归结推理算法实验报告

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1 实验目的

根据 Robinson 归结推理的原理设计归结算法以实现自动推理.

2 算法原理

2.1 策略

本算法基于归结推理的"支持集策略"简化推理过程:"支持集策略",即仅有目标子句取反后新加入的子句 α 及其后代才能参与归结的策略.

2.2 自然语言描述

2.2.1 归结算法

对于给定前提集 F 以及命题 R, 将 F 转化为子句集 S_0 , $\neg R$ 转化为子句 α 并添加到子句集中, 即

$$S := S_0 \cup \{\alpha\}$$

反复对 S 使用**单步归结算法**, 且选择的两个子句的规则满足支持集策略.

- 如果得到空子句 (), 则意味着 $S \vdash$ (), 也就是说 $F \models R$. 算法退出.
- 如果算法无法得到空子句, 则意味着 $F \nvDash R$.

2.2.2 单步归结算法

对于两个子句,使用**最一般合一算法**得到名称相同的原子及其否定. 然后删去它们,再将两个子句合为一个新的子句,添加到子句集S中.

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2.2.3 最一般合一算法

对于两个谓词相同,"¬"不同,而参数不全都相同的文字. 如果两个文字不相同,则寻找它们之间的一个差异项,并将其中的一个变量替换为常量 (如果没有则是另一个变量),替换加入最一般合一中. 循环往复直到两个文字的所有参数相同. 最后返回替换的集合作为最一般合一.

3 伪代码实现

3.1 主算法

 $S := S \cup S_0$

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```
Algorithm 1: 支持集策略归结推理算法
  输入: 子句集 S, 目标子句 \alpha
  输出: S 是否能归结出 \alpha 的布尔值 b
1 for s \in S do
2 s 不在支持集中.
S := S \cup \{ \neg \alpha \}
4 while true do // 无限循环
     S_0 := \{\}
     for x, y \in S do // 遍历子句
6
        if x or y 在支持集中. then
7
           z := \mathtt{resolve}(x, y)
8
            if z = () then
9
            return true
10
           else
11
               z 在支持集中.
12
              S_0 := S_0 \cup \{z\}
13
```

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3.2 单步归结算法

3.3 最一般合一算法

```
      Algorithm 3: 最一般合一算法 find_mgu()

      输入: 两个谓词相同的文字 w, v
```

输出: 两个文字的最一般合一替换 σ

```
1 \sigma := \varepsilon 空代换
```

2 forall 两个文字中对应的参数 a,b do

```
    if a ≠ b then
    t := 其中的常量或变元
    x := 其中不是 t 或不在 t 中出现的变元
    if t, x 存在 then
    σ := σ ∘ {t/x}
    else
    算法中止,MGU 不存在.
```

10 return σ

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4 关键代码展示

4.1 支持集算法

```
def reasoning(self):
    count = len(self.clauses) + 1
   resolved = []
   while True:
        buffer = [] # to store the new clauses because the
        → resolutions are regard as synchronous.
        for this_clause in self.clauses:
            for that_clause in self.clauses:
                # traversal the cartesian product of the clauses
                unify_literal_pairs =

    this_clause.is_resolvable_at(that_clause)

                if this_clause != that_clause and
                → len(unify_literal_pairs) != 0 and

    self.is_prime[that_clause]) and

    resolved.count((this_clause, that_clause)) == 0:

                    # The 1st is a new clause, the 2nd is MGU used to
                    \hookrightarrow make that clause
                    son_clause, mgu = this_clause.resolve(that_clause,

    unify_literal_pairs)

                    places = place_to_str(self.get_places(this_clause,
                    → that_clause, unify_literal_pairs))
                    buffer.append(son_clause)
                    print(str(count) + '. R' + places +
                    \rightarrow mgu_to_str(mgu) + ' = ' +

    son_clause.__str__())

                    count += 1
                    resolved.append((this_clause, that_clause))
                    resolved.append((that_clause, this_clause))
                    if len(son_clause.literals) == 0:
                        return
        for clause in buffer:
```

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```
self.is_prime[clause] = True
self.extend(buffer)
```

同一代产生的子句应当是"同时"且"并发"生成的,不能将先生成的子句直接加入子句集. 这里引入了一个列表作为缓冲 buffer,将新的子句先装入 buffer,等待通过原子句集能够归结出的所有子句生成后再将 buffer 中的子句一起并入子句集.

