

The Architecture of Context

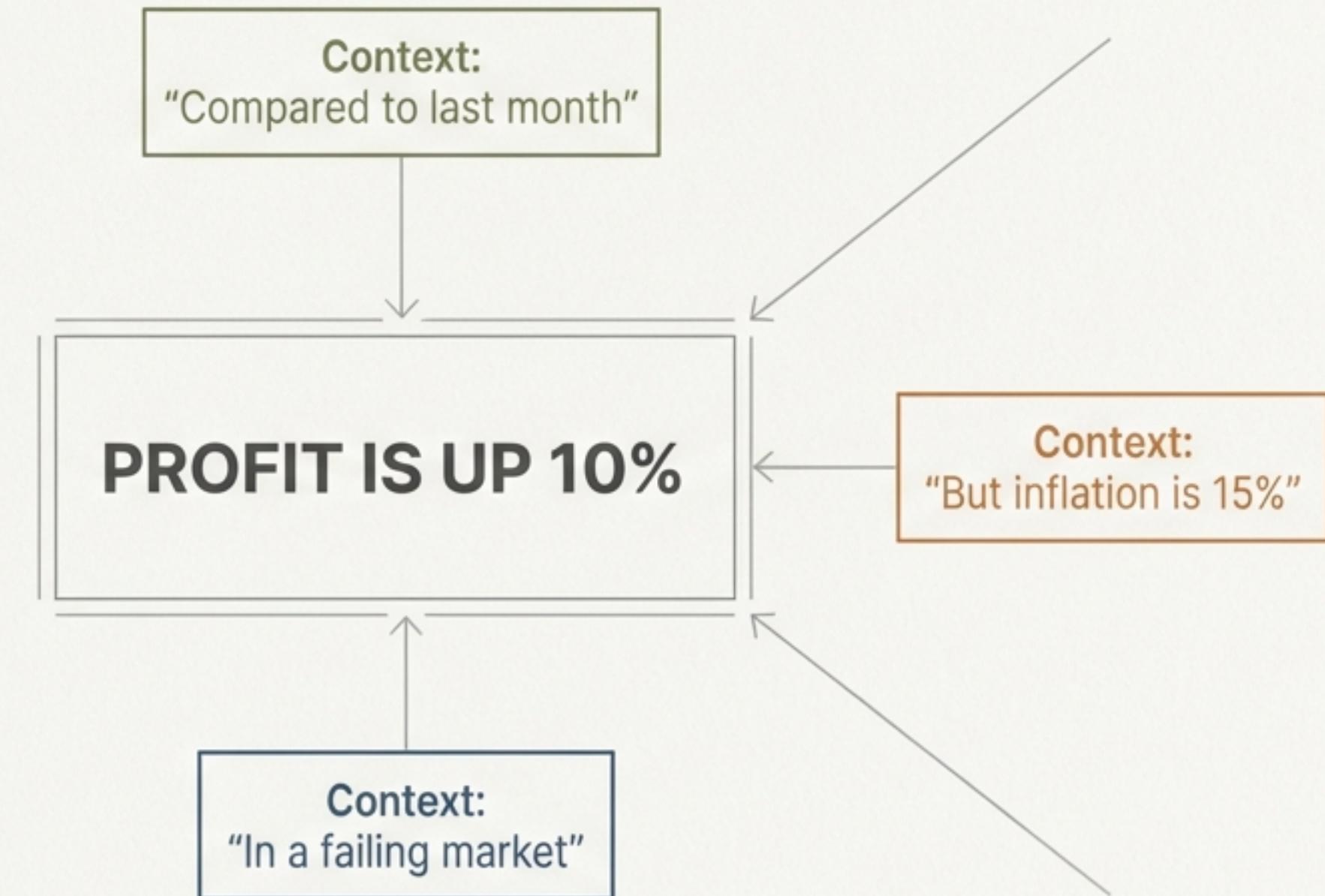
A Formal Framework for Reasoning Across Worlds

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Knowledge Is Not Absolute. It Is Shaped by Context.

