Simple Knowledge based Agent

An Example: The Wumpus World!

3

Performance measure:

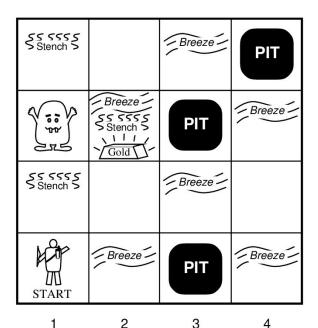
gold +1000, death -1000, -1 per step, -10 for using the arrow

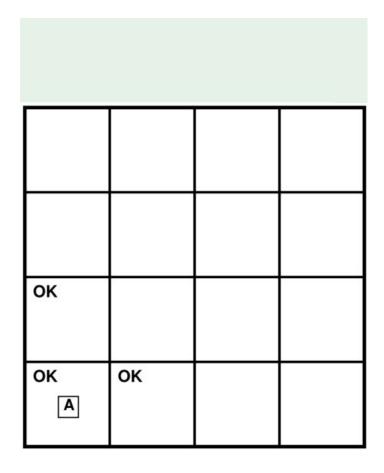
Environment:

Squares adjacent to wumpus are smelly
Squares adjacent to pit are breezy
Glitter iff gold is in the same square
Shooting kills wumpus if you are facing it
Shooting uses up the only arrow
Grabbing picks up gold if in same square
Releasing drops the gold in same square

Actuators: Left turn, Right turn, Forward, Grab, Release, Shoot

Sensors: Breeze, Glitter, Smell





A: Agent; B: Breeze; G: Glitter; S: Stench

KB initially contains:

$$\neg P_{[1,1]}, \neg W_{[1,1]}, OK_{[1,1]}
B_{[1,1]} \leftrightarrow (P_{[1,2]} \lor P_{[2,1]})
S_{[1,1]} \leftrightarrow (W_{[1,2]} \lor W_{[2,1]})
OK_{[1,2]} \leftrightarrow (\neg W_{[1,2]} \land \neg P_{[2,1]})
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ок		
OK A	ок	

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...$$

- Agent is initially in 1,1
- Percepts (no stench, no breeze):

$$\neg S_{[1,1]}, \neg B_{[1,1]}$$

ок		
OK A	ок	

A: Agent; B: Breeze; G: Glitter; S: Stench

$$KB = \{ B_{1,1} \Leftrightarrow (P_{1,2} \vee P_{2,1}), \neg B_{1,1} \}$$

$$\alpha = \neg P_{1,2}$$

$$CNF = \{ \neg P_{1,2} \vee B_{1,1}, \neg B_{1,1} \vee P_{1,2} \vee P_{2,1}, \neg P_{1,2} \vee B_{1,1}, \neg B_{1,1}, P_{1,2} \}$$