4.2 单步归结算法

```
new_literals = []
deduplicated_literals = []
for literal in self.literals:
    if not include(unify_literals, literal):
        new_literals.append(copy.deepcopy(literal))

for literal in other.literals:
    if not include(unify_literals, literal):
        new_literals.append(copy.deepcopy(literal))

mgu = find_mgu(unify_literals)

# replace the variables, following MGU.
for i in range(len(new_literals)):
    new_literals[i] = replace(new_literals[i], mgu)

# filter out the duplicated literals.
for item in new_literals:
    for jtem in deduplicated_literals:
```

由于使用了 Python 中的列表, 可能产生重复元素, 需要在最后加入对重复元素的过滤.

4.3 最一般合一算法

```
def find_mgu(li: List[Tuple[Literal, Literal]]):
    mgu = {}
    for this, that in li:
        for this_arg, that_arg in zip(this.args, that.args):
```

由于要求中并未出现函数, 所以不需要分析变量是否在常量中出现, 直接判定是否是变量即可. 合一替换以键值对数据结构表示.

5 实验结果及分析

5.1 测试样例

采用"登山俱乐部"问题为测试样例. 具体为:

```
K = \{ \\ A(\texttt{tony}), \\ A(\texttt{mike}), \\ A(\texttt{john}), \\ L(\texttt{tony}, \texttt{rain}), \\ L(\texttt{tony}, \texttt{snow}), \\ (\neg A(x), S(x), C(x)), \\ (\neg C(y), \neg L(y, \texttt{rain})), \\ (L(z, \texttt{snow}), \neg S(z)), \\ (\neg L(\texttt{tony}, u), \neg L(\texttt{mike}, u)), \\ (L(\texttt{tony}, v), L(\texttt{mike}, v)), \\ (\neg A(w), \neg C(w), S(w)), \\ \}
```

其中最后一个子句即是目标子句的否定 $\neg \alpha$.

