Nanyang Technological University (NTU)

CZ3005 Artificial Intelligence Lab Assignment 3

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TSP1

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Exercise 1: The Smart Phone Rivalry

First-Order Logic (FOL)

Some assumptions inferred:

- If X is a competitor of Y, Y is also a competitor of X
- Stevey is the boss of appy
- It is not unethical for a boss to steal business from non-rival companies

Statements	First-Order Logics (FOL)
sumsum, a competitor of appy	Company(sumsum)
	Company(appy)
	Competitors(sumsum, appy)
	\forall x. \forall y. (Competitors(x, y) \leftrightarrow Competitors(y, x))
sumsum developed some nice	Develop(sumsum, galactica-s3)
smartphone technology called galactica-s3	SmartphoneTech(galactica-s3)
galactica-s3 was stolen by stevey	Steal(stevey, galactica-s3)
stevey, who is a boss	Boss(stevey, appy)
unethical for a boss to steal business from rival companies	 ∀ a. ∀ b. ∀ c. ∀ d. (Boss(a, b) ∧ Steal(a, d) ∧ Business(d) ∧ Develop(c, d) ∧ Rival(b, c) ∧ Company(c) → Unethical(a))
competitor of appy is a rival	\forall x. (Competitors(x, appy) \rightarrow Rival(x, appy))
Smartphone technology is business	$\forall x. (SmartphoneTech(x) \rightarrow Business(x))$

```
?- trace, unethical(stevey).
   call: (11) unethical(stevey) ? creep
         (12) boss(stevey, _11066) ? creep
         (12) boss(stevey, appy) ? creep
   Exit:
        (12) steal(stevey, _11160) ? creep
   Exit: (12) steal(stevey, galactica-s3) ? creep
              business(galactica-s3) ? creep
        (12)
         (13) smartphonetech(galactica-s3)? creep
         (13) smartphonetech(galactica-s3) ? creep
   Exit:
        (12)
              business(galactica-s3) ? creep
   Exit:
        (12) develop(_11444, galactica-s3) ? creep
         (12) develop(sumsum, galactica-s3) ? creep
   Exit:
         (12) rival(appy, sumsum) ? creep
   call:
        (13) competitors(appy, sumsum)? creep
         (14) competitors(sumsum, appy) ? creep
              competitors(sumsum, appy) ? creep
   Exit:
         (14)
         (13) competitors(appy, sumsum) ? creep
   Exit:
   Exit: (12) rival(appy, sumsum) ? creep
   call: (12) company(sumsum) ? creep
Exit: (12) company(sumsum) ? creep
   Exit:
         (11) unethical(stevey) ? creep
true .
```

Exercise 2: The Royal Family

Determine the line of succession

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7- trace, sorteduccassion.ist(queen_slizabeth, x).

Call (1) sorteduccassion.ist(queen_slizabeth, x).

Call (2) offspring(1108, queen_slizabeth) ? creep

Call (2) offspring(1108, queen_slizabeth) ? creep

Extit (3) offspring(1108, queen_slizabeth) ? creep

Extit (2) offspring(1108, queen_slizabeth) ? creep

Extit (3) offspring(1108, queen_slizabeth) ? creep

Call (3) off-succassion(1st(prine_sladen, queen_slizabeth) ? creep

Call (4) off-succassion(1st(prine_sladen, queen_slizabeth) ? creep

Call (3) off-succassion(1st(prine_sladen), 13789 ? creep)

Call (3) off-succassion(1st(prine_sladen), 13789 ? creep

Call (3) off-succassion(1st(prine_sladen), 13789 ? creep

Call (4) off-succassion(1st(prine_sladen), 13789 ? creep

Extit (3) off-succassion(1st(prine_sladen), 13789 ? creep

Extit (4) off-succassion(1st(prine_sladen)) ?
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Exit: (17) offspring(prince_andrew, queen_elizabeth) ? creep Call: (17) male(princess_ann) ? creep Fail: (17) male(princess_ann) ? creep Redo: (16) precedes(princess_ann, prince_andrew) ? creep Call: (17) offspring(princess_ann, _14230) ? creep Exit. (17) offspring(princess_ann, _14230) ? creep
                                                                         Call: (17)
Exit: (17)
Call: (17)
Exit: (17)
Call: (17)
Exit: (17)
Call: (17)
Fail: (17)
Fail: (17)
         call: (17) female(princess_ann)? creep
Pati: (17) female(princes,ann)? creep
Pati: (17) female(prince,andrew)? creep
Pati: (18) procedes(princess_ann, prince_andrew)? creep
Pati: (18) procedes(princess_ann, prince_andrew)? creep
Pati: (18) procedes(princess_ann, prince_andrew)? creep
Pati: (19) procedes(princess_ann, prince_andrew)? creep
Pati: (10) procedes(prince_andrew)? creep
Pati: (10) prince_andrew)? creep
Pati: (10
Redo: (16) is_older(prince_charles, prince_andreen,

? creep
Call: (17) older(prince_charles, _17320) ? creep
Exit: (17) older(prince_charles, princess_ann) ? creep
Call: (18) older(princess_ann, prince_andrew) ? creep
Call: (18) older(princess_ann, prince_andrew) ? creep
Exit: (18) older(princess_ann, prince_andrew) ? creep
Exit: (10) is_older(princess_ann, prince_andrew) ? creep
Exit: (10) is_older(prince_charles, prince_andrew) ? creep
Exit: (15) precedes(prince_charles, prince_andrew) ? creep
Exit: (15) precedes(prince_charles, prince_andrew) ? creep
Redo: (13) insert(prince_charles, prince_andrew, prince_edward, princess_ann], _10556) ? creep
Exit: (13) insert(prince_charles, [prince_andrew, prince_edward, princess_ann], [prince_charles, prince_andrew, prince_edward, princess_ann])
? creep
                Redo: (16) is_older(prince_charles, prince_andrew)
               Exit: (12) sort_succession_list([prince_charles, princess_ann, prince_andrew, prince_edward], [prince_charles, prince_andrew, prince_edward, princess_ann])
 Exit: (11) sortedSuccessionList(queen_elizabeth, [prince_charles, prince_andrew, prince_edward, princess_ann]) ? creep X = [prince_charles, prince_andrew, prince_edward, princess_ann].
```

Determine the line of succession (modified)

The original rules are as follow:

```
%% Rule 1: Male child will always come before female child
precedes(X, Y):-
      offspring(X, A), offspring(Y, A),
      male(X), female(Y),
      not(queen(Y)).
%% Rule 2: Older male child will come before younger male child
precedes(X, Y):-
      offspring(X, A), offspring(Y, A),
      male(X), male(Y),
      is_older(X, Y).
% Rule 3: Older female child will come before younger female child
precedes(X, Y):-
      offspring(X, A), offspring(Y, A),
      female(X), female(Y),
      is_older(X, Y),
      not(queen(X)), not(queen(Y)).
```

Succession rules to determine the original line of succession

To update the rules such that gender does not plays a part, we simply have to:

- Remove Rule 1
- Merge Rule 2 and Rule 3

```
%% Rule 1: Older child will come younger child
precedes(X, Y):-
    offspring(X, A), offspring(Y, A),
    is_older(X, Y),
    not(queen(X)), not(queen(Y)).
```

Updated succession rules to determine line to determine line of succession