$$\neg P_{2,1} \lor B_{1,1}$$

$$egreen P_{1,2} \lor B_{1,1}
egreen$$

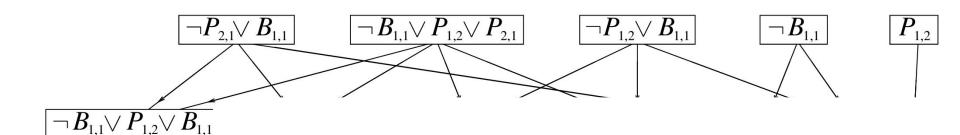
$$oxedsymbol{eta}_{1,1}$$

$$P_{1,2}$$

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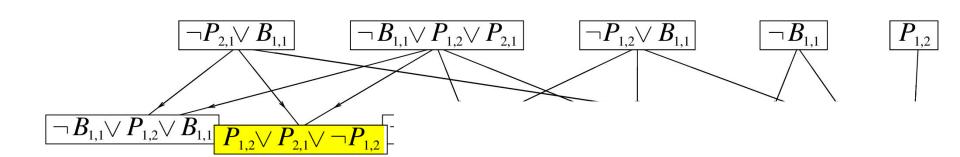
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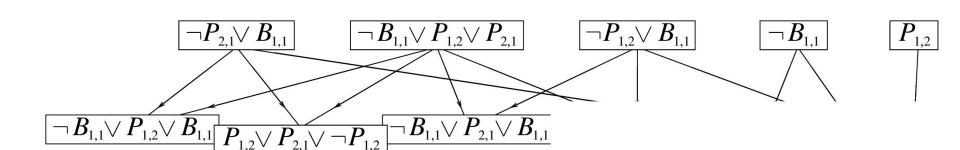
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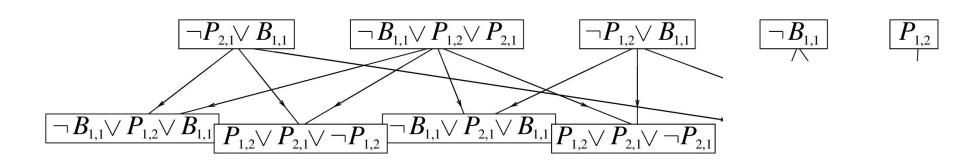
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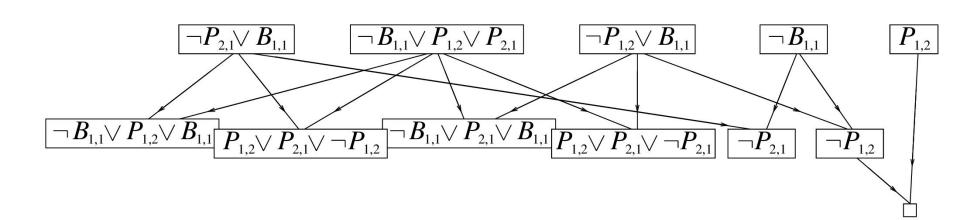
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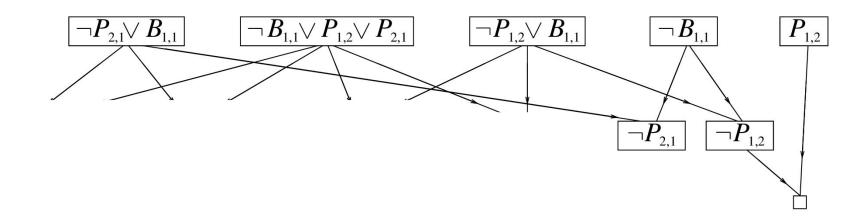
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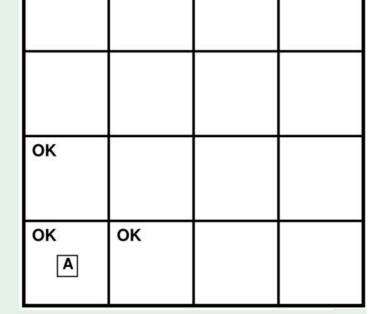


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- Agent is initially in 1,1
- Percepts (no stench, no breeze):

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A: Agent; B: Breeze; G: Glitter; S: Stench

 $\neg P_{[1,2]}$

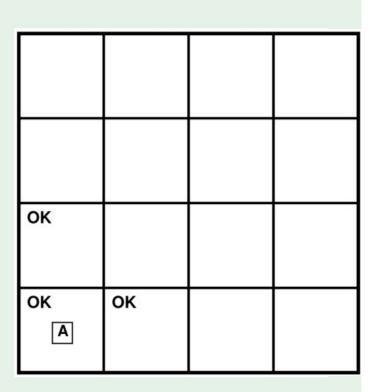
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$$\implies \neg W_{[1,2]}, \neg W_{[2,1]}, \neg P_{[1,2]}, \neg P_{[2,1]}$$



