Accepted Manuscript

Relational linear programming

Kristian Kersting, Martin Maldenov, Pavel Tokmakov

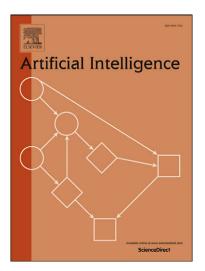
PII: S0004-3702(15)00101-0

DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.artint.2015.06.009

Reference: ARTINT 2864

To appear in: Artificial Intelligence

Received date: 27 April 2014 Revised date: 25 June 2015 Accepted date: 28 June 2015



Please cite this article in press as: K. Kersting et al., Relational linear programming, *Artificial Intelligence* (2015), http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.artint.2015.06.009

This is a PDF file of an unedited manuscript that has been accepted for publication. As a service to our customers we are providing this early version of the manuscript. The manuscript will undergo copyediting, typesetting, and review of the resulting proof before it is published in its final form. Please note that during the production process errors may be discovered which could affect the content, and all legal disclaimers that apply to the journal pertain.

ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT

Relational Linear Programming

Kristian Kersting*

CS Department, TU Dortmund University, Germany

Martin Maldenov

CS Department, TU Dortmund University, Germany

Pavel Tokmakov

LEAR-INRIA Rhone-Alpes, Montbonnot, France

Abstract

We propose relational linear programming, a simple framework for combining linear programs (LPs) and logic programs. A relational linear program (RLP) is a declarative LP template defining the objective and the constraints through the logical concepts of objects, relations, and quantified variables. This allows one to express the LP objective and constraints relationally for a varying number of individuals and relations among them without enumerating them. Together with a logical knowledge base, effectively a logic program consisting of logical facts and rules, it induces a ground LP. This ground LP is solved using lifted linear programming. That is, symmetries within the ground LP are employed to reduce its dimensionality, if possible, and the reduced program is solved using any off-the-shelf LP solver. In contrast to mainstream LP template languages such as AMPL, which features a mixture of declarative and imperative programming styles, RLP's relational nature allows a more intuitive representation of optimization problems, in particular over relational domains. We illustrate this empirically by experiments on approximate inference in Markov logic networks using LP relaxations, on solving Markov decision processes, and on collective inference using LP

^{*}Corresponding author

 $[\]label{lem:email$

Download English Version:

https://daneshyari.com/en/article/4942067

Download Persian Version:

https://daneshyari.com/article/4942067

<u>Daneshyari.com</u>