

- ❖判定问题 称一类问题是可判定的,如果: (1)该类问题的每一个实例只有"是"与"否"两种回答; (2)存在一个"能行"方法/过程A,使得对该类问题的每一个实例, A都在有限时间内给出正确的回答。
- ❖注释能行方法的严格定义是:等价于图灵机的计算模型。
- ❖能行过程/方法的"原始定义":由有限多个机械步骤所组成的过程。
- ❖注释 历史上,先有能行方法的概念,后有图灵机模型。

- ❖观察 计算问题(可计算的)与判定问题是什么关系?
- ◆例 自然数函数的  $x \times y = ?$  计算问题可转化为判定问题:

$$\{x \times y = 0, \quad x \times y = 1, \quad x \times y = 2, \quad \dots \}$$

❖观察 计算问题转化为判定问题后, 计算变慢了? ——判定问题的研究不考虑计算效率。

- ❖定理(命题演算的可判定性) 存在一个能行方法A, 对任何L公式p, 当 $\vdash p$ 成立时, A在有效时间内回答"是"; 当 $\vdash p$ 不成立时, A在有效时间内回答"否"。
- 证 根据可靠性和完全性定理, $\vdash p$ 成立当且仅当 $\models p$ 成立。编制一个程序A,A用真值表法检验p是不是重言式(检验每一个指派是不是p的成真指派)。则A保证在有限时间内给出正确回答。
- ❖观察 推理与判定有什么区别和关联?
- ❖注释 历史上,可判定性是可计算性的一个理论来源。

# 1.6 命题演算的可靠性和完全性

## 思考题

1.9 问题 " $\Gamma$  | − p" 是不是可判定的?

❖计算量 检验一个包含n个命题变元的公式p是不是重言式,需要 k×2<sup>n</sup>个单位的计算量(最坏情况下需要检验全部2<sup>n</sup>个指派,假设计算每一个指派下p的真值需要k个时间单位),又称O(2<sup>n</sup>)或指数级计算量。

序号	$x_1 \ldots x_n$	p
1	t t	?
• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •
2 <sup>n</sup>	$f \dots f$	?

- ❖计算复杂度对比 指数级计算复杂度往往在实际应用中是不可接受的。
- ◆例 假设重言式验证可以用两个程序计算,它们的计算复杂度分别为 k×n²和 k×2<sup>n</sup>,其中k为1微秒。

n =	10	20	30	40	50	60
$k \times n^2 =$	0.0001s	0.0004s	0.0009s	0.0016s	0.0025s	0.0036s
$k\times 2^n =$	0.001s	1.0s	17.9m	12.7d	35.9y	366c

# 讨论

## ❖矛盾律和排中律的理解

矛盾律-排中律	"非黑即白"思维		
对任何命题 $p$ , $p$ 真或假。若 $p$ 假,则 $\neg p$ 真。	?		
若"雪是黑的"假,则"并非雪是黑的"真,又等值于"雪是白的\雪是红的\…\雪是杂色的\雪是无色的\…"真。	若"雪是黑的"假,则"雪是白的"真。		
人工智能不是高智商(≥130), 所以人工智能是普通 智商(129-71)或者弱智(≤70)或者。	人工智能不是高智商(≥130), 所 以人工智能是弱智(≤70)。		

# 讨论

- ❖推理与知识 根据什么推出"并非雪是黑的"等值于"雪是白的√雪是红的√…√雪是杂色的√雪是无色的√…"?
- ◆如果没有相关知识作为前提,仅仅依靠逻辑自身不可能推出。 令 $x_1$ 代表雪是黑的, $x_2$ 代表雪是白的, $x_3$ 代表雪是红的,...,  $x_k$  代表雪是无色的。显然  $\neg x_1 \leftrightarrow (x_2 \lor x_3 \lor ... \lor x_k \lor ...)$  不是重言式,因此不是L内定理,不能在L中证明。
- ◆为了推出这个等值式p,需要相关的"世界知识/领域知识" $\Gamma$ ,使得 $\Gamma \vdash p$ 。在AI中,领域知识的表达称为知识表示。

# 大知识: 1990s以来暴力法的新赛道

◆ 知识基础工程: 大型知识体建造、抽取和推理。部分代表性工作:



**Cyc** (Lenat, 1984-): A comprehensive ontology and knowledge base. CycL (higher order logic). 416,000 collections (types, sorts, etc), 42,500 predicates (relations, attributes, functions, etc).

**Semantic Web** (Tim Berners-Lee, 2001-): A set of standards for common data formats and exchange protocols on the Web, which allow data to be shared and reused across application, enterprise, etc.



**IBM Watson** (2011-): The sources of information for Watson include encyclopedias, dictionaries, thesauri, newswire articles and literary works, databases, taxonomies and ontologies.

**Open Mind Common Sense** (MIT, 1999-): A project to build and utilize a large commonsense knowledge base from Web users. It is built on the structured natural language corpus, a semantic network, ConceptNet, as well as a matrix-based representation, AnalogySpace.

**Freebase** (2007-16): A collaborative knowledge base from many sources with 3B facts and costs \$6.75B.

**Knowledge Graph** (2010-): A KG is a knowledge base organized as a graph.

强人工智能?

通用人工智能?

# 参考: 未来20年美国人工智能研究路线图

A 20-Year Community Roadmap for Artificial Intelligence Research in the US

## **Research Priorities to Realize Societal Benefits**

Major research priorities that arise from motivating societal drivers include:

# Integrated intelligence, including developing foundational principles. Combining modular Al capabilities and skills approaches for contextualizing general capabilities to suit specific uses, creation of open shared repositories of machine understandable world knowledge, and understanding human intelligence both to inspire novel Al approaches and to development of human cognition.

- ▶ Meaningful interaction, comprising techniques for productive collaboration in mixed teams of humans and machines, combining diverse communication modalities (verbal, visual, emotional) while respecting privacy, responsible and trustworthy behaviors that can be corrected directly by users, and fruitful online and real-world interaction among humans and Al systems.
- ▶ Self-aware learning, developing robust and trustworthy learning, quantifying uncertainty and durability, learning from sma amounts of data and through instruction, incorporating prior knowledge into learning, developing causal and steerable model from numerical data and observations, and learning real-time behaviors for intentional sensing and acting.

### Roadmap Co-chairs:

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