CS 1571 Introduction to AI
Lecture 11

Propositional logic

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Knowledge-based agent

Knowledge base
Inference engine

- **Knowledge base (KB):**
  - A set of sentences that describe facts about the world in some formal (representational) language
  - **Domain specific**
- **Inference engine:**
  - A set of procedures that use the representational language to infer new facts from known ones or answer a variety of KB queries. Inferences typically require search.
  - **Domain independent**

Example: MYCIN

- MYCIN: an expert system for diagnosis of bacterial infections
- **Knowledge base** represents
  - Facts about a specific patient case
  - Rules describing relations between entities in the bacterial infection domain

If	1. The stain of the organism is gram-positive, and
	2. The morphology of the organism is coccus, and
	3. The growth conformation of the organism is chains
Then	the identity of the organism is streptococcus

- **Inference engine:**
  - manipulates the facts and known relations to answer diagnostic queries (consistent with findings and rules)

Knowledge representation

- The objective of knowledge representation is to express the knowledge about the world in a computer-tractable form

- Key aspects of knowledge representation languages:
  - **Syntax:** describes how sentences are formed in the language
  - **Semantics:** describes the meaning of sentences, what is it the sentence refers to in the real world
  - **Computational aspect:** describes how sentences and objects are manipulated in concordance with semantical conventions

Many KB systems rely on some variant of logic

Logic

- **Logic:**
  - defines a formal language for logical reasoning

- A tool that helps us to understand how to construct a valid argument

- **Logic Defines:**
  - the meaning of statements
  - the rules of logical inference

Logic

A formal language for expressing knowledge and for making logical infereces

Logic is defined by**:**

- **A set of sentences**
  - A sentence is constructed from a set of primitives according to syntax rules.
- **A set of interpretations**
  - An interpretation gives a semantic to primitives. It associates primitives with values.
- **The valuation (meaning) function** V
  - Assigns a value (typically the truth value) to a given sentence under some interpretation

$$V : \text{sentence} \times \text{interpretation} \rightarrow \{True, False\}$$

Propositional logic

- **The simplest logic**

- **Definition:**
  - **A proposition is a statement that is either true or false.**

- **Examples:**
  - Pitt is located in the Oakland section of Pittsburgh.
    - **(T)**
  - 5 + 2 = 8.
    - **(F)**
  - It is raining today.
    - **(either T or F)**

Propositional logic

- **Examples (cont.):**
  - How are you?
    - **a question is not a proposition**
  - x + 5 = 3
    - **since x is not specified, neither true nor false**
  - 2 is a prime number.
    - **(T)**
  - She is very talented.
    - **since she is not specified, neither true nor false**
  - There are other life forms on other planets in the universe.
    - **either T or F**

Propositional logic. Syntax

- **Formally propositional logic P:**
  - Is defined **by Syntax+interpretation+semantics of P**

Syntax:

- **Symbols (alphabet)** in P:
  - **Constants**: ***True, False***
  - **Propositional symbols**

    Examples:
    - *P*
    - *Pitt is located in the Oakland section of Pittsburgh.,*
    - *It rains outside,* etc.
  - **A set of connectives**:

    $$\neg, \wedge, \vee, \Rightarrow, \Leftrightarrow$$

Propositional logic. Syntax

Sentences in the propositional logic:

- **Atomic sentences:**
  - **Constructed from constants and propositional symbols**
  - True, False are (atomic) sentences
  - P, Q or *Light in the room is on, It rains outside* are (atomic) sentences
- **Composite sentences:**
  - **Constructed from valid sentences via connectives**
  - If A, B are sentences then

    $$\neg A \quad (A \wedge B) \quad (A \vee B) \quad (A \Rightarrow B) \quad (A \Leftrightarrow B)$$

    or $(A \vee B) \wedge (A \vee \neg B)$

    are sentences

Propositional logic. Semantics.

The semantic gives the meaning to sentences.

the semantics in the propositional logic is defined by:

1. **Interpretation of propositional symbols and constants**
   – Semantics of atomic sentences
2. **Through the meaning of connectives**
   – Meaning (semantics) of composite sentences

Semantic: propositional symbols

A **propositional symbol**

- a statement about the world that is either true or false
  Examples:
  – *Pitt is located in the Oakland section of Pittsburgh*
  – *It rains outside*
  – *Light in the room is on*
- An **interpretation** maps symbols to one of the two values: ***True (T),*** or ***False (F)***, depending on whether the symbol is satisfied in the world

  I: *Light in the room is on ->* ***True,*** *It rains outside ->* ***False***

  I': *Light in the room is on ->* ***False,*** *It rains outside ->* ***False***

Semantic: propositional symbols

The **meaning (value)** of the propositional symbol for a specific interpretation is given by its interpretation

I: *Light in the room is on -> **True**, It rains outside -> **False***

V(Light in the room is on, **I***) = **True***

V(It rains outside, **I***) = **False***

I': *Light in the room is on -> **False**, It rains outside -> **False***

V(Light in the room is on, **I'***) = **False***

Semantics: constants

- **The meaning (truth) of constants:**
  - True and False constants are always (under any interpretation) assigned the corresponding ***True,False*** value

$$\left.\begin{array}{l} V(True, \mathbf{I}) = \textbf{\textit{True}} \\ V(False, \mathbf{I}) = \textbf{\textit{False}} \end{array}\right\} \text{For any interpretation } \mathbf{I}$$

Semantics: composite sentences.

