

AI 2002 – Artificial Intelligence

Practice Questions (Propositional Logic)

QUESTION 1:

Which of the following are correct? Validate your answers using truth-table.

- a) $\text{False} \models \text{True}$.
- b) $\text{True} \models \text{False}$.
- c) $(A \wedge B) \models (A \Leftrightarrow B)$.
- d) $A \Leftrightarrow B \models A \vee B$.
- e) $A \Leftrightarrow B \models \neg A \vee B$.
- f) $(A \wedge B) \Rightarrow C \models (A \Rightarrow C) \vee (B \Rightarrow C)$.
- g) $(C \vee (\neg A \wedge \neg B)) \equiv ((A \Rightarrow C) \wedge (B \Rightarrow C))$.
- h) $(A \vee B) \wedge (\neg C \vee \neg D \vee E) \models (A \vee B)$.
- i) $(A \vee B) \wedge (\neg C \vee \neg D \vee E) \models (A \vee B) \wedge (\neg D \vee E)$.
- j) $(A \vee B) \wedge \neg(A \Rightarrow B)$ is satisfiable.
- k) $(A \Leftrightarrow B) \wedge (\neg A \vee B)$ is satisfiable.
- l) $(A \Leftrightarrow B) \Leftrightarrow C$ has the same number of models as $(A \Leftrightarrow B)$ for any fixed set of proposition symbols that includes A, B, C.

QUESTION 2:

Decide whether each of the following sentences is valid, unsatisfiable, or neither. Verify your answers using the equivalence rules.

- a) $\text{Smoke} \Rightarrow \text{Smoke}$
- b) $\text{Smoke} \Rightarrow \text{Fire}$
- c) $(\text{Smoke} \Rightarrow \text{Fire}) \Rightarrow (\neg \text{Smoke} \Rightarrow \neg \text{Fire})$
- d) $\text{Smoke} \vee \text{Fire} \vee \neg \text{Fire}$
- e) $((\text{Smoke} \wedge \text{Heat}) \Rightarrow \text{Fire}) \Leftrightarrow ((\text{Smoke} \Rightarrow \text{Fire}) \vee (\text{Heat} \Rightarrow \text{Fire}))$
- f) $(\text{Smoke} \Rightarrow \text{Fire}) \Rightarrow ((\text{Smoke} \wedge \text{Heat}) \Rightarrow \text{Fire})$
- g) $\text{Big} \vee \text{Dumb} \vee (\text{Big} \Rightarrow \text{Dumb})$

QUESTION 3:

Consider the following sentence:

$$[(\text{Food} \Rightarrow \text{Party}) \vee (\text{Drinks} \Rightarrow \text{Party})] \Rightarrow [(\text{Food} \wedge \text{Drinks}) \Rightarrow \text{Party}]$$

- Determine, using enumeration, whether this sentence is valid, satisfiable (but not valid), or unsatisfiable.
- Convert the left-hand and right-hand sides of the main implication into Conjunctive Normal Form (CNF), showing each step, and explain how the results confirm your answer to (a).
- Prove your answer to (a) using resolution.

QUESTION 4:

Suppose the agent has progressed to the point shown in the figure below, having perceived nothing in [1,1], a breeze in [2,1], and a stench in [1,2], and is now concerned with the contents of [1,3], [2,2], and [3,1]. Each of these can contain a pit, and at most one can contain a wumpus.

1,4	2,4	3,4	4,4
1,3 W?	2,3	3,3	4,3
1,2 A S OK	2,2 OK	3,2	4,2
1,1 V OK	2,1 B V OK	3,1 P?	4,1

- Create a knowledge base to represent the necessary environment rules and agent's observations.
- Prove that $KB \models \alpha_1$ using resolution theorem where α_1 = "There is no pit in [2,2]."
- Prove that $KB \models \alpha_2$ using inference rules where α_2 = "There is a wumpus in [1,3]."