

COS30019 – Final Assessment

Answering Instructions:

Please do not use a red pen/type in red.

There are 6 problems.

Total marks on paper: 90 + 5 bonus marks

The maximum mark you can get for the final assessment is 90 (100%). However, if you lose marks in some questions and you get the bonus marks, the bonus marks will be added to your total of the final assessment.

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Problem 1 – Propositional Logic (4x3 = 12 marks)

About Mr James Bond (JB), we know the following:

- IF JB does not get enough physical activity AND JB has an unhealthy diet THEN JB has heart disease.
- IF JB has an unhealthy diet THEN JB does not get enough physical activity.
- JB does not get enough physical activity.

1. Represent the above knowledge base KB1 in propositional logic using the following vocabulary:

JA for JB gets enough physical activity,

JU for JB has an unhealthy diet,

JH for JB has heart disease,

(3 marks)

ANSWER:

JA	JU	JH	$\neg JA$	$\neg JA \wedge JU$	$\neg JA \wedge JU \Rightarrow JH$	$JU \Rightarrow \neg JA$
T	T	T	F	F	T	F
T	T	F	F	F	T	F
T	F	T	F	F	T	T
T	F	F	F	F	T	T
F	T	T	T	T	T	T
F	T	F	T	T	F	T
F	F	T	T	F	T	T
F	F	F	T	F	T	T

Using a truth table for KB1, please answer the following multiple-choice questions:

2. How many models does the knowledge base KB1 have?

(3 marks)

- a. 1 model
- b. 2 models
- c. 3 models
- d. 4 models
- e. 6 models

ANSWER: C

3. JB has an unhealthy diet.

(3 marks)

- a. True.
- b. False.
- c. Don't know.

ANSWER: C

4. JB has heart disease.

(3 marks)

- a. True.
- b. False.
- c. Don't know.

ANSWER: C

Problem 2 – Propositional Logic (4x3 = 12 marks)

About Mr Harry Potter (HP), we know the following:

- IF HP does not get enough physical activity AND HP has an unhealthy diet THEN HP has heart disease.
- IF HP has an unhealthy diet THEN HP does not get enough physical activity.
- HP gets enough physical activity.

1. Represent the above knowledge base KB2 in propositional logic using the following vocabulary:

HA for HP gets enough physical activity,

HU for HP has an unhealthy diet,

HH for HP has heart disease,

(3 marks)

ANSWER:

HA	HU	HH	\neg HA	\neg HA \wedge HU	\neg HA \wedge HU \Rightarrow HH	HU \Rightarrow \neg HA
T	T	T	F	F	T	F
T	T	F	F	F	T	F
T	F	T	F	F	T	T
T	F	F	F	F	T	T
F	T	T	T	T	T	T
F	T	F	T	T	F	T
F	F	T	T	F	T	T
F	F	F	T	F	T	T

Using a truth table for KB2, please answer the following multiple-choice questions:

2. How many models does the knowledge base KB2 have?

(3 marks)

- a. 1 model
- b. 2 models
- c. 3 models
- d. 4 models
- e. 6 models

ANSWER: B

3. HP has an unhealthy diet.

(3 marks)

- a. True.
- b. False.
- c. Don't know.

ANSWER: B

4. HP has heart disease.

(3 marks)

- a. True.
- b. False.
- c. Don't know.

ANSWER: C

Problem 3 – Propositional Logic (4x3 = 12 marks)

A	B	$\neg A$	$\neg B$	$(\neg A \vee B)$	$(A \wedge \neg B)$	$(\neg A \vee B) \wedge (A \wedge \neg B)$	$(A \wedge \neg B) \Rightarrow A$	$A \vee (B \Rightarrow B)$	$(A \Rightarrow \neg A)$	$(A \Rightarrow \neg A) \wedge B$
T	T	F	F	T	F	F	T	T	F	F
T	F	F	T	F	T	F	T	T	F	F
F	T	T	F	T	F	F	T	T	T	T
F	F	T	T	T	F	F	T	T	T	T

Decide whether each of the following sentences is **valid**, **unsatisfiable**, or **neither**.

1. $(\neg A \vee B) \wedge (A \wedge \neg B)$

(3 marks)

- a. Valid
- b. Unsatisfiable
- c. Neither

ANSWER: B

2. $(A \wedge \neg B) \Rightarrow A$

(3 marks)

- a. Valid
- b. Unsatisfiable
- c. Neither

ANSWER: A

3. $A \vee (B \Rightarrow B)$

(3 marks)

- a. Valid
- b. Unsatisfiable
- c. Neither

ANSWER: A

4. $(A \Rightarrow \neg A) \wedge B$

(3 marks)

- a. Valid

- b. Unsatisfiable
- c. Neither

ANSWER: C

Hint: You can use a single truth table for all four sentences.