A core challenge in AI is that knowledge is rarely universal. Its meaning, relevance, and even its truth are dependent on the context in which it exists. As the paper notes, "knowledge being acquired from human experts does not usually include its context." This creates significant barriers:

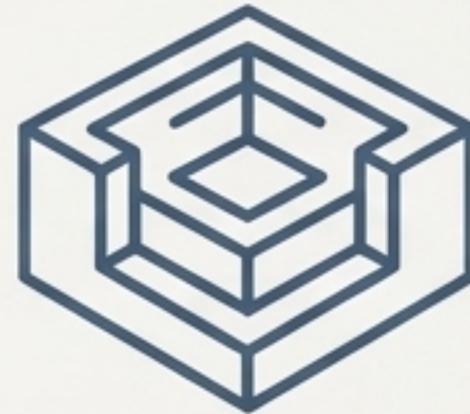
- **Integrating Multiple Sources:** How can we combine knowledge from different experts or databases when their underlying assumptions (contexts) differ?
- **Resolving Ambiguity:** The same statement can mean different things in different situations.
- **Enabling Flexible Reasoning:** Systems need to adapt their reasoning as context shifts.



A New Foundation for Contextual Reasoning

To solve this, we need more than just a model; we need a complete system.

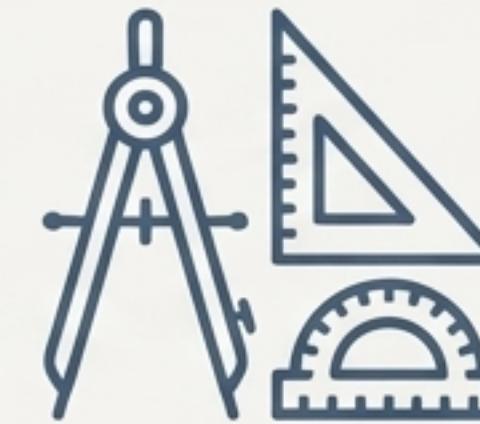
This framework provides two integrated components:



The Architecture

The Semantic Metanetwork

A hierarchical structure for representing knowledge across multiple, nested levels of context. It provides the “scaffolding” for meaning.



