

Adaptive conditions for being informed

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— CONTEXT —

An 'information first' approach to epistemology

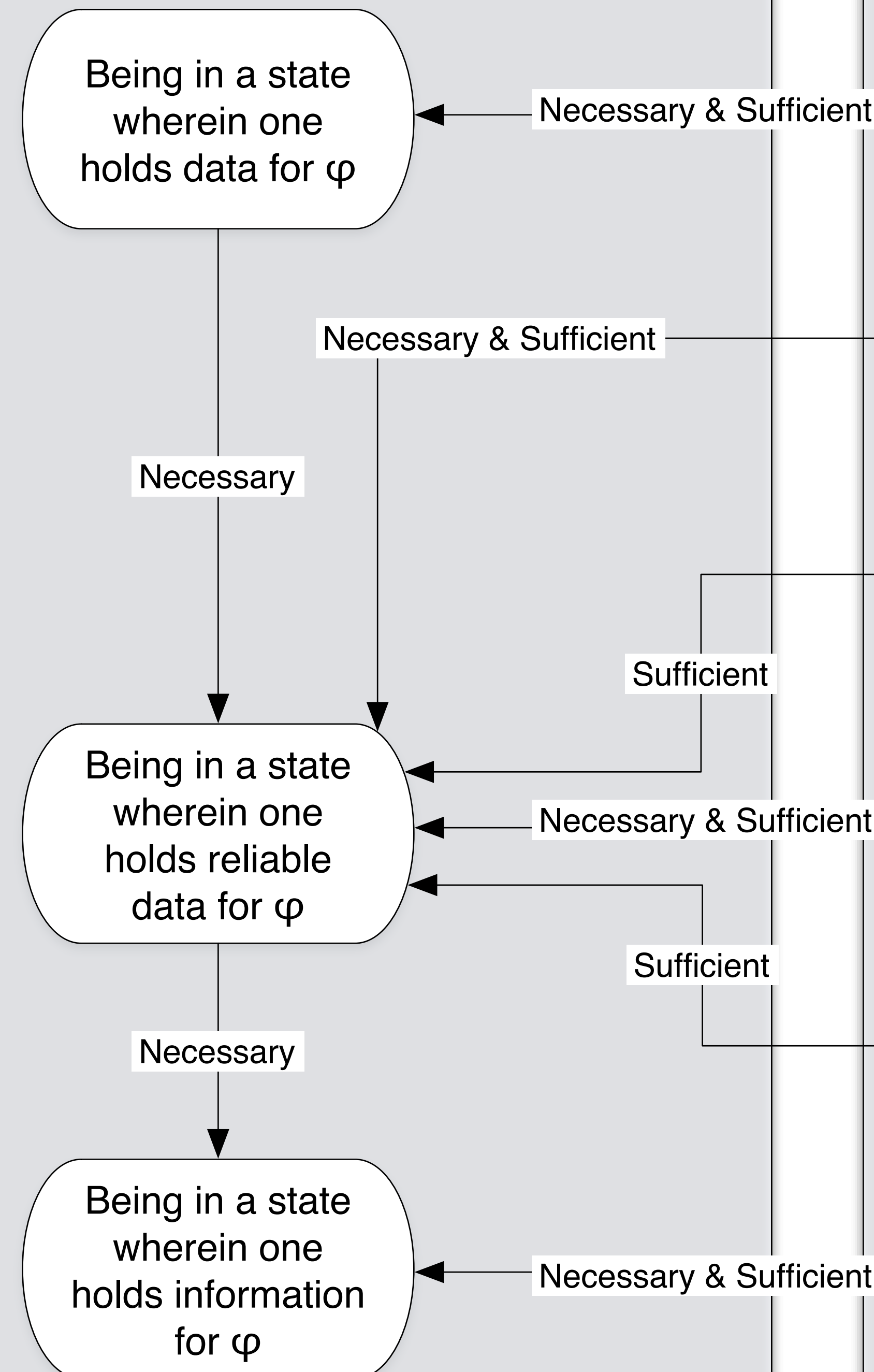
- Explaining knowledge in terms of information
- Adopting the non-doxastic relation of 'being informed' as a starting point
- Either providing a definition of knowing as the conjunction of being informed and something else, or presenting being informed as a generalisation of knowing.

