Generalized Complexity of $\mathcal{ALC}$ Subsumption

Arne Meier
Institut für Theoretische Informatik, Leibniz Universität Hannover
meier@thi.uni-hannover.de

Abstract

The subsumption problem with respect to terminologies in the description logic $\mathcal{ALC}$ is $\text{EXP}$-complete. We investigate the computational complexity of fragments of this problem by means of allowed Boolean operators. Herein we make use of the notion of clones in the context of Post’s lattice. Furthermore we consider all four possible quantifier combinations for each fragment parameterized by a clone. We will see that depending on what quantifiers are available the classification will be either tripartite or a quartering.

1 Introduction

Description logics (DL) play an important role in several areas of research, e.g., semantic web, database structuring, or medical ontologies [5, 9, 10, 22]. As a consequence there exists a vast range of different extensions where each of them is highly specialized to its own field of application. Nardi and Brachman describe subsumption as the most important inference problem within DL [23]. Given two (w.l.o.g. atomic) concepts $C, D$ and a set of axioms (which are pairs of concept expressions $A, B$ stating $A$ implies $B$), one asks the question whether $C$ implies $D$ is consistent with respect to each model satisfying all of the given axioms. Although the computational complexity of subsumption in general can be between tractable and $\text{EXP}$ [15, 16] depending on which feature is available, there exist nonetheless many DL which provide a tractable (i.e., in $\text{P}$) subsumption reasoning problem, e.g., the DL-Lite and $\mathcal{EL}$ families [1, 2, 3, 4, 11]. One very prominent application example of the subsumption problem is the SNOMED CT clinical database which consists of about 400,000 axioms and is a subset of the DL $\mathcal{EL}^{++}$ [12, 26].

In this paper we investigate the subsumption problem with respect to the most general (in sense of available Boolean operators) description logic $\mathcal{ALC}$. It is known that the unrestricted version of this problem is $\text{EXP}$-complete due to reducibility to a specific DL satisfiability problem [5], and is therefore highly intractable. Our aim is to understand where this intractability comes from or to which Boolean operator it may be connected to. Therefore we will make use of the well understood and much used algebraic tool, Post’s lattice [25]. At this approach one works with clones which are defined as sets of Boolean functions which are closed under arbitrary composition and projection. For a good introduction into this area consider [8]. The main technique is to investigate fragments of a specific decision problem by means of allowed Boolean functions; in this paper this will be the subsumption problem. As Post’s lattice considers any possible set of all Boolean functions a classification by it always yields an exhaustive study. This kind of research has been done previously for several different kinds of logics, e.g., temporal, hybrid, modal, and nonmonotonic logics [6, 13, 14, 17, 27, 28].

Main results. The most general class of fragments, i.e., those which have both quantifiers available, perfectly show how powerful the subsumption problem is. Having access to at least one constant (true or false) leads to an intractable fragment. Merely for the fragment where only projections (and none of the constants) are present it is not clear if there can be a polynomial time algorithm for this case and has been left open. If one considers the cases where

---

1These features, for instance, can be existential or universal restrictions, availability of disjunction, conjunction, or negation. Furthermore, one may extend a description logic with more powerful concepts, e.g., number restrictions, role chains, or epistemic operators [5].
Figure 1: Post’s lattice showing the complexity of SUBS\(\mathcal{Q}(B)\) for all sets \(\emptyset \subseteq \mathcal{Q} \subseteq \{\exists, \forall\}\) and all Boolean clones \([B]\).

only one quantifier is present, then the fragments around disjunction (case \(\forall\)), respectively, the ones around conjunction (case \(\exists\)) become tractable. Without quantifiers conjunctive and disjunctive fragments are \(P\)-complete whereas the fragments which include either the affine functions (exclusive or), or can express \(x \lor (y \land z)\), or \(x \land (y \lor z)\), or self-dual functions (i.e., \(f(x_1, \ldots, x_n) = \neg f(\neg x_1, \ldots, \neg x_n)\)) are intractable. Figure 1 depicts how the results directly arrange within Post’s lattice. Due to space restrictions the proof of Theorem 3 is omitted and can be found in the technical report \([18]\).