The Toolkit

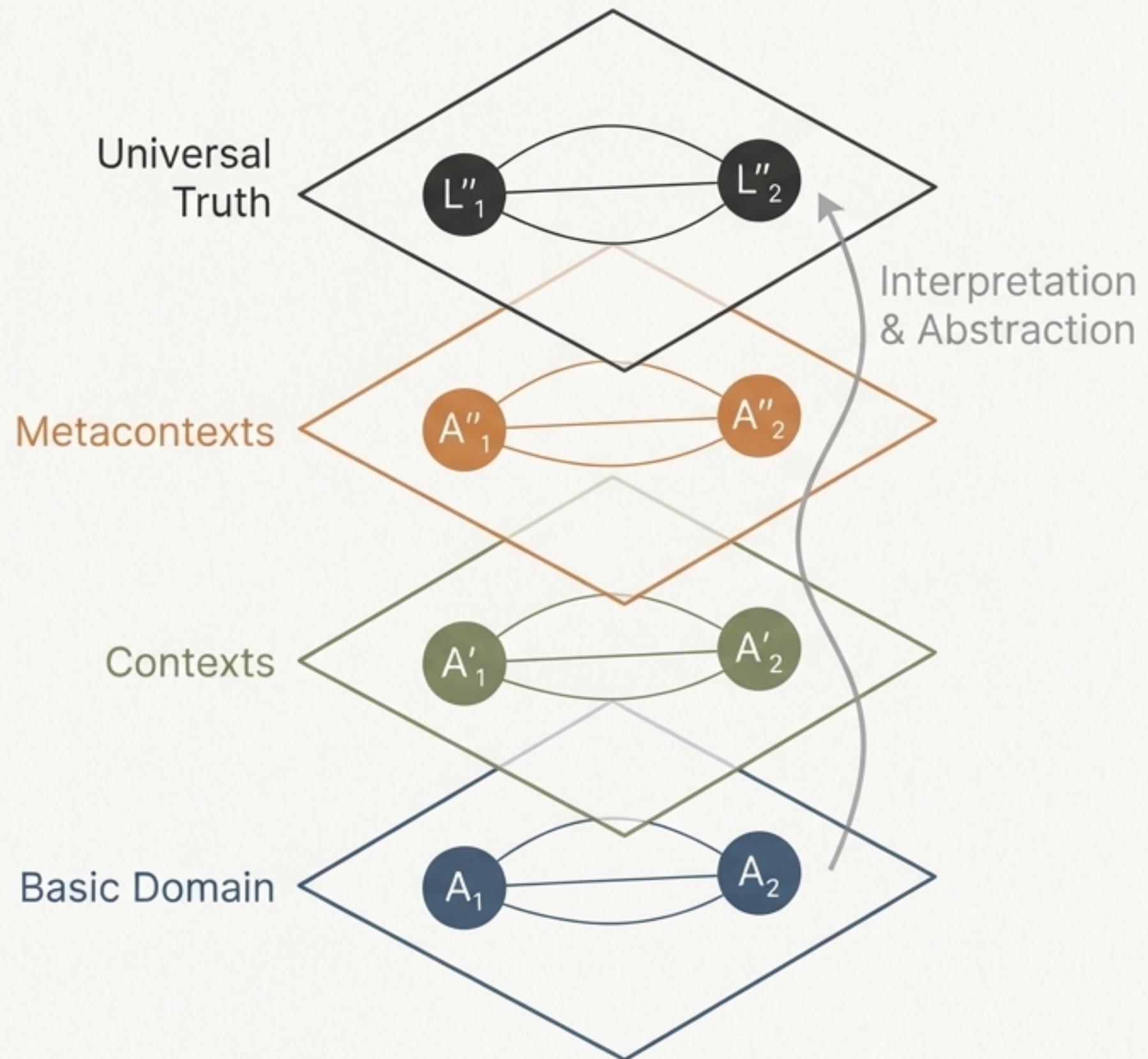
A Formal Algebra

A set of powerful operations for manipulating, transforming, and interpreting knowledge within this architecture. It provides the “tools” to work with context.

The Architecture: A Hierarchy of Meaning

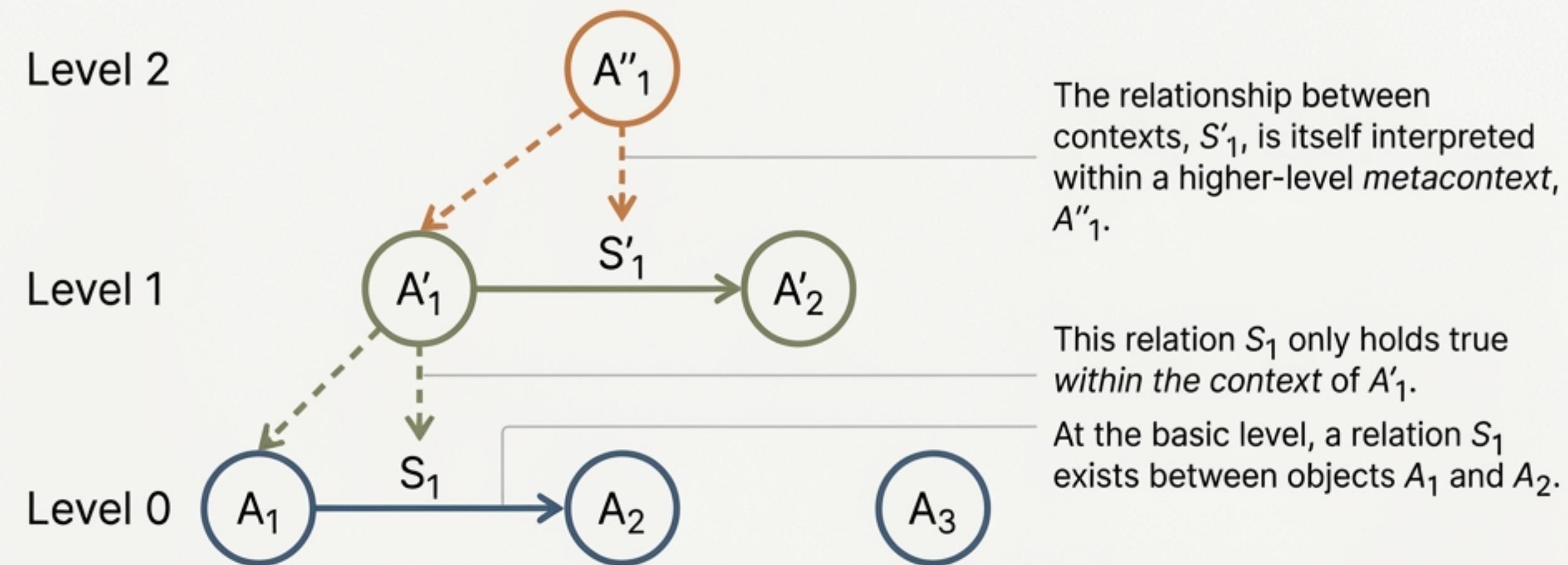
The Semantic Metanetwork organizes knowledge into a series of stacked semantic networks.

