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Geneva, Switzerland

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FIPA Disconfirm Communicative Act

FOUNDATION FOR INTELLIGENT PHYSICAL AGENTS

Specification

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Foreword

- 20 The Foundation for Intelligent Physical Agents (FIPA) is an international organization that is dedicated to promoting the
- 21 industry of intelligent agents by openly developing specifications supporting interoperability among agents and agent-
- 22 based applications. This occurs through open collaboration among its member organizations, which are companies and
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- 32 of specification may be found in the FIPA Procedures for Technical Work. A complete overview of the FIPA
- 33 specifications and their current status may be found in the FIPA List of Specifications. A list of terms and abbreviations
- 34 used in the FIPA specifications may be found in the FIPA Glossary.
- 35 FIPA is a non-profit association registered in Geneva, Switzerland. As of January 2000, the 56 members of FIPA
- 36 represented 17 countries worldwide. Further information about FIPA as an organization, membership information, FIPA
- 37 specifications and upcoming meetings may be found at http://www.fipa.org/.

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1 Scope

This document specifies the Disconfirm communicative act that is compliant to [FIPA00037] requirements.

2 Disconfirm

Summary	The sender informs the receiver that a given proposition is false, where the receiver is known to	
	believe, or believe it likely that, the proposition is true.	
Content	A proposition.	
Description	The disconfirm act is used when the agent wishes to alter the known mental attitude of another agent.	
	The sending agent:	
	believes that some proposition is false,	
	intends that the receiving agent also comes to believe that the proposition is false, and,	
	believes that the receiver either believes the proposition, or is <i>uncertain</i> of the proposition.	
	The first two properties defined above are straightforward: the sending agent is sincere, and has (somehow) generated the intention that the receiver should know the proposition (perhaps it has been asked). The last pre-condition determines when the agent should use <i>confirm</i> (see [FIPA00043]), <i>inform</i> (see [FIPA00046]) or <i>disconfirm</i> : <i>disconfirm</i> is used precisely when the other agent is already known to believe the proposition or to be uncertain about it.	
	From the receiver's viewpoint, receiving a disconfirm message entitles it to believe that:	
	the sender believes that the proposition that is the content of the message is false, and,	
	the sender wishes the receiver to believe the negated proposition also.	
	Whether or not the receiver does, indeed, change its mental attitude to one of disbelief in the proposition will be a function of the receiver's trust in the sincerity and reliability of the sender.	
Formal Model	<i,)="" disconfirm(="" j,=""></i,>	
	$FP: B_i \qquad B_i(U_j \qquad B_j)$	
	RE: B _j	
Example	Agent i, believing that agent j thinks that a shark is a mammal, attempts to change j's belief.	
	<pre>(disconfirm :sender i :receiver j :content (mammal shark))</pre>	

48 3 References

49 50	[FIPA00037]	FIPA Communicative Act Library Specification. Foundation for Intelligent Physical Agents, 2000. http://www.fipa.org/specs/fipa00037/
51 52	[FIPA00043]	FIPA Confirm Communicative Act Specification. Foundation for Intelligent Physical Agents, 2000. http://www.fipa.org/specs/fipa00043/
53 54	[FIPA00046]	FIPA Inform Communicative Act Specification. Foundation for Intelligent Physical Agents, 2000. http://www.fipa.org/specs/fipa00046/