Problem 4 – First-Order Logic (4x5 = 20 marks)

Represent the following statements in first-order logic (FOL), using the following vocabulary:

Student(x) :	x is a student
Phone(y) :	y is a phone
Game(z) :	z is a game
Year(t) :	t is a year
Has_In(u, v, y) :	u has v in the year y
Plays(u,v) :	u plays v
Year_2024 :	the constant represents the year 2024

Select ALL correct options for the FOL representations of the following English statements:

1. Every student has some phones in the year 2024.

(5 marks)

- a. $\forall x. \text{Student}(x) \wedge (\exists p. \text{Phone}(p) \Rightarrow \text{Has_In}(x, p, \text{Year_2024}))$
- b. $\forall x. \text{Student}(x) \wedge (\exists p. \text{Phone}(p) \wedge \text{Has_In}(x, p, \text{Year_2024}))$
- c. $\forall x. \text{Student}(x) \Rightarrow (\exists p. \text{Phone}(p) \wedge \text{Has_In}(x, p, \text{Year_2024}))$
- d. $\forall x. \text{Student}(x) \Rightarrow (\exists p. \text{Phone}(p) \Rightarrow \text{Has_In}(x, p, \text{Year_2024}))$
- e. $\forall x. \text{Student}(x) \Rightarrow (\forall p. \text{Phone}(p) \Rightarrow \text{Has_In}(x, p, \text{Year_2024}))$

ANSWER: C

2. Every student has all the games in at least one year.

(5 marks)

- a. $\forall x. \text{Student}(x) \Rightarrow (\exists y. \text{Year}(y) \Rightarrow (\forall g. \text{Game}(g) \Rightarrow \text{Has_In}(x, g, y)))$
- b. $\forall x. \text{Student}(x) \Rightarrow (\exists y. \text{Year}(y) \Rightarrow (\forall g. \text{Game}(g) \wedge \text{Has_In}(x, g, y)))$
- c. $\forall x. \text{Student}(x) \Rightarrow (\exists y. \text{Year}(y) \wedge (\forall g. \text{Game}(g) \Rightarrow \text{Has_In}(x, g, y)))$
- d. $\forall x. \text{Student}(x) \Rightarrow (\forall g. \text{Game}(g) \wedge (\exists y. \text{Year}(y) \Rightarrow \text{Has_In}(x, g, y)))$
- e. $\forall x. \text{Student}(x) \Rightarrow (\forall g. \text{Game}(g) \Rightarrow (\exists y. \text{Year}(y) \wedge \text{Has_In}(x, g, y)))$
- f. $\forall x. \text{Student}(x) \wedge (\forall g. \text{Game}(g) \wedge (\exists y. \text{Year}(y) \wedge \text{Has_In}(x, g, y)))$

ANSWER: C, D

3. There is a student who has a phone in a year but does not play all games.

(5 marks)

- a. $\exists x. \text{Student}(x) \wedge (\exists p. \text{Phone}(p) \wedge ((\exists y. \text{Year}(y) \wedge \text{Has_In}(x, p, y))) \wedge \neg(\forall g. \text{Game}(g) \Rightarrow \text{Plays}(x, g)))$
- b. $\exists x. \text{Student}(x) \wedge (\exists y. \text{Year}(y) \wedge ((\exists p. \text{Phone}(p) \wedge \text{Has_In}(x, p, y))) \wedge \neg(\forall g. \text{Game}(g) \Rightarrow \text{Plays}(x, g)))$
- c. $\exists x. \text{Student}(x) \wedge (\exists y. \text{Year}(y) \wedge ((\exists p. \text{Phone}(p) \wedge \text{Has_In}(x, p, y))) \wedge (\exists g. \text{Game}(g) \wedge \neg \text{Plays}(x, g)))$
- d. $\exists x. \text{Student}(x) \wedge (\exists y. \text{Year}(y) \wedge ((\exists p. \text{Phone}(p) \wedge \text{Has_In}(x, p, y))) \wedge \neg(\exists g. \text{Game}(g) \wedge \text{Plays}(x, g)))$
- e. $\exists x. \text{Student}(x) \wedge (\exists y. \text{Year}(y) \wedge ((\exists p. \text{Phone}(p) \wedge \text{Has_In}(x, p, y))) \wedge \neg(\forall g. \text{Game}(g) \wedge \text{Plays}(x, g)))$
- f. $\exists x. \text{Student}(x) \wedge (\exists p. \text{Phone}(p) \wedge ((\exists y. \text{Year}(y) \wedge \text{Has_In}(x, p, y))) \wedge (\forall g. \text{Game}(g) \Rightarrow \neg \text{Plays}(x, g)))$

