



Logic

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- Knowledge bases consist of **Sentences**.
- These sentences are expressed according to the **syntax** of the representation language.
- A logic must also define the **semantics**, or meaning, of sentences.
- The **semantics** defines the truth of each sentence with respect to each **possible world (Model)**.

Logic

- If a sentence α is true in model m , we say that m **satisfies** α or sometimes **m is a model of α** .
- Logical reasoning involves the relation of logical **entailment** between sentences—the idea that a sentence follows logically from another sentence.

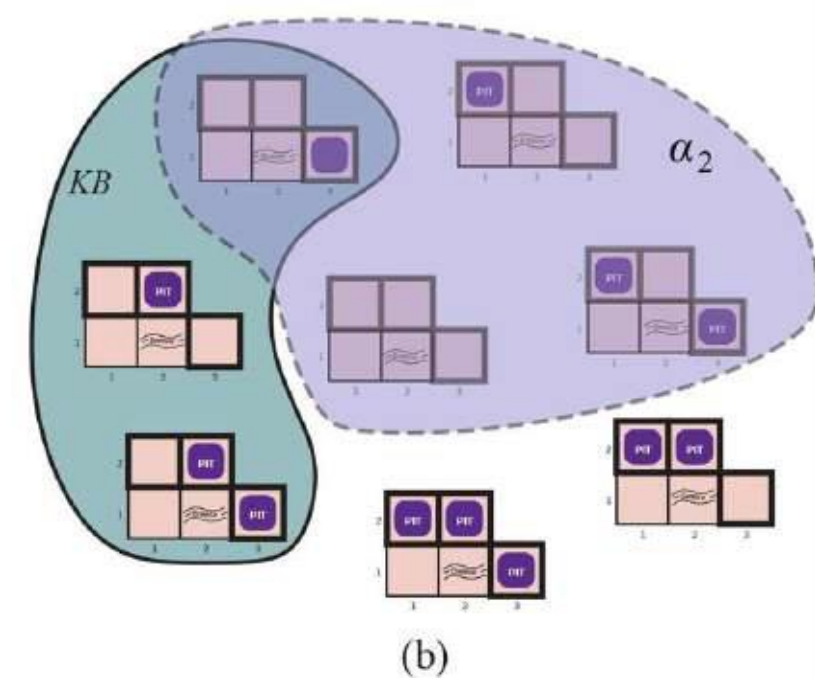
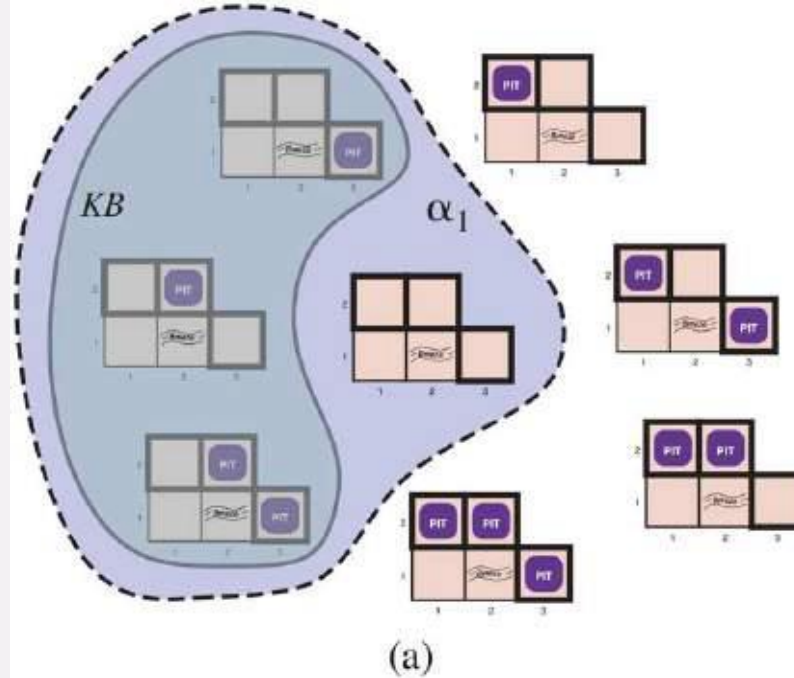
$$\alpha \models \beta$$

- The formal definition of entailment is this: $\alpha \models \beta$ if and only if, in every model in which α is true, β is also true.

