## 人工智能基础

## 作业3

- 1. 求取下列各式的合取范式,并给出求取过程。
- $(1) \neg P \Longrightarrow (P \Longrightarrow Q)$
- $(2) \neg P \Longrightarrow \neg \neg (Q \lor (R \land \neg S))$
- $(3) (P \Longrightarrow (Q \Longrightarrow R)) \Longrightarrow (P \Longrightarrow (R \Longrightarrow Q))$
- $(4) \left( P \Longrightarrow \left( Q \lor (R \land S) \right) \right) \land \left( R \lor (S \Longrightarrow Q) \right)$

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1.合取花式、【若干百不相同的子可(柳取夜)的合取形式】
11) 7P => (P=>Q)
= 77PV(7PVQ)
 = PV7PVQ
 = TRUE
12) 7 P >> 77 (QV (RA75))
= 7P > (QV(RA75))
= 77 P V (QV (RA75))
= PV(QV(RA75))
                                  AM(BVC) = (AMB) V(AMC)
= (PVQVR) A (PVQV75)
                                  A V(BAC) = (AVB) A (AVC)
G_1(P \Rightarrow (Q \Rightarrow R)) \Rightarrow (P \Rightarrow (R \Rightarrow Q))
= 7 (7PV 7QVR) V (7PV7RVQ)
= (PNQN7R) V (7PV7RVQ)
 = (PV-PV-RVQ) N(QV-PV-RVQ) N(-RV-PV-RVQ)
= - PVQV-R
(4) (P⇒(QV(RAS))) A (RV(S⇒Q))
 = (-PV(QV(RAS))) A (RV(-SVQ))
= (TPVQVR) A (TPVQVS) A (RV75VQ)
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(可进一步化简,答案不唯一,但合取范式里不能有重复项)

- 2. 证明以下语句为重言式。
- (1)  $((P \Rightarrow Q) \land \neg Q) \Rightarrow \neg P$  (拒取式)
- (2)  $((P \Rightarrow Q) \land (Q \Rightarrow R)) \Rightarrow (P \Rightarrow R)$  (假言三段论)
- (3)  $((P \Leftrightarrow Q) \land (Q \Leftrightarrow R)) \Rightarrow (P \Leftrightarrow R)$  (等价三段论)
- $(4) ((P \Rightarrow Q) \land (R \Rightarrow S) \land (\neg Q \lor \neg S)) \Rightarrow (\neg P \lor \neg R) (破坏性二难)$

证明: (1) 
$$((P \Rightarrow Q) \land \neg Q) \Rightarrow \neg P$$

$$= ((\neg P \lor Q) \land \neg Q) \Rightarrow \neg P$$

$$= ((\neg P \land \neg Q) \lor (Q \land \neg Q)) \Rightarrow \neg P$$

$$= (\neg P \land \neg Q) \lor \neg P$$

$$= \neg (\neg P \land \neg Q) \lor \neg P$$

$$= Q \lor P \lor \neg P = True$$
(2)  $((P \Rightarrow Q) \land (Q \Rightarrow R)) \Rightarrow (P \Rightarrow R)$ 

$$= ((\neg P \lor Q) \land (\neg Q \lor R)) \Rightarrow (\neg P \lor R)$$

$$= ((\neg P \land \neg Q) \lor (\neg P \land R) \lor (Q \land R)) \lor (\neg P \lor R)$$

$$= \neg ((\neg P \land \neg Q) \lor (\neg P \land R) \lor (Q \land R)) \lor (\neg P \lor R)$$