— ISSUES —

Information as a state and as a commodity

- Viability of a reductive analysis of strongly semantic information (information as truthful, meaningful well-formed data)
 - Insufficiency of holding strongly semantic information as a condition for being informed
 - Modelling being informed as a prime state
- Tension between reductive analysis of information as a commodity, and primeness of the condition of being informed

Necessary and sufficient conditions



Turning information-structures into models for 'being informed'

E
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Admissible combined structure

$$\langle \mathcal{J}, \text{INF-STAT}_g \rangle$$

$$\mathcal{J} = (W, \preceq, \sqsubseteq, *, \rho_g, \lambda)$$

$$\rho_g \subseteq \lambda \quad \preceq \subseteq \sqsubseteq$$

Adaptive generated submodels

A sub-model \mathfrak{M}_i of Γ^R is just fine iff $Ab(\mathfrak{M}, i) = Ab(\Gamma_i^R)$, that is

$$\{\varphi \in \text{PROP} : \mathfrak{M}, i \Vdash \langle \cdot \rangle \varphi \wedge \langle \cdot \rangle \neg \varphi\} = \{\varphi \in \text{PROP} : \Gamma, i \Vdash \langle \cdot \rangle \varphi \wedge \langle \cdot \rangle \neg \varphi\}$$

where Γ_i^R is a point-generated premise-subset of Γ^R and contains the same information as the set

$$\Gamma_i^{R, \langle \cdot \rangle} := \{\langle \cdot \rangle \varphi : (w, \varphi) \in \rho_g \text{ \& } iRw\}$$

Information structure $(W, \sqsubseteq, *, \lambda)$

Veridical states INF-STAT

Veridical input INF-STAT_g

Data input tree-structure and structured premise-set

$$\Gamma^{\preceq} = (W, \preceq, \rho_g)$$

Point-generated submodels

$$(W', R', V') \mapsto (W, R, V)$$

$\forall w \in W' (Rww \Rightarrow v \in W')$

smallest submodel such that $\{x\} \in W'$

Adaptive selection of models

A model \mathfrak{M} of Γ is just fine iff $Ab(\mathfrak{M}) = Ab(\Gamma)$

A-restricted accessibility

$$i \leq_a j \text{ iff for all } k \in S \text{ such that } i \preceq k \preceq j, \text{ and for all } \varphi \in \{\varphi : i \Vdash [P]\varphi, k \nVdash \neg\varphi\}$$

C-restricted accessibility

$$i \leq_c j \text{ iff for all } k \in S \text{ such that } i \preceq k \preceq j, \text{ and for all } \varphi \in \{\varphi : i \Vdash \langle P \rangle \varphi, k \nVdash \neg\varphi\}$$

when $\{\varphi : i \Vdash \langle P \rangle \varphi\}$ is consistent, and $i \leq_c j$ iff $i \preceq j$ otherwise

V-restricted accessibility

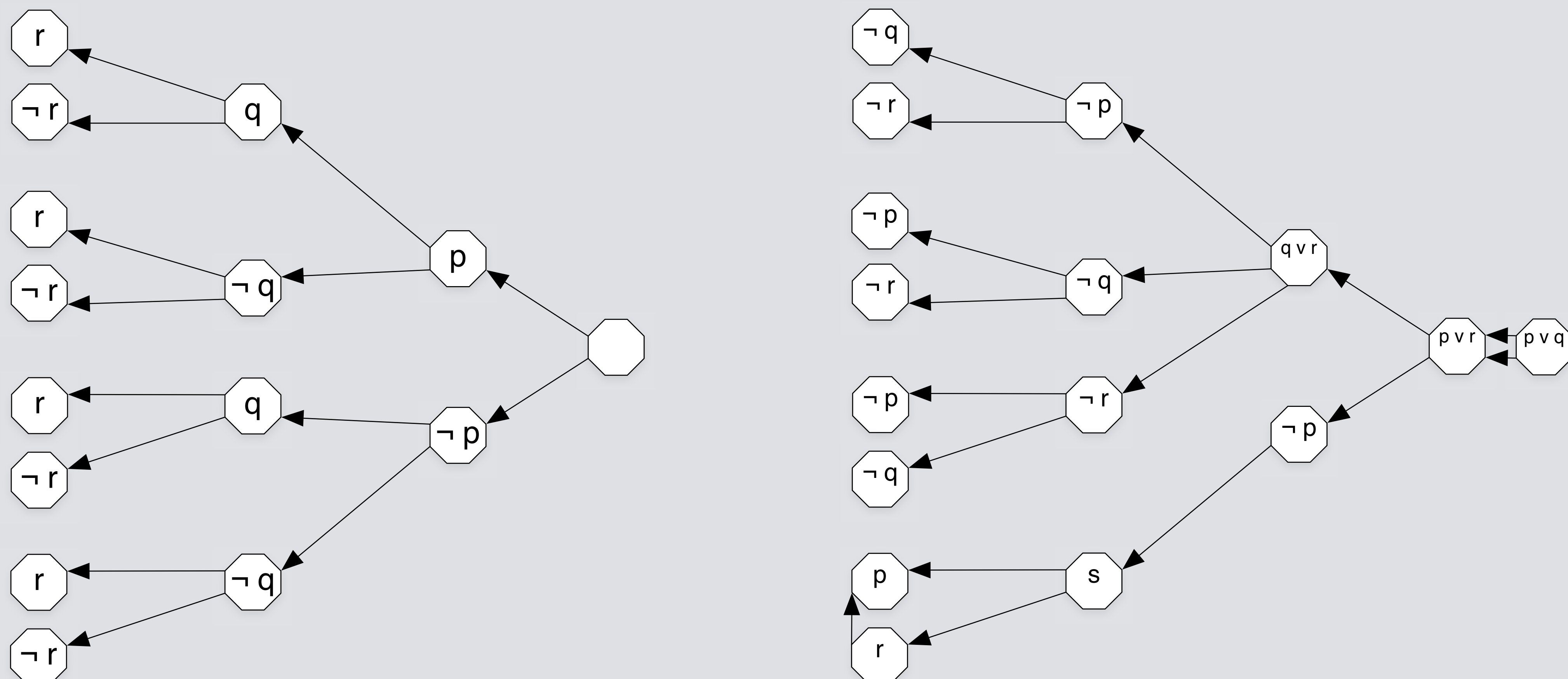
$$i \leq_v j \text{ iff for all } k \in S \text{ such that } i \preceq k \preceq j, \text{ and for all } \varphi \in \{\varphi : i \Vdash \langle P \rangle \varphi, k \nVdash \neg\varphi\}$$

