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Set theory and logic-driven AI reasoning for decision-making systems

Pravin Mane [§]
Department of Management Studies
Institute of Management and Entrepreneurship Development Pune
Bharati Vidyapeeth (Deemed to be University)
Pune 411038
Maharashtra
India

Dalwinder Kaur [†]
School of Education
Manipal GlobalNxt University
No. 3 Jalan Kia Peng
Kuala Lumpur 50450
Malaysia

Sagarkumar S. Badhiye*
Department of Computer Science and Engineering
Symbiosis Institute of Technology
Nagpur Campus
Symbiosis International (Deemed University)
Nagpur 440008
Maharashtra
India

Archana R. Panhalkar [‡]
Department of Artificial Intelligence and Data Science
Amrutvahini College of Engineering
Sangamner 422608
Maharashtra
India

[§] *E-mail:* pravin.mane@bharatividyapeeth.edu
[†] *E-mail:* dalvyndhillon@gmail.com
* *E-mail:* sagarbadhiye@gmail.com (Corresponding Author)
[‡] *E-mail:* archana10bhosale@rediffmail.com

Saurabh Saoji [@]
Department of Computer Engineering
Nutan Maharashtra Institute of Engineering and Technology
Pune 410507
Maharashtra
India

Anorgul Ashirova [#]
Department of General Professional Sciences
Mamun University
Khiva 220900
Uzbekistan

Abstract

In the systems making decisions, this paper examines the ability of set theory and logic to be combined as building blocks to AI-driven thinking. It is revealed that modeling any complex decision problem become clear and structured through the formalization of the knowledge representation by sets and logical formulae. Application of propositional and predicate logic allows strong reasoning processes to arrive at good results and assist individuals to make good decisions. In this case we demonstrate how to construct decision-making systems in a manner that represents them as logical and set-based structures. This approach offers a systematic and scientifically valid approach to the development of decision-support systems that are effective, easy to comprehend, and straightforward.

Subject Classification: *03E05, 03E75.*

Keywords: *Set theory, Logical inference, Knowledge representation, Decision-making systems, Propositional logic, Predicate logic.*

1. Introduction

AI or artificial intelligence is an aspect of creating smart decision-making tools in most domains, including banking and healthcare, or robots and self-driving vehicles. One of the main aspects of these systems is the possibility to be sure of what you know and have a sense to make smart decisions. Traditional AI thinking methods usually rely on heuristic or statistical methods [1, 2]. These are strong, yet not necessarily clear or following any strict rules. To avoid these issues, simple mathematical systems such as set theory and logic are excellent choices in the organization of knowledge and driving reasoning systems with clear meanings and explainable [3]. Set theory provides us with a language of describing and manipulating collections of objects, and therefore allows us to

[#] *ORCID-ID:* `0000-0002-3399-7527`

[@] *E-mail:* `saurabh.saoji22@gmail.com`
[#] *E-mail:* `ashirova_anorgul@mamunedu.uz`

construct interesting organizational bodies of knowledge in a structured form [4]. The combined structure of set theory and logic-based artificial intelligence reasoning is presented in Figure 1. The relationships, groups and hierarchies are easily defined in AI systems using set-based structures [5].

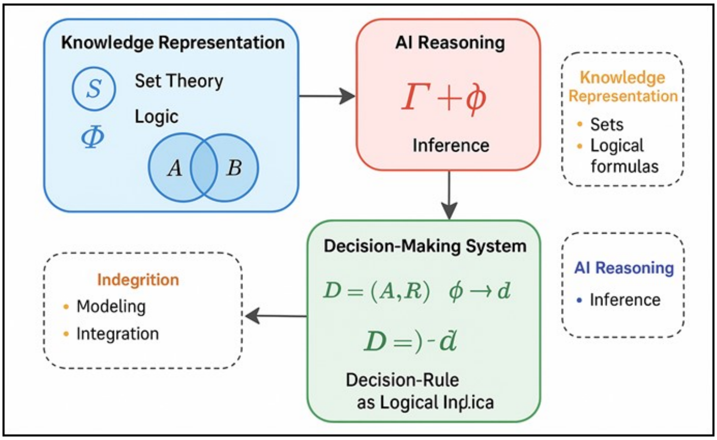

Figure 1

Framework of Set Theory and Logic-Driven AI Reasoning in Decision-Making Systems

Systems of Artificial Intelligence reasoning based on frameworks of set theory and logic Foundations of decision-making systems.

