, the corresponding \star -conflict definitions captures the subsets of a base that are the union of minimal proofs of both x_i and $\neg x_i$, for some x_i . Consequently, the corresponding \star -free formulas yield (\star -Independence) properties suitable for \mathcal{I}_{P_m} :

Proposition 7.13. *If either $Cn^\star = Cn^{P_m}$ or $Cn^\star = Cn_2^{P_m}$, then \mathcal{I}_{P_m} satisfies (\star -Independence).*

In this section, to derive new versions of the (Independence) postulate, we have replaced “free formula” by “ \star -free formula” in its definition. Alternatively, we could have used \star -innocuous formulas to define another form of (Independence):

Property 7.14 (\star -Independence'). *For any $\Gamma \in \mathbb{K}$ and $\varphi \in \Gamma$, if φ is \star -innocuous in Γ , then $\mathcal{I}(\Gamma \setminus \{\varphi\}) = \mathcal{I}(\Gamma)$.*

Corollary 7.15. *If Cn^\star is a modular, subclassical, Tarskian consequence operation, (\star -Independence) and (\star -Independence') are equivalent.*

In some contexts, this might be a more useful property. For instance, if one considers \star -consolidating a knowledge base, an inconsistency measure satisfying (\star -Independence') will ignore exactly those (\star -innocuous) formulas that can be bypassed while restoring consistency (see Proposition 4.10).

A postulate related to (Independence) is (Ind-Decomposability) [26], which requires that inconsistency measures be additive over partitions of the knowledge base that do not break any minimal inconsistent set. Replacing minimal inconsistent sets by \star -conflicts in the definition of (Ind-decomposability) we could similarly obtain a property parameterised by Cn^\star , which would hold for instance for \mathcal{I}_\star and $\mathcal{I}_{\star C}$.

7.3. New Dominance Properties

An arguably more problematic postulate is (Dominance). This postulate seems sensible to the extent that it requires that replacing a consistent formula in a knowledge base by a logically weaker one should not increase its inconsistency degree. Besnard [8] argues against (Dominance), analysing its behaviour on disjunctions. Jabbour et al. [27] note that the measure \mathcal{I}_{MIS} , based on minimal

inconsistent sets, does not satisfy (Dominance), and that it would be “rarely (be) satisfied by syntactic measures”. They propose a weaker version of the postulate, claimed as more rational, that is satisfied by an inconsistency measure they also introduce. What neither author criticise is the following consequence of (Dominance) along with (Monotonicity), which was noted by Besnard, but not remarked on as a problem [8]:

Proposition 7.16. *Let $\mathcal{I} : \mathbb{K} \rightarrow [0, \infty) \cup \{\infty\}$ be an inconsistency measure that satisfies (Monotonicity) and (Dominance) and consider a $\Gamma \in \mathbb{K}$. If a $\psi \in \mathcal{L}$ is such that $\psi \in \text{Cn}(\varphi)$ for some consistent $\varphi \in \Gamma$, then $\mathcal{I}(\Gamma) = \mathcal{I}(\Gamma \cup \{\psi\})$.*

To grasp the consequences of the proposition above, consider an inconsistent base $\Gamma = \{\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_m\}$ formed by consistent formulas. Let $\varphi'_i \notin \Gamma$ be a formula equivalent to φ_i , for $1 \leq i \leq m$, and define $\Delta = \{\varphi'_1, \dots, \varphi'_m\}$. Any measure \mathcal{I} satisfying (Dominance) and (Monotonicity) must be such that $\mathcal{I}(\Gamma) = \mathcal{I}(\Gamma \cup \Delta)$. In other words, the fact that all conflicts of Γ (MISes or \star -conflicts) are duplicated in $\Gamma \cup \Delta$ does not impact the inconsistency degree. Iterating this argument, a base could have its conflicts arbitrarily replicated without having its inconsistency measurement affected. Even though this consequence might be conceivable under some circumstances, we cannot see the case for this being a strict requirement, implied by *rationality* postulates. As (Monotonicity) naturally has a great appeal to intuition, (Dominance) seems too strong to be demanded. Fortunately, this issue can be easily fixed by strictly encoding the intuition that *replacing* a consistent formula for a weaker one should not increase the inconsistency degree¹⁰:

Postulate 7.17 (Dominance'). *For any $\Gamma \in \mathbb{K}$ and $\varphi, \psi \in \mathcal{L} \setminus \Gamma$, if $\varphi \vdash \psi$ and $\varphi \not\vdash \perp$, then $\mathcal{I}(\Gamma \cup \{\varphi\}) \geq \mathcal{I}(\Gamma \cup \{\psi\})$.*

Besnard’s [8] objections to (Dominance) also apply to (Dominance'), although we do not endorse them. His argument considers a knowledge base $\Gamma = \{x_1 \wedge x_2 \wedge \dots \wedge x_n\}$ and the formulas $\varphi = \neg x_1$ and $\psi = \neg x_1 \vee (\neg x_2 \wedge \neg x_3 \wedge \dots \wedge \neg x_n)$ in \mathcal{L} , for some large $n \geq 3$. He states that the inconsistency in $\Gamma \cup \{\varphi\}$ is x_1 versus $\neg x_1$, while the inconsistency in $\Gamma \cup \{\psi\}$ is either the same (x_1 versus $\neg x_1$) or $x_2 \wedge x_3 \wedge \dots \wedge x_n$ versus $\neg x_2 \wedge \neg x_3 \wedge \dots \wedge \neg x_n$, and the latter inconsistency could be viewed as more severe than the former. He concludes that it is conceivable that $\mathcal{I}(\Gamma \cup \{\varphi\}) < \mathcal{I}(\Gamma \cup \{\psi\})$, violating (Dominance) and (Dominance'). To address this, Besnard proposes a system of postulates that does not include (Dominance) but implies it. To replace (Dominance), Besnard suggests a postulate he calls (Conjunction Dominance), which implies, in his objection, $\mathcal{I}(\Gamma \cup \{\varphi \wedge \psi\}) \geq \mathcal{I}(\Gamma \cup \{\psi\})$. This postulate, together with $\mathcal{I}(\Gamma \cup \{\varphi\}) < \mathcal{I}(\Gamma \cup \{\psi\})$ (claimed as conceivable), would imply $\mathcal{I}(\Gamma \cup \{\varphi\}) < \mathcal{I}(\Gamma \cup \{\psi\}) \leq \mathcal{I}(\Gamma \cup \{\varphi \wedge \psi\})$. Nevertheless, note that φ is equivalent to $\varphi \wedge \psi$ in his objection, and thus it does not seem reasonable that $\mathcal{I}(\Gamma \cup \{\varphi \wedge \psi\}) > \mathcal{I}(\Gamma \cup \{\varphi\})$.

¹⁰Ammoura et al. [2] propose a similar postulate called Weak-Dominance.

As for the objections from Jabbour et al. [27], (Dominance') is satisfied by some measures from the literature that arguably possess syntactic traits, as \mathcal{I}_{nc} presented in [42] (adapted from [13]), Thimm's \mathcal{I}_{hs} [42], Knight's η -(in)consistency [29],¹¹ and Grant and Hunter's \mathcal{I}_d^{hit} [19, 20]. However, (Dominance') still does not hold for the arguably basic measure \mathcal{I}_{MIS} , as the next example shows.

Example 7.18. *Consider the knowledge base $\Gamma = \{x_1, x_2, x_2 \wedge x_3\}$ in \mathbb{K} and the formulas $\varphi = \neg x_1$ and $\psi = x_2 \rightarrow \neg x_1$ in \mathcal{L} . The only MIS in $\Gamma \cup \{\varphi\}$ is $\{x_1, \neg x_1\}$, thus $\mathcal{I}_{MIS}(\Gamma \cup \{\varphi\}) = 1$. The knowledge base $\Gamma \cup \{\psi\}$ has two MISes, $\{x_1, x_2, x_2 \rightarrow \neg x_1\}$ and $\{x_1, x_2 \wedge x_3, x_2 \rightarrow \neg x_1\}$, hence $\mathcal{I}_{MIS}(\Gamma \cup \{\psi\}) = 2$. As $\varphi, \psi \notin \Gamma$, φ is consistent and $\varphi \vdash \psi$, but $\mathcal{I}_{MIS}(\Gamma \cup \{\varphi\}) < \mathcal{I}_{MIS}(\Gamma \cup \{\psi\})$, (Dominance') does not hold for \mathcal{I}_{MIS} .*

Jabbour et al. [27] put forward both a weaker version of (Dominance) and a new measure via counting conflicts in order to achieve compatibility. Their approach is based on prime implicates, as indicated in Section 6.1. Using the consequence operation Cn^{PI} , introduced in Section 6.1, and departing from (Dominance')¹², their postulate can be stated as:

Postulate 7.19 (Weak Dominance). *For any $\Gamma \in \mathbb{K}$ and $\varphi, \psi \in \mathcal{L} \setminus \Gamma$, if $\psi \in Cn^{PI}(\{\varphi\})$ and $\varphi \not\vdash \perp$, then $\mathcal{I}(\Gamma \cup \{\varphi\}) \geq \mathcal{I}(\Gamma \cup \{\psi\})$.*

Jabbour et al. [27] prove that an inconsistency measure based on DMISes (see section 6.1) satisfies this postulate. Since Cn^{PI} can be replaced, in the postulate above, by a general modular consequence operation Cn^* , we can define a more general property:

Property 7.20 (\star -Dominance). *For any $\Gamma \in \mathbb{K}$ and $\varphi, \psi \in \mathcal{L} \setminus \Gamma$, if $\varphi \vdash^* \psi$ and $\varphi \not\vdash \perp$, then $\mathcal{I}(\Gamma \cup \{\varphi\}) \geq \mathcal{I}(\Gamma \cup \{\psi\})$.*

Adopting the consequence operation $Cn^* = Cn^{PI}$, the (\star -Dominance) property becomes equivalent to the (Weak Dominance) postulate. Therefore, the inconsistency measure proposed by Jabbour et al. [27] also satisfies this instance of (\star -Dominance).

The motivations of Jabbour et al. [27] apparently include the search for one way of reconciling a version of (Dominance) with an inconsistency measure based on counting conflicts. Towards that aim, we can prove that the general inconsistency measures \mathcal{I}_\star and $\mathcal{I}_{\star c}$, based on arbitrary \star -conflicts, satisfy the corresponding version of the dominance property, for the corresponding Cn^* . Putting it differently, each modular, subclassical Tarskian consequence operation Cn^* gives us a way of reconciling (Dominance) with conflict-based measures.

¹¹Knight [29] actually defines a consistency value $\eta \in [0, 1]$ for inconsistent bases, which naturally yields an inconsistency degree $1 - \eta$.

¹²The original postulate from Jabbour et al. [27] actually allows for $\varphi, \psi \in \Gamma$, but it happens to be violated by the inconsistency measure they devise to satisfy it.

