

Resolution in First-order Logic

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Express Knowledge Base (KB) in First-order Logic

1. Premises:

- $\forall x \text{ Food}(x) \rightarrow \text{Likes}(\text{John}, x)$
(John likes all kind of food)
- $\text{Food}(\text{Apple}) \wedge \text{Food}(\text{Vegetables})$
(Apple and vegetables are food)
- $\forall x \forall y (\text{Eats}(y, x) \wedge \neg \text{Killed}(y)) \rightarrow \text{Food}(x)$
(Anything anyone eats & is not killed is food)
- $\text{Eats}(\text{Anil}, \text{Peanuts}) \wedge \neg \text{Killed}(\text{Anil})$
(Anil eats peanuts and is still alive)
- $\forall x \text{ Eats}(\text{Anil}, x) \rightarrow \text{Eats}(\text{Harry}, x)$
(Harry eats everything that Anil eats)
- $\forall x \text{ Alive}(x) \rightarrow \neg \text{Killed}(x)$
(Anyone who is alive is not killed)
- $\forall x \neg \text{Killed}(x) \rightarrow \text{Alive}(x)$
(Anyone who is not killed is alive)

2. Goal (n)

- Proves: $\text{Likes}(\text{John}, \text{Peanuts})$

Step 2: Convert to clausal Form

convert each statement into conjunctive Normal Form (CNF)

1) $\neg \text{Food}(x) \vee \text{Likes}(\text{John}, x)$ 2) $\text{Food}(\text{Apple})$ ~~3) $\text{Food}(\text{Vegetables})$~~ ~~4) $\neg \text{Eats}(y, x) \vee \text{Killed}(y) \vee \text{Food}(x)$~~ 5) $\text{Eats}(\text{Anil}, \text{Peanuts}) \wedge \neg \text{Killed}(\text{Anil})$ 6) $\neg \text{Eats}(\text{Anil}, x) \vee \text{Eats}(\text{Harry}, x)$ 7) $\neg \text{Alive}(x) \vee \neg \text{Killed}(x)$ 8) $\neg \text{Killed}(x) \vee \text{Alive}(x)$ Goal: $\neg \text{Likes}(\text{John}, \text{Peanuts})$

Step 3: Apply Resolution

(1) From (4):

$Eats(Anil, peanuts) \wedge \neg Killed(Anil)$

(2) From (3):

Substitute $y = Anil$, $x = peanuts$:
 $\neg Eats(Anil, peanuts) \vee Killed(Anil) \vee Food(Peanuts)$

Resolve with $Eats(Anil, peanuts)$:
 $Killed(Anil) \vee Food(Peanuts)$

Resolve with $\neg Killed(Anil)$:
 $Food(Peanuts)$

(3) From (1):

Substitute $x = Peanuts$:
 $\neg Food(Peanuts) \vee Likes(John, Peanuts)$
 Resolve with $Food(Peanuts)$:
 $Likes(John, Peanuts)$

(4) Negation of goal $\neg Likes(John, peanuts)$ is resolved

→ output

By resolution, $Likes(John, peanuts)$ is proven.

Given the knowledge base

- a. John likes all kind of food
- b. Apple and vegetables are food
- c. Anything any one eats & not killed is food
- d. Anil eats peanuts and still alive.
- e. Harry eats everything that Anil eats
- f. Anyone who is alive implies not killed
- g. Anyone who is not killed implies alive.

Step 1:-

expressing KB in FOL

- a. $\forall x: \text{food}(x) \rightarrow \text{likes}(\text{John}, x)$
- b. $\text{food}(\text{Apple}) \wedge \text{food}(\text{vegetables})$
- c. $\forall x \forall y: \text{eats}(x, y) \wedge \neg \text{killed}(x) \rightarrow \text{food}(y)$
- d. $\text{eats}(\text{Anil}, \text{peanuts}) \wedge \text{alive}(\text{Anil})$
- e. $\forall x: \text{eats}(\text{Anil}, x) \rightarrow \text{eats}(\text{Harry}, x)$
- f. $\forall x: \neg \text{killed}(x) \rightarrow \text{alive}(x)$
- g. $\forall x: \text{alive}(x) \rightarrow \neg \text{killed}(x)$
- h. $\text{likes}(\text{John}, \text{peanuts})$

Step 2:-

converting Clausal Form

- a. $\neg \text{food}(x) \vee \text{likes}(\text{John}, x)$
- b. $\text{food}(\text{Apple})$
- c. $\text{food}(\text{vegetables})$
- d. $\neg \text{eats}(y, z) \vee \text{killed}(y) \vee \text{food}(z)$
- e. $\text{eats}(\text{Anil}, \text{peanuts})$