when $i \in \text{INF-STAT}$ and $i \leq_v j$ iff $i \preceq j$ otherwise

Properties

- At all states**
- $$\langle P \rangle \varphi \Rightarrow [P]\varphi \vee (\langle P \rangle \varphi \wedge \langle P \rangle \neg \varphi)$$
- $$[P]\varphi \Leftrightarrow [A^{ar}]\varphi$$
- $$[A^{ar}]\varphi \not\Rightarrow [A^{ar}][A^{ar}]\varphi$$
- $$\{\varphi : i \Vdash \langle P \rangle \varphi\} = \lambda(i)$$
- $$\{\varphi : i \Vdash [A^{ar}]\varphi\} \subseteq \lambda(i)$$
- At consistent states**
- $$\langle P \rangle \varphi \Leftrightarrow [P]\varphi \Leftrightarrow [A^{cr}]\varphi$$
- $$\{\varphi : i \Vdash [A^{cr}]\varphi\} = \lambda(i)$$
- At veridical states**
- $$\langle P \rangle \varphi \Leftrightarrow [P]\varphi \Leftrightarrow [A^{vr}]\varphi$$
- $$\{\varphi : i \Vdash [A^{vr}]\varphi\} = \lambda(i)$$

Example



What is explained?

- Holding a piece of information for φ , but failing to be informed that φ**
- while holding reliable information for φ

$$\exists i, j \in S \text{ such that } i \Vdash [A^{ar}]\varphi, \text{ and } i \nVdash [A^{vr}]\varphi$$

but $j \Vdash [A^{ar}]\varphi$, and $j \Vdash [A^{vr}]\varphi$

but not holding reliable data for φ

$$\exists i, j \in S \text{ such that } i \nVdash [A^{ar}]\varphi, \text{ and } i \nVdash [A^{vr}]\varphi$$

but $j \Vdash [A^{ar}]\varphi$, and $j \Vdash [A^{vr}]\varphi$
- Being informed that φ is sufficient for robustly holding persistently reliable data for φ**
- $$\forall i \in \text{INF-STAT} \text{ if } i \Vdash [A^{ar}]\varphi \text{ then for all } j \text{ such that } i \leq_v j \text{ it holds that } j \Vdash [A^{ar}]\varphi$$
- Holding reliable data for φ is a strong necessary, but purely internal condition for being informed**
- $$i \Vdash [A^{ar}]\varphi \text{ as well as } i \Vdash [A^{cr}]\varphi \text{ can be derived from } \{\psi : i \Vdash \psi\} \text{ while } i \Vdash [A^{vr}]\varphi \text{ cannot}$$

Benefits

- Translates insights drawn from information-structures into a modal language and thereby generalises the S_4 embedding of intuitionistic logic to structures with inconsistent points
- Formalises the defeasible inference from holding consistent data to expecting that data not to be contradicted at future states
 - Formalises strong internal necessary conditions for being informed without a reference to doxastic states