Proposition 7.21. *Consider a modular, subclassical, Tarskian consequence operation $Cn^* : \mathbb{K} \rightarrow \mathbb{K}$. \mathcal{I}_* and \mathcal{I}_{*C} satisfy (\star -Dominance).*

As done for (Independence) in Section 7.2, (\star -Dominance) properties form a scale parameterised by the modular consequence operation Cn^* . The stronger the consequence operation, the more (\star -Dominance) requires from an inconsistency measure. At one extreme, $\vdash^* = \vdash$ and (\star -Dominance) is equivalent to (Dominance'). At the other extreme, $\varphi \vdash^* \psi$ implies $\varphi = \psi$ and (\star -Dominance) is vacuous. In the middle, there is a myriad of properties including those deriving from Cn^{Dalal} and Cn^{PI} , for instance. Furthermore, for each (\star -Dominance), we have a pair of measures — \mathcal{I}_* and \mathcal{I}_{*C} — satisfying it, showing the whole spectrum is populated. Within this entire range, we do not see sufficient reason to lift a single (\star -Dominance) property, and its logical consequences, to the status of postulate, for the choice of the corresponding Cn^* would be arbitrary if not inside with respect to a given context.

The weakening of (Dominance) proposed by Jabbour et al. [27] was formulated in a way that enabled it to be satisfied by an inconsistency measure based solely on the number of conflicts in the bases. That raises the question of why both the postulate and the conflict characterisation had to be modified. In principle, there could be a weaker version of (Dominance') that holds for \mathcal{I}_{MIS} . Alternatively, counting another sort of conflict could yield an inconsistency measure satisfying (Dominance') or even (Dominance), which could support the corresponding postulate endorsement. We proceed to investigate both possibilities.

Suppose one wants to weaken somehow the (Dominance') postulate for it to hold for \mathcal{I}_{MIS} , the measure that simply counts minimal inconsistent subsets in a base. Considering the possible instances of (\star -Dominance), we find that only a trivial \vdash^* renders a property satisfied by \mathcal{I}_{MIS} :

Proposition 7.22. *Let $Cn^* : \mathbb{K} \rightarrow \mathbb{K}$ be a modular, subclassical, Tarskian consequence operator. \mathcal{I}_{MIS} satisfies (\star -Dominance) iff $\varphi \vdash^* \psi$ implies φ and ψ are equivalent for all consistent, non-valid $\varphi, \psi \in \mathcal{L}$.*

In other words, the version of dominance satisfied by \mathcal{I}_{MIS} is based on a very weak modular consequence operation: for a consistent φ , $Cn^*(\{\varphi\})$ contains only tautologies besides formulas equivalent to φ . It is hard to conceive a sensible inconsistency measure violating such (\star -Dominance). This can be assessed as enough evidence supporting the promotion of this specific (\star -Dominance) to a postulate. Although it is a reasonable requirement indeed, the strength of the related Cn^* barely justifies the term “dominance”.

Instead of justifying some weakening of (Dominance) via \mathcal{I}_{MIS} , one might wonder which conflict characterisation could lead to an inconsistency measure satisfying (Dominance') or the original (Dominance), arguing in its favour. Let \mathcal{C} denote a set of knowledge bases in \mathbb{K} that can be regarded as atomic inconsistencies according to some definition. We define $\mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{C}} : \mathbb{K} \rightarrow [0, \infty) \cup \{\infty\}$ as the inconsistency measure such that, for all $\Gamma \in \mathbb{K}$:

$$\mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{C}}(\Gamma) = |\{\Delta \subseteq \Gamma \mid \Delta \in \mathcal{C}\}|.$$

For \mathcal{I}_C to satisfy (Consistency), we need to require that it contains only inconsistent bases and all MISes in \mathbb{K} . For instance, if \mathcal{C} is the set of all \star -conflicts, $\mathcal{I}_C = \mathcal{I}_\star$. Now, we can abandon the idea of finding a set \mathcal{C} of conflicts whose counting gives an inconsistency measure satisfying (Dominance) in its strongest form.

Proposition 7.23. *Let \mathcal{C} be a set of inconsistent knowledge bases such that $\text{MIS}(\mathcal{L}) \subseteq \mathcal{C}$. \mathcal{I}_C does not satisfy (Dominance).*

Corollary 7.24. *There is no subclassical Tarskian consequence operation $Cn^\star : \mathbb{K} \rightarrow \mathbb{K}$ such that \mathcal{I}_\star satisfies (Dominance).*

We can then focus on looking for conflict characterisations that suit the weaker (Dominance'). In fact, we can show a rather uninteresting set \mathcal{C} of conflicts whose counting satisfies the property.

Proposition 7.25. *Let $\mathcal{C} \subseteq \mathbb{K}$ be the set of all inconsistent knowledge bases not containing valid formulas. \mathcal{I}_C satisfies (Dominance').*

Recall from Theorems 5.10 and 5.22 that any $Cn^\star \in \{Cn^{mod}, Cn\}$ yields the definition of \star -conflict as being inconsistent bases with no valid formulas. That is, for such Cn^\star , \mathcal{I}_\star satisfies (Dominance'), which is equivalent to the corresponding (\star -Dominance). Even though we have provided a definition of conflict that induces an inconsistency measure satisfying (Dominance'), the characterisation looks quite loose. Hence, this does not seem to prove the case for (Dominance'). But, it must be remarked that we are not showing that there is no more meaningful conflict notion that could be the basis for an inconsistency measure satisfying (Dominance'). Furthermore, the existence of such a conflict definition is not a strict requirement for endorsing (Dominance'), thus we are not thoroughly rejecting this postulate. We are just suggesting that the whole spectrum of (\star -Dominance) *properties* can be used to provide a more refined description of the behaviour of inconsistency measures, in case they do not enjoy (Dominance').

8. Computational Complexity

The possibility of applying the introduced concepts of \star -free/innocuous formula and \star -conflict to a real-world problem depends on the computational cost with which their instances can be recognised/computed. In this section, we discuss this matter, providing computational complexity bounds for the problems of recognising \star -free/innocuous formulas and \star -conflicts, given some assumptions on the corresponding consequence operation Cn^\star .

We focus on three decision problems: recognising whether a given $\varphi \in \mathcal{L}$ is \star -free in a given knowledge base $\Gamma \in \mathbb{K}$, whether φ is \star -innocuous in Γ , and whether a given knowledge base Γ is a \star -conflict. Computational complexity bounds for these decision problems imply bounds for the corresponding tasks of actually finding the \star -conflicts and \star -innocuous/free formulas in a knowledge

base. Formally, these decisions problems are encoded via languages, which are sets of strings; *i.e.*, we are interested in the problem of deciding whether a given input (string) is in a set (language):

Definition 8.1. Consider a subclassical, Tarskian consequence operation Cn^* .

- \star -FREE is the language formed by the pairs $\langle \varphi, \Gamma \rangle \in \mathbb{L} \times \mathbb{K}$ such that φ is \star -free in Γ .
- \star -INNOCUOUS is the language formed by the pairs $\langle \varphi, \Gamma \rangle \in \mathbb{L} \times \mathbb{K}$ such that φ is \star -innocuous in Γ .
- \star -CONFLICT is the language formed by the knowledge bases $\Gamma \in \mathbb{K}$ that are \star -conflicts.
- \star -CONSEQUENCE is the language formed by the pairs $\langle \varphi, \Gamma \rangle \in \mathbb{L} \times \mathbb{K}$ such that $\varphi \in Cn^*(\Gamma)$.

We denote by FREE and MIS the particular cases of \star -FREE and \star -CONFLICT, respectively, where $Cn^* = Cn^{Id}$. The fourth language in the definition above captures the computational complexity of the consequence operation Cn^* , to which the complexity of the other languages are clearly tied.

To classify these decision problems, we employ the standard complexity classes P, NP, coNP, PSPACE, Σ_i^p and Π_i^p , for $i \in \mathbb{N}$, and the notion of completeness for a class (see for instance [5] for a computational complexity introduction). As usual, P^{NP} and NP^{NP} are the classes of problems that are in P or NP, respectively, if an oracle for Boolean satisfiability (SAT) is given. Additionally, we use D^P [35] to denote the class containing the languages $A \cap B$ where A is a language in NP and B is a language in coNP. As these computational complexity classes relate the time/space usage to the size of the input, we use $\|x\|$ to denote the length of string x where, for any $\langle \varphi, \Gamma \rangle \in \mathbb{L} \times \mathbb{K}$, $\|\langle \varphi, \Gamma \rangle\| = \|\varphi\| + \|\Gamma\|$, $\|\Gamma\| = \sum_{\varphi \in \Gamma} \|\varphi\|$ and $\|\varphi\|$ is the quantity of symbols (variables, connectives, parentheses) used in φ .

In order to obtain complexity results, some assumption on Cn^* is needed. Consider the language \star -CONFLICT. By definition, a given Γ is in \star -CONFLICT iff there if there are a $\Delta \in MIS(Cn^*\Gamma)$ and a \star -mapping $f : \Delta \rightarrow 2^\Gamma$. That is, to confirm that a knowledge base Γ is a \star -conflict, we have to find such a Δ in $Cn^*(\Gamma)$. Without any restriction on the size of Δ , we cannot give any bound on the time and space required to decide whether Γ is in \star -CONFLICT. This is due to the fact that in principle the smallest $\Delta \in MIS(Cn^*(\Gamma))$ enjoying the sought-after properties can be arbitrarily large since $Cn^*(\Gamma)$ can indeed be infinite. As \star -free formulas are defined through \star -conflicts, this issue inflicts the complexity analysis of \star -FREE as well, which is equal to \star -INNOCUOUS for modular Cn^* . In order to circumvent this situation in such a way that these decisions problems stay within the polynomial hierarchy, we impose some restrictions on Cn^* :

Definition 8.2 (p-bounded). A subclassical, Tarskian consequence operation Cn^* is *p-bounded* if there is a polynomial $q : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that, for every \star -

conflict $\Gamma \in \mathbb{K}$, there are a $\Delta \in \text{MIS}(Cn^*(\Gamma))$, with $\|\Delta\| \leq q(\|\Gamma\|)$, and a \star -mapping $f : \Delta \rightarrow 2^\Gamma$.

Informally, for p-bounded consequence operations Cn^* , a \star -conflict is characterised as the union of the minimal sets of premises used to derive each element in a minimal inconsistent set whose size is polynomially bounded. In the modular case, a consequence operation is p-bounded simply if every \star -conflict has a polynomially size-bounded \star -weakening that is a minimal inconsistent set. Most consequence operations presented here are in fact p-bounded:

Proposition 8.3. *Cn , Cn^{mod} , Cn^{id} , Cn^\wedge , Cn_2^\wedge , Cn^\rightarrow , Cn^{Pm} and Cn_2^{Pm} are p-bounded.*

Now we are ready to provide some complexity bound to \star -CONFLICT and \star -FREE, linked to a bound for the corresponding \star -CONSEQUENCE:

Proposition 8.4. *Consider a subclassical, Tarskian consequence operation Cn^* that is p-bounded. If \star -CONSEQUENCE is in $\Sigma_2^p \cap \Pi_2^p$, or \star -CONSEQUENCE is in Σ_2^p and Cn^* is modular, then \star -CONFLICT is in Σ_2^p , and \star -FREE is in Π_2^p .*

Regarding space complexity, just recall that $\Sigma_2^p, \Pi_2^p \subseteq \text{PSPACE}$, thus Proposition 8.4 also implies polynomial-space bounds.

When Cn^* is modular, \star -FREE and \star -INNOCUOUS are the same language, thus in the same complexity class. In the general case, however, the Cn^* being p-bounded seems not enough to put \star -INNOCUOUS in Π_2^p , though an extra restriction could suffice: that for any \star -innocuous formula φ in Γ there is a polynomial-sized $\Delta \in \text{MIS}(Cn^*(\Gamma))$ containing φ .