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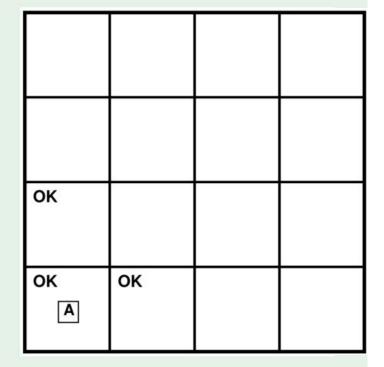
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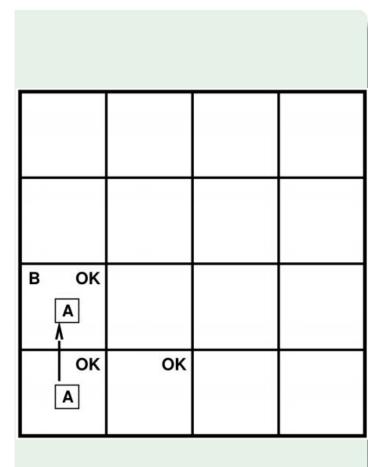
$$\implies \neg W_{[1,2]}, \neg W_{[2,1]}, \neg P_{[1,2]}, \neg P_{[2,1]}$$

$$\implies OK_{[1,2]}, OK_{[2,1]}$$
 ([1,2]&[2,1] OK)

Add all them to KB



A: Agent; B: Breeze; G: Glitter; S: Stench

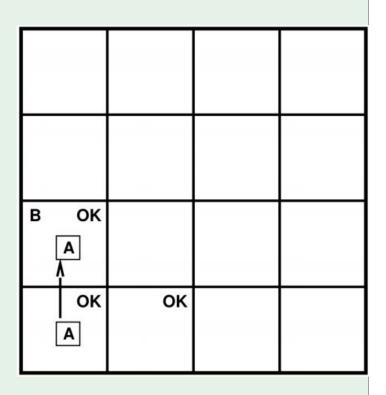


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- Agent moves to [2,1]
- perceives a breeze: B_[2,1]

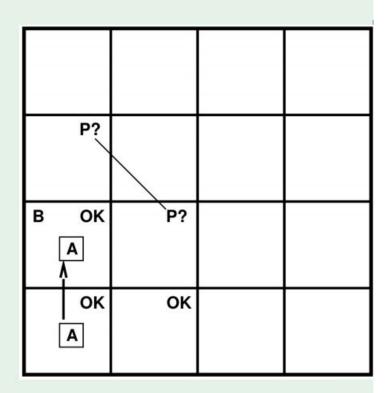


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- $\implies (P_{[3,1]} \vee P_{[2,2]})$ (pit in [3,1] or [2,2])



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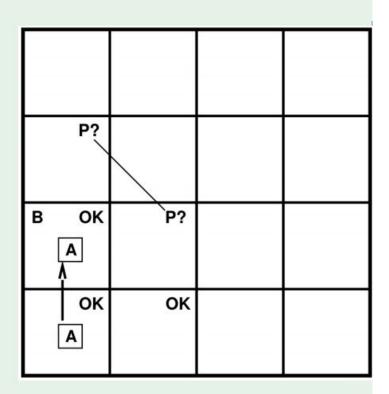
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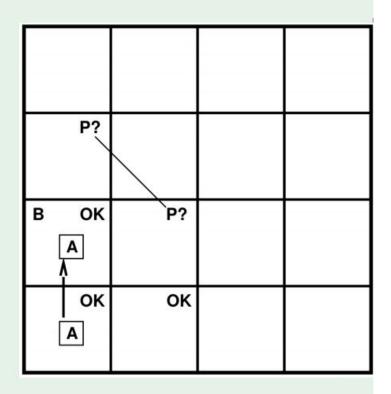
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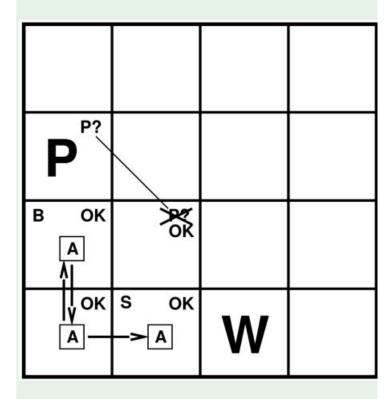
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$$\Rightarrow \neg W_{[3,1]}, \neg W_{[2,2]}$$
 (no Wumpus in [3,1], [2,2])