The core principle is powerful and elegant:
“Relations of each previous level are context objects of the next level.”



Visualizing the Metanetwork in Action

Let's examine a simple three-level Metanetwork. Each level provides the context for the one below it.



This structure allows us to formally capture the idea that “statements about contexts are themselves in contexts.”

The Toolkit: An Algebra for Semantic Relations

Within each level, a formal algebra provides the tools to combine and transform relationships.

Semantic Inversion (\sim)

$$P(A, L, B) \Leftrightarrow P(B, \sim L, A)$$

Example: If ' L ' is `<to_punish>`, then ' $\sim L$ ' is `<to_be_punished>`.

Semantic Negation ($\bar{}$)

$$\neg P(A, L, B) \Leftrightarrow P(A, \bar{L}, B)$$

Example: If ' L ' is `<to_love>`, then ' \bar{L} ' is `<not_to_love>`.

Semantic Multiplication ($*$)

$$P(A, L_1, C) \wedge P(C, L_2, B) \Leftrightarrow P(A, L_1 * L_2, B)$$

Example: `<to_be_married_with> * <to_have_mother>` \equiv `<to_have_mother-in-law>`.

Semantic Addition ($+$)

$$P(A, L_1, B) \wedge P(A, L_2, B) \Leftrightarrow P(A, L_1 + L_2, B)$$

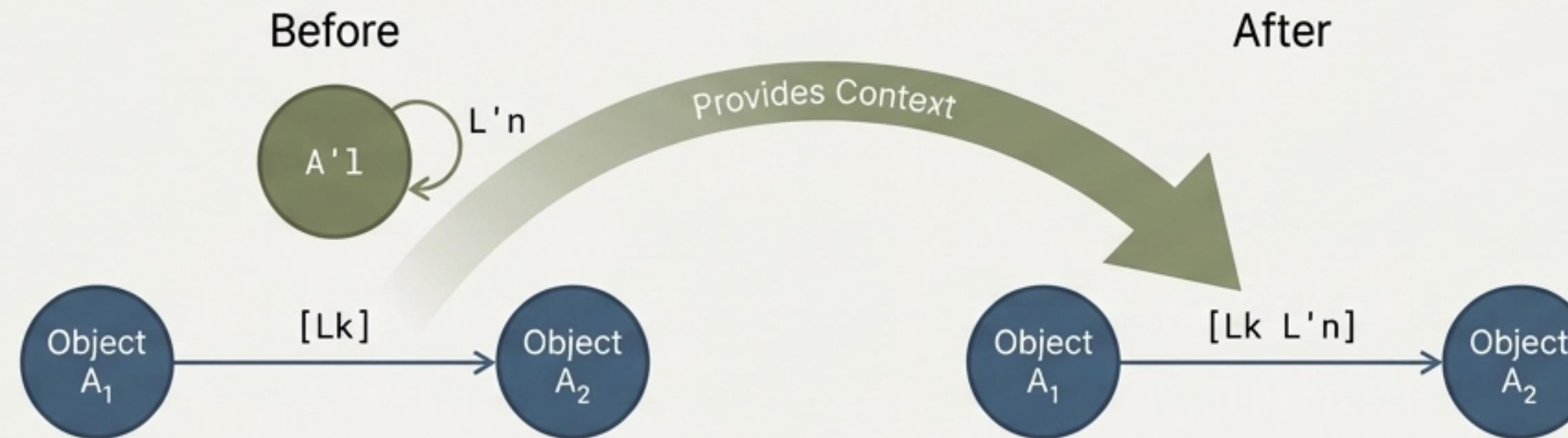
Example: `<to_give_birth_to> + <to_take_care_of>` \equiv `<to_be_mother_of>`.

The Bridge Between Worlds: Semantic Interpretation

The most powerful operation connects the levels. It defines how knowledge at one level is interpreted through the “lens” of a context from the level above.

We denote this as $Lk \ L'n$

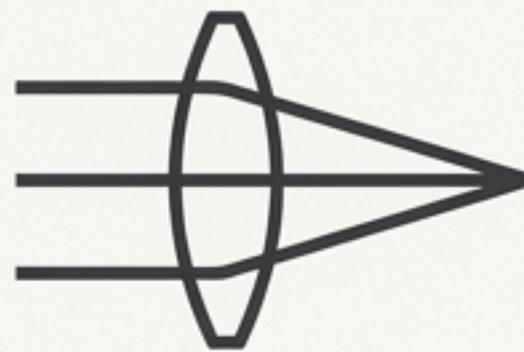
- Lk : The original knowledge or relation.
- $L'n$: A property of the context in which Lk is being viewed.