5.2 实验结果

输出结果如下:

```
1.A(tony)
2.A(mike)
3.A(john)
4.L(tony, rain)
5.L(tony, snow)
6.(\neg A(x), S(x), C(x))
7.(\neg C(y), \neg L(y, rain))
8.(L(z, snow), \neg S(z))
9.(\negL(tony, u), \negL(mike, u))
10.(L(tony, v), L(mike, v))
11. (\neg A(w), \neg C(w), S(w))
12. R[1a-11a]\{w:=tony\} = (\neg C(tony), S(tony))
13. R[2a-11a]\{w:=mike\} = (\neg C(mike), S(mike))
14. R[3a-11a]\{w:=john\} = (\neg C(john), S(john))
15. R[6c-11b]\{x:=w\} = (\neg A(w), S(w))
16. R[8b-11c]\{z:=w\} = (L(w, snow), \neg A(w), \neg C(w))
17. R[1a-15a]\{w:=tony\} = S(tony)
18. R[1a-16b]\{w:=tony\} = (L(tony, snow), \neg C(tony))
19. R[2a-15a]\{w:=mike\} = S(mike)
20. R[2a-16b]\{w:=mike\} = (L(mike, snow), \neg C(mike))
21. R[3a-15a]\{w:=john\} = S(john)
22. R[3a-16b]\{w:=john\} = (L(john, snow), \neg C(john))
23. R[6c-12a]{x:=tony} = (\neg A(tony), S(tony))
24. R[6c-13a]\{x:=mike\} = (\neg A(mike), S(mike))
25. R[6c-14a]\{x:=john\} = (\neg A(john), S(john))
26. R[6c-16c]\{x:=w\} = (\neg A(w), S(w), L(w, snow))
27. R[8b-12b]{z:=tony} = (L(tony, snow), \neg C(tony))
28. R[8b-13b]\{z:=mike\} = (L(mike, snow), \neg C(mike))
29. R[8b-14b]\{z:=john\} = (L(john, snow), \neg C(john))
30. R[8b-15b]\{z:=w\} = (L(w, snow), \neg A(w))
31. R[9a-16a, 9b-16a]\{w:=mike, u:=snow\} = (\neg A(mike), \neg C(mike))
32. R[1a-23a] = S(tony)
33. R[1a-26a]\{w:=tony\} = (S(tony), L(tony, snow))
34. R[1a-30b]\{w:=tony\} = L(tony, snow)
35. R[2a-24a] = S(mike)
```

```
36. R[2a-26a]\{w:=mike\} = (S(mike), L(mike, snow))
37. R[2a-30b]\{w:=mike\} = L(mike, snow)
38. R[2a-31a] = \neg C(mike)
39. R[3a-25a] = S(john)
40. R[3a-26a]\{w:=john\} = (S(john), L(john, snow))
41. R[3a-30b]\{w:=john\} = L(john, snow)
42. R[6c-18b]\{x:=tony\} = (\neg A(tony), S(tony), L(tony, snow))
43. R[6c-20b]\{x:=mike\} = (\neg A(mike), S(mike), L(mike, snow))
44. R[6c-22b]\{x:=john\} = (\neg A(john), S(john), L(john, snow))
45. R[6c-27b]\{x:=tony\} = (\neg A(tony), S(tony), L(tony, snow))
46. R[6c-28b]\{x:=mike\} = (\neg A(mike), S(mike), L(mike, snow))
47. R[6c-29b]\{x:=john\} = (\neg A(john), S(john), L(john, snow))
48. R[6c-31b]\{x:=mike\} = (\neg A(mike), S(mike))
49. R[8b-17a]\{z:=tony\} = L(tony, snow)
50. R[8b-19a]\{z:=mike\} = L(mike, snow)
51. R[8b-21a]\{z:=john\} = L(john, snow)
52. R[8b-23b]\{z:=tony\} = (L(tony, snow), \neg A(tony))
53. R[8b-24b]\{z:=mike\} = (L(mike, snow), \neg A(mike))
54. R[8b-25b]\{z:=john\} = (L(john, snow), \neg A(john))
55. R[8b-26b]\{z:=w\} = (L(w, snow), \neg A(w))
56. R[9a-18a]\{u:=snow\} = (\neg L(mike, snow), \neg C(tony))
57. R[9b-20a]\{u:=snow\} = (\neg L(tony, snow), \neg C(mike))
58. R[9a-26c, 9b-26c]\{w:=mike, u:=snow\} = (\neg A(mike), S(mike))
59. R[9a-27a]\{u:=snow\} = (\neg L(mike, snow), \neg C(tony))
60. R[9b-28a]\{u:=snow\} = (\neg L(tony, snow), \neg C(mike))
61. R[9a-30a, 9b-30a]\{w:=mike, u:=snow\} = \neg A(mike)
62. R[1a-42a] = (S(tony), L(tony, snow))
63. R[1a-45a] = (S(tony), L(tony, snow))
64. R[1a-52b] = L(tony, snow)
65. R[1a-55b]\{w:=tony\} = L(tony, snow)
66. R[2a-43a] = (S(mike), L(mike, snow))
67. R[2a-46a] = (S(mike), L(mike, snow))
68. R[2a-48a] = S(mike)
69. R[2a-53b] = L(mike, snow)
70. R[2a-55b]\{w:=mike\} = L(mike, snow)
71. R[2a-58a] = S(mike)
```

72. R[2a-61a] = NIL

截图如下:

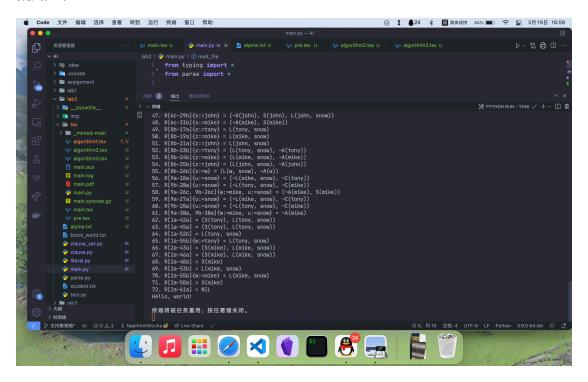


图 1: 结果展示

5.3 实验分析

该实验结果符合预期,运行过程正常,实验正常完成.

不过就结果展示而言,输出了很多没有用到的子句.若要改进,可以记录最终空子句所有前驱子句,并且只展示这些子句以达到简化输出,使逻辑链条更为清晰,便于用户理解.