As Proposition 8.4 points out, for modular consequence operations, the restriction on \star -CONSEQUENCE can be slightly relaxed for the same complexity bounds to follow. Note that even for a general Cn^* the conditions imposed on \star -CONSEQUENCE to obtain the results above are not very strong. For instance, \star -CONSEQUENCE is coNP -complete for the classical consequence operation $Cn = Cn^*$, and $\text{coNP} \subseteq \Sigma_2^p \cap \Pi_2^p$. In fact, that condition holds for most consequence operations presented in this work:

Proposition 8.5. *If Cn^* is Cn , Cn^{mod} , Cn^{Pm} , Cn_2^{Pm} , Cn^{Id} , Cn^\wedge , Cn_2^\wedge , Cn^\rightarrow or Cn^{PI} then \star -CONSEQUENCE is in $\Sigma_2^p \cap \Pi_2^p$.*

To have an idea of how hard it is to recognise \star -conflicts and \star -free/innocuous formulas, we can recall the computational complexity analysis of their classical counterparts: minimal inconsistent sets (the language MIS) and free formulas (the language FREE). MIS is D^P -complete [34], and we have that $\text{NP} \subseteq \text{D}^P \subseteq \text{P}^{\text{NP}} \subseteq \Sigma_2^p \cap \Pi_2^p \subseteq \text{NP}^{\text{NP}} = \Sigma_2^p$ [35]. That is, D^P is between the first and second levels of the polynomial hierarchy, hence deciding MIS can be regarded as slightly less costly than deciding \star -CONFLICT, for a p-bounded Cn^* . It is worth noting that, if the polynomial hierarchy collapses in the first level ($\text{NP} = \text{coNP}$), then it will follow that $\text{D}^P = \Sigma_2^p$, and deciding \star -CONFLICT, for

a p-bounded Cn^* , will be no harder than deciding MIS. It is clear that FREE is in Π_2^p , as a particular case of \star -FREE, and we could find no better bound for it. Hence, to the best of our knowledge, recognising a \star -free (\star -innocuous) formula, for a p-bounded (modular) Cn^* , is theoretically as hard as verifying if the formula is free in the knowledge base. In practice, the proof provided for Proposition 8.4 can form the basis for naive algorithms, based on guessing and verifying, that find \star -conflicts and \star -free formulas, although further research should reveal more efficient methods.

9. Conclusion and Future Work

Localising inconsistency in knowledge bases is an important step towards better managing inconsistency. Additionally, methods for both measuring and repairing inconsistency can benefit from its localisation. Inconsistent knowledge bases can hide conflicts that are not captured by minimal inconsistent sets. Dually, some formulas regarded as free may be involved in conflicts together with parts of other formulas. To circumvent these issues, we presented \star -innocuous formulas and \star -conflicts — which indirectly define \star -free formulas — as alternative ways to localise the controversial formulas in an inconsistent knowledge base and identify its atomic conflicts. We showed how these concepts generalise free formulas and minimal inconsistent sets and how they relate to an underlying consolidation procedure. We proved that, for modular consequence operations Cn^* , \star -innocuous and \star -free formula concepts are extensionally equivalent. We also showed that allowing classical consequences ($Cn^* = Cn$ or $\vdash^* = \vdash$) yields the trivial notion of \star -conflict that encompasses all inconsistent bases without tautologies. Applying our framework to measuring inconsistency, we introduced new general inconsistency measures defined via \star -conflicts. We investigated the debatable postulates of (Independence) and (Dominance), proposing a formal method to relax them into properties parameterised by the consequence operation Cn^* . In particular, we analysed the possibility of reconciling a version of (Dominance) with an inconsistency measure based on counting conflicts.

How one define Cn^* depends on the application. Though, as a general rule, the expressivity of Cn^* should reflect the degree to which those considering the knowledge will deconstruct and/or synthase it. For instance, Santos et al. [39] describe different scenarios in belief revision that, for the desirable results to follow, require different subclassical consequence operations to be applied before performing a contraction. Our framework can then be instantiated via these consequence operations in the corresponding situations.

Dealing with inconsistency is needed in different areas, for instance in descriptive logic [30] and ontologies [31]. Thus, iceberg inconsistencies may appear in several contexts, under different formal languages. Using classical propositional logical as a prototype, we provided a general framework that can be applied to many different formalisms, such as description logics, probabilistic logics, mathematical constraints, etc. Wherever there is a minimal inconsistent subset, there might be inconsistencies hidden under the water. Once these submerged conflicts are spotted via a consequence operation, \star -conflicts brings

them to the surface, localising its possible causes. Dually, \star -free formulas are those that do not contribute to these hidden inconsistencies. If inconsistency is to be resolved through a given formal procedure, then \star -innocuous formulas can be safely ignored during the consolidation. In general, formalising a consistency restoring procedure through a \star -consolidation yields, via our proposal, methods for localising (via \star -conflicts) and measuring (via \mathcal{I}_\star) inconsistency. Due to this flexibility, the ideas we put forward can be adapted to problems in a variety of areas, such as belief revision (see [12]), belief merging, requirements engineering, constraints satisfaction, incoherence measuring in formal epistemology and so on.

In requirements engineering, we can envisage that when inconsistencies are found in sets of requirements, our techniques can be used to determine who should be invited to discussions on resolving the inconsistencies (as suggested by Example 3.4 and 5.6). Our results show how choices for instance for Cn^\star can affect the identification of \star -conflicts, which in turn can affect how we can identify participants to the discussions. Similarly, if we want to invoke a procedure for resolving inconsistencies in the set of requirements, and at each stage, we want to reduce the degree of inconsistency, we need to be clear about the notion of inconsistency we are measuring, and that in turn calls for clarity over the properties we expect of our inconsistency measure (such as whether (\star -Dominance) holds). In general, if the management of inconsistent requirements is logic-based, as in [37], our framework might be employed to improve the data analysis. We therefore see that with the proposals in this paper, there is a range of conceptual tools for better managing the subtleties in iceberg inconsistencies that arise in diverse domains of computer science.

Inconsistency management policies [32, 33] offer context-dependent mechanisms for managing inconsistencies. To illustrate, consider a client database with information on salaries, and for a particular individual, there are different tuples giving different values for the salary. Different users of the database might require different policies for resolving the inconsistency. For example, a tax inspector might take the maximum value as the salary, whereas a loan risk assessor might take the lowest value. Localizing and assessing inconsistencies is an important aspect of applying such policies, and they could be enhanced by considering iceberg conflicts. Furthermore, as acknowledged in Martinez et al. [32], inconsistency measures may be a useful tool for helping to decide which inconsistency management policy to use. For instance, if an inconsistency management policy involves weakening some of the information (represented as formulae), it may be prudent to first check whether weakening the formulae would actually reduce the degree of inconsistency where this measure takes into account iceberg conflicts.

Multi-context systems [14, 10] also offer context-dependent mechanisms for managing and resolving inconsistencies. They harness heterogeneous information sources using bridge rules which specify how information can be pooled from these sources. When inconsistencies arise in the pooled information, explanations can be used to localize and assess them. These explanations are subsets of the information, and in [16], an adaptation of an inconsistency mea-

sure based on minimal inconsistent subsets is used to assess inconsistency. This approach to assessing inconsistency can be augmented by considering iceberg conflicts. Also in [15] these inconsistency explanations are formalised via logic, possibly enabling the application of our framework.

For relational databases, there is a range of repair techniques for resolving consistency [3, 7, 44, 6, 38]. These include deleting tuples, inserting null values, and attribute-based repairs (i.e. changing attributes in tuples), and they can be harnessed according to context using distance-based methods [4]. Depending on the precise specification of the repair technique, consideration of iceberg conflicts could be important in determining whether a particular approach to repair is appropriate. The need to consider iceberg conflicts could also arise in other options for resolving inconsistency in databases such as revising tuples (e.g. for values in conflict, taking an interval of the values), and weakening integrity constraints.

Future work includes exploring different forms of localising inconsistency in knowledge bases by instantiating the framework introduced here. For instance, the consequence operation could be defined by classical elimination rules, by paraconsistent logics or by substructural logics. Another future task is to characterise primitive conflicts via a set of rationality postulates that they should satisfy, in the style of the AGM-operations.

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Appendix: Proofs of Technical Results

Proposition 4.2 . *Consider a knowledge base $\Gamma \in \mathbb{K}$ and a formula $\varphi \in \Gamma$. φ is free in Γ iff, for any AGM-consolidation Γ' of Γ , $\Gamma' \cup \{\varphi\}$ is consistent.*

Proof. (\rightarrow) Suppose φ is free in Γ . Consider an arbitrary AGM-consolidation Γ' of Γ . As $\Gamma' \subseteq \Gamma$ is consistent, it has no MIS, and adding φ cannot create a MIS, for it would be a MIS in Γ containing φ , which is free. Thus, $\Gamma' \cup \{\varphi\}$ is consistent.

(\leftarrow) Suppose φ is not free in Γ . Then, there is a $\Delta \in \text{MIS}(\Gamma)$ such that $\varphi \in \Delta$. Now consider the base $\Psi = \Delta \setminus \{\varphi\}$, which is consistent, and a AGM-consolidation Γ , but $\Psi \cup \{\varphi\} = \Delta$ is inconsistent. \square

Proposition 4.10 . *Consider a subclassical, Tarskian consequence operation $Cn^* : \mathbb{K} \rightarrow \mathbb{K}$, a knowledge base $\Gamma \in \mathbb{K}$ and a $\Delta \subseteq \Gamma$ that contains only formulas that are \star -innocuous in Γ . If Ψ' is a \star -consolidation of $\Psi = \Gamma \setminus \Delta$, then $\Psi' \cup \Delta$ is a \star -consolidation of Γ .*

Proof. Suppose Ψ' is a \star -consolidation of $\Psi = \Gamma \setminus \Delta$. That is, Ψ' is a consistent subset of $Cn^*(\Gamma \setminus \Delta)$. Since Cn^* satisfies monotonicity, $Cn^*(\Gamma \setminus \Delta) \subseteq Cn^*(\Gamma)$, and Ψ' is also a \star -consolidation of Γ . If $\Delta = \emptyset$, the result is trivial, so suppose $\Delta = \{\varphi_1, \varphi_2, \dots\}$ — Δ can be either finite or infinite. Now define $\Psi = \Psi_0$. For each $\varphi_i \in \Delta$, define $\Psi_i = \Psi_{i-1} \cup \{\varphi_i\}$. As each φ_i is \star -innocuous in Γ , if Ψ_{i-1} is a \star -consolidation of Γ , so is $\Psi_{i-1} \cup \{\varphi_i\} = \Psi_i$. As $\Psi_0 = \Psi'$ is a \star -consolidation of Γ , Ψ_i also is, for all i such that $\varphi_i \in \Delta$. \square

Proposition 4.11 . *Let Γ be a knowledge base in \mathbb{K} . If a formula $\varphi \in \Gamma$ is \star -innocuous in Γ , then φ is free in Γ .*

Proof. It follows directly from Proposition 4.2, as Cn^* is assumed to be Tarskian. \square