2 Preliminaries

In this paper we will make use of standard notions of complexity theory \([24]\). In particular, we work with the classes \(NLOGSPACE, P, \text{coNP, EXP}\), and the class \(\oplus \text{LOGSPACE}\) which corresponds to nondeterministic Turing machines running in logarithmic space whose computations trees have an odd number of accepting paths. Usually all stated reductions are logarithmic space many-one reductions \(\leq_m^{\log}\). We write \(A \equiv_m^{\log} B\) iff \(A \leq_m^{\log} B\) and \(B \leq_m^{\log} A\) hold.
Clone Base

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Clone</th>
<th>Base</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BF</td>
<td>{x ∧ y, x}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D1</td>
<td>{maj(x, y, z)}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>{x ⊕ y, ⊤}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L2</td>
<td>{x ⊕ y ⊕ z}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>{x ∨ y, ⊤, ⊥}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>{x ∧ y, ⊤, ⊥}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>{⊤, ⊤}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I₀</td>
<td>{id, ⊥}</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1: All clones and bases relevant for this paper.

Post’s Lattice. Let ⊤, ⊥ denote the truth values true, false. Given a finite set of Boolean functions \( B \), we say the clone of \( B \) contains all compositions of functions in \( B \) plus all projections; the smallest such clone is denoted with \([B]\) and the set \( B \) is called a base of \([B]\). The lattice of all clones has been established in [25] and a much more succinct introduction can be found in [8].

Table 1 depicts all clones and their bases which are relevant for this paper. Here maj denotes the majority, and id denotes identity. Let \( f: \{\top, \bot\}^n \to \{\top, \bot\} \) be a Boolean function. Then the dual of \( f \), in symbols \( \text{dual}(f) \), is the \( n \)-ary function \( g \) with \( g(x_1, \ldots, x_n) = f(\overline{x_1}, \ldots, \overline{x_n}) \). Similarly, if \( B \) is a set of Boolean functions, then \( \text{dual}(B) := \{\text{dual}(f) \mid f \in B\} \). Further, abusing notation, define \( \text{dual}(\exists) := \forall \) and \( \text{dual}(\forall) = \exists \); if \( Q \subseteq \{\exists, \forall\} \) then \( \text{dual}(Q) := \{\text{dual}(\hat{\phi}) \mid \hat{\phi} \in Q\} \).

Description Logic. Usually a Boolean function \( f \) is defined as mappings \( f: \{0, 1\}^n \to \{0, 1\} \) whereof the appearance within in formulas may not be well-defined. Therefore we will use the term of a Boolean operator whenever we talk about the to a function corresponding part within a concept description. This approach extends the upper definition of clones to comprise cover operators as well. We use the standard syntax and semantics of \( \mathcal{ALC} \) as in [5]. Additionally we adjusted them to fit the notion of clones. The set of concept descriptions (or concepts) is defined by \( C := A \mid \circ_f(C, \ldots, C) \mid \exists R.C \mid \forall R.C \), where \( A \) is an atomic concept (variable), \( R \) is a role (transition relation), and \( \circ_f \) is a Boolean operator which corresponds to a Boolean function \( f: \{\bot, \top\}^n \to \{\bot, \top\} \). For a given set \( B \) of Boolean operators and \( \mathcal{Q} \subseteq \{\forall, \exists\} \), we define that a \( B\)-\( \mathcal{Q}\)-concept uses only operators from \( B \) and quantifiers from \( \mathcal{Q} \). Hence, if \( B = \{\wedge, \vee\} \) then \([B] = BF \), and the set of \( B \)-concept descriptions is equivalent to (full) \( \mathcal{ALC} \). Otherwise if \([B] \subseteq BF \) for some set \( B \), then we consider proper subsets of \( \mathcal{ALC} \) and cannot express any (usually in \( \mathcal{ALC} \) available) concept. An axiom is of the form \( C \sqsubseteq D \), where \( C \) and \( D \) are concepts; \( C \sqsubseteq D \) is the syntactic sugar for \( C \subseteq D \) and \( D \subseteq C \). A \( TBox \) is a finite set of axioms and a \( B\)-\( Q \)-\( TBox \) contains only axioms of \( B\)-\( Q\)-concepts.