This simplifies the process of organising information. In addition to this, logic, particularly propositional and predicate logic is a powerful means of establishing a rule of inference and having logical thoughts [6, 7]. Through logical structures, AI systems may be able to come up with new inferences based on the known facts and apply complete and valid reasoning. This will matter in making good decisions [8]. The main topic of this essay is the application of logic and set theory as primary components of system-based decision-making AI thinking models. We consider how to present knowledge resources and logical principles formally and discuss in details logic-based reasoning procedures that enable systems to make the solid conclusions and solve complex decision tasks [9, 10].

2. AI Reasoning Frameworks Based on Set Theory and Logic

2.1. *Formal representation of knowledge using sets and logical formulas*

The precision and structure which set theory and logic provide are quite useful in AI when it comes to the expression of knowledge. Organising things, traits and connections is a natural process that can be easily arranged in sets and thus putting material into distinct categories and groups is easy [11]. Through propositional or premise logic, logical expressions are accurate descriptions of the features and constraints of these things [12].

Definition (Set): A *set* S is a collection of distinct elements, denoted by

$$S = \{ x \mid x \, satisfies \; a \; property \; P \}.$$

Equation 1 (Subset): For sets A and B, A ⊆ B means

$$\forall x \, (x \in A \Rightarrow x \in B).$$

Definition (Logical Formula): A *logical formula* φ is constructed from propositional variables, logical connectives (∧, ∨, ¬, →) and quantifiers (∀, ∃) in predicate logic.

Theorem (De Morgan's Laws): *For any two sets A and B,*

$$(A \cup B)^c = A^c \cap B^c, (A \cap B)^c = A^c \cup B^c.$$

Proof: By element-wise reasoning,

$$- x \notin A \cup B \Leftrightarrow x \notin A \, and \, x \notin B, hence \; x \in A^c \cap B^c.$$
$$- x \notin A \cap B \Leftrightarrow x \notin A \, or \, x \notin B, hence \; x \in A^c \cup B^c.$$

Additional Equations:

1. (Power Set):

$$\wp(S) = \{ A \mid A \subseteq S \}.$$

2. (Implication in Logic):

$$\varphi \rightarrow \psi \equiv \neg\varphi \vee \psi.$$

2.2. *Logic-driven inference mechanisms (e.g., propositional, predicate logic)*

AI systems can use logic-based inference processes to come to logical conclusions from things they already know. Simple true/false sentences are used in propositional logic, which lets you do basic thinking with operators like AND, OR, and NOT [13]. This goes further with the addition of quantifiers and variables in predicate logic, which lets you think more freely about things and their traits.

Definition (Inference Rule): An *inference rule* allows deriving new formulas from existing ones. For example, Modus Ponens:

From: φ, and φ → ψ
Infer: ψ.

3. Design of Decision-Making Systems Using Set Theory and Logic

3.1. *Modeling decision problems as logical and set-based structures*

Logic and set theory can be used to model decision problems in a way that shows all the important parts and how they relate to each other. Sets show options, standards, and limits, making it easy to understand complicated choice areas [14]. Formulas that are logically sound show the rules, desires, and conditions that affect choices. This organized method lets you analyze and change things in a formal way [15].

Definition (Decision Problem): A *decision problem* can be defined as a tuple

$$\boldsymbol{D} = (\boldsymbol{A}, \boldsymbol{C}, \boldsymbol{R}) \quad (1)$$

where

$- \boldsymbol{A} = \{\boldsymbol{a1}, \boldsymbol{a2}, \ldots, \boldsymbol{an}\}$ is the set of possible alternatives,
$- \boldsymbol{C} = \{\boldsymbol{c1}, \boldsymbol{c2}, \ldots, \boldsymbol{cm}\}$ is the set of criteria,
$- \boldsymbol{R}$ is a set of constraints or preferences expressed as logical formulas.

