

COMP250: Artificial Intelligence
4: Planning

(ロ) (倒) (ヨ) (ヨ) ヨ (の()





Logic

# Logical operations

Python	C family	Mathematics	Behaviour tree
not a	!a	$\neg A$ or $\overline{A}$	Inverter
a <b>and</b> b	a && b	$A \wedge B$	Sequence
a <b>or</b> b	a    b	$A \lor B$	Selector

▶ Let A be a proposition (a statement about the world)

- ▶ Let A be a proposition (a statement about the world)
- ▶ A is a boolean value, either true or false

- ▶ Let A be a **proposition** (a statement about the world)
- ▶ A is a boolean value, either true or false
- ► The law of identity: A == A is always true

- ▶ Let A be a proposition (a statement about the world)
- ▶ A is a boolean value, either true or false
- ► The law of identity: A == A is always true
- ► The law of non-contradiction: A && !A is always false

- ▶ Let A be a **proposition** (a statement about the world)
- ▶ A is a boolean value, either true or false
- ► The law of identity: A == A is always true
- ► The law of non-contradiction: A && !A is always false
  - ▶ I.e. A cannot be both true and false

- ▶ Let A be a proposition (a statement about the world)
- ▶ A is a boolean value, either true or false
- ► The law of identity: A == A is always true
- ► The law of non-contradiction: A && !A is always false
  - ▶ I.e. A cannot be both true and false
- ► The law of the excluded middle: A | | !A is always true;

- ▶ Let A be a proposition (a statement about the world)
- ▶ A is a boolean value, either true or false
- ► The law of identity: A == A is always true
- ► The law of non-contradiction: A && !A is always false
  - ▶ I.e. A cannot be both true and false
- ► The law of the excluded middle: A || !A is always true;
  - ▶ I.e. A must be either true or false

Predicates are propositions with parameters

- Predicates are propositions with parameters
- In programming terms, a predicate is a function that returns a boolean

- Predicates are propositions with parameters
- In programming terms, a predicate is a function that returns a boolean
- ► E.g. LivesIn (Bob, Falmouth) could be a predicate for "Bob lives in Falmouth"

ightharpoonup P(x) is a predicate

- ightharpoonup P(x) is a predicate
- ▶  $\forall x : P(x)$  means that P(x) is true **for all** values of x

- $\triangleright$  P(x) is a predicate
- ▶  $\forall x : P(x)$  means that P(x) is true for all values of x
- → ∃x : P(x) means that there exists at least one value of x such that P(x) is true



► "A implies B" means "if A is true then B is true"

- ► "A implies B" means "if A is true then B is true"
- ightharpoonup Written as  $A \implies B$

- ► "A implies B" means "if A is true then B is true"
- ightharpoonup Written as  $A \Longrightarrow B$
- E.g. if someone lives in Falmouth then they live in Cornwall

- ► "A implies B" means "if A is true then B is true"
- ightharpoonup Written as  $A \Longrightarrow B$
- E.g. if someone lives in Falmouth then they live in Cornwall
- $ightharpoonup \forall x : \text{LivesIn}(x, \text{Falmouth}) \implies \text{LivesIn}(x, \text{Cornwall})$

 $ightharpoonup A \implies B$  is equivalent to  $\neg B \implies \neg A$ 

- $ightharpoonup A \implies B$  is equivalent to  $\neg B \implies \neg A$
- E.g. if someone does not live in Cornwall then we know they don't live in Falmouth

- $ightharpoonup A \implies B$  is equivalent to  $\neg B \implies \neg A$
- E.g. if someone does not live in Cornwall then we know they don't live in Falmouth
- $\blacktriangleright \forall x : \neg \text{LivesIn}(x, \text{Cornwall}) \implies \neg \text{LivesIn}(x, \text{Falmouth})$



▶ If  $A \implies B$  and  $B \implies A$  then A and B are **logically** equivalent

- ▶ If  $A \implies B$  and  $B \implies A$  then A and B are **logically** equivalent
- ightharpoonup A is true if and only if B is true

- ▶ If  $A \implies B$  and  $B \implies A$  then A and B are logically equivalent
- ► A is true if and only if B is true
- ightharpoonup Written as  $A \iff B$