An interpretation is a pair \( \mathcal{I} = (\Delta^\mathcal{I}, \cdot^\mathcal{I}) \), where \( \Delta^\mathcal{I} \) is a nonempty set and \( \cdot^\mathcal{I} \) is a mapping from the set of atomic concepts to the power set of \( \Delta^\mathcal{I} \), and from the set of roles to the power set of \( \Delta^\mathcal{I} \times \Delta^\mathcal{I} \). We extend this mapping to arbitrary concepts as follows:

\[
\begin{align*}
(\exists R.C)^\mathcal{I} &= \{x \in \Delta^\mathcal{I} \mid \{y \in C^\mathcal{I} \mid (x, y) \in R^\mathcal{I}\} \neq \emptyset\}, \\
(\forall R.C)^\mathcal{I} &= \{x \in \Delta^\mathcal{I} \mid \{y \in C^\mathcal{I} \mid (x, y) \notin R^\mathcal{I}\} = \emptyset\}, \\
(\circ_f(C_1, \ldots, C_n))^\mathcal{I} &= \{x \in \Delta^\mathcal{I} \mid f(||x \in C_1^\mathcal{I}||, \ldots, ||x \in C_n^\mathcal{I}||) = \top\},
\end{align*}
\]

where \( ||x \in C^\mathcal{I}|| = 1 \) if \( x \in C^\mathcal{I} \) and \( ||x \in C^\mathcal{I}|| = 0 \) if \( x \notin C^\mathcal{I} \). An interpretation \( \mathcal{I} \) satisfies the axiom \( C \sqsubseteq D \), in symbols \( \mathcal{I} \models C \sqsubseteq D \), if \( C^\mathcal{I} \subseteq D^\mathcal{I} \). Further \( \mathcal{I} \) satisfies a \( TBox \), in symbols \( \mathcal{I} \models t \), if it satisfies every axiom therein; then \( \mathcal{I} \) is called a model. Let \( Q \subseteq \{\exists, \forall\} \) and \( B \) be a finite set of Boolean operators. Then for the \( TBox\)-concept satisfiability problem, \( \text{TCSAT}_Q(B) \), given a \( B\)-\( Q \)-\( TBox \) \( T \) and a \( B\)-\( Q \)-concept \( C \), one asks if there is an \( I \) s.t. \( I \models T \) and \( C^\mathcal{I} \neq \emptyset \). This problem has been fully classified w.r.t. Post’s lattice in [20]. Further the Subsumption problem, \( \text{SUBSQ}_Q(B) \), given a \( B\)-\( Q \)-\( TBox \) and two \( B\)-\( Q \)-concepts \( C, D \), asks if for every interpretation \( \mathcal{I} \) it holds that \( \mathcal{I} \models T \) implies \( C^\mathcal{I} \subseteq D^\mathcal{I} \).

As subsumption is an inference problem within DL some kind of connection in terms of reductions to propositional implication is not devious. In [7] Beyersdorff et al. classify the propo-
sitional implication problem IMP with respect to all fragments parameterized by all Boolean clones.

**Theorem 1** ([7]) Let $B$ be a finite set of Boolean operators.

1. If $C \subseteq [B]$ for $C \in \{S_{00}, D_2, S_{10}\}$, then IMP($B$) is coNP-complete w.r.t. $\leq_m^{AC^0}$.  
2. If $L_2 \subseteq [B] \subseteq L$, then IMP($B$) is $\oplus$LOGSPACE-complete w.r.t. $\leq_m^{AC^0}$.  
3. If $N_2 \subseteq [B] \subseteq N$, then IMP($B$) is in $AC^0[2]$.  
4. Otherwise IMP($B$) is in $AC^0$.

### 3 Interreducibilities

The next lemma shows base independence for the subsumption problem. This kind of property enables us to use standard bases for every clone within our proofs. The result can be proven in the same way as in [21, Lemma 4].

**Lemma 1** Let $B_1, B_2$ be two sets of Boolean operators such that $[B_1] \subseteq [B_2]$, and let $Q \subseteq \{\exists, \forall\}$. Then $\text{SUBS}_Q(B_1) \leq_m^{log} \text{SUBS}_Q(B_2)$.