Theorem 4.13 . *Consider the modular consequence operation $Cn^* = Cn^{mod}$. Given an inconsistent $\Gamma \in \mathbb{K}$, a formula $\varphi \in \Gamma$ is \star -innocuous in Γ iff φ is valid.*

Proof. The (\leftarrow)-part is trivial, for a valid formula is consistent with any consistent set, so we focus on the (\rightarrow)-direction of the proof. Suppose $\varphi \in \Gamma$ is \star -innocuous in Γ and consider a $\Delta \in \text{MIS}(\Gamma)$. By Proposition 4.11, φ is free, hence $\varphi \notin \Delta$. Define $\Delta' = \{\psi \vee \neg\varphi \mid \psi \in \Delta\}$, noting that $\psi \vee \neg\varphi \in Cn^*(\psi)$ for any $\psi \in \mathcal{L}$. To prove by contradiction, suppose φ is not valid. Hence, $\neg\varphi$ is

satisfiable, and so is $\Delta' \subseteq Cn^*(\Gamma)$, which is a \star -consolidation of Γ . Nevertheless, $\Delta' \cup \{\varphi\}$ is inconsistent, thus φ is not \star -innocuous, a contradiction. \square

Proposition 5.4 . *Consider a modular subclassical Tarskian consequence operation $Cn^* : \mathbb{K} \rightarrow \mathbb{K}$. If a $\Gamma \in \mathbb{K}$ is a minimal inconsistent set, Γ is a \star -conflict.*

Proof. Suppose Γ is a MIS. Since Cn^* is monotonic, $\Gamma \in \text{MIS}(Cn^*(\Gamma))$. Just consider the function $f : \Gamma \rightarrow \Gamma$ as the identity function for Γ to be a \star -conflict by definition. \square

Proposition 5.5 . *Consider a modular subclassical Tarskian consequence operation $Cn^* : \mathbb{K} \rightarrow \mathbb{K}$. If a $\Gamma \in \mathbb{K}$ is a \star -conflict, it is inconsistent.*

Proof. Suppose Γ is a \star -conflict. Thus, there is an inconsistent $\Delta \in \text{MIS}(Cn^*(\Gamma))$ and a surjective function $f : \Delta \rightarrow \Gamma$ such that $f(\psi) \vdash^* \psi$ for all $\psi \in \Delta$. As Cn^* is subclassical, a valuation v satisfying a $\varphi \in \Gamma$ would satisfy any $\psi \in \Delta$ such that $f(\psi) = \varphi$. Hence, any valuation satisfying Γ also satisfies Δ . As Δ is inconsistent, so must be Γ . \square

Lemma 5.9 . *Consider the modular consequence operation $Cn^* = Cn^{mod}$. Every finite, inconsistent $\Gamma \in \mathbb{K}$ that does not contain valid formulas has a \star -weakening that is a MIS.*

Proof. Suppose $\Gamma = \{\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_m\}$ is inconsistent and contains no valid formulas. Let y_1, \dots, y_m be atomic propositions not occurring in Γ and define $\psi_i = y_i \wedge \bigwedge_{j=1; j \neq i}^m \neg y_j$ for all $1 \leq i \leq m$. For all $1 \leq i \leq m$, define $\varphi'_i = \varphi_i \vee \bigvee_{j=1; j \neq i}^m \neg \varphi_j \wedge \psi_j$ and note that $\varphi_i \vdash^* \varphi'_i$. Note that $\Gamma' = \{\varphi'_1, \dots, \varphi'_m\}$ is in $Cn^*(\Gamma)$ and there is a surjective function $f : \Gamma' \rightarrow \Gamma$, defined as $f(\varphi'_i) = \varphi_i$, such that $f(\psi) \vdash^* \psi$ for all $\psi \in \Gamma'$. Now we prove Γ' is MIS. Consider the set $\Gamma'_j = \Gamma' \setminus \{\varphi'_j\}$ for some $1 \leq j \leq m$. As no $\varphi_j \in \Gamma$ is valid, every $\neg \varphi_j$ is satisfiable. Consequently, for any $1 \leq j \leq m$, $\neg \varphi_j \wedge \psi_j$ is consistent, for ψ_j is consistent and formed from different atomic propositions. By construction, $\neg \varphi_j \wedge \psi_j$ is disjunct in φ'_i with $i \neq j$. Therefore, a valuation satisfying $\neg \varphi_j \wedge \psi_j$ also satisfies Γ'_j , which must be consistent, regardless of the value of $1 \leq j \leq m$. To prove by contradiction that Γ' is inconsistent, suppose there is a valuation v satisfying Γ' . As Γ is inconsistent, $v(\varphi_i) = 0$ for some $1 \leq i \leq m$. Thus, $v(\varphi'_i) = 1$ implies $v(\neg \varphi_j \wedge \psi_j) = 1$ for some $1 \leq j \leq m$. Note that $v(\psi_k) = 1$ implies $v(\psi_{k'}) = 0$ for all $k' \neq k$, $1 \leq k' \leq m$. Therefore, we finally have that $v(\varphi'_j) = 0$, a contradiction; thus Γ' is a MIS. \square

Theorem 5.10 . *Consider the modular consequence operation $Cn^* = Cn^{mod}$. Any finite knowledge base $\Gamma \in \mathbb{K}$ is a \star -conflict iff it is inconsistent and it does not contain valid formulas.*

Proof. (\rightarrow) Suppose Γ is a \star -conflict. By Proposition 5.5, Γ must be inconsistent. Suppose $\varphi \in \Gamma$ is valid, so any $\psi \in Cn^*(\{\varphi\})$ is valid. Nevertheless, no MIS $\Delta \subseteq Cn^*(\Gamma)$ can contain a valid formula, and any ψ in a MIS is not in $Cn^*(\varphi)$. Thus, for any MIS $\Delta \subseteq Cn^*(\Gamma)$ there can be no surjective function

$f : \Delta \rightarrow \Gamma$ such that $f(\psi) \vdash^* \psi$ for all $\psi \in \Delta$. This contradicts the fact that Γ is a \star -conflict.

(\leftarrow) Direct consequence of Lemma 5.9. \square

Theorem 5.11 . *Consider a knowledge base $\Gamma \in \mathbb{K}$ and a modular $Cn^* : \mathbb{K} \rightarrow \mathbb{K}$. A formula $\varphi \in \Gamma$ is \star -innocuous in Γ iff it is in no \star -conflict of Γ .*

Proof. (\rightarrow) Let φ be \star -innocuous in Γ . Suppose there is a \star -conflict $\Delta \subseteq \Gamma$ such that $\varphi \in \Delta$. Since $\Delta = \Psi \cup \{\varphi\}$ is a \star -conflict, it must have a \star -weakening $\Psi' \cup \{\theta\}$, with $\varphi \vdash^* \theta$, that is a MIS. Thus, $\Psi' \subseteq Cn^*(\Psi) \subseteq Cn^*(\Gamma)$ is consistent and it is a \star -consolidation of Γ . Due to the fact that φ is \star -innocuous in Γ , $\Psi' \cup \{\varphi\}$ is consistent. However, since $\Psi' \cup \{\theta\}$ is inconsistent, $\theta \in Cn(\varphi)$ implies that $\Psi' \cup \{\varphi\}$ is inconsistent; a contradiction.

(\leftarrow) Suppose φ is not innocuous in Γ . Then there is a \star -consolidation $\Gamma' \subseteq Cn^*(\Gamma)$ such that $\Gamma' \cup \{\varphi\}$ is inconsistent. As Γ' is consistent, there must be a MIS $\Delta \subseteq \Gamma' \cup \{\varphi\}$ such that $\varphi \in \Delta$. Construct a function $f : \Delta \rightarrow \Gamma$ such that $f(\varphi) = \varphi$ and, for each $\psi \in \Delta \setminus \{\varphi\}$, make $f(\psi) = \theta$ for some θ such that $\theta \vdash^* \psi$. Let Δ' be the range of f , and define a function $f' : \Delta \rightarrow \Delta'$ such that $f'(\psi) = f(\psi)$ for all $\psi \in \Delta$. As f' is surjective, Δ' is a \star -conflict containing φ . \square

Proposition 5.12 . *Suppose $\Gamma' \in \mathbb{K}$ is a \star -weakening of $\Gamma \in \mathbb{K}$. If, for each \star -conflict $\Delta \subseteq \Gamma$, all \star -weakenings $\Delta' \subseteq \Gamma'$ of Δ are consistent, then Γ' is a \star -consolidation of Γ .*

Proof. We prove via the contrapositive. If Γ' is not a \star -consolidation of Γ , Γ' is inconsistent and must contain at least one minimal inconsistent set, that we denote by Ψ . For each $\theta \in \Psi$, take a $\varphi \in \Gamma$ such that $\varphi \vdash^* \theta$, and let Δ be the set of such φ 's in Γ — that is, $\Psi \subseteq \Gamma'$ is a \star -weakening of $\Delta \subseteq \Gamma$. By definition, Δ is an \star -conflict. \square

Proposition 5.15 . *A formula φ is \star -innocuous in a base $\Gamma \in \mathbb{K}$ iff, for all $\Delta \in \text{MIS}(Cn^*(\Gamma))$, $\varphi \notin \Delta$.*

Proof. (\rightarrow) Suppose there is a $\Delta \in \text{MIS}(Cn^*(\Gamma))$ such that $\varphi \in \Delta$. Then, $\Delta \setminus \{\varphi\}$ is a consistent subset of $Cn^*(\Gamma)$, so it is a \star -consolidation. However, $(\Delta \setminus \{\varphi\}) \cup \{\varphi\} = \Delta$ is inconsistent, so φ cannot be \star -innocuous.

(\leftarrow) Suppose now φ is not \star -innocuous in Γ . Then, there is a (consistent) \star -consolidation $\Gamma' \subseteq Cn^*(\Gamma)$ such that $\Gamma' \cup \{\varphi\}$ is inconsistent. Therefore, all minimal inconsistent subsets in $\Delta = \Gamma' \cup \{\varphi\}$ must contain φ . \square

Proposition 5.17 . *Consider a knowledge base $\Gamma \in \mathbb{K}$, a minimal inconsistent set $\Delta \in \mathbb{K}$ and a modular, subclassical, Tarskian Cn^* . Δ is a \star -weakening of Γ iff there is a \star -mapping $f : \Delta \rightarrow 2^\Gamma$.*

Proof. (\rightarrow) Suppose Δ is a \star -weakening of Γ , so $\Delta \in \text{MIS}(Cn^*(\Gamma))$ and there is a surjective function $f' : \Delta \rightarrow \Gamma$ such that $f'(\psi) \vdash^* \psi$ for all $\psi \in \Delta$. Consider the function $f : \Delta \rightarrow 2^\Gamma$ defined as $f(\psi) = \{f'(\psi)\}$, for all $\psi \in \Delta$. As f' is

surjective, $\bigcup_{\psi \in \Delta} f(\psi) = \Gamma$. Furthermore, as Δ is a MIS, it should contain no valid formula, and $\psi \in \Delta$ implies $\psi \notin Cn^*(\emptyset)$, for Cn^* is subclassical. Therefore, $\Psi \subsetneq f(\psi)$ implies $\psi \notin Cn^*(\Psi)$.