- ▶ If  $A \implies B$  and  $\overline{B} \implies A$  then A and  $\overline{B}$  are logically equivalent
- ightharpoonup A is true if and only if B is true
- ightharpoonup Written as  $A \iff B$
- E.g. "Alice lives in a city in Cornwall" if and only if "Alice lives in Truro"

- ▶ If  $A \implies B$  and  $B \implies A$  then A and B are logically equivalent
- ightharpoonup A is true if and only if B is true
- ightharpoonup Written as  $A \iff B$
- E.g. "Alice lives in a city in Cornwall" if and only if "Alice lives in Truro"
- This relies on an extra piece of domain knowledge: Truro is the only city in Cornwall

- ▶ If  $A \implies B$  and  $B \implies A$  then A and B are logically equivalent
- ightharpoonup A is true if and only if B is true
- ightharpoonup Written as  $A \iff B$
- E.g. "Alice lives in a city in Cornwall" if and only if "Alice lives in Truro"
- This relies on an extra piece of domain knowledge: Truro is the only city in Cornwall
  - ▶  $\forall x : \text{InCornwall}(x) \land \text{IsCity}(x) \implies x = \text{Truro}$

## Implication is transitive

▶ If  $A \Longrightarrow B$  and  $B \Longrightarrow C$  then  $A \Longrightarrow C$ 

- ▶ If  $A \implies B$  and  $B \implies C$  then  $A \implies C$
- E.g. if someone lives in Falmouth then they live in Cornwall

- ▶ If  $A \implies B$  and  $B \implies C$  then  $A \implies C$
- E.g. if someone lives in Falmouth then they live in Cornwall
- And if someone lives in Cornwall then they live in England

- ▶ If  $A \implies B$  and  $B \implies C$  then  $A \implies C$
- E.g. if someone lives in Falmouth then they live in Cornwall
- And if someone lives in Cornwall then they live in England
- Therefore if someone lives in Falmouth then they live in England

"Everyone who lives in Cornwall likes cider"

- "Everyone who lives in Cornwall likes cider"
- ▶  $\forall x : \text{LivesIn}(x, \text{Cornwall}) \implies \text{Likes}(x, \text{Cider})$

- "Everyone who lives in Cornwall likes cider"
- ▶  $\forall x : \text{LivesIn}(x, \text{Cornwall}) \implies \text{Likes}(x, \text{Cider})$
- ▶ What is the opposite of this statement?

- "Everyone who lives in Cornwall likes cider"
- $ightharpoonup \forall x : \text{LivesIn}(x, \text{Cornwall}) \implies \text{Likes}(x, \text{Cider})$
- What is the opposite of this statement?
- ▶  $\neg(\forall x : \text{LivesIn}(x, \text{Cornwall}) \implies \text{Likes}(x, \text{Cider}))$

- "Everyone who lives in Cornwall likes cider"
- $ightharpoonup \forall x : \text{LivesIn}(x, \text{Cornwall}) \implies \text{Likes}(x, \text{Cider})$
- ▶ What is the opposite of this statement?
- ▶  $\neg(\forall x : \text{LivesIn}(x, \text{Cornwall}) \implies \text{Likes}(x, \text{Cider}))$
- In logical terms, the opposite is **not** "nobody who lives in Cornwall likes cider"

- "Everyone who lives in Cornwall likes cider"
- $ightharpoonup \forall x : \text{LivesIn}(x, \text{Cornwall}) \implies \text{Likes}(x, \text{Cider})$
- ▶ What is the opposite of this statement?
- $ightharpoonup \neg (\forall x : \text{LivesIn}(x, \text{Cornwall}) \implies \text{Likes}(x, \text{Cider}))$
- In logical terms, the opposite is **not** "nobody who lives in Cornwall likes cider"
- ► It's "Not everyone who lives in Cornwall likes cider"

- "Everyone who lives in Cornwall likes cider"
- $ightharpoonup \forall x : \text{LivesIn}(x, \text{Cornwall}) \implies \text{Likes}(x, \text{Cider})$
- ▶ What is the opposite of this statement?
- ▶  $\neg(\forall x : \text{LivesIn}(x, \text{Cornwall}) \implies \text{Likes}(x, \text{Cider}))$
- In logical terms, the opposite is **not** "nobody who lives in Cornwall likes cider"
- It's "Not everyone who lives in Cornwall likes cider"
- I.e. "There is at least one person living in Cornwall who does not like cider"