The following two lemmata deal with a duality principle of subsumption. The correctness of contraposition for axioms allows us to state a reduction to the fragment parameterized by the dual operators. Further having access to negation allows us in the same way as in [19] to simulate both constants.

**Lemma 2** Let $B$ be a finite set of Boolean operators and $Q \subseteq \{\forall, \exists\}$. Then $\text{SUBS}_Q(B) \leq_m^{log} \text{SUBS}_Q(\text{dual}(B))$.

**Proof** Here we distinguish two cases. Given a concept $A$ define with $A^\neg$ the concept $\neg A$ in negation normal form (NNF).

First assume that $\neg \in [B]$. Then $(T, C, D) \in \text{SUBS}_Q(B)$ if and only if for any interpretation $I \models T$ it holds that $C^I \subseteq D^I$ if and only if for any interpretation $I$ s.t. $I \models T' := \{F^\neg \subseteq E^\neg \mid E \subseteq F \in T\}$ it holds that $(\neg D)^I \subseteq (\neg C)^I$ if and only if $(T', D^\neg, C^\neg) \in \text{SUBS}_Q(\text{dual}(B))$. The correctness directly follows from $\text{dual}(\neg) = \neg$.

Now assume that $\neg \notin [B]$. Then for a given instance $(T, C, D)$ it holds that for the contraposition instance $(\{F^\neg \subseteq E^\neg \mid E \subseteq F \in T\}, D^\neg, C^\neg)$ before every atomic concept occurs a negation symbol. Denote with $((F^\neg \subseteq E^\neg \mid E \subseteq F \in T), D^\neg, C^\neg)^{pos}$ the substitution of any such negated atomic concept $\neg A$ by a fresh concept name $A'$. Then $(T, C, D) \in \text{SUBS}_Q(B)$ iff $(\{F^\neg \subseteq E^\neg \mid E \subseteq F \in T\}, D^\neg, C^\neg)^{pos} \in \text{SUBS}_Q(\text{dual}(B))$.  

**Lemma 3** Let $B$ be a finite set of Boolean operators such that $N_2 \subseteq [B]$ and $Q \subseteq \{\exists, \forall\}$. Then it holds that $\text{SUBS}_Q(B) \equiv_m^{log} \text{SUBS}_Q(B \cup \{T, \bot\})$.

Using Lemma 4.2 in [7] we can easily obtain the ability to express the constant $\top$ whenever we have access to conjunctions, and the constant $\bot$ whenever we are able to use disjunctions.

**Lemma 4** Let $B$ be a finite set of Boolean operators and $Q \subseteq \{\forall, \exists\}$. If $E_2 \subseteq [B]$, then $\text{SUBS}_Q(B) \equiv_m^{log} \text{SUBS}_Q(B \cup \{\top\})$. If $V_2 \subseteq [B]$, then $\text{SUBS}_Q(B) \equiv_m^{log} \text{SUBS}_Q(B \cup \{\bot\})$.

The connection of subsumption to terminology satisfiability and propositional implication is crucial for stating upper and lower bound results. The next lemma connects subsumption to TCSAT and also to IMP.

**Lemma 5** Let $B$ be a finite set of Boolean operators and $Q \subseteq \{\forall, \exists\}$ be a set of quantifiers. Then the following reductions hold:

1. $\text{IMP}(B) \leq_m^{log} \text{SUBS}_Q(B)$.

---

2A language $A$ is $AC^0$ many-one reducible to a language $B$ (\(A \leq_m^{AC^0} B\)) if there exists a function $f$ computable by a logtime-uniform $AC^0$-circuit family such that $x \in A$ iff $f(x) \in B$ (for more information, see [30]).
2. \( \text{SUBS}_Q(B) \leq_{\text{m}} \text{TCSAT}_Q(B \cup \{\neg\}) \).

3. \( \text{TCSAT}(B) \leq_{\text{m}} \text{SUBS}(B \cup \{\bot\}) \).