Add all them to KB



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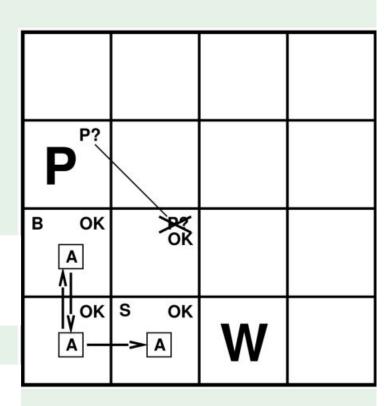
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- Agent moves to [1,1]-[1,2]
- perceives no breeze: $\neg B_{[1,2]}$

perceives a stench: S_[1,2]

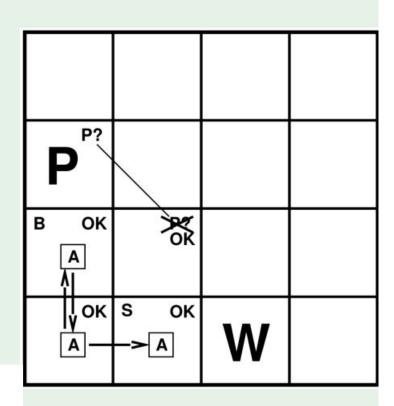


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- Agent moves to [1,1]-[1,2]
- perceives no breeze: $\neg B_{[1,2]}$
- $\Rightarrow \neg P_{[2,2]}, \neg P_{[1,3]}$ (no pit in [2,2], [1,3])
- $\implies P_{[3,1]}$ (pit in [3,1])
 - perceives a stench: S_[1,2]



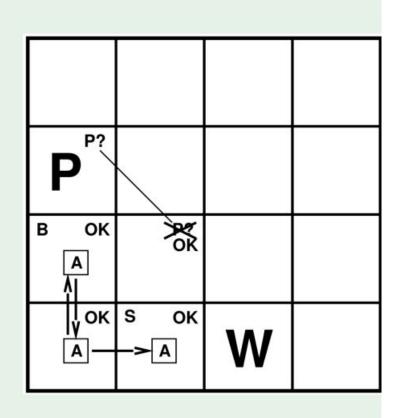
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- Agent moves to [1,1]-[1,2]
- perceives no breeze: $\neg B_{[1,2]}$
- $\Rightarrow \neg P_{[2,2]}, \neg P_{[1,3]}$ (no pit in [2,2], [1,3])
- $\Rightarrow P_{[3,1]}$ (pit in [3,1])
 - perceives a stench: S_[1,2]
- $\implies W_{[1,3]}$ (Wumpus in [1,3]!)
- $\implies OK_{[2,2]}$ ([2,2] OK)
 - Add all them to KB

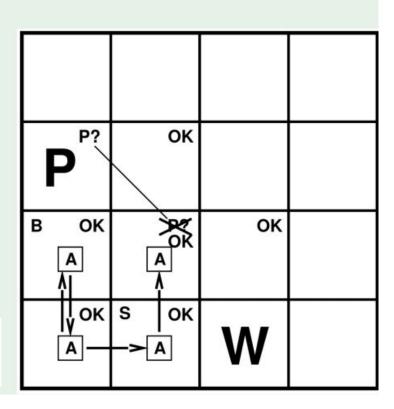
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- Agent moves to [2,2]
- perceives no breeze: ¬B_[2,2]
- perceives no stench: ¬S_[2,2]