- "Everyone who lives in Cornwall likes cider"
- $ightharpoonup \forall x : \text{LivesIn}(x, \text{Cornwall}) \implies \text{Likes}(x, \text{Cider})$
- ▶ What is the opposite of this statement?
- ▶  $\neg(\forall x : \text{LivesIn}(x, \text{Cornwall}) \implies \text{Likes}(x, \text{Cider}))$
- In logical terms, the opposite is **not** "nobody who lives in Cornwall likes cider"
- It's "Not everyone who lives in Cornwall likes cider"
- I.e. "There is at least one person living in Cornwall who does not like cider"
- ▶  $\exists x : \text{LivesIn}(x, \text{Cornwall}) \land \neg \text{Likes}(x, \text{Cider})$





► An **agent** in an **environment** 

- ► An **agent** in an **environment**
- The environment has a state

- ► An **agent** in an **environment**
- ► The environment has a state
- ► The agent can perform actions to change the state

- ► An **agent** in an **environment**
- The environment has a state
- The agent can perform actions to change the state
- The agent wants to change the state so as to achieve a goal

- ► An **agent** in an **environment**
- The environment has a state
- The agent can perform actions to change the state
- The agent wants to change the state so as to achieve a goal
- Problem: find a sequence of actions that leads to the goal

▶ Stanford Research Institute Problem Solver

- Stanford Research Institute Problem Solver
- Describes the state of the environment by a set of predicates which are true

- Stanford Research Institute Problem Solver
- Describes the state of the environment by a set of predicates which are true
- ▶ Models a problem as:

- Stanford Research Institute Problem Solver
- Describes the state of the environment by a set of predicates which are true
- Models a problem as:
  - ► The **initial state** (a set of predicates which are true)

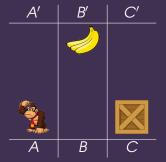
- Stanford Research Institute Problem Solver
- Describes the state of the environment by a set of predicates which are true
- Models a problem as:
  - ► The initial state (a set of predicates which are true)
  - ► The goal state (a set of predicates, specifying whether each should be true or false)

- Stanford Research Institute Problem Solver
- Describes the state of the environment by a set of predicates which are true
- Models a problem as:
  - ► The initial state (a set of predicates which are true)
  - ► The goal state (a set of predicates, specifying whether each should be true or false)
  - The set of actions, each specifying:

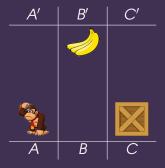
- Stanford Research Institute Problem Solver
- Describes the state of the environment by a set of predicates which are true
- Models a problem as:
  - ► The initial state (a set of predicates which are true)
  - ► The goal state (a set of predicates, specifying whether each should be true or false)
  - The set of actions, each specifying:
    - Preconditions (a set of predicates which must be satisfied for this action to be possible)

- Stanford Research Institute Problem Solver
- Describes the state of the environment by a set of predicates which are true
- Models a problem as:
  - ► The initial state (a set of predicates which are true)
  - ► The **goal state** (a set of predicates, specifying whether each should be true or false)
  - The set of actions, each specifying:
    - Preconditions (a set of predicates which must be satisfied for this action to be possible)
    - Postconditions (specifying what predicates are made true or false by this action)

# STRIPS example



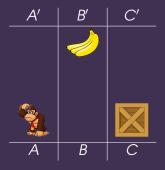
# STRIPS example



#### Initial state:

```
At(A),
BoxAt(C),
BananasAt(B')
```

# STRIPS example



#### Initial state:

```
At(A),
BoxAt(C),
BananasAt(B')
```

#### Goal:

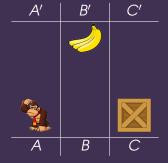
HasBananas

## STRIPS example — Actions

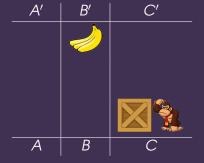
Α'	B'	C'
A	В	C

```
Move(x, y)
 Pre: At(x)
 Post: !At(x), At(y)
ClimbUp(x)
 Pre: At(x), BoxAt(x)
 Post: !At(x), At(x')
ClimbDown(x')
 Pre: At(x'), BoxAt(x)
 Post: !At(x'), At(x)
PushBox(x, y)
 Pre: At(x), BoxAt(x)
 Post: !At(x), At(y),
        !BoxAt(x), BoxAt(y)
TakeBananas(x)
 Pre: At(x), BananasAt(x)
  Post: !BananasAt(x), HasBananas
```

