Introduction to KRR Propositional Logic and KR



Objectives



Objective

Explain how to use propositional logic for knowledge representation

Foundations of Propositional Logic and KR

