CS480 – Introduction to Artificial Intelligence

Topic: First Order Logic representation
Chapter: 8

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MOTIVATION

- Propositional logic is not very expressive
- Consider the following English sentence
  - "Squares adjacent to pits are breezy"
- How do you represent this in propositional logic?
  - $B_{1,1} \Leftrightarrow P_{1,2} \vee P_{2,1}$
  - $B_{2,1} \Leftrightarrow P_{1,1} \vee P_{2,2} \vee P_{3,1}$
  - $B_{3,1} \Leftrightarrow \ldots$
  - …
  - $B_{1,2} \Leftrightarrow \ldots$
  - …

First-Order Logic (FOL)

- Built around *objects* and *relationships*
- Can express facts and rules about *some* or *all* of the objects in the universe
  - Enables to represent general rules

First-Order Logic (FOL)

- First-order logic models the world in terms of
  - **Objects**, which are things with individual identities
  - **Relations** that hold among sets of objects and properties of objects that distinguish them from other objects
  - **Functions**, which are a subset of relations where there is only one "value" for any given "input"
- Examples:
  - **Objects**: Students, lectures, companies, cars ...
  - **Relations**: Brother-of, bigger-than, outside, part-of, has-color, occurs-after, owns, visits, precedes, ... and unary relations (properties): blue, oval, even, large, ...
  - **Functions**: father-of, best-friend, second-half, one-more-than ...

Syntax

1. Symbols
2. Terms
3. Atomic Sentences
4. Complex Sentences

Symbols

- Quantifier $\rightarrow \forall \mid \exists$
- Constant $\rightarrow$ A | X_1 | John | …
- Variable $\rightarrow$ a | x | s| …
- Predicate $\rightarrow$ True | False | Loves | SisterOf | …
- Function $\rightarrow$ Mother | One-more-than | …

Sentence

- Sentence →
  - AtomicSentence
  - ComplexSentence
- AtomicSentence →
  - Predicate
  - Predicate(Term, …)
  - Term = Term

TERM

- Term →
  - Function(Term, …)
  - Constant
  - Variable

COMPLEX SENTENCE

- ComplexSentence $\rightarrow$
  - $\neg$ Sentence
  - Sentence $\wedge$ Sentence
  - Sentence $\vee$ Sentence
  - Sentence $\Rightarrow$ Sentence
  - Sentence $\Leftrightarrow$ Sentence
  - Quantifier Variable, … Sentence

All In One Page

- Sentence → AtomicSentence | ComplexSentence
- AtomicSentence → Predicate | Predicate(Term, …) | Term = Term
- ComplexSentence →
  - ¬ Sentence
  - Sentence ∧ Sentence
  - Sentence ∨ Sentence
  - Sentence ⇒ Sentence
  - Sentence ⇔ Sentence
  - Quantifier Variable, … Sentence
- Term → Function(Term, …) | Constant | Variable
- Quantifier → ∀ | ∃
- Constant → A | X_1 | John | …
- Variable → a | x | s| …
- Predicate → True | False | Loves | SisterOf | …
- Function → Mother | One-more-than | …
- Operator precedence: ¬, =, ∧, ∨, ⇒, ⇔

Quantifiers

- Universal quantification
  - $\forall x$ P(x) means that P holds for all values of x in the domain associated with that variable
  - E.g., $\forall x$ Dolphin(x) $\Rightarrow$ Mammal(x)
- Existential quantification
  - $\exists x$ P(x) means that P holds for some value of x in the domain associated with that variable
  - E.g., $\exists x$ Mammal(x) $\wedge$ LaysEggs(x)
  - Permits one to make a statement about some object without naming it

UNIVERSAL QUANTIFICATION

- Universal quantifiers are often used with "implies" to form rules
  - $\forall x$ King(x) $\Rightarrow$ Person(x)
- Beware of using $\forall$ with $\wedge$:
  - $\forall x$ King(x) $\wedge$ Person(x)
  - What's wrong with this sentence?

Existential Quantification

- Existential quantifiers are often used with $\wedge$:
  - $\exists y$ Crown(y) $\wedge$ OnHead(y, John)
- Beware of using $\exists$ with $\Rightarrow$:
  - $\exists y$ Crown(y) $\Rightarrow$ OnHead(y, John)
  - What's wrong with this sentence?

Quantifier Scope

- Switching the order of universal quantifiers *does not* change the meaning:
  - $\forall x\ \forall y\ P(x,y) \Leftrightarrow \forall y\ \forall x\ P(x,y)$
- Similarly, you can switch the order of existential quantifiers:
  - $\exists x\ \exists y\ P(x,y) \Leftrightarrow \exists y\ \exists x\ P(x,y)$
- Switching the order of universals and existential *does* change the meaning:
  - $\forall x\ \exists y\ \mathrm{Loves}(x,y)$
    - Everyone loves someone
  - $\exists y\ \forall x\ \mathrm{Loves}(x,y)$
    - Someone is loved by everyone

Connections Between ∀ and ∃

- We can relate sentences involving ∀ and ∃ using De Morgan's laws:
  - $\forall x\ P(x) \Leftrightarrow \neg\exists x\ \neg P(x)$
    - For all x, $P(x)$ is true $\Leftrightarrow$ It is not the case that there is an x where $P(x)$ is not true
  - $\forall x\ \neg P(x) \Leftrightarrow \neg\exists x\ P(x)$
  - $\neg\forall x\ P(x) \Leftrightarrow \exists x\ \neg P(x)$
  - $\neg\forall x \neg\ P(x) \Leftrightarrow \exists x\ P(x)$

Translating English into FOL

- All smart students are hard-working
  - $\forall x\ (\text{Smart}(x) \wedge \text{Student}(x)) \Rightarrow \text{HardWorking}(x)$
- No smart student is hard-working
  - $\neg\exists x\ \text{Smart}(x) \wedge \text{Student}(x) \wedge \text{HardWorking}(x)$
  - $\forall x\ (\text{Smart}(x) \wedge \text{Student}(x)) \Rightarrow \neg\text{HardWorking}(x)$
    - Show that the two above are logically equivalent

None, At least one, At most one, Exactly one

- Bill has no sister
  - $\neg\exists x$ SisterOf(x, Bill)
- Bill has at least one sister (Bill has a sister)
  - $\exists x$ SisterOf(x, Bill)
- Bill has at most one sister
  - $\forall x,y$ SisterOf(x, Bill) $\wedge$ SisterOf(y, Bill) $\Rightarrow x=y$
- Bill has exactly one sister
  - $\exists x$ (Sister(x, Bill) $\wedge$ $\forall y$ (Sister(y, Bill) $\Rightarrow x=y$))
- Bill has at least two sisters
  - $\exists\ x,y$ SisterOf(x, Bill) $\wedge$ SisterOf(y, Bill) $\wedge \neg(x=y)$

NEXT

- Chapter 9: inference in FOL