- f. alive(Anil)
- g. $\neg \text{eats}(\text{Anil}, w) \vee \text{eats}(\text{Hansy}, w)$
- h. killed(g) \vee alive(g)
- i. $\neg \text{alive}(k) \vee \neg \text{killed}(k)$
- j. likes(John, Peanuts)

Proof by Resolution

① From (g):

$\text{eats}(\text{Anil}, \text{Peanuts})$

② From (w):

$\neg \text{eats}(y, z) \vee \text{killed}(y) \vee \text{Food}(z)$

Put $y = \text{Anil}$, $z = \text{Peanuts}$

$\neg \text{eats}(\text{Anil}, \text{Peanuts}) \vee \text{killed}(\text{Anil}) \vee \text{Food}(\text{Peanuts})$

③ From (i):

$\neg \text{food}(x) \vee \text{likes}(\text{John}, x)$

Put $x = \text{Peanuts}$

$\neg \text{food}(x) \vee \text{likes}(\text{John}, \text{Peanuts})$

out puts

hence

~~John likes Peanuts~~

John, likes Peanuts.

Min MAX Algorithm

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Algorithm codes-

import math

```
def minimax (curDepth, nodeIndex, maxTurn, score, targetDepth):
```

```
    if (curDepth == targetDepth):
```

```
        return score[nodeIndex]
```

```
    if (maxTurn):
```

```
        return max (minimax (curDepth + 1, nodeIndex
```

```
            # 2, False, score, targetDepth),
```

```
            minimax (curDepth + 1, nodeIndex # 2 + 1,
```

```
            False, score, targetDepth))
```

```
    else:
```

```
        return min (minimax (currentDepth + 1, nodeIndex
```

```
            # 2, True, score, targetDepth),
```

```
            minimax (currentDepth + 1, nodeIndex # 2 + 1,
```

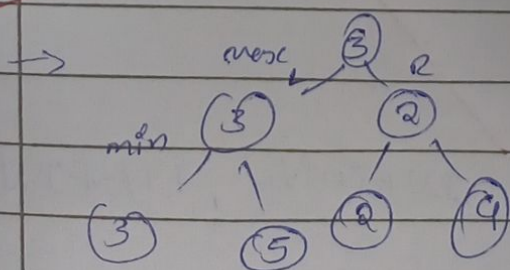
```
            True, score, targetDepth))
```

```
score = [3, 5, 2, 9, 12, 5, 23, 28]
```

```
treeDepth = math.log2 (len (score), 2)
```

```
print ("The optimal value is", end = " ")
```

```
print (minimax (0, 0, True, score, treeDepth))
```



Alpha-Beta Pruning

Function minimax (node, depth, ismaximising player, alpha, beta):

if node is a leaf node
return value of the node

if is maximising player:
best val = $-\infty$

for each child node:

value = minimax (node, depth + 1, false, alpha, beta)

best val = max (best val, value)

alpha = max (alpha, best val)

if beta \leq alpha:

break

return best val

else:

best val = ∞

for each child node:

value = minimax (node, depth + 1, true, alpha, beta)

best val = min (best val, value)

beta = min (beta, best val)