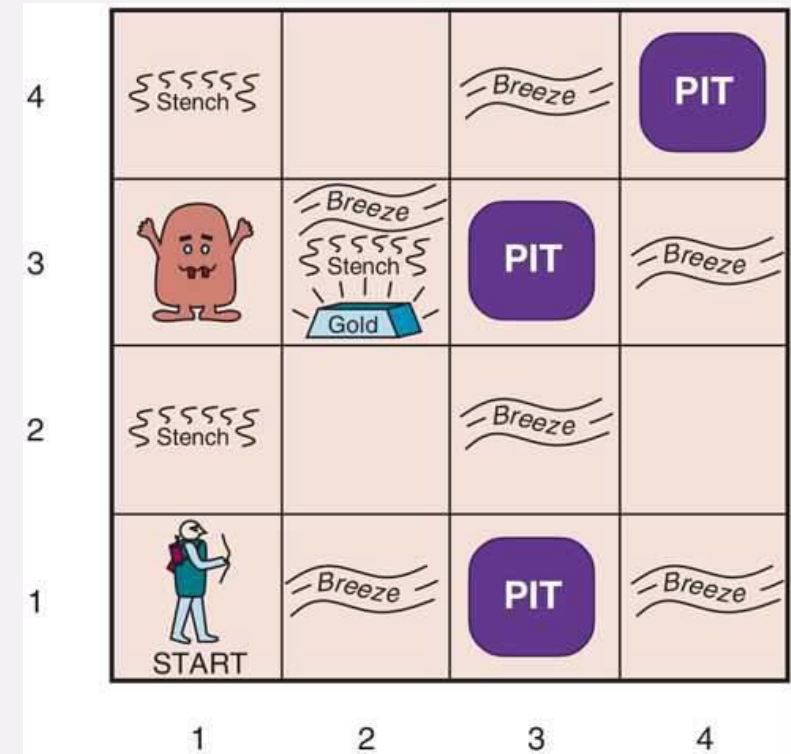
$$\alpha \models \beta \text{ if and only if } M(\alpha) \subseteq M(\beta) .$$

Logical Inference

- α_1 = “There is no pit in [1,2].”
- α_2 = “There is no pit in [2,2].”



- By inspection:
- In every model in which KB is true, α_1 is also true. Hence $KB \models \alpha_1$
- Conclusion: There is no pit in [1,2].
- In some models in which KB is true, α_2 is false. Hence, KB does not entail α_2
- Agent cannot conclude that there is no pit in [2,2].



Propositional Logic

Sentence \rightarrow *AtomicSentence* | *ComplexSentence*

AtomicSentence \rightarrow *True* | *False* | *P* | *Q* | *R* | ...

ComplexSentence \rightarrow (*Sentence*)

| \neg *Sentence*

| *Sentence* \wedge *Sentence*

| *Sentence* \vee *Sentence*

| *Sentence* \Rightarrow *Sentence*

| *Sentence* \Leftrightarrow *Sentence*

OPERATOR PRECEDENCE : $\neg, \wedge, \vee, \Rightarrow, \Leftrightarrow$

Semantics

- The semantics defines the rules for determining the truth of a sentence with respect to a particular model.

P	Q	$\neg P$	$P \wedge Q$	$P \vee Q$	$P \Rightarrow Q$	$P \Leftrightarrow Q$
false	false	true	false	false	true	true
false	true	true	false	true	true	false
true	false	false	false	true	false	false
true	true	false	true	true	true	true

- $\neg P$ is true iff P is false in m .
- $P \wedge Q$ is true iff both P and Q are true in m .
- $P \vee Q$ is true iff either P or Q is true in m .
- $P \Rightarrow Q$ is true unless P is true and Q is false in m .
- $P \Leftrightarrow Q$ is true iff P and Q are both true or both false in m .

