

# Contents

---

|   |     |
|---|-----|
| Introduction  | 1   |
| 1 Conceptual analysis of abduction                              | 5   |
| What is abduction?  | 5   |
| Diagnosis and abductive justification                           | 9   |
| Doubt and certainty   | 12  |
| Explanations give causes  | 16  |
| Induction   | 18  |
| Taxonomy of basic inference types                               | 27  |
| From wonder to understanding                                    | 28  |
| 2 Knowledge-based systems and the science of AI                 | 31  |
| The science of AI   | 31  |
| Knowledge-based systems and knowledge representations           | 38  |
| Generic tasks   | 50  |
| 3 Two RED systems – abduction machines 1 and 2                  | 63  |
| The red-cell antibody identification task                       | 63  |
| The common architecture underlying RED-1 and RED-2              | 66  |
| The RED-1 Overview mechanism                                    | 75  |
| The RED-2 Overview mechanism                                    | 78  |
| Hypothesis interactions   | 91  |
| 4 Generalizing the control strategy – machine 3                 | 94  |
| The PEIRCE tool   | 94  |
| Reimplementing RED in PEIRCE                                    | 101 |
| Abduction in SOAR   | 105 |
| Generic tasks revisited   | 113 |
| 5 More kinds of knowledge: Two diagnostic systems               | 117 |
| TIPS  | 117 |
| PATHEX/LIVER: Structure–function models<br>for causal reasoning | 123 |
| 6 Better task analysis, better strategy – machine 4             | 136 |
| Abduction machines – summary of progress                        | 136 |

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| Task analysis of explanatory hypothesis formation        | 139 |
| Concurrent assembly                                      | 142 |
| Concurrent realization of the essentials-first strategy: |     |
| Framework  | 147 |
| Efficiency of the essentials-first strategy              | 151 |
| 7 The computational complexity of abduction              | 157 |
| Introduction   | 157 |
| Background   | 158 |
| Notation, definitions, and assumptions                   | 159 |
| Complexity of finding explanations                       | 164 |
| Complexity of plausibility                               | 171 |
| Application to red-cell antibody identification          | 176 |
| Discussion   | 177 |
| 8 Two more diagnostic systems                            | 180 |
| Distributed abduction in MDX2                            | 181 |
| QUAWDS: Diagnostic system for gait analysis              | 184 |
| An abductive approach to knowledge-base refinement       | 196 |
| 9 Better task definition, better strategy – machine 5    | 202 |
| Tractable abduction                                      | 202 |
| Software: PEIRCE-IGTT                                    | 215 |
| Experiment: Uncertainty and correctness                  | 223 |
| 10 Perception and language understanding                 | 238 |
| Perception is abduction in layers                        | 238 |
| Computational model of abduction in layers               | 242 |
| Speech understanding as layered abduction                | 246 |
| Three pilot speech recognition systems                   | 250 |
| Multisense perception                                    | 258 |
| Knowledge from perception                                | 259 |
| Appendix A Truth seekers                                 | 262 |
| Abduction machines                                       | 262 |
| In synthetic worlds                                      | 264 |
| Appendix B Plausibility                                  | 266 |
| Plausibility and probability                             | 267 |
| The need to go beyond probability                        | 270 |
| Dimensions of plausibility                               | 271 |
| Alternatives to probability                              | 271 |
| Plausibility and intelligence                            | 272 |
| Extended Bibliography                                    | 273 |
| Acknowledgments  | 291 |
| Index  | 295 |