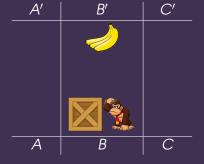
## STRIPS example — Solution



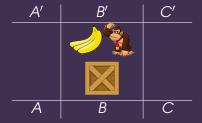
# STRIPS example — Solution



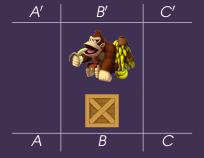
# STRIPS example — Solution



## STRIPS example — Solution



## STRIPS example — Solution



 For a given state, we can construct a list of all valid actions based on their preconditions

- For a given state, we can construct a list of all valid actions based on their preconditions
- We can also find the **next state** resulting from each action based on their **postconditions**

- For a given state, we can construct a list of all valid actions based on their preconditions
- We can also find the next state resulting from each action based on their postconditions
- ► This should sound familiar (from 2 weeks ago)...

- For a given state, we can construct a list of all valid actions based on their preconditions
- We can also find the next state resulting from each action based on their postconditions
- ► This should sound familiar (from 2 weeks ago)...
- We can construct a tree of states and actions

- For a given state, we can construct a list of all valid actions based on their preconditions
- We can also find the next state resulting from each action based on their postconditions
- ► This should sound familiar (from 2 weeks ago)...
- We can construct a tree of states and actions
- We can then search this tree to find a goal state

procedure DepthFirstSearch

**procedure** DEPTHFIRSTSEARCH let *S* be a stack

procedure DEPTHFIRSTSEARCH let S be a stack push root node onto S

procedure DEPTHFIRSTSEARCH let S be a stack push root node onto S while S is not empty do

procedure DEPTHFIRSTSEARCH
let S be a stack
push root node onto S
while S is not empty do
pop n from S

procedure DEPTHFIRSTSEARCH
let S be a stack
push root node onto S
while S is not empty do
pop n from S
push children of n onto S

```
procedure DEPTHFIRSTSEARCH
let S be a stack
push root node onto S
while S is not empty do
pop n from S
push children of n onto S
end while
end procedure
```

procedure BreadthFirstSearch

```
procedure DEPTHFIRSTSEARCH
let S be a stack
push root node onto S
while S is not empty do
pop n from S
push children of n onto S
end while
end procedure
```

procedure BreadthFirstSearch let Q be a queue

```
procedure DEPTHFIRSTSEARCH
let S be a stack
push root node onto S
while S is not empty do
pop n from S
push children of n onto S
end while
end procedure
```

procedure BREADTHFIRSTSEARCH let Q be a queue enqueue root node into Q

```
procedure DEPTHFIRSTSEARCH
let S be a stack
push root node onto S
while S is not empty do
pop n from S
push children of n onto S
end while
end procedure
```

procedure BREADTHFIRSTSEARCH let Q be a queue enqueue root node into Q while Q is not empty do

```
procedure DEPTHFIRSTSEARCH
let S be a stack
push root node onto S
while S is not empty do
pop n from S
push children of n onto S
end while
end procedure
```

procedure BREADTHFIRSTSEARCH
let Q be a queue
enqueue root node into Q
while Q is not empty do
dequeue n from Q

```
procedure DEPTHFIRSTSEARCH
let S be a stack
push root node onto S
while S is not empty do
pop n from S
push children of n onto S
end while
end procedure
```

procedure BreadthFirstSearch
let Q be a queue
enqueue root node into Q
while Q is not empty do
dequeue n from Q
enqueue children of n into Q

```
procedure DEPTHFIRSTSEARCH
let S be a stack
push root node onto S
while S is not empty do
pop n from S
push children of n onto S
end while
end procedure
```

```
procedure BREADTHFIRSTSEARCH
let Q be a queue
enqueue root node into Q
while Q is not empty do
dequeue n from Q
enqueue children of n into Q
end while
end procedure
```

# Tree traversal example