ANSWER: A, B, F

4. There is a student who plays exactly one game.

(5 marks)

- a. $\exists x. \text{Student}(x) \wedge (\exists g. \text{Game}(g) \wedge \text{Plays}(x, g) \wedge \neg(\exists h. \text{Game}(h) \wedge \text{Plays}(x, h) \wedge \neg(h = g)))$
- b. $\exists x. \text{Student}(x) \wedge (\exists g. \text{Game}(g) \wedge \text{Plays}(x, g) \wedge (\forall h. (\text{Game}(h) \wedge \text{Plays}(x, h)) \Rightarrow (h = g)))$
- c. $\exists x. \text{Student}(x) \wedge (\exists g. \text{Game}(g) \wedge \text{Plays}(x, g) \wedge (\forall h. (\text{Game}(h) \wedge (h = g)) \Rightarrow \text{Plays}(x, h)))$
- d. $\exists x. \text{Student}(x) \wedge (\exists g. \text{Game}(g) \wedge \text{Plays}(x, g) \wedge (\forall h. (\text{Game}(h) \wedge \neg(h = g)) \Rightarrow \neg \text{Plays}(x, h)))$
- e. $\exists x. \text{Student}(x) \wedge (\exists g. \text{Game}(g) \wedge \text{Plays}(x, g) \wedge (\forall h. (\text{Game}(h) \wedge \neg \text{Plays}(x, h)) \Rightarrow \neg(h = g)))$
- f. $\exists x. \text{Student}(x) \wedge (\exists g. \text{Game}(g) \wedge \text{Plays}(x, g) \wedge (\exists h. \text{Game}(h) \wedge \text{Plays}(x, h) \wedge (h = g)))$

ANSWER: B, D

Problem 5 – AI Planning (5 + 12 = 17 marks)

Our agent is a robot with two hands: *Hand1* and *Hand2*. The robot's task is to tidy up the room by putting rubbish into the *Bin* and putting things at their right places. Initially, the robot is at the *Door*, the *Rubbish* and the *Toy* are at the *Table* and both hands of the robot are free. The right place for the *Toy* is at the *Shelf*. The actions available to the robot include *Go* from one place to another, and *Grasp* or *Ungrasp* an object. Grasping results in holding the object using a free hand if the robot and object are at the same place. One effect of grasping is that the free hand that the robot uses to grasp the object will no longer be free after grasping the object.

1. Complete the description of the initial state and the agent's goals.

(5 marks)

ANSWER:

$\text{Init}(\text{RobotAt}(\text{Door}) \wedge \text{At}(\text{Rubbish}, \text{Table}) \wedge \text{ToyAt}(\text{Table}) \wedge \text{Free}(\text{Hand1}) \wedge \text{Free}(\text{Hand2}))$

$\text{Goal}(\text{RubbishAt}(\text{Bin}) \wedge \text{ToyAt}(\text{Shelf}))$

2. Write down STRIPS-style definitions of the three actions.

(12 marks)

ANSWER:

Action: *Go*(start, end)

Precondition: $\text{At}(\text{Robot}, \text{start})$

Effect: $\neg \text{RobotAt}(\text{start}) \wedge \text{RobotAt}(\text{end})$

Action: *Grasp*(Object, Hand, Location)

Precondition: $\text{Free}(\text{Hand}) \wedge \text{At}(\text{Object}, \text{Location}) \wedge \text{At}(\text{Robot}, \text{Location})$

Effect: $\text{Holding}(\text{Object}, \text{Hand}) \wedge \neg \text{Free}(\text{Hand}) \wedge \neg \text{At}(\text{Object}, \text{Location})$

Action: *Ungrasp*(Object, Hand, Location)

Precondition: $\text{Holding}(\text{Object}, \text{Hand}) \wedge \text{At}(\text{Robot}, \text{Location})$

Effect: $\neg \text{Holding}(\text{Object}, \text{Hand}) \wedge \text{Free}(\text{Hand}) \wedge \text{At}(\text{Object}, \text{Location}) \wedge \text{At}(\text{Robot}, \text{Location})$

