

# NLP

# Introduction to NLP

*Inference*

## Modus Ponens

- Modus ponens:

 $\alpha$  $\alpha \Rightarrow \beta$  $\beta$ 

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- Example:

*Cat(Martin)* *$\forall x: Cat(x) \Rightarrow EatsFish(x)$* *EatsFish(Martin)*

# Inference

- Forward chaining
  - as individual facts are added to the database, all derived inferences are generated
- Backward chaining
  - starts from queries
  - Example: the Prolog programming language
- Prolog example
  - father(X, Y) :- parent(X, Y), male(X).  
parent(john, bill).  
parent(jane, bill).  
female(jane).  
male(john).  
?- father(M, bill).

## Examples

The kinship domain:

- Brothers are siblings

$$\forall x,y \text{ Brother}(x,y) \Rightarrow \text{Sibling}(x,y)$$

- One's mother is one's female parent

$$\forall m,c \text{ Mother}(c) = m \Leftrightarrow (\text{Female}(m) \wedge \text{Parent}(m,c))$$

- “Sibling” is symmetric

$$\forall x,y \text{ Sibling}(x,y) \Leftrightarrow \text{Sibling}(y,x)$$

## Universal Instantiation

- Every instantiation of a universally quantified sentence is entailed by it:

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

for any variable  $v$  and ground term  $g$

- E.g.,  $\forall x \text{ Cat}(x) \wedge \text{Fish}(y) \Rightarrow \text{Eats}(x,y)$  yields:  
 $\text{Cat}(\text{Martin}) \wedge \text{Fish}(\text{Blub})$

## Existential Instantiation

- For any sentence  $\alpha$ , variable  $v$ , and constant symbol  $k$  that does not appear elsewhere in the knowledge base:

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

- E.g.,  $\exists x \text{ Cat}(x) \wedge \text{EatsFish}(x)$  yields:

$$\text{Cat}(C_1) \wedge \text{EatsFish}(C_1)$$

provided  $C_1$  is a new constant symbol, called a Skolem constant

# Unification

- If a substitution  $\theta$  is available, unification is possible
- Examples:
  - $p = \text{Eats}(x, y)$ ,  $q = \text{Eats}(x, \text{Blub})$ , possible if  $\theta = \{y/\text{Blub}\}$
  - $p = \text{Eats}(\text{Martin}, y)$ ,  $q = \text{Eats}(x, \text{Blub})$ , possible if  $\theta = \{x/\text{Martin}, y/\text{Blub}\}$
  - $p = \text{Eats}(\text{Martin}, y)$ ,  $q = \text{Eats}(y, \text{Blub})$ , fails because  $\text{Martin} \neq \text{Blub}$
- Subsumption
  - Unification works not only when two things are the same but also when one of them subsumes the other one
  - Example: All cats eat fish, Martin is a cat, Blub is a fish



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