This operation allows us to calculate the new meaning of a relationship when viewed from a specific perspective.

The Payoff: Four Powers of Contextual Reasoning

The combination of the Metanetwork architecture and the formal Algebra unlocks four new capabilities for reasoning systems.



Revealing the
Core Truth



Reversing the
Interpretation



Identifying
the Lens



Translating
Between Worlds

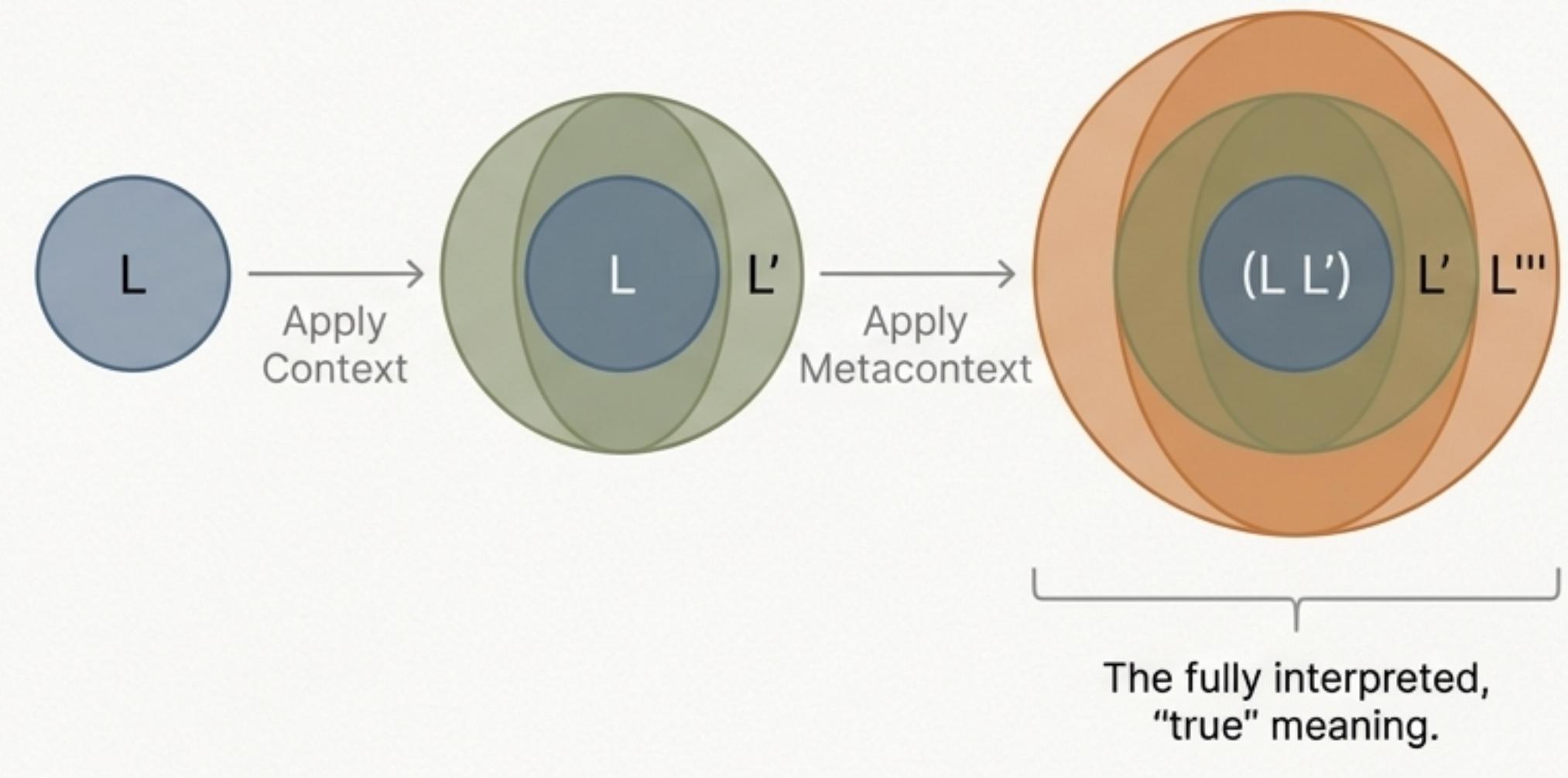
Power 1: Revealing the Core Truth

Decontextualization

What does a piece of knowledge *truly* mean, once all of its contexts and metacontexts are applied?