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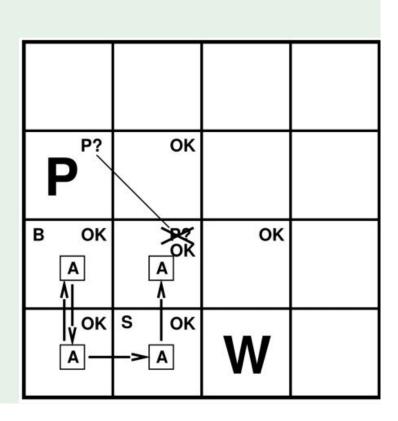
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- Agent moves to [2,2]
- perceives no breeze: ¬B_[2,2]

$$\Rightarrow \neg P_{[3,2]}, \neg P_{[3,2]}$$
 (no pit in [3,2], [2,3])

• perceives no stench: ¬S_[2,2]

$$\Rightarrow \neg W_{[3,2]}, \neg W_{[3,2]}$$
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- perceives no breeze: ¬B_[2,2]

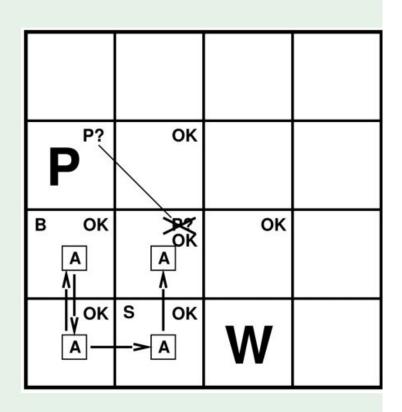
$$\Rightarrow \neg P_{[3,2]}, \neg P_{[3,2]}$$
 (no pit in [3,2], [2,3])

• perceives no stench: ¬S_[2,2]

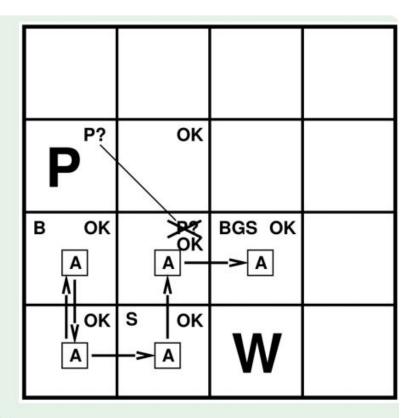
$$\Rightarrow \neg W_{[3,2]}, \neg W_{[3,2]}$$
 (no Wumpus in [3,2], [2,3])

- $\implies OK_{[3,2]}, OK_{[2,3]}, ([3,2] \text{ and } [2,3] \text{ OK})$
 - Add all them to KB

A: Agent; B: Breeze; G: Glitter; S: Stench



- KB initially contains:
 - $G_{[2,3]} \leftrightarrow BGS_{[2,3]}$
- Agent moves to [2,3]
- perceives a glitter: G_[2,3]
- $\Rightarrow BGS_{[2,3]}$ (bag of gold!)
 - Add it them to KB



A: Agent; B: Breeze; G: Glitter; S: Stench

First-order Logic (FOL)

Propositional Logic

- is simple
- illustrates important points: model, inference, validity, satisfiability, ...
- is restrictive: world is a set of facts
- lacks expressiveness

First-Order Logic

Propositional Logic

- is simple
- illustrates important points: model, inference, validity, satisfiability, ...
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- lacks expressiveness

First-Order Logic

- more symbols (objects, properties, relations)
- more connectives (quantifier)

First Order Logic

- → provides more "primitives" to express knowledge:
 - objects (identity & properties)
 - relations among objects (including functions)

Objects: people, houses, numbers, Einstein, Huskers, event, ...

Properties: smart, nice, large, intelligent, loved, occurred, ..

Relations: brother-of, bigger-than, part-of, occurred-after, ...

functions: father-of, best-friend, double-of, ...