Problem 5 – Uncertain reasoning (17 marks + 5 bonus marks)

Mr James Bond takes his car to the mechanic for regular servicing. The mechanic runs a test on the car transmission. The test would return one of two values: **1** (Test finds Fault) or **0** (test finds No Fault). The accuracy of the test is as follows: The probability of the test returning **1** when the car transmission is actually faulty is 0.99, and the probability of the test returning **0** when the car transmission is NOT faulty is 0.97. After running the test on Mr James Bond's car, the test returns **1**. According to the manufacturer of Mr James Bond's car, at the age of his car, only 1 in 500 cars would have a faulty transmission.

Please use the following vocabulary when answering the following questions **using Bayes' rules**: (Your answer will need to include the working out of how you derive the answer.)

F – The car transmission is actually faulty;

T1 – The test returns the value **1**.

1. What is the probability that Mr James Bond's car transmission is faulty?

(15 marks)

ANSWER:

Given:

$$P(T1|F) = 0.99$$

$$P(T0|\neg F) = 0.97$$

$$P(F) = \frac{1}{500} = 0.002$$

Using Bayes' Theorem:

$$P(F|T1) = \frac{P(T1|F) \cdot P(F)}{P(T1)}$$

Law of total probability:

$$P(T1) = P(T1|F) \cdot P(F) + P(T1|\neg F) \cdot P(\neg F)$$

Know that:

$$P(T1|F) = 0.99$$

$$P(T0|\neg F) = 0.97$$

$$P(\neg F) = 1 - P(F) = 0.998$$

$$P(T1|\neg F) = 1 - P(T0|\neg F) = 1 - 0.97 = 0.03$$

Hence:

$$P(T1) = (0.99 \cdot 0.002) + (0.03 \cdot 0.998)$$

$$P(T1) = 0.00198 + 0.02994 = 0.03192$$

Therefore:

$$P(F|T1) = \frac{P(T1|F) \cdot P(F)}{P(T1)}$$

$$P(F|T1) = \frac{0.99 \cdot 0.002}{0.03192} \approx 0.062 \text{ or } 6.2\%$$

The probability that Mr. James Bond's car transmission is faulty given that the test returns T1 (test returns the value 1 or fault), is **0.062** or **6.2%**.

2. After further investigation, we also know that Mr James Bond has a very aggressive driving style that is really damaging to the car transmission and the car manufacturer informs that with Mr James Bond's driving style, 1 in 10 cars would have a faulty transmission. The mechanic then informs that the cost of replacing the transmission is \$4,000. If the car transmission is in fact faulty and it is not replaced then it will soon break during driving causing the entire engine to be broken which will cost \$12,000 to repair. **If Mr James Bond does not replace the transmission of his car now, what is the *expected cost* for him? If Mr James Bond is rational, would he replace the car transmission now?**

(2 marks + 5 bonus marks)

ANSWER:

$$P(F) = \frac{1}{10} = 0.1$$

Law of total probability:

$$P(T1) = P(T1|F) \cdot P(F) + P(T1|\neg F) \cdot P(\neg F)$$

$$P(T1) = (0.99*0.1) + (0.03*0.9)$$
$$P(T1) = 0.099 + 0.027 = 0.126$$

Using Bayes' Theorem:

$$P(F|T1) = \frac{P(T1|F) \cdot P(F)}{P(T1)}$$
$$P(F|T1) = \frac{0.99*0.1}{0.126}$$
$$P(F|T1) \approx 0.786$$

With the aggressive driving style, the probability that the car transmission is faulty given that the test returns T1 is approximately **0.786** or **78.6%**.

Expected Cost:

Case the transmission is replaced:

+ Cost: \$4,000

If the transmission is not replaced, the expected cost includes the probability of the transmission failing and the resulting costs:

+ Probability of faulty transmission (aggressive driving): $P(F|T1) = 0.786$

+ Cost of engine breaking if not replaced: \$12,000

Expected cost if not replaced:

$$\text{Expected cost} = P(F|T1) * 12000 + P(\neg F|T1) * 0$$

$$\text{Expected cost} = 0.786 * 12000$$

$$\text{Expected cost} = 9432$$

Hence:

- Replace transmission: \$4,000
- Not replace transmission: \$9,432

Since $\$4,000 < \$9,432$, Mr. James Bond should replace the car transmission to minimize his expected cost.