**Proof.** 1. Holds due to \((\varphi, \psi) \in \text{IMP}(B)\) iff \((C_\varphi, C_\psi, \emptyset) \in \text{SUBS}(B)\), for concept descriptions \(C_\varphi = f(\varphi), C_\psi = f(\psi)\) with \(f\) mapping propositional formulae to concept descriptions via

\[
\begin{align*}
f(\top) &= \top, \text{ and } f(\bot) = \bot, \\
f(x) &= C_x, \text{ for variable } x, \\
f(g(C_1, \ldots, C_n)) &= o_g(f(C_1), \ldots, f(C_n))
\end{align*}
\]

where \(g\) is an \(n\)-ary Boolean function and \(o_g\) is the corresponding operator.

2. \((T, C, D) \in \text{SUBS}_Q(B)\) iff \((T, C \iff D) \in \text{TCSAT}_Q(B \cup \{\neg\})\). [5].

3. \((T, C) \in \text{TCSAT}_Q(B)\) iff \((C, \bot, T) \in \text{SUBS}_Q(B \cup \{\bot\})\). [5].

### 4 Main Results

We will start with the subsumption problem using no quantifiers and will show that the problem either is \(\coNP\), \(P\), \(\NLOGSPACE\)-complete, or is \(\oplus\)\(\LOGSPACE\)-hard.

**Theorem 2 (No quantifiers available.)** Let \(B\) be a finite set of Boolean operators.

1. If \(X \subseteq [B]\) for \(X \subseteq \{L_0, L_1, L_3, S_{10}, S_{00}, D_2\}\), then \(\text{SUBS}_\emptyset(B)\) is \(\coNP\)-complete.

2. If \(E_2 \subseteq [B] \subseteq E\) or \(V_2 \subseteq [B] \subseteq V\), then \(\text{SUBS}_\emptyset(B)\) is \(P\)-complete.

3. If \([B] = L_2\), then \(\text{SUBS}_\emptyset(B)\) is \(\oplus\)\(\LOGSPACE\)-hard.

4. If \(L_2 \subseteq [B] \subseteq N\), then \(\text{SUBS}_\emptyset(B)\) is \(\NLOGSPACE\)-complete.

All hardness results hold w.r.t. \(\leq_{\text{m}}\) reductions.

**Proof.** 1. The reduction from the implication problem \(\text{IMP}(B)\) in Lemma 5(1.) in combination with Theorem 1 and Lemma 1 proves the \(\coNP\) lower bounds of \(S_{10}, S_{00}, D_2\). The lower bounds for \(L_0 \subseteq [B]\) and \(L_3 \subseteq [B]\) follow from Lemma 5(3.) with \(\text{TCSAT}_\emptyset(B)\) being \(\coNP\)-complete which follows from the NP-completeness result of \(\text{TCSAT}_\emptyset(B)\) shown in [21, Theorem 27]. Further the lower bound for \(L_1 \subseteq [B]\) follows from the duality of ‘\(\exists\)’ and ‘\(\forall\)’ and Lemma 2 with respect to the case \(L_0 \subseteq [B]\) enables us to state the reduction

\[
\text{SUBS}_\emptyset(L_0) \leq_{\text{m}} \text{SUBS}_{\text{dual}(\emptyset)}(\text{dual}(L_0)) = \text{SUBS}_\emptyset(L_1).
\]

The upper bound follows from a reduction to \(\text{TCSAT}_\emptyset(BF)\) by Lemma 5(2.) and the membership of \(\text{TCSAT}_\emptyset(BF)\) in \(\NP\) by [21, Theorem 27].

2. The upper bound follows from the memberships in \(P\) for \(\text{SUBS}_\emptyset(E)\) and \(\text{SUBS}_\emptyset(V)\) in Theorem 3.

The lower bound for \([B] = E_2\) follows from a reduction from the hypergraph accessibility problem\(^3\) \(\text{HGAP}\): set \(T = \{(u_1 \cap u_2 \subseteq v) \mid (u_1, u_2; v) \in E\}\), assume w.l.o.g. the set of source nodes as \(S = \{x\}\), then \((G, S, t) \in \text{HGAP}\) iff \((T, s, t) \in \text{SUBS}_\emptyset(E_2)\). For the lower bound of \(V_2\) apply Lemma 2.