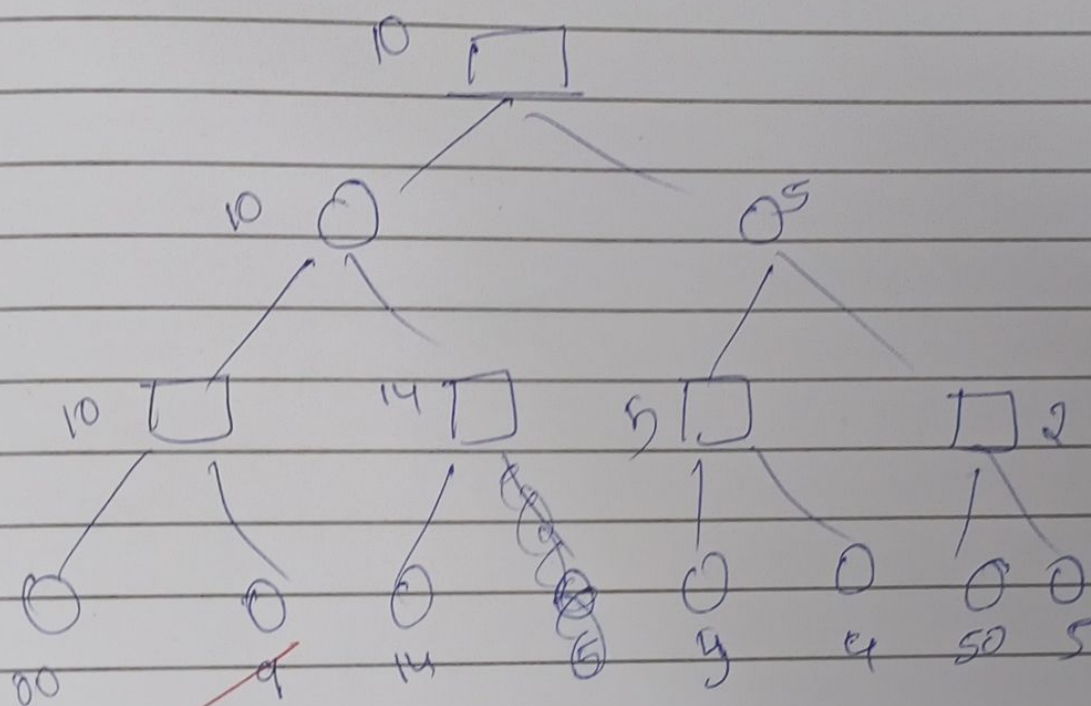
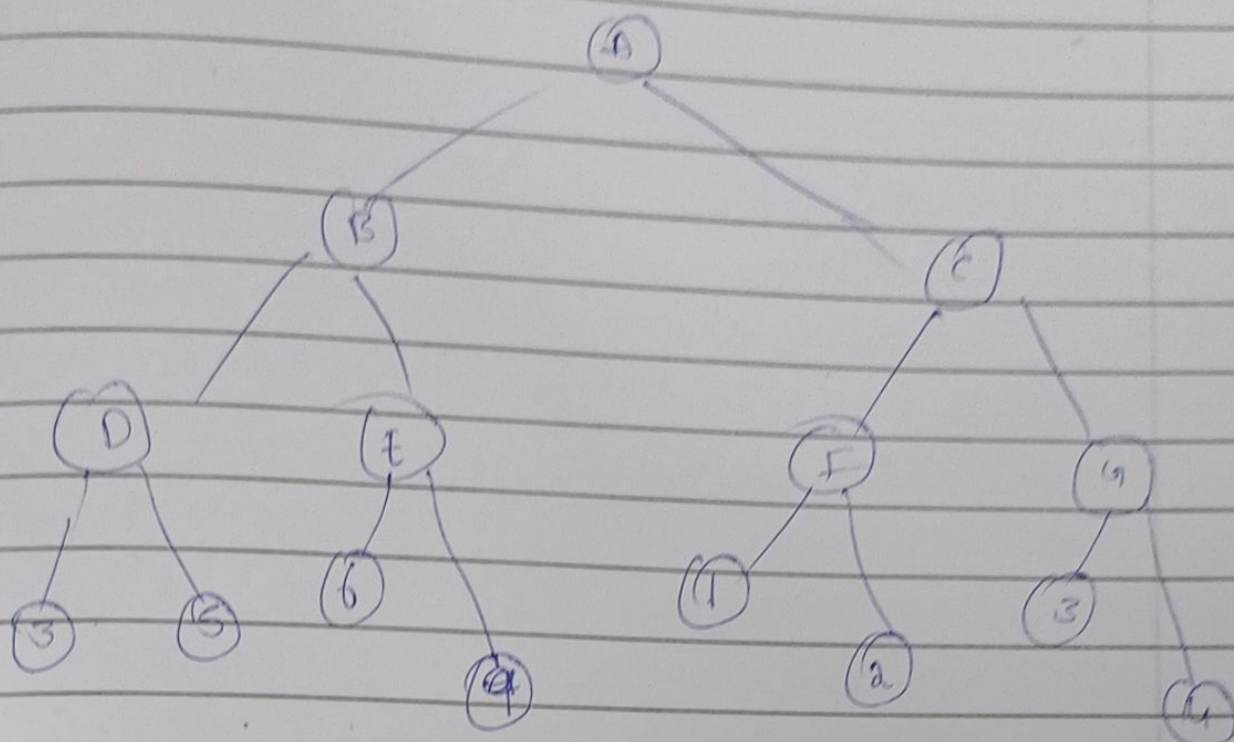
if beta \leq alpha

break

return best val

minimax (0, 0, true, $-\infty$, ∞)

example



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