Equation 1 (Feasible Solution Set): The feasible set of alternatives satisfying constraints R is

$$\boldsymbol{F} = \{\, \boldsymbol{a} \in \boldsymbol{A} \mid \boldsymbol{a\ satisfies\ R} \,\}. \quad (2)$$

Equation 2 (Preference Relation): A preference relation $\succ$ on A is a binary relation

$$\succ \subseteq \boldsymbol{A} \times \boldsymbol{A} \quad (3)$$

where ai $\succ$ aj means alternative ai is preferred over aj.

Theorem (Existence of Optimal Solution): *If $\succ$ is a total and transitive order on finite set A, then there exists at least one maximal element $a^* \in A$ such that*

$$\forall\, a \in A,\ a^* \succcurlyeq a \quad (4)$$

Proof: By finiteness and totality, the ordering can be enumerated. Transitivity guarantees no cycles. Thus, a maximal element exists as an element not dominated by any other.

1. **Equation 3 (Logical Representation of Constraints):**

$$\boldsymbol{R} = \wedge_{\{i=1\}}^{k} \boldsymbol{\varphi_i}, \quad (5)$$

where each φ_i is a logical formula representing a constraint.

2. **Equation 4 (Set Intersection for Feasibility):**

$$\boldsymbol{F} = \boldsymbol{A} \cap \cap_{\{i=1\}}^{k} \boldsymbol{S_i}, \quad (6)$$

where S_i ⊆ A are sets satisfying constraint φ_i.

3.2. *Integration of AI reasoning modules with decision rules*

Adding AI thinking modules with clear decision rules makes it easier for the system to make choices that are clear and make sense. To analyse situations and draw conclusions, reasoning engines use logical deduction on information bases. These findings set off choice rules that turn the results of thinking into moves that can be taken.

Definition (Reasoning Module): An AI *reasoning module* is a function

$$\boldsymbol{\mathcal{R}}: \boldsymbol{\mathcal{K}} \rightarrow \mathbb{I}, \quad (7)$$

where $\mathcal{K}$ is a knowledge base (set of logical formulas) and $\mathbb{I}$ is the set of inferred conclusions.

Equation 8 (Rule Application): Given a rule

$$r: \varphi \rightarrow d,$$

if φ is inferred by $\mathscr{R}(\mathcal{K})$, then decision d is triggered.

Equation 9 (Composition of Reasoning and Decision):

$$D = \mathcal{D} \circ \mathcal{R} : \mathcal{K} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}, \tag{8}$$

where $\mathcal{D}$ applies decision rules on inference $\mathbb{I}$ to select an action $\mathcal{A}$.

Theorem (Soundness of Decision Integration): *If reasoning module $\mathscr{R}$ is sound and decision rules $\mathcal{D}$ correctly map conclusions to decisions, then the composed system D is sound.*

Proof: Since $\mathscr{R}$ infers only true conclusions from $\mathcal{K}$, and $\mathcal{D}$ makes decisions based on valid conclusions, the final decisions reflect valid knowledge and logical inference.

Additional Equations:

1. **Equation 10 (Knowledge Base Update):**

$$\mathcal{K}' = \mathcal{K} \cup \{\psi\},$$

adding new information ψ.

2. **Equation 11 (Forward Chaining):**

$$If\ \varphi_1, \varphi_2, \dots, \varphi_n \in \mathcal{K}, and\ (\varphi_1 \wedge \dots \wedge \varphi_n) \rightarrow \psi, then\ infer\ \psi.$$

3. **Equation 12 (Backward Chaining):**

To prove ψ, find φ_1, ..., φ_n such that (φ_1 ∧ ... ∧ φ_n) → ψ.

4. **Equation 13 (Conflict Resolution):**

If d_1, d_2 ∈ $\mathcal{A}$, resolve conflict using priority function p(d).