This involves systematically interpreting a base-level relation through each successive layer of context, from the top of the Metanetwork down.

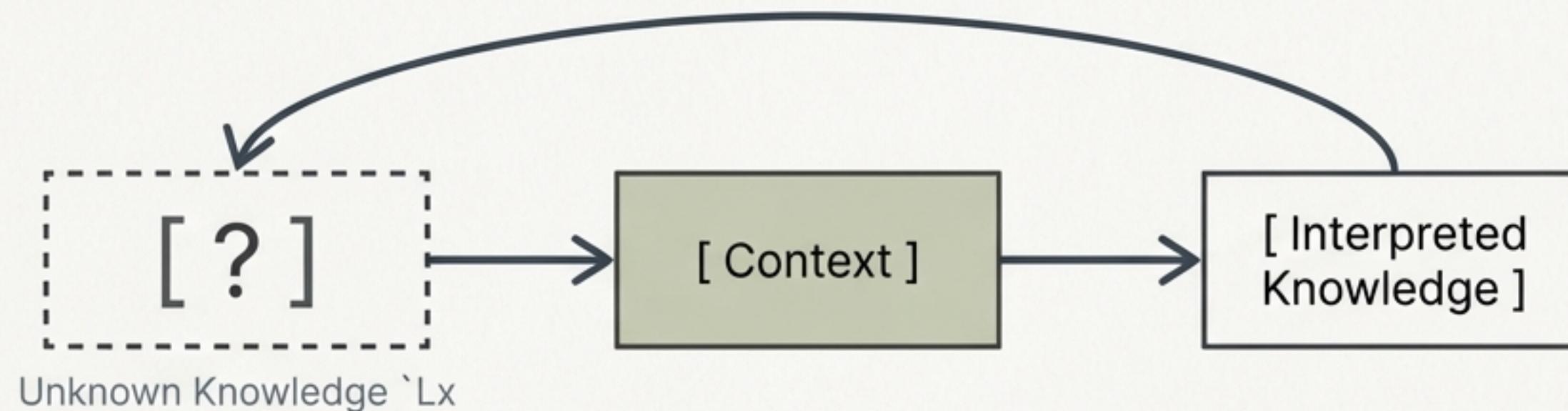
$\langle \text{Interpreted Knowledge} \rangle =$
 $\langle \text{Knowledge} \rangle \langle \text{Context} \rangle$
 $\langle \text{Metacontext} \rangle \dots$



Power 2: Reversing the Interpretation **Contextualization**

If we know how knowledge was interpreted and the context it was viewed in, can we deduce the original, underlying knowledge?