Simple Knowledge Base

- There is no pit in [1,1]:

$$R_1 : \neg P_{1,1}.$$

- A square is breezy if and only if there is a pit in a neighboring square:

$$R_2 : B_{1,1} \Leftrightarrow (P_{1,2} \vee P_{2,1}).$$

$$R_3 : B_{2,1} \Leftrightarrow (P_{1,1} \vee P_{2,2} \vee P_{3,1}).$$

- Breeze percepts for the first two squares:

$$R_4 : \neg B_{1,1}.$$

$$R_5 : B_{2,1}.$$

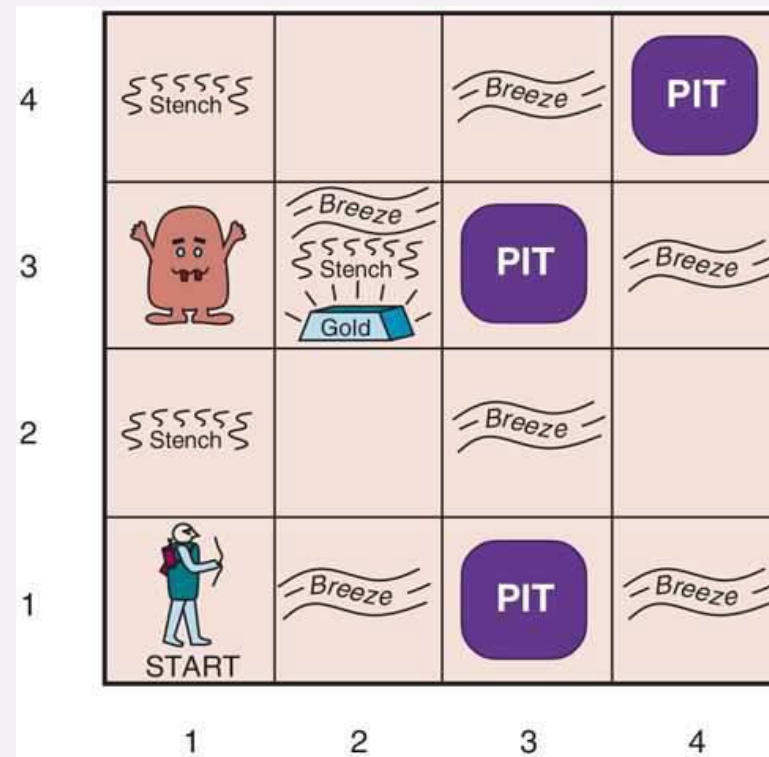
$P_{x,y}$ is true if there is a pit in $[x,y]$.

$W_{x,y}$ is true if there is a wumpus in $[x,y]$, dead or alive.

$B_{x,y}$ is true if there is a breeze in $[x,y]$.

$S_{x,y}$ is true if there is a stench in $[x,y]$.

$L_{x,y}$ is true if the agent is in location $[x,y]$.



Simple Inference Procedure

- Is $\neg P_{1,2}$ entailed by our KB?

$B_{1,1}$	$B_{2,1}$	$P_{1,1}$	$P_{1,2}$	$P_{2,1}$	$P_{2,2}$	$P_{3,1}$	R_1	R_2	R_3	R_4	R_5	KB
false	false	false	false	false	false	false	true	true	true	true	false	false
false	false	false	false	false	false	true	true	true	false	true	false	false
\vdots	\vdots	\vdots	\vdots	\vdots	\vdots	\vdots	\vdots	\vdots	\vdots	\vdots	\vdots	\vdots
false	true	false	false	false	false	false	true	true	false	true	true	false
false	true	false	false	false	false	true	true	true	true	true	true	<u>true</u>
false	true	false	false	false	true	false	true	true	true	true	true	<u>true</u>
false	true	false	false	false	true	true	true	true	true	true	true	<u>true</u>
false	true	false	false	true	false	false	true	false	false	true	true	false
\vdots	\vdots	\vdots	\vdots	\vdots	\vdots	\vdots	\vdots	\vdots	\vdots	\vdots	\vdots	\vdots
true	true	true	true	true	true	true	false	true	true	false	true	false