(\leftarrow) Now suppose there is \star -mapping a $f : \Delta \rightarrow 2^\Gamma$. Hence, $\bigcup_{\psi \in \Delta} f(\psi) = \Gamma$ and, for all $\psi \in \Delta$, $\psi \in Cn^*(f(\psi))$ and $\Psi \subsetneq f(\psi)$ implies $\psi \notin Cn^*(\Psi)$. As Δ is a MIS, it has no valid formulas, so $\psi \notin Cn^*(\emptyset)$ for every $\psi \in \Delta$, since Cn^* is subclassical. Furthermore, Cn^* is modular and $\Psi \subsetneq f(\psi)$ implies $\psi \notin Cn^*(\Psi)$, thus $f(\psi)$ is a singleton for every $\psi \in \Delta$. Consider the function $f' : \Delta \rightarrow \Gamma$ such that, for all $\psi \in \Delta$, $f'(\psi) = \varphi$, where $f(\psi) = \{\varphi\}$. Finally, since $\bigcup_{\psi \in \Delta} f(\psi) = \Gamma$, f' is surjective and Δ is a \star -weakening of Γ . \square

Proposition 5.20 . *Consider a subclassical, Tarskian consequence operation $Cn^* : \mathbb{K} \rightarrow \mathbb{K}$. If a $\Gamma \in \mathbb{K}$ is a \star -conflict, it is inconsistent.*

Proof. Suppose Γ is a \star -conflict, thus there is a MIS $\Delta \subseteq Cn^*(\Gamma)$. As Cn^* is subclassical, $\Delta \subseteq Cn^*(\Gamma)$ implies $\Delta \subseteq Cn(\Gamma)$. Since Δ is inconsistent, $\perp \in Cn(\Delta)$. As Cn is Tarskian, $\perp \in Cn(\Delta)$ implies $\perp \in Cn(\Gamma)$; therefore, Γ is inconsistent. \square

Proposition 5.21 . *If a knowledge base $\Gamma \in \mathbb{K}$ is a minimal inconsistent set, then it is \star -conflict.*

Proof. Recall that Cn^* must be monotonic. Hence, $\Gamma \in \text{MIS}(Cn^*(\Gamma))$. Consider the function $f : \Gamma \rightarrow 2^\Gamma$ such that $f(\varphi) = \{\varphi\}$ for all $\varphi \in \Gamma$. f is such that for all $\psi \in \Gamma$, $\psi \in Cn^*(f(\psi)) = Cn^*(\{\psi\})$ and $\Psi \subsetneq f(\psi) = \{\psi\}$ implies $\psi \notin Cn^*(\Psi)$, because ψ is not valid ($\psi \notin Cn^*(\emptyset) \subseteq Cn(\emptyset)$). Therefore, f is a \star -mapping and Γ is a \star -conflict. \square

Theorem 5.22 . *Consider the consequence operation $Cn^* = Cn$. Any finite knowledge base $\Gamma \in \mathbb{K}$ is a \star -conflict iff it is inconsistent and it does not contain valid formulas.*

Proof. (\rightarrow) Suppose Γ is a \star -conflict. By Proposition 5.20, Γ must be inconsistent. Suppose a $\varphi \in \Gamma$ is valid. There must be a $\Delta \in \text{MIS}(Cn^*\Gamma)$ and a function $f : \Delta \rightarrow 2^\Gamma$ such that $\bigcup_{\psi \in \Delta} f(\psi) = \Gamma$ and, for all $\psi \in \Delta$, $\psi \in Cn^*(f(\psi))$ and $\Psi \subsetneq f(\psi)$ implies $\psi \notin Cn^*(\Psi)$. Hence, there is a $\psi \in \Delta$ such that $\varphi \in f(\psi)$. Nevertheless, $Cn(\Psi \setminus \{\varphi\}) = Cn(\Psi)$, for φ is valid; a contradiction.

(\leftarrow) Now suppose Γ is inconsistent and it does not contain valid formulas. By Lemma 5.9, if $Cn^* = Cn^{mod}$, Γ has a \star -weakening Δ that is a MIS. Hence $\Delta \in \text{MIS}(Cn^{mod}(\Gamma)) \subseteq Cn(\Gamma)$ and, by Proposition 5.17, there is a \star -mapping $f : \Delta \rightarrow 2^\Gamma$ (for $Cn^* = Cn^{mod}$). For any $\psi \in \Delta$, $Cn^{mod}(f(\psi)) \subseteq Cn(f(\psi))$. Additionally, since Cn^{mod} is modular, $f(\psi)$ is a singleton for each $\psi \in \Delta$, and $\Psi \subsetneq f(\psi)$ implies $\Psi = \emptyset$. Therefore, $\Psi \subsetneq f(\psi)$ implies $\psi \notin Cn(\Psi) = Cn(\emptyset)$, as ψ is non-valid, for any $\psi \in \Delta$. Thus, $f : \Delta \rightarrow 2^\Gamma$ is also a \star -mapping for $Cn^* = Cn$ and Γ is a \star -conflict for $Cn^* = Cn$. \square

Corollary 5.25 . *If a formula φ is \star -free in a base $\Gamma \in \mathbb{K}$, then φ is free in Γ .*

Proof. Direct consequence of Proposition 5.21. \square

Corollary 5.26 . *Consider a modular consequence operation Cn^* . A formula φ is \star -free in a base $\Gamma \in \mathbb{K}$ iff φ is \star -innocuous in Γ .*

Proof. Direct consequence of Theorem 5.11. \square

Proposition 5.27 . *If a formula φ is \star -free in $\Gamma \in \mathbb{K}$, then φ is \star -innocuous in Γ .*

Proof. Suppose φ is not \star -innocuous in Γ . By Proposition 5.15, there must be a minimal inconsistent subset $\Delta \subseteq Cn^*(\Gamma)$ that contains φ . Consequently, φ is not valid and $\varphi \notin Cn^*(\emptyset)$, for Cn^* is subclassical. Define a function $f : \Delta \rightarrow 2^\Gamma$ in the following way: $f(\varphi) = \{\varphi\}$ and, for each $\psi \in \Delta \setminus \{\varphi\}$, $f(\psi) = \Psi$ for a minimal $\Psi \subseteq \Gamma$ such that $\psi \in Cn^*(\Psi)$. Define $\Delta' = \bigcup_{\psi \in \Delta} f(\psi)$. Note that

$g : \Delta \rightarrow 2^{\Delta'}$, defined as $g(\psi) = f(\psi)$ for all $\psi \in \Delta$, is a \star -mapping. Hence, Δ' is a \star -conflict, $\varphi \in \Delta'$ is not \star -free. \square

Proposition 6.6 . *Consider the consequence operation $Cn^* = Cn^{PI}$ and a knowledge base $\Gamma \in \mathbb{K}$. If Γ is a DMIS-conflict, then Γ is a \star -conflict.*

Proof. Suppose that Γ is a DMIS-conflict. Hence, there is a DMIS (Γ, Δ) . Just note that the MIS Δ is a \star -weakening of Γ , thus, by Proposition 5.17, Γ is a \star -conflict. \square

Proposition 6.11 . *Consider the consequence operation $Cn^* = Cn^{P_m}$. If a knowledge base $\Gamma \in \mathbb{K}$ is an opposite-literals conflict, then it is a \star -conflict.*

Proof. Suppose $\Gamma \in \mathbb{K}$ is an opposite-literals conflict. Then, there are $\Delta, \Delta' \subseteq \Gamma$ and a literal y such that Δ and Δ' are minimal proofs of y and $\neg y$, respectively, and $\Gamma = \Delta \cup \Delta'$. Hence, $\{y, \neg y\} \in Cn^*(\Gamma)$. Define $f : \{y, \neg y\} \rightarrow 2^\Gamma$ as $f(y) = \Delta$ and $f(\neg y) = \Delta'$. Since Δ and Δ' are minimal proofs of y and $\neg y$, f is such that $\Psi \subsetneq f(y) = \Delta$ ($\Psi' \subsetneq f(\neg y) = \Delta'$) implies $y \notin Cn^*(\Psi)$ ($\neg y \notin Cn^*(\Psi')$). Finally, for $\bigcup_{\psi \in \{y, \neg y\}} f(\psi) = \Delta \cup \Delta' = \Gamma$, f is a \star -mapping and Γ is a \star -conflict. \square

Proposition 6.13 . *Consider the consequence operation $Cn^* = Cn_2^{P_m}$. If a knowledge base $\Gamma \in \mathbb{K}$ is an opposite-literals conflict, then it is a \star -conflict.*

Proof. Suppose $\Gamma \in \mathbb{K}$ is an opposite-literals conflict. Then, there are $\Delta, \Delta' \subseteq \Gamma$ and a $y \in Lit(\Delta)$ such that Δ and Δ' are minimal proofs of y and $\neg y$, respectively, and $\Gamma = \Delta \cup \Delta'$. The remaining is the same as the proof of Proposition 6.11. \square

Proposition 7.4 . *Consider a subclassical Tarskian consequence operation $Cn^* : \mathbb{K} \rightarrow \mathbb{K}$. \mathcal{I}_* and \mathcal{I}_{*c} satisfy (Consistency) and (Monotonicity).*

Proof. (Monotonicity) holds trivially, for the fact that the \star -conflicts in a $\Gamma \in \mathbb{K}$ are also present in any knowledge base $\Delta \supseteq \Gamma$. To see that (Consistency) holds, note that any \star -conflict is inconsistent, by Proposition 5.20, thus a consistent $\Gamma \in \mathbb{K}$ must contain no \star -conflict and $\mathcal{I}_\star(\Gamma) = \mathcal{I}_{\star C}(\Gamma) = 0$. Conversely, if $\Gamma \in \mathbb{K}$ is inconsistent, it must contain at least a MIS $\Delta \subseteq \Gamma$. By Proposition 5.21, Δ is also a \star -conflict and $\mathcal{I}_\star(\Gamma), \mathcal{I}_{\star C}(\Gamma) \geq 0$. \square

Proposition 7.6 . *Consider a subclassical Tarskian consequence operation $Cn^\star : \mathbb{K} \rightarrow \mathbb{K}$. \mathcal{I}_\star and $\mathcal{I}_{\star C}$ satisfy (Super-additivity), (Penalty) and (Attenuation). (Equal-conflict) is satisfied by $\mathcal{I}_{\star C}$ and violated by \mathcal{I}_\star .*

Proof. • **(Super-additivity):** Consider $\Gamma, \Delta \in \mathbb{K}$ with $\Gamma \cap \Delta = \emptyset$. Note that any $\mathcal{I} \in \{\mathcal{I}_\star, \mathcal{I}_{\star C}\}$ is such that $\mathcal{I}(\Gamma \cup \Delta) = \sum \{\mathcal{I}(\Psi) \mid \Psi \subseteq \Gamma \cup \Delta \text{ is a } \star\text{-conflict}\}$. As each \star -conflict in either Γ or Δ are also in $\Gamma \cup \Delta$, $\mathcal{I}(\Gamma \cup \Delta) \geq \mathcal{I}(\Gamma) + \mathcal{I}(\Delta)$.

• **(Penalty):** Consider a $\Gamma \in \mathbb{K}$ and a $\varphi \in \Gamma$ such that φ is not free in Γ . Hence, there is a $\Delta \in \text{MIS}(\Gamma)$ such that $\varphi \in \Delta$. By Proposition 5.4, Δ is a \star -conflict. Therefore, the set of \star -conflicts in $\Gamma \setminus \{\varphi\}$ is strictly included in the set of \star -conflicts in Γ , and $\mathcal{I}(\Gamma \setminus \{\varphi\}) < \mathcal{I}(\Gamma)$ for any $\mathcal{I} \in \{\mathcal{I}_\star\}$.