$\text{'Lx } <\text{Context}> = <\text{Interpreted Knowledge}>$

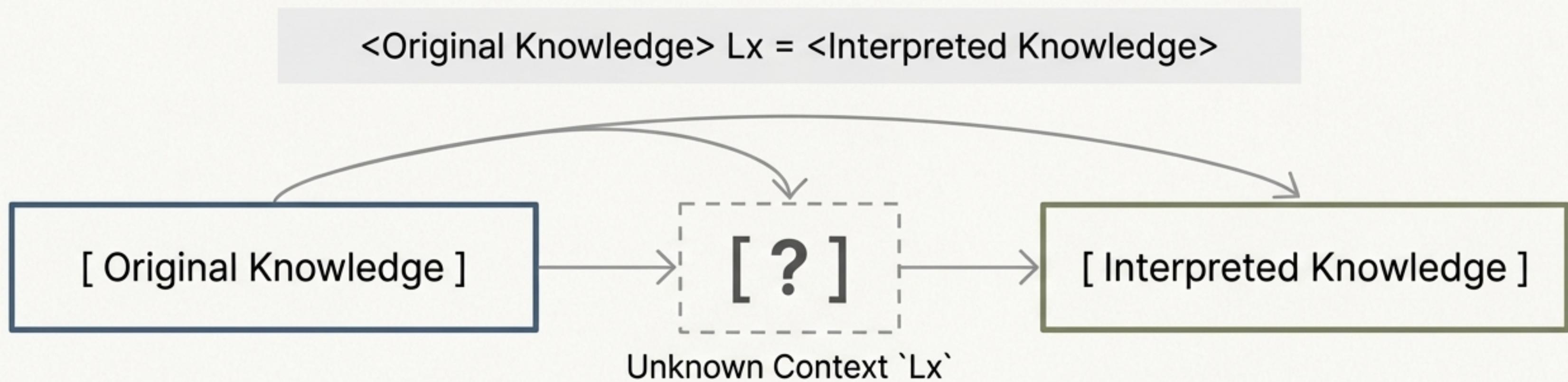


Your colleague, whose perspective (context) you know well, describes a situation (interpreted knowledge). You can use your understanding of them to work backward to the “real” situation (the original, unknown knowledge 'Lx').

Power 3: Identifying the Lens

Context Recognition

If we know the original knowledge and the final interpretation, can we identify the context that caused the transformation?



Someone sends you a message (interpreted knowledge) describing an event you witnessed yourself (original knowledge). By comparing the two, you can deduce their unique perspective, bias, or motivation (the unknown context ' L_x ').

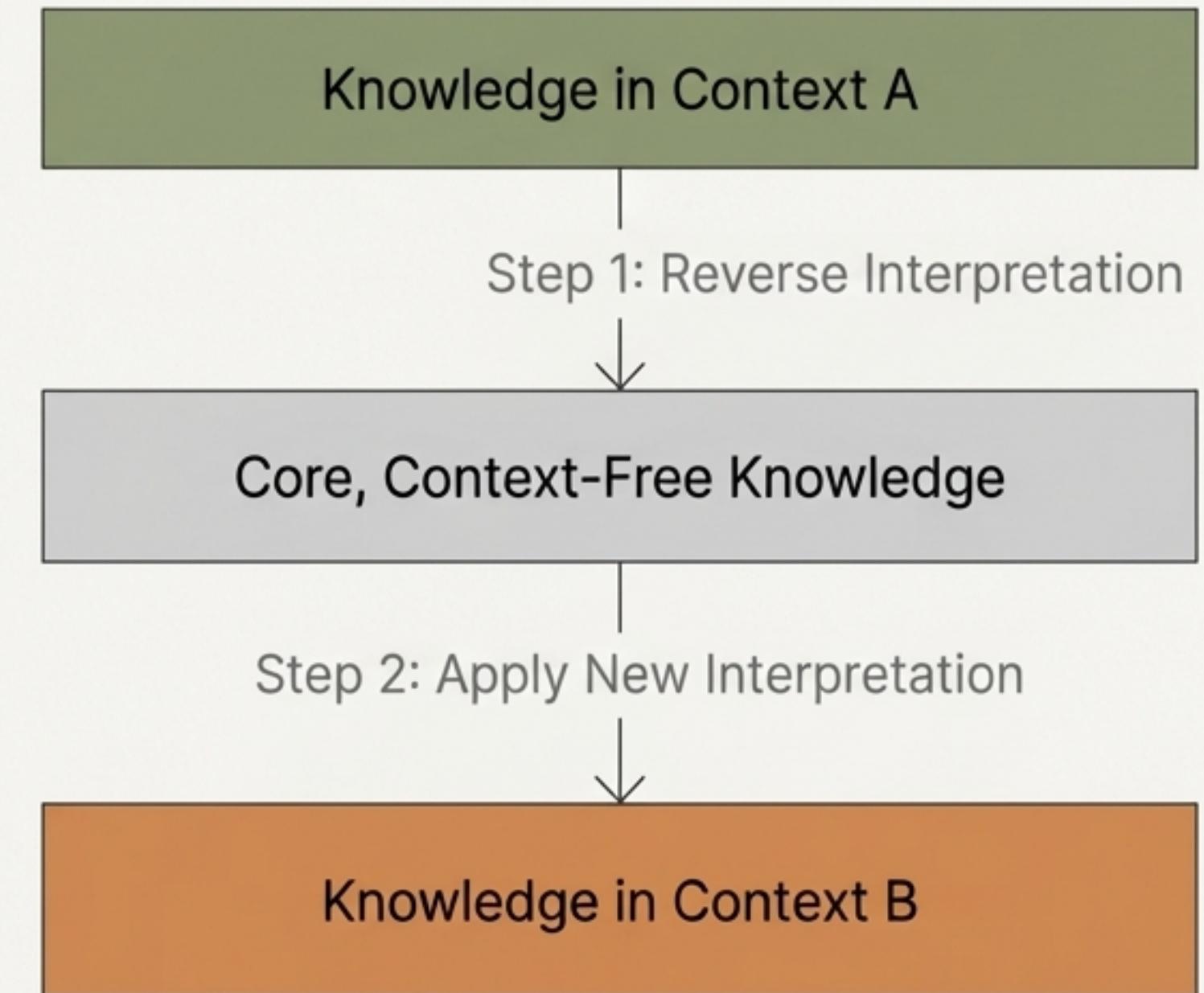
Power 4: Translating Between Worlds

Lifting (or Relative Decontextualization)