- **The meaning (truth value) of complex propositional sentences.**
  - Determined using the standard rules of logic:

P	Q	$\neg P$	$P \wedge Q$	$P \vee Q$	$P \Rightarrow Q$	$P \Leftrightarrow Q$
True	*True*	*False*	*True*	*True*	*True*	*True*
True	*False*	*False*	*False*	*True*	*False*	*False*
False	*True*	*True*	*False*	*True*	*True*	*False*
False	*False*	*True*	*False*	*False*	*True*	*True*

Translation

Assume the following sentences:

- It is not sunny this afternoon and it is colder than yesterday.
- We will go swimming only if it is sunny.
- If we do not go swimming then we will take a canoe trip.
- If we take a canoe trip, then we will be home by sunset.

Denote:

- p = It is sunny this afternoon
- q = it is colder than yesterday
- r = We will go swimming
- s= we will take a canoe trip
- t= We will be home by sunset

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Assume the following sentences:

- It is not sunny this afternoon and it is colder than yesterday. $\neg p \wedge q$
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- If we take a canoe trip, then we will be home by sunset. $s \rightarrow t$

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Contradiction and Tautology

Some composite sentences may always (under any interpretation) evaluate to a single truth value:

- **Contradiction** (always ***False***)

$$P \wedge \neg P$$

- **Tautology (**always ***True*****)**

$$P \vee \neg P$$

$$\left.\begin{array}{l} \neg(P \vee Q) \Leftrightarrow (\neg P \wedge \neg Q) \\ \neg(P \wedge Q) \Leftrightarrow (\neg P \vee \neg Q) \end{array}\right\} \text{DeMorgan's Laws}$$

Model, validity and satisfiability

- A **model (in logic):** An interpretation is a model for a set of sentences if it assigns true to each sentence in the set.
- A sentence is **satisfiable** if it has a model;
  - There is at least one interpretation under which the sentence can evaluate to True.
- A sentence is **valid** if it is ***True*** in all interpretations
  - i.e., if its negation is **not satisfiable** (leads to contradiction)

P	Q	$P \vee Q$	$(P \vee Q) \wedge \neg Q$	$((P \vee Q) \wedge \neg Q) \Rightarrow P$
True	***True***	***True***	***False***	***True***
True	***False***	***True***	***True***	***True***
False	***True***	***True***	***False***	***True***
False	***False***	***False***	***False***	***True***

Model, validity and satisfiability

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- A sentence is **valid** if it is ***True*** in all interpretations
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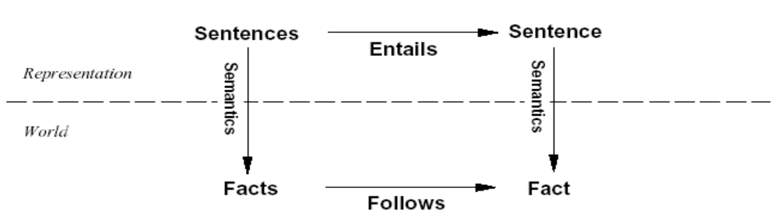
			Satisfiable sentence	Valid sentence
P	Q	$P \vee Q$	$(P \vee Q) \wedge \neg Q$	$((P \vee Q) \wedge \neg Q) \Rightarrow P$
True	***True***	***True***	***False***	***True***
True	***False***	***True***	***True***	***True***
False	***True***	***True***	***False***	***True***
False	***False***	***False***	***False***	***True***

Entailment

- **Entailment** reflects the relation of one fact in the world following from the others



- Entailment $KB \models \alpha$
- Knowledge base KB entails sentence α if and only if α is true in all worlds where KB is true

Sound and complete inference.

Inference is a process by which conclusions are reached.

- We want to implement the inference process on a computer !!

Assume an **inference procedure *i*** that

- derives a sentence α from the KB : $KB \vdash_i \alpha$

Properties of the inference procedure in terms of entailment

- **Soundness:** An inference procedure is **sound**

  If $KB \vdash_i \alpha$ then it is true that $KB \models \alpha$

- **Completeness:** An inference procedure is **complete**

  If $KB \models \alpha$ then it is true that $KB \vdash_i \alpha$

Logical inference problem

Logical inference problem:

- **Given:**
  - a knowledge base KB (a set of sentences) and
  - a sentence α (called **a theorem)**,
- **Does a KB semantically entail** α ? $KB \models \alpha$?

In other words: In all interpretations in which sentences in the KB are true, is also α true?

Question: Is there a procedure (program) that can decide this problem in a finite number of steps?

Answer: **Yes**. Logical inference problem for the propositional logic is **decidable**.