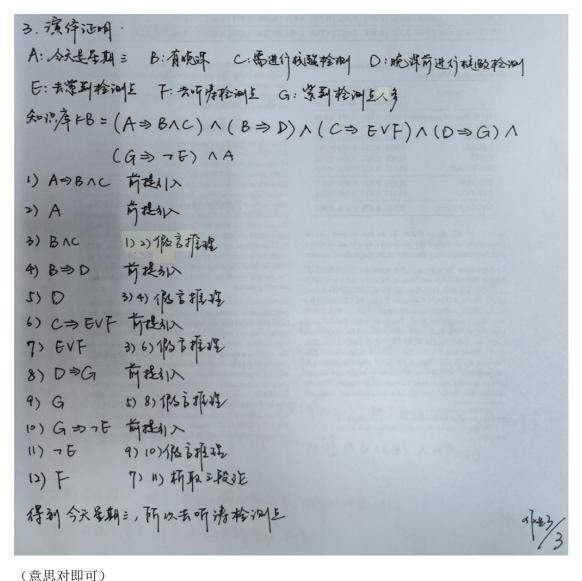
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= ((PVQ) \wedge (PV^{-}R) \wedge (^{-}QV^{-}R)) \vee (^{-}PVR)
      = (PVQV-PVR) 1 (PV-RV-PVR) 1 (-QV-RV-PVR)
      = True 1 True 1 True
          True
     该语句对所有分级均为真 是重言式 证弃
    (3) (P \Leftrightarrow Q) \Lambda(Q \Leftrightarrow R) \Rightarrow (P \Leftrightarrow R)
     \equiv (\neg PVQ) \wedge (\neg QVP)
                   = (~P^a) v (PAQ) v (~PAP) v (QA~Q)
                   \equiv (\neg P \land \neg Q) \lor (P \land Q)
故原式= [((アハマa)V(PAQ)) / ((マaハア)V(QAR))] > (P )
    =[(¬PN¬QN¬R)V(PNQNR)V FalseV False] > (P >> R)
   = ~ [(~PA~QA~R)V(PAQAR)]V[(PAR)V(~PA~R)]
    = [ (PVQVR) \( (PV \Q V \R) ] V (PAR) V ( PATR)
   \equiv (P \wedge^{2} Q) V (P \wedge^{2} R) V (Q \wedge^{2} P) V (Q \wedge^{2} R) V (R \wedge^{2} P) V (R \wedge^{2} Q)
     V(PAR)V(~PA~R)
   =[PN(RVTR)]V[TPN(TRVR)]V(PNTQ)V(QNTP)
     V(QNTR) V(RNTQ)
   \equiv (PV^{\gamma}P)V(P\Lambda^{\gamma}Q)V(Q\Lambda^{\gamma}P)V(Q\Lambda^{\gamma}R)V(R\Lambda^{\gamma}Q)
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True V (P1 2) V(Q1 P) V (Q1 - R) V (R1 2) = True 该语同时所有分题均为真 是重言式.证辞  $(4) ((P \Rightarrow Q) \land (R \Rightarrow S) \land (\neg Q \lor \neg S)) \Rightarrow (\neg P \lor \neg R)$  $= ((\neg P \lor Q) \land (\neg R \lor S) \land (\neg Q \lor \neg S)) \Rightarrow (\neg P \lor \neg R)$ = - ((-PVQ) 1 (-RVS) 1 (-QV-S)) V (-PV-R)  $\equiv (P \wedge^{2} Q) \vee (R \wedge^{2} S) \vee (Q \wedge S) \vee \neg P \vee \neg R$ = (P1-Q)V(R1-S)V(Q1S)V(-P1-Q)V(-P1Q)  $V(\neg R \land S) \lor (\neg R \land \neg S)$ =[(PA-Q)V(-PA-Q)]VI(RA-S)V(-RA-S)]V(QAS) V(TPAQ)V(TRAS) = 70 VTS V(QAS) V(TPAQ) V (TRAS) = - Q V (-SA-Q)V/(-SAQ) V (QAS)/V (-PAQ) V (-RAS) = 7QVQV (7511Q) V (7P1Q) V (7R1S) = True V (TSATR) V (TPAR) V (TRAS) = True 该语句对所有分题均为真 是重言式,证符

3. 使用演绎证明方法给出下列证明的推理过程。

如果今天是星期三,则有晚课且需要进行核酸检测; 如果有晚课,则要在晚课前进行核酸检测; 如果需要进行核酸检测,则去紫荆检测点或听涛检测点; 如果晚课前进行核酸检测,则紫荆检测点人很多; 如果检测点人很多,则不在该检测点进行核酸检测。

证明: 今天星期三,所以去听涛检测点。 (需要定义命题语句、定义知识库 KB、给出演绎过程)



(思心がいり)

4. 使用**归结原理**证明通过知识库 KB 能否得出 $\alpha$ ,即证明 $KB \models \alpha$ 是否成立。

$$KB: (A \lor B) \land (\neg A \lor C) \land (\neg B \lor D) \land (\neg C \lor G) \land (\neg D \lor G)$$
  
$$\alpha: G$$

A. Using resolution to prove that  $(A \lor B) \land (\neg A \lor C) \land (\neg B \lor D) \land (\neg C \lor G) \land (\neg D \lor G) \models G$ 

**Prove**: we can prove it by illustrating that  $(A \lor B) \land (\neg A \lor C) \land (\neg B \lor D) \land (\neg C \lor G) \land (\neg D \lor G) \land \neg G$  is unsatisfiable. According to the **soundness of resolution**, we just need to prove the resolution closure of clauses in above sentence contains the empty clause.

The resolving process is below:

$$\frac{\neg C \vee G, \neg G}{\neg C}, \quad \frac{\neg D \vee G, \neg G}{\neg D}, \quad \frac{\neg B \vee D, \neg D}{\neg B}, \quad \frac{A \vee B, \neg B}{A}, \quad \frac{\neg A \vee C, A}{\neg C}, \quad \frac{\neg C, C}{\phi}$$

Thus,  $(A \lor B) \land (\neg A \lor C) \land (\neg B \lor D) \land (\neg C \lor G) \land (\neg D \lor G) \vdash G$ .

Therefore, according to the **soundness of resolution**, we have  $(A \lor B) \land (\neg A \lor C) \land (\neg B \lor D) \land (\neg C \lor G) \land (\neg D \lor G) \vDash G$ .