How can we take knowledge from one context and accurately see how it would be interpreted in a completely different context?

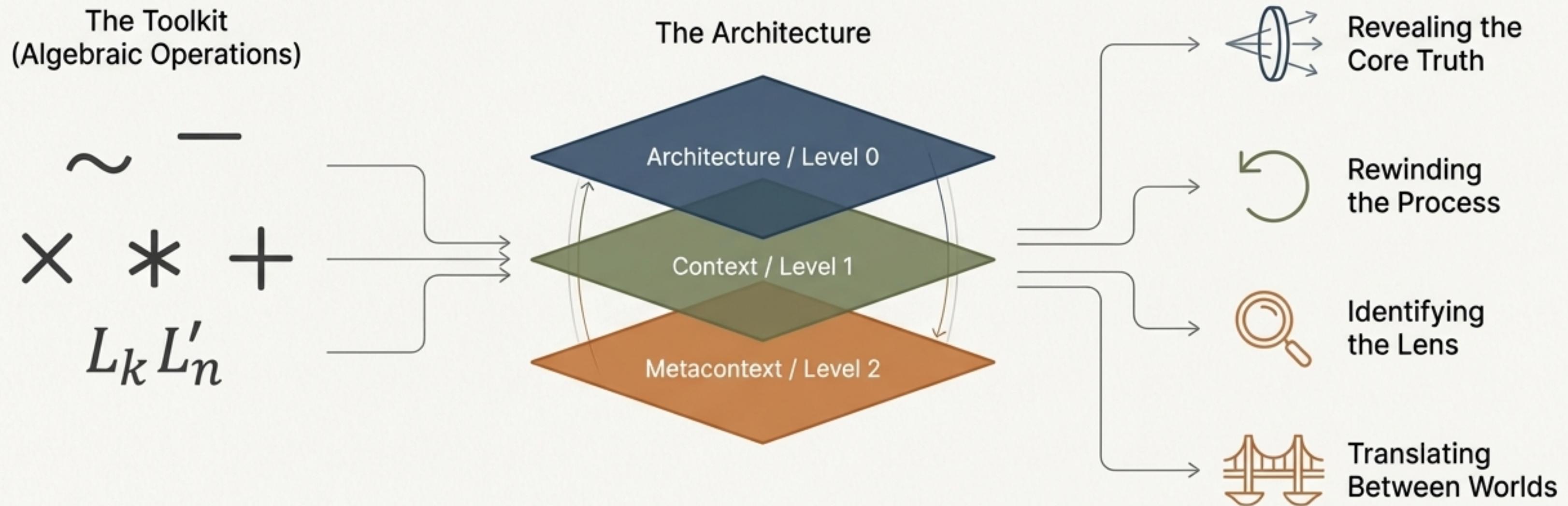
This is a two-step procedure:

1. Contextualization: Use the original context to “strip away” the interpretation and find the core, underlying knowledge.
(Result from Context A) → Core Knowledge
2. Decontextualization: Apply the new, target context to that core knowledge to see how it is re-interpreted.
Core Knowledge → Result in Context B



A Unified System for Reasoning with Context

The Semantic Metanetwork is more than a theory. It is a complete, operational system for representing and reasoning about context.



This framework provides a formal, predictable, and powerful way for AI to handle the nuanced, layered nature of knowledge.

The Frontier of Contextual AI

This framework provides a robust foundation, opening the door to solving even more complex challenges in knowledge representation. Future research can build on this work to explore:

- **Dynamic Contexts:** Modeling contexts that change over time.
- **Incomplete Knowledge:** Reasoning when information about a context is partial or uncertain.
- **Inconsistent Sources:** How to handle conflicting knowledge from multiple experts, each with their own context.

By formalizing context, we move from brittle, static knowledge systems to flexible, adaptive, and more intelligent ones.