3. Follows directly by the reduction from \(\text{IMP}(L_2)\) due to Theorem 1 and Lemma 5(1.).

\(^3\)In a given hypergraph \(H = (V, E)\), a hyperedge \(e \in E\) is a pair of source nodes \(\text{src}(e) \in V \times V\) and one destination node \(\text{dest}(e) \in V\). Instances of \(\text{HGAP}\) consist of a directed hypergraph \(H = (V, E)\), a set \(S \subseteq V\) of source nodes, and a target node \(t \in V\). Now the question is whether there exists a hyperpath from the set \(S\) to the node \(t\), i.e., whether there are hyperedges \(e_1, e_2, \ldots, e_k\) such that, for each \(e_i\), there are \(e_{i_1}, \ldots, e_{i_\nu}\) with \(1 \leq i_1, \ldots, i_\nu < i\) and \(\text{dest}(e_{i_\nu}) \cup \text{src}(e_{i_\nu}) \supseteq \text{src}(e_i)\), and \(\text{src}(e_1) = S\) and \(\text{dest}(e_k) = t\) [29].
4. For the lower bound we show a reduction from the graph accessibility problem\(^4\) to \(\text{SUBS}_0(I_2)\). Let \(G = (V, E)\) be a undirected graph and \(s, t \in V\) be the vertices for the input. Then for \(T := \{(A_u \subseteq A_v) \mid (u, v) \in E\}\) it holds that \((G, s, t) \in \text{GAP}\) iff \((T, A_s, A_t) \in \text{SUBS}_0(I_2)\).

For the upper bound we follow the idea from [21, Lemma 29]. Given the input instance \((T, C, D)\) we can similarly assume that for each \(E \subseteq F \in T\) it holds that \(E, F\) are atomic concepts, or their negations, or constants. Now \((T, C, D) \in \text{SUBS}_0(N)\) holds iff for every interpretation \(I = (\Delta^I, \cdot, \cdot, \cdot)\) and \(x \in \Delta^I\) it holds that if \(x \in C^I\) then \(x \in D^I\) holds iff for the implication graph \(G_T\) (constructed as in [21, Lemma 29]) there exists a path from \(v_C\) to \(v_D\).

Informally if there is no path from \(v_C\) to \(v_D\) then \(D\) is not implied by \(C\), i.e., it is possible to construct an interpretation for which there exists an individual which is a member of \(C^I\) but not of \(D^I\).

Thus we have provided a \(\text{coNLOGSPACE}\) algorithm which first checks accordingly to the algorithm in [21, Lemma 29] if there are not any cycles containing contradictory axioms. Then we verify that there is no path from \(v_C\) to \(v_D\) implying that \(C\) is not subsumed by \(D\). \(\blacksquare\)

Using some results from the previous theorem we are now able to classify most fragments of the subsumption problem using only either the \(\forall\) or \(\exists\) quantifier with respect to all possible Boolean clones in the following two theorems.

**Theorem 3 (Restricted fragments)** Let \(B\) be a finite set of Boolean operators, \(\varnothing \in \{\exists, \forall\}\).

1. If \(C \subseteq [B]\) for \(C \in \{N_2, L_0, L_1\}\), then \(\text{SUBS}_\varnothing(B)\) is \(\text{EXP}\)-complete.
2. If \(C \subseteq [B]\) for \(C \in \{E_2, S_{9b}\}\), then \(\text{SUBS}_\varnothing(B)\) is \(\text{EXP}\)-complete.
3. If \(C \subseteq [B]\) for \(C \in \{V_2, S_{10}\}\), then \(\text{SUBS}_\varnothing(B)\) is \(\text{EXP}\)-complete.
4. If \(D_2 \subseteq [B] \subseteq D_1\), then \(\text{SUBS}_\varnothing(B)\) is \(\text{coNP}\)-hard and in \(\text{EXP}\).
5. If \([B] = L_2\), then \(\text{SUBS}_\varnothing(B)\) is \(\text{P}\)-hard and in \(\text{EXP}\).
6. If \([B] \subseteq V\), then \(\text{SUBS}_\varnothing(B)\) is \(\text{P}\)-complete; if \([B] \subseteq E\), then \(\text{SUBS}_\varnothing(B)\) is \(\text{P}\)-complete

All hardness results hold w.r.t. \(\leq_{\text{log}}\) reductions.