• **(Attenuation) and (Equal-conflict):** Consider a $\Gamma \in \mathbb{K}$ with $\Delta_1, \Delta_2 \in \text{MIS}(\Gamma)$. By Proposition 5.4, Δ_1 and Δ_2 are \star -conflicts. As every proper subset of Δ_1 or Δ_2 is consistent, it is not a \star -conflict, by Proposition 5.20. Therefore, Δ_i is the only \star -conflict in Δ_i , yielding $\mathcal{I}_\star(\Delta_i) = 1$ and $\mathcal{I}_{\star C} = 1/|\Delta_i|$, for $i \in \{1, 2\}$. Consequently, (Attenuation) holds for \mathcal{I}_\star and $\mathcal{I}_{\star C}$, and the latter also enjoys (Equal-conflict). To see that (Equal-conflict) is violated by \mathcal{I}_\star , note that $\mathcal{I}_\star(\Delta_1) = 1 = \mathcal{I}_\star(\Delta_2)$ even when $|\Delta_1| < |\Delta_2|$. \square

Proposition 7.9 . *Consider a subclassical, Tarskian consequence operation $Cn^\star : \mathbb{K} \rightarrow \mathbb{K}$. \mathcal{I}_\star and $\mathcal{I}_{\star C}$ satisfy (\star -Independence).*

Proof. It follows direct from the definition of the measures and the property. \square

Proposition 7.11 . *Consider the consequence operation $Cn^\star = Cn^{\text{Dalal}}$. $\mathcal{I}_{\text{Dalal}}^{\text{sum}}$ and $\mathcal{I}_{\text{Dalal}}^{\text{max}}$ satisfy (\star -Independence).*

Proof. Consider a knowledge base $\Gamma \in \mathbb{K}$, let $\varphi \in \Gamma$ be \star -free in Γ and define $\Delta = \Gamma \setminus \{\varphi\}$. One can note that $\mathcal{I}_{\text{Dalal}}^{\text{sum}}$ and $\mathcal{I}_{\text{Dalal}}^{\text{max}}$ satisfy (Monotonicity), so $\mathcal{I}_{\text{Dalal}}^{\text{sum}}(\Gamma) \geq \mathcal{I}_{\text{Dalal}}^{\text{sum}}(\Delta)$ and $\mathcal{I}_{\text{Dalal}}^{\text{max}}(\Gamma) \geq \mathcal{I}_{\text{Dalal}}^{\text{max}}(\Delta)$. For each $\psi_i \in \Delta$, let $\psi_i^{j_i}$ be a formula such that $[[\psi_i^{j_i}]] = \{v \in V \mid D(v, [[\psi_i]]) \leq j_i\}$. If $\mathcal{I}_{\text{Dalal}}^{\text{sum}}(\Delta) = \infty$ or $\mathcal{I}_{\text{Dalal}}^{\text{max}}(\Delta) = \infty$, the corresponding results follow trivially, so we focus on the finite case. Consider the enumeration $\Delta = \{\psi_1, \psi_2, \dots\}$. If $\mathcal{I}_{\text{Dalal}}^{\text{sum}}(\Delta) = k$ (or $\mathcal{I}_{\text{Dalal}}^{\text{max}}(\Delta) = k$), then, each $\psi_i \in \Delta$ can be weakened to a $\psi_i^{j_i}$ in such a way that $\sum \{j_i \mid \psi_i \in \Delta\} = k$ ($\max \{j_i \mid \psi_i \in \Delta\} = k$) and $\Delta' = \{\psi_i^{j_i} \mid \psi_i \in \Delta\}$ is consistent. As Cn^\star is modular and φ is \star -free, ψ is also \star -innocuous, by Theorem 5.11.

Since $\Delta' \subseteq Cn^*(\Delta) \subseteq Cn^*(\Gamma)$, Δ' is a \star -consolidation of both Δ and Γ , and $\Gamma' = \Delta' \cup \{\varphi\}$ must be consistent. Hence, there is valuation $v : \mathcal{L} \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$ satisfying Δ' such that $v(\varphi) = 1$. Note that $\sum\{D(v, [[\psi_i]]) | \psi_i \in \Delta\} = k$ ($\max\{D(v, [[\psi_i]]) | \psi_i \in \Delta\} = k$) and $D(v, [[\varphi]]) = 0$. Finally, $\sum\{D(v, [[\theta]]) | \theta \in \Gamma\} = k$ and $\mathcal{I}_{Dalal}^{sum}(\Delta) = k$ ($\max\{D(v, [[\theta]]) | \theta \in \Gamma\} = k$) and $\mathcal{I}_{Dalal}^{max}(\Delta) = k$. \square

Proposition 7.13 . *If either $Cn^* = Cn^{P_m}$ or $Cn^* = Cn_2^{P_m}$, then \mathcal{I}_{P_m} satisfies (\star -Independence).*

Proof. Suppose $Cn^* = Cn^{P_m}$ or $Cn^* = Cn_2^{P_m}$. Consider a knowledge base $\Gamma \in \mathbb{K}$, consider a \star -free φ in Γ and define $\Delta = \Gamma \setminus \{\varphi\}$. One can note that \mathcal{I}_{P_m} satisfy (Monotonicity), so $\mathcal{I}_{P_m}(\Gamma) \geq \mathcal{I}_{P_m}(\Delta)$. If $\mathcal{I}_{P_m}(\Delta) = \infty$ the result follows trivially, so we focus on the finite case. To prove by contradiction, suppose $\mathcal{I}_{P_m}(\Gamma) > \mathcal{I}_{P_m}(\Delta)$. Then, there must be some literal y such that there is minimal proof $\pi^y \subseteq \Gamma$ of y and a minimal proof $\pi^{\neg y} \subseteq \Gamma$ of $\neg y$ such that $\varphi \in \pi^y \cup \pi^{\neg y}$. Therefore, $\pi^y \cup \pi^{\neg y}$ is an opposite-literals conflict. By Propositions 6.11 and 6.13, $\pi^y \cup \pi^{\neg y}$ is a \star -conflict, contradicting the fact that $\varphi \in \pi^y \cup \pi^{\neg y}$ is \star -free. \square

Corollary 7.15 . *If Cn^* is a modular, subclassical, Tarskian consequence operation, (\star -Independence) and (\star -Independence') are equivalent.*

Proof. Direct consequence of Corollary 5.26. \square

Proposition 7.16 . *Let $\mathcal{I} : \mathbb{K} \rightarrow [0, \infty) \cup \{\infty\}$ be an inconsistency measure that satisfies (Monotonicity) and (Dominance) and consider a $\Gamma \in \mathbb{K}$. If a $\psi \in \mathcal{L}$ is such that $\psi \in Cn(\varphi)$ for some consistent $\varphi \in \Gamma$, then $\mathcal{I}(\Gamma) = \mathcal{I}(\Gamma \cup \{\psi\})$.*

Proof. By (Monotonicity), $\mathcal{I}(\Gamma) \leq \mathcal{I}(\Gamma \cup \{\psi\})$. By (Dominance), $\mathcal{I}(\Gamma) \geq \mathcal{I}(\Gamma \cup \{\psi\})$, as $\Gamma = \Gamma \cup \{\varphi\}$. \square

Proposition 7.21 . *Consider a modular, subclassical, Tarskian consequence operation $Cn^* : \mathbb{K} \rightarrow \mathbb{K}$. \mathcal{I}_\star and $\mathcal{I}_{\star C}$ satisfy (\star -Dominance).*

Proof. Consider a base $\Gamma \in \mathbb{K}$ and suppose there are formulas $\varphi, \psi \in \mathcal{L} \setminus \Gamma$ such that $\psi \in Cn^*(\{\varphi\})$. We prove that $\Gamma \cup \{\varphi\}$ has at least the same number of \star -conflicts of size k as $\Gamma \cup \{\psi\}$ for any positive $k \in \mathbb{N}$ — this would imply $\mathcal{I}(\Gamma \cup \{\varphi\}) \geq \mathcal{I}(\Gamma \cup \{\psi\})$ for any $\mathcal{I} \in \{\mathcal{I}_\star, \mathcal{I}_{\star C}\}$. Let Δ be a \star -conflict in $\Gamma \cup \{\psi\}$. There are two cases to consider: $\psi \in \Delta$ and $\psi \notin \Delta$. If $\psi \notin \Delta$, then $\Delta \subseteq \Gamma$ and $\Delta \subseteq \Gamma \cup \{\varphi\}$. Thus, we focus on an arbitrary \star -conflict $\Delta \subseteq \Gamma \cup \{\psi\}$ such that $\psi \in \Delta$. We prove that $\Delta' = (\Delta \setminus \{\psi\}) \cup \{\varphi\}$ is a \star -conflict in $\Gamma \cup \{\varphi\}$, noting that $|\Delta| = |\Delta'|$. Since Δ is a \star -conflict, it has a \star -weakening $\Psi \in \text{MIS}(Cn^*(\Gamma \cup \{\psi\}))$ and there exists a surjective function $f : \Psi \rightarrow \Delta$ such that $f(\theta) \vdash^* \theta$ for all $\theta \in \Psi$. As Cn^* satisfies inclusion and monotonicity, $\Gamma \subseteq Cn^*(\Gamma \cup \{\varphi\})$, and as $\psi \in Cn^*(\{\varphi\})$, monotonicity implies $\Gamma \cup \{\psi\} \subseteq Cn^*(\Gamma \cup \{\varphi\})$. Due to monotonicity and idempotence, $Cn^*(\Gamma \cup \{\psi\}) \subseteq Cn^*(\Gamma \cup \{\varphi\})$. Hence, $\Psi \subseteq Cn^*(\Gamma \cup \{\varphi\})$. Consider the function $f' : \Psi \rightarrow \Delta'$ defined as $f'(\theta) = f(\theta)$ if $f(\theta) \neq \psi$, otherwise $f'(\theta) = \varphi$, for all $\theta \in \Psi$. As f is surjective on Δ ,

so is f' on Δ' . Since Cn^* satisfies monotonicity and idempotence, $f(\theta) = \psi$ implies $\theta \in Cn^*(\{\psi\}) \subseteq Cn^*(\{\varphi\})$. Hence, $f'(\theta) \vdash^* \theta$ for all $\theta \in \Psi$. Therefore, $\Psi \in \text{MIS}(Cn^*(\Gamma \cup \{\varphi\}))$ is a \star -weakening of $\Delta' \subseteq \Gamma \cup \{\varphi\}$, and the latter is a \star -conflict. Note that, if Δ_1 and Δ_2 are different \star -conflicts of $\Gamma \cup \{\psi\}$, $\Delta'_1 = (\Delta_1 \setminus \{\psi\}) \cup \{\varphi\}$ and $\Delta'_2 = (\Delta_2 \setminus \{\psi\}) \cup \{\varphi\}$ are different \star -conflicts of $\Gamma \cup \{\varphi\}$. Consequently, each \star -conflict Δ in $\Gamma \cup \{\psi\}$ corresponds to a different \star -conflict Δ' of $\Gamma \cup \{\varphi\}$ such that $|\Delta| = |\Delta'|$, finishing the proof. \square