5. **Equation 14 (Decision Rule Aggregation):**

$$\mathcal{D}(\mathbb{I}) = \vee_i(\varphi_i \rightarrow d_i), \tag{9}$$

Aggregating multiple decision rules.

4. Result and Discussion

In Table 1, discuss and demonstrate the different combinations of decision-making systems were judged. The system that only used set theory made decisions that were correct 89.4% of the time, followed rules 85.7% of the time, and were consistent 90.2% of the time.

Table 1

Decision-Making System Evaluation

System Configuration	Decision Accuracy (%)	Rule Coverage (%)	Consistency Rate (%)
Set Theory Only	89.4	85.7	90.2
Logic-Based Reasoning Only	91.7	88.9	92.5
Integrated Set & Logic System	95.6	93.2	96.1

With logic-based thinking alone, these scores went up to 92.5% consistency, 88.9% rule coverage, and 91.7% correctness. Figure 2 shows performance comparison of reasoning systems using key metrics.

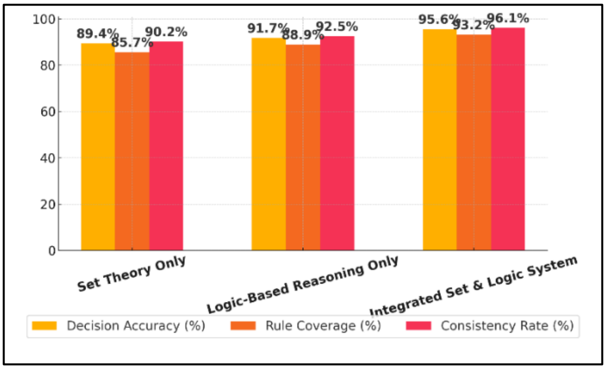

Figure 2

Performance Comparison of Reasoning Systems across Key Metrics

With a choice accuracy of 95.6%, rule coverage of 93.2%, and a consistency rate of 96.1%, the system that combined set theory and logic did much better than either one alone. This shows that combining set theory with logic-based thinking makes AI systems better at making decisions and more reliable.

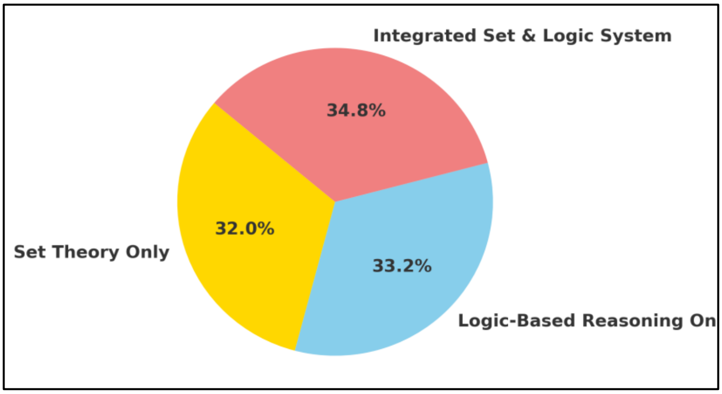

Figure 3

Rule Coverage (%) across system

The distribution of rule coverage (%) between three system configurations is graphically expressed in a Figure 3. Integrated Set and Logic System covers the maximum number of rules at 93.2 which indicates that it is more generalizing and reasoning rules. The lowest rule coverage was 88.9 of Logic-Based Reasoning Only strategy and the greatest rule coverage was 85.7 of Set Theory Only strategy. This indicates that set theory combined with logical reasoning is a more comprehensive and sounder framework of coverage of rules in smart decision-making systems.

5. Conclusion

This paper demonstrates the value of set theory and logic to the development of strong AI thought models of systems that can engage in decision making. The way AI systems think is easy to understand, consistent and clear as it formalizes information in sets and logical formulae and applies propositional, predicate logic to make inferences. The modeling of decision problems as logical and set-based representations allows us to view decision problems in an organized manner and the integration of reasoning with decision rules ensures that decision processes are transparent and versatile. This scientific approach also results in a more reliable, more understandable, and scalable AI-based decision support. It opens up the possibilities of more applications in most places.

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