Finally the classification of the full quantifier fragments naturally emerges from the previous cases to \(\text{EXP}\)-complete, \(\text{coNP}\)-, and \(\text{P}\)-hard cases.

**Theorem 4 (Both quantifiers available)** Let \(B\) be a finite set of Boolean operators.

1. Let \(X \in \{N_2, V_2, E_2\}\). If \(X \subseteq [B]\), then \(\text{SUBS}_{\exists\forall}(B)\) is \(\text{EXP}\)-complete.
2. If \(I_0 \subseteq [B]\) or \(I_1 \subseteq [B]\), then \(\text{SUBS}_{\exists\forall}(B)\) is \(\text{EXP}\)-complete.
3. If \(D_2 \subseteq [B] \subseteq D_1\), then \(\text{SUBS}_{\exists\forall}(B)\) is \(\text{coNP}\)-hard and in \(\text{EXP}\).
4. If \([B] \subseteq \{I_2, L_2\}\), then \(\text{SUBS}_{\exists\forall}(B)\) is \(\text{P}\)-hard and in \(\text{EXP}\).

All hardness results hold w.r.t. \(\leq_{\text{log}}\) reductions.

**Proof** 1. Follows from the respective lower bounds of \(\text{SUBS}_\forall(B)\), resp., \(\text{SUBS}_\exists(B)\) in Theorem 3.

2. The needed lower bound follows from Lemma 5(3.) and enables a reduction from the \(\text{EXP}\)-complete problem \(\text{TCSAT}_{\exists\forall}(I_0)\) [20, Theorem 2 (1.)]. The case \(\text{SUBS}_{\exists\forall}(B)\) with \(I_1 \subseteq [B]\) follows from the contraposition argument in Lemma 2.

3.+4. The lower bounds carry over from \(\text{SUBS}_0(B)\) for the respective sets \(B\) (see Theorem 2). \(\blacksquare\)

\(^4\)Instances of GAP are directed graphs \(G\) together with two nodes \(s, t\) in \(G\) asking whether there is a path from \(s\) to \(t\) in \(G\).
5 Conclusion and Discussion

The classification has shown that the subsumption problem with both quantifiers is a very difficult problem. Even a restriction down to only one of the constants leads to an intractable fragment with EXP-completeness. Although we achieved a P lower bound for the case without any constants, i.e., the clone $I_2$, it is not clear how to state a polynomial time algorithm for this case: We believe that the size of satisfying interpretations always can be polynomially in the size of the given TBox but a deterministic way to construct it is not obvious to us. The overall interaction of enforced concepts with possible roles is not clear (e.g., should a role edge be a loop or not). Further it is much harder to construct such an algorithm for the case $L_2$ having a ternary exclusive-or operator.

Retrospectively the subsumption problem is much harder than the usual terminology satisfiability problems visited in [20]. Due to the duality principle expressed by Lemma 2 both halves of Post's lattice contain intractable fragments plus it is not clear if there is a tractable fragment at all. For the fragments having access to only one of the quantifiers the clones which are able to express either disjunction (for the universal quantifier) or conjunction (for the existential case) become tractable (plus both constants). Without any quantifier allowed the problem almost behaves as the propositional implication problem with respect to tractability. The only exception of this rule refers to the $L$-cases that can express negation or at least one constant. They become $\text{coNP}$-complete and therewith intractable.

Finally a similar systematic study of the subsumption problem for concepts (without respect to a terminology) would be of great interest because of the close relation to the implication problem of modal formulae. To the best of the author's knowledge such a study has not been done yet and would enrich the overall picture of the complexity situation in this area of research. Furthermore it would be interesting to study the effects of several restrictions on terminologies to our classification, e.g., acyclic or cyclic TBoxes.

Acknowledgements The author thanks Thomas Schneider (Bremen) and Peter Lohmann (Hannover) for several helpful discussions about the paper.

References