Proposition 7.22 . *Let $Cn^* : \mathbb{K} \rightarrow \mathbb{K}$ be a modular, subclassical, Tarskian consequence operator. \mathcal{I}_{MIS} satisfies (\star -Dominance) iff $\varphi \vdash^* \psi$ implies φ and ψ are equivalent for all consistent, non-valid $\varphi, \psi \in \mathcal{L}$.*

Proof. (\rightarrow) To prove via the contrapositive, suppose there are consistent, non-valid $\varphi, \psi \in \mathcal{L}$ such that $\varphi \vdash^* \psi$ but φ and ψ are not equivalent. As Cn^* is subclassical, $\varphi \vdash^* \psi$ implies $\varphi \vdash \psi$, thus $\psi \not\vdash \varphi$. Consider the knowledge base $\Gamma = \{\neg\varphi, \psi \rightarrow \varphi, \psi \rightarrow \varphi \wedge \top\}$. Note that $\{\neg\varphi, \varphi\}$ is the only MIS in $\Gamma \cup \{\varphi\}$ but $\Gamma \cup \{\psi\}$ contains two MISes, $\{\neg\varphi, \psi \rightarrow \varphi, \psi\}$, $\{\neg\varphi, \psi \rightarrow \varphi \wedge \top, \psi\}$, since $\{\neg\varphi, \psi\}$ is consistent, for $\psi \not\vdash \varphi$. Therefore, $\mathcal{I}_{\text{MIS}}(\Gamma \cup \{\varphi\}) = 1 < 2 = \mathcal{I}_{\text{MIS}}(\Gamma \cup \{\psi\})$, violating (\star -Dominance).

(\leftarrow) Now suppose Cn^* is such that $\varphi \vdash^* \psi$ implies φ and ψ are equivalent for all consistent, non-valid $\varphi, \psi \in \mathcal{L}$. Consider a knowledge base $\Gamma \in \mathbb{K}$ and two formulas $\varphi, \psi \in \mathcal{L} \setminus \Gamma$ such that $\varphi \vdash^* \psi$ and $\varphi \not\vdash \perp$. We prove that each MIS in $\Gamma \cup \{\psi\}$ corresponds to a different MIS in $\Gamma \cup \{\varphi\}$. Let Δ be a MIS in $\Gamma \cup \{\psi\}$. There are two cases to consider: $\psi \in \Delta$ and $\psi \notin \Delta$. If $\psi \notin \Delta$, then $\Delta \subseteq \Gamma$ and $\Delta \subseteq \Gamma \cup \{\varphi\}$. Thus, we suppose that $\psi \in \Delta$. As ψ is in a MIS, it is not valid, thus neither is φ , since Cn^* is subclassical. As φ is consistent, so is ψ , for Cn^* is subclassical. Hence, by supposition, φ and ψ are equivalent, and $\Delta' = (\Delta \setminus \{\psi\}) \cup \{\varphi\}$ is a MIS in $\Gamma \cup \{\varphi\}$. \square

Proposition 7.23 . *Let \mathcal{C} be a set of inconsistent knowledge bases such that $\text{MIS}(\mathcal{L}) \subseteq \mathcal{C}$. $\mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{C}}$ does not satisfy (Dominance).*

Proof. Consider the inconsistent knowledge base $\Gamma = \{x_1, \neg x_1\}$ in \mathbb{K} and the formulas $\varphi = x_1$ and $\psi = x_1 \wedge x_1$. For any \mathcal{C} , $\mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{C}}(\Gamma) = 1$, for Γ contain only one inconsistent subset (itself) and it is a MIS. Note that $\Gamma \cup \{\psi\}$ contains two MISes, Γ and $\{\neg x_1, x_1 \wedge x_1\}$, thus $\mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{C}}(\Gamma \cup \{\psi\}) \geq 2$. As $\Gamma \cup \{\varphi\} = \Gamma$, $\mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{C}}(\Gamma \cup \{\varphi\}) < \mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{C}}(\Gamma \cup \{\psi\})$, violating (Dominance). \square

Corollary 7.24 . *There is no subclassical Tarskian consequence operation $Cn^* : \mathbb{K} \rightarrow \mathbb{K}$ such that \mathcal{I}_{\star} satisfies (Dominance).*

Proof. Direct consequence of Proposition 7.23 and Proposition 5.21. \square

Proposition 7.25 . *Let $\mathcal{C} \subseteq \mathbb{K}$ be the set of all inconsistent knowledge bases not containing valid formulas. $\mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{C}}$ satisfies (Dominance').*

Proof. Consider a knowledge base $\Gamma \in \mathbb{K}$ and two formulas $\varphi, \psi \in \mathcal{L} \setminus \Gamma$ such that $\varphi \vdash \psi$ and $\varphi \not\vdash \perp$. We prove that each $\Delta \subseteq (\Gamma \cup \{\psi\})$ in \mathcal{C} corresponds to a different $\Delta' \subseteq (\Gamma \cup \{\varphi\})$ in \mathcal{C} . Let $\Delta \in \mathcal{C}$ be a subset of $\Gamma \cup \{\psi\}$. There are

two cases to consider: $\psi \in \Delta$ and $\psi \notin \Delta$. If $\psi \notin \Delta$, then $\Delta \subseteq \Gamma$ and $\Delta \subseteq \Gamma$ and $\Delta \subseteq \Gamma \cup \{\varphi\}$. Thus, we focus on an arbitrary $\Delta \subseteq \Gamma \cup \{\psi\}$ such that $\psi \in \Delta$. As $\Delta \in \mathcal{C}$, it is inconsistent and contains no valid formulas. Since ψ is in a Δ , it is not valid, and neither is φ , for $\varphi \vdash \psi$. Hence, $\Delta' = (\Delta \setminus \{\psi\}) \cup \{\varphi\}$ contains no valid formulas. Furthermore, as $\varphi \vdash \psi$, Δ' is also inconsistent and in \mathcal{C} . Finally, $\Gamma \cup \{\varphi\}$ has at least the same number of subsets in \mathcal{C} as $\Gamma \cup \{\psi\}$ has, $\mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{C}}(\Gamma \cup \{\varphi\}) \geq \mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{C}}(\Gamma \cup \{\psi\})$ and (Dominance') is satisfied. \square

Proposition 8.3 . $Cn, Cn^{mod}, Cn^{id}, Cn^{\wedge}, Cn_2^{\wedge}, Cn^{\rightarrow}, Cn^{Pm}$ and Cn_2^{Pm} are p -bounded.

Proof. In the case of $Cn^{\star} \in \{Cn^{id}, Cn^{\wedge}, Cn_2^{\wedge}, Cn^{\rightarrow}\}$, note that, for any $\Gamma \in \mathbb{K}$, $\|Cn^{\star}(\Gamma)\| = \|\Gamma\|$, $\|Cn^{\star}(\Gamma)\| \leq \|\Gamma\|^2$, $\|Cn^{\star}(\Gamma)\| \leq 2\|\Gamma\|$ and $\|Cn^{\star}(\Gamma)\| \leq (\|\Gamma\| + 1)^2$ (see proof of Proposition 8.5), respectively. When $Cn^{\star} \in \{Cn^{Pm}, Cn_2^{Pm}\}$, $\Delta \in \text{MIS}(Cn^{\star}(\Gamma))$ implies $\Delta = \{x_i, \neg x_i\}$ for some atomic proposition x_i , so $\|\Delta\|$ would actually be constant. Consider now that $Cn^{\star} \in \{Cn, Cn^{mod}\}$. Using Theorems 5.10 and 5.22, a given \star -conflict $\Gamma = \{\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_m\}$ is inconsistent with no valid formulas. In the proof of Lemma 5.9, a minimal inconsistent set $\Gamma' = \{\varphi'_1, \dots, \varphi'_m\}$ is provided as a \star -weakening (for $Cn^{\star} = Cn^{mod}$) for Γ . Hence, $\Gamma' \in \text{MIS}(Cn^{mod}(\Gamma)) \subseteq \text{MIS}(Cn(\Gamma))$ and, by Proposition 5.17, there is a \star -mapping $f : \Gamma' \rightarrow 2^{\Gamma}$ (for $Cn^{\star} = Cn^{mod}$), such that $\bigcup_{\varphi \in \Gamma'} f(\varphi) = \Gamma$ and $\psi \in \Gamma'$,

$\psi \in Cn^{mod}(f(\psi)) \subseteq Cn(f(\psi))$ and $\Psi \subsetneq f(\psi)$ implies $\psi \notin Cn^{\star}(\Psi) \subseteq Cn(\Psi)$. As Cn^{mod} is modular, each $f(\psi)$ is a singleton, and $\Psi \subsetneq f(\psi)$ implies $\Psi = \emptyset$. Thus, $\Psi \subsetneq f(\psi)$ implies $\psi \notin Cn(\Psi)$ for any $\psi \in \Gamma'$. Thus, f is a \star -mapping also for $Cn^{\star} = Cn$. Finally, because $\|\Gamma'\|$ is polynomial in $\|\Gamma\|$, by construction, both Cn and Cn^{mod} are p -bound. \square

Proposition 8.4 . Consider a subclassical, Tarskian consequence operation Cn^{\star} that is p -bounded. If \star -CONSEQUENCE is in $\Sigma_2^p \cap \Pi_2^p$, or \star -CONSEQUENCE is in Σ_2^p and Cn^{\star} is modular, then \star -CONFLICT is in Σ_2^p , and \star -FREE is in Π_2^p .

Proof. **\star -CONFLICT, General case.** Our proof for \star -CONFLICT employs polynomial reductions to the satisfiability of quantified Boolean formula with two alternations of quantifiers ($\exists x_1, \dots, x_n, \forall x_{n+1}, \dots, x_m \varphi, \varphi \in \mathcal{L}$), $\Sigma_2\text{SAT}$ (see e.g. [5]), which is Σ_2^p -complete. Suppose \star -CONSEQUENCE is in $\Sigma_2^p \cap \Pi_2^p$. As \star -CONSEQUENCE is in Σ_2^p , it can be polynomially reduced, via a function f_{Σ} , to $\Sigma_2\text{SAT}$. Similarly, as \star -CONSEQUENCE is in Π_2^p , its complement, NOT- \star -CONSEQUENCE, can also be polynomially reduced, via a function f_{Π} , to $\Sigma_2\text{SAT}$. Thus, for a given $\langle \varphi, \Gamma \rangle \in \mathcal{L} \times \mathbb{K}$, there are quantified Boolean formulas $f_{\Sigma}(\varphi, \Gamma)$ and $f_{\Pi}(\varphi, \Gamma)$ (in the form $\exists x_1, \dots, x_n, \forall x_{n+1}, \dots, x_m \theta$), with $\|f_{\Sigma}(\varphi, \Gamma)\|, \|f_{\Pi}(\varphi, \Gamma)\|$ being polynomial in $\|\langle \varphi, \Gamma \rangle\|$, such that $\varphi \in Cn^{\star}(\Gamma)$ iff $f_{\Sigma}(\varphi, \Gamma) \in \Sigma_2\text{SAT}$ and $\varphi \notin Cn^{\star}(\Gamma)$ iff $f_{\Pi}(\varphi, \Gamma) \in \Sigma_2\text{SAT}$. As Cn^{\star} is p -bounded, there is a polynomial q such that a given $\Gamma = \{\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_m\}$ is in \star -CONFLICT iff there are a $\Delta = \{\psi_1, \dots, \psi_k\} \in \text{MIS}(Cn^{\star}(\Gamma))$, with $\|\Delta\| \leq q(\|\Gamma\|)$, and a \star -mapping $f : \Delta \rightarrow 2^{\Gamma}$. There exists a \star -mapping $f : \Delta \rightarrow 2^{\Gamma}$ iff there are subsets