Basic elements

In propositional logic, every expression is a sentence

In FOL,

- Terms
- Sentences:

• Quantifiers:

Term

logical expression that refers to an object

— built with: constant symbols, variables, function symbols

Term = $function(term_1, ..., term_n)$ or constant or variable

— **ground term**: term with no variable

Basic elements

In propositional logic, every expression is a sentence

In FOL,

- Terms
- Sentences:
 - atomic sentences
 - complex sentences

Atomic sentences

state facts

built with terms and predicate symbols

```
Atomic sentence = predicate(term_1, ..., term_n)
or term_1 = term_2
```

Examples:

Brother (Richard, John)

Married (FatherOf(Richard), MotherOf(John))

Complex Sentences

built with atomic sentences and logical connectives

 $\neg S$

 $S_1 \wedge S_2$

 $S_1 \vee S_2$

 $S_1 \Rightarrow S_2$

 $S_1 \Leftrightarrow S_2$

Examples:

Sibling(KingJohn,Richard) ⇒ Sibling(Richard,KingJohn)

Basic elements

In propositional logic, every expression is a sentence

In FOL,

- Terms
- Sentences:
 - atomic sentences
 - complex sentences
- Quantifiers:
 - Universal quantifier
 - Existential quantifier

Universal quantification

 $\forall \langle variables \rangle \langle sentence \rangle$

Example: all dogs like bones $\forall x Dog(x) \Rightarrow LikeBones(x)$

Universal quantification

 $\forall \langle variables \rangle \langle sentence \rangle$

Example: all dogs like bones $\forall x Dog(x) \Rightarrow LikeBones(x)$

 $\forall x P$ is equivalent to the conjunction of <u>instantiations</u> of P

```
Dog(Indy) \Rightarrow LikeBones(
\land Dog(Rebel) \Rightarrow LikeBones(
\land Dog(Rover) \Rightarrow LikeBones(
\land
```

Universal quantification

 $\forall \langle variables \rangle \langle sentence \rangle$

Example: all dogs like bones $\forall x Dog(x) \Rightarrow LikeBones(x)$

 $\forall x P$ is equivalent to the conjunction of <u>instantiations</u> of P

```
Dog(Indy) \Rightarrow LikeBones(Indy)
```

- $\land Dog(Rebel) \Rightarrow LikeBones(Rebel)$
- $\land Dog(Rover) \Rightarrow LikeBones(Rover)$
- \wedge ...

Existential quantification

 $\exists \langle variables \rangle \langle sentence \rangle$

Example: some top-student will attend AAAI

 $\exists xTopStudent(x) \land AttendsAAAI(x)$

Pat, Leslie, Chris are top-students

Existential quantification

 $\exists \langle variables \rangle \langle sentence \rangle$

Example: some top-student will attend AAAI

 $\exists xTopStudent(x) \land AttendsAAAI(x)$

Pat, Leslie, Chris are top-students

 $\exists x P$ is equivalent to the disjunction of <u>instantiations</u> of P

 $TopStudent(Pat) \land AttendsAAAI(Pat)$

- $\lor TopStudent(Leslie) \land AttendsAAAI(Leslie)$
- $\lor TopStudent(Chris) \land AttendsAAAI(Chris)$
- ٧ ...

Example: Family relations (kinship):

- Objects: people

- Properties: gender, married, divorced, single, widowed

- Relations: parenthood, brotherhood, marriage...

Unary predicates: Male, Female

Binary relations: Parent, Sibling, Brother, Child, etc.

Functions: Mother, Father

Brothers are siblings

$$\forall x, y \Leftrightarrow$$

Brothers are siblings

 $\forall x, y \ Brother(x, y) \Leftrightarrow Sibling(x, y)$

Brothers are siblings

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\forall x, y \ Brother(x, y) \Leftrightarrow Sibling(x, y)
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"Sibling" is reflexive

```
\forall x, y \ Sibling( ) \Leftrightarrow Sibling( )
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Brothers are siblings

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\forall x, y \ Brother(x, y) \Leftrightarrow Sibling(x, y)
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"Sibling" is reflexive

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\forall x, y \ Sibling(x, y) \Leftrightarrow Sibling(y, x)
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$$\forall x, y \ Brother(x, y) \Leftrightarrow Sibling(x, y)$$

"Sibling" is reflexive

$$\forall x, y \ Sibling(x, y) \Leftrightarrow Sibling(y, x)$$

One's mother is one's female parent

Brothers are siblings

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```
\forall x,y \; Mother(x,y) \; \Leftrightarrow \; (Female(x) \; \land \; Parent(x,y))
```