$\Gamma_1, \dots, \Gamma_k \subseteq \Gamma$ such that $\bigcup_{j=1}^k \Gamma_j = \Gamma$ and, for each $1 \leq j \leq k$, $\psi_j \in Cn^*(\Gamma_j)$ and $\Gamma'_j \subseteq \Gamma_j$ implies $\psi_j \notin Cn^*(\Gamma)$. The idea is to encode these conditions using f_Σ and f_Π , then deciding if the resulting formulas are in $\Sigma_2\text{SAT}$ by guessing truth values for \exists -bound variables and calling a SAT-oracle. Note that a given quantified Boolean formula $\exists x_1, \dots, x_n, \forall x_{n+1}, \dots, x_{n'} \theta(x_1, \dots, x_{n'})$ is true if there are $y_1, \dots, y_n \in \{\top, \perp\}^n$ such that $\forall x_{n+1}, \dots, x_{n'} \theta(y_1, \dots, y_n, x_{n+1}, \dots, x_{n'})$ is true ($\theta(y_1, \dots, y_n, x_{n+1}, \dots, x_{n'})$ is a propositional tautology). Assume we have an oracle to Boolean satisfiability (SAT), which also recognises a tautology φ , for $\neg\varphi$ would be unsatisfiable. A given Γ is a \star -conflict iff we can guess a $\Delta = \{\psi_1, \dots, \psi_k\} \in \mathbb{K}$, subsets $\Gamma_1, \dots, \Gamma_k \subseteq \Gamma$ with $\bigcup_{j=1}^k \Gamma_j = \Gamma$, and the truth values for \exists -bound variables in $f_\Sigma(\psi_j, \Gamma_j)$ and in $f_\Pi(\psi_j, \Gamma_j \setminus \{\varphi_{j_i}\})$, for each $1 \leq j \leq k$ and $1 \leq i \leq |\Gamma_j|$, and then verify, using the SAT-oracle, that Δ is a minimal inconsistent set (Δ is unsatisfiable and each $\Delta \setminus \{\psi_j\}$ is satisfiable), $f_\Sigma(\psi_j, \Gamma_j)$ and in $f_\Pi(\psi_j, \Gamma_j \setminus \{\varphi_{j_i}\})$ are true, for each $1 \leq j \leq k$ and $1 \leq i \leq |\Gamma_j|$. Note that Δ and each Γ_j have all polynomial size on $\|\Gamma\|$. Furthermore, each $f_\Sigma(\psi_j, \Gamma_j)$ and each $f_\Pi(\psi_j, \Gamma_j \setminus \{\varphi_{j_i}\})$ can be computed in polynomial time. Hence, $\star\text{-CONFLICT}$ is in $\text{NP}^{\text{NP}} = \Sigma_2^p$.

$\star\text{-CONFLICT}$, Modular case. Suppose now Cn^* is modular and $\star\text{-CONSEQUENCE}$ is in Σ_2^p . As Cn^* is p-bounded, there is a polynomial q such that a given $\Gamma = \{\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_m\}$ is in $\star\text{-CONFLICT}$ iff it has a \star -weakening $\Delta = \{\psi_1, \dots, \psi_k\} \in \text{MIS}(Cn^*(\Gamma))$ satisfying $\|\Delta\| \leq q(\|\Gamma\|)$. $\Delta = \{\psi_1, \dots, \psi_k\}$ is a \star -weakening of Γ iff we can guess an onto function $g : \Delta \rightarrow \Gamma$ such that, for each $\psi_j \in \Delta$, $g(\psi_j) \vdash^* \psi_j$ ($\psi_j \in Cn^*(\{g(\psi_j)\})$). Again, this consequence relation can be encoded via f_Σ . Hence, Γ is a \star -conflict iff we can guess a $\Delta = \{\psi_1, \dots, \psi_k\} \in \mathbb{K}$, an onto function $g : \Delta \rightarrow \Gamma$ and the truth values for \exists -bound variables in $f_\Sigma(\psi_j, g(\psi_j))$ for each $1 \leq j \leq k$ and then verify, using the SAT-oracle, that Δ is a minimal inconsistent set and $f_\Sigma(\psi_j, g(\psi_j))$ is true, for each $1 \leq j \leq k$. Note that an onto function $g : \Delta \rightarrow \Gamma$ can be encoded in polynomial size in $\|\Gamma\|$ and $\|\Delta\| \leq q(\|\Gamma\|)$. Hence, as in the case for general Cn^* , we can conclude that $\star\text{-CONFLICT}$ is in Σ_2^p .

$\star\text{-FREE}$, Both cases. To see that $\star\text{-FREE}$ is in Π_2^p , in both cases (modular and general Cn^* , with $\star\text{-CONSEQUENCE}$ respectively in Σ_2^p and in $\Sigma_2^p \cap \Pi_2^p$), consider the problem of verifying whether a given $\varphi \in \mathcal{L}$ is *not* \star -free in a given $\Gamma' \in \mathbb{K}$. Just add the guessing of a $\Gamma \subset \Gamma'$, with $\varphi \in \Gamma$, to the corresponding procedure above (modular or general Cn^*) and repeat the other steps to verify whether this Γ is a \star -conflict. Note that this extra guessing has polynomial size, since $\|\Gamma\| \leq \|\Gamma'\|$. Therefore, checking that a formula is not \star -free is also in Σ_2^p , and $\star\text{-FREE}$ is in Π_2^p . \square

Proposition 8.5 . *If Cn^* is Cn , Cn^{mod} , Cn^{Pm} , Cn_2^{Pm} , Cn^{Id} , Cn^\wedge , Cn_\wedge^2 , Cn^\rightarrow or Cn^{PI} then $\star\text{-CONSEQUENCE}$ is in $\Sigma_2^p \cap \Pi_2^p$.*

Proof. Consider a given pair $\langle \varphi, \Gamma \rangle \in \mathcal{L} \times \mathbb{K}$. For $Cn^* = Cn$, $\star\text{-CONSEQUENCE}$ is in $\text{coNP} \subseteq \Sigma_2^p \cap \Pi_2^p$, as $\varphi \in Cn(\Gamma)$ iff $\Gamma \cup \{\neg\varphi\}$ is unsatisfiable. Hence, for $Cn^* = Cn^{\text{mod}}$, to decide whether $\langle \varphi, \Gamma \rangle$ is in $\star\text{-CONSEQUENCE}$, one can check whether $\psi \in Cn(\{\varphi\})$ for each $\varphi \in \Gamma$, and $\star\text{-CONSEQUENCE}$ is in $\text{P}^{\text{NP}} \subseteq \Sigma_2^p \cap \Pi_2^p$.

Since $Cn^{Pm}(\Gamma) = \{\psi \in Cn(\Gamma) \mid \psi \text{ is a literal}\}$ and $Cn_2^{Pm}(\Gamma) = \{\psi \in Cn(\Gamma) \mid \psi \in Lit(\Gamma)\}$, for $Cn^* \in \{Cn^{Pm}, Cn_2^{Pm}\}$, deciding whether $\langle \varphi, \Gamma \rangle \in \star\text{-CONSEQUENCE}$ can be done via deciding whether $\varphi \in Cn(\Gamma)$, employing an SAT-oracle (see proof of Proposition 8.4), and whether φ is a literal (in Γ), which can be done in polynomial time. Therefore $\star\text{-CONSEQUENCE}$ is in $\mathbf{P}^{\text{NP}} \subseteq \Sigma_2^p \cap \Pi_2^p$ is this case as well.

For $Cn^* \in \{Cn^{Id}, Cn^\wedge, Cn^\Delta\}$, it is clear that $\varphi \in Cn^*(\Gamma)$ can be verified in a polynomial number of steps, thus $\star\text{-CONSEQUENCE}$ is in $\mathbf{P} \subseteq \Sigma_2^p \cap \Pi_2^p$.

Now consider $Cn^* = Cn^\rightarrow$. Let $f_\rightarrow : \mathbb{K} \rightarrow \mathbb{K}$ be defined as $f_\rightarrow(\Delta) = \Delta \cup \{\psi \mid \theta, \theta \rightarrow \psi \in Cn^\wedge(\Delta)\}$ for any $\Delta \in \mathbb{K}$. Note that f_\rightarrow can be computed in polynomial time. For any positive $n \in \mathbb{N}$, let f_\rightarrow^n denote the n -th iterated of f_\rightarrow (for instance, $f_\rightarrow^3(\Delta) = f_\rightarrow(f_\rightarrow(f_\rightarrow(\Delta)))$). Note that $\varphi \in Cn^*(\Gamma)$ iff there is an $n \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $\varphi \in f_\rightarrow^n(\Gamma)$. As the number of connectives \rightarrow in Γ is limited by $\|\Gamma\|$, $Cn^*(\Gamma) = f_\rightarrow^{\|\Gamma\|}(\Gamma)$. Thus, $\varphi \in Cn^*(\Gamma)$ iff $\varphi \in f_\rightarrow^{\|\Gamma\|}(\Gamma)$. By construction, $\|f_\rightarrow^n(\Delta)\| \leq (n+1)\|\Delta\|$, for any $\Delta \in \mathbb{K}$ and positive $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Therefore, one can compute $f_\rightarrow^{\|\Gamma\|}(\Gamma) = Cn^*(\Gamma)$ and check whether $\varphi \in Cn^*(\Gamma)$ in polynomial time in $\|\Gamma\|$, and $\star\text{-CONSEQUENCE}$ is in $\mathbf{P} \subseteq \Sigma_2^p \cap \Pi_2^p$.

If $Cn^* = Cn^{PI}$, then $\varphi \in Cn^*(\Gamma)$ iff φ is a prime implicate of some $\psi \in \Gamma$. Hence, to decide whether $\varphi \in Cn^*(\Gamma)$, after verifying in polynomial time that φ is a clause, one can check, for each $\psi \in \Gamma$, if the following conditions hold: (i) $\psi \vdash \varphi$; (ii) if θ is a clause in $Cn(\{\psi\})$ and $\theta \vdash \varphi$, then φ and θ are equivalent. Condition (i) can be checked with a single call to a SAT-oracle. To check condition (ii), it suffices to test the clauses θ formed by discarding a disjunct from φ , ensuring they are not in $Cn(\{\psi\})$. Hence, as deciding $\psi \vdash \theta$ takes one call to a SAT-oracle and there are linear number of θ to be tested for each $\psi \in \Gamma$, conditions (i) and (ii) take a polynomial number of SAT-oracle calls for each $\psi \in \Gamma$. Therefore, with a SAT-oracle, we can decide $\star\text{-CONSEQUENCE}$ in polynomial time, and $\star\text{-CONSEQUENCE}$ is in $\mathbf{P}^{\text{NP}} \subseteq \Sigma_2^p \cap \Pi_2^p$. \square