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$$\forall x, y \; Mother(x, y) \Leftrightarrow (Female(x) \land Parent(x, y))$$

A first cousin is a child of a parent's sibling

$$\forall x, y \Leftrightarrow \exists a, b$$

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One's mother is one's female parent

$$\forall x, y \; Mother(x, y) \Leftrightarrow (Female(x) \land Parent(x, y))$$

A first cousin is a child of a parent's sibling

$$\forall x, y \ FirstCousin(x, y) \Leftrightarrow \exists a, b \ \land \ Sibling(a, b) \land$$

Brothers are siblings

```
\forall x, y \ Brother(x, y) \Leftrightarrow Sibling(x, y)
```

"Sibling" is reflexive

$$\forall x, y \ Sibling(x, y) \Leftrightarrow Sibling(y, x)$$

One's mother is one's female parent

$$\forall x, y \; Mother(x, y) \Leftrightarrow (Female(x) \land Parent(x, y))$$

A first cousin is a child of a parent's sibling

$$\forall x, y \ FirstCousin(x, y) \Leftrightarrow$$

 $\exists a, b \ Parent(a, x) \land Sibling(a, b) \land Parent(b, y)$

Equality

 $term_1 = term_2$ is true under a given interpretation if and only if $term_1$ and $term_2$ refer to the same object predicate, terms, and equality to form atomic sentences Father(John)=Henry

Inference rule for FOL

- (a) Universal elimination
- (b) Existential elimination
- (c) Existential introduction

Universal elimination (UE)

Example:

Sentence = $\forall x \ Likes(x, IceCream)$ Variable = x, constant = Ben, binding list= $\{x/Ben\}$ we can infer: Likes(Ben, IceCream)

(A universal sentence is the conjunction of all its possible instantiations)

Universal elimination (UE)

For any sentence α , variable v, and ground term g:

$$\frac{\forall v \ \alpha}{Subst(\{v,g\}), \alpha}$$

Example:

Sentence = $\forall x \ Likes(x, IceCream)$ Variable = x, constant = Ben, binding list= $\{x/Ben\}$ we can infer: Likes(Ben, IceCream)

(A universal sentence is the conjunction of all its possible instantiations)

Existential elimination

Example:

Sentence = $\exists x \ Kill(x, Victim)$ Variable = x, constant = Murdered, binding list= $\{x/\text{Murderer}\}$ we can infer: Kill(Murderer, Victim)

warning: Murderer does <u>not</u> appear in KB e.g., Kill(Victim, Victim) is not a logical consequence of the sentence

Existential elimination

For any sentence α , variable v, and constant symbol term k:

$$\frac{\exists v \ \alpha}{Subst(\{v,k\}), \alpha}$$

Example:

Sentence = $\exists x \ Kill(x, Victim)$

Variable = x, constant = Murdered, binding list= $\{x/Murderer\}$ we can infer: Kill(Murderer, Victim)

warning: Murderer does <u>not</u> appear in KB

e.g., Kill(Victim, Victim) is not a logical consequence of the sentence

Existential introduction

Example:

Sentence = Likes(Jerry, IceCream)

Variable = x, ground term = Jerry

we can infer: $\exists x \ Likes(x, IceCream)$

Existential introduction

For any sentence α , variable v, and ground term g, warning: v does not appear α , g does appear in α

$$\frac{\alpha}{\exists \, v \; Subst(\{g,v\}), \, \alpha}$$

Example:

Sentence = Likes(Jerry, IceCream)

Variable = x, ground term = Jerry

we can infer: $\exists x \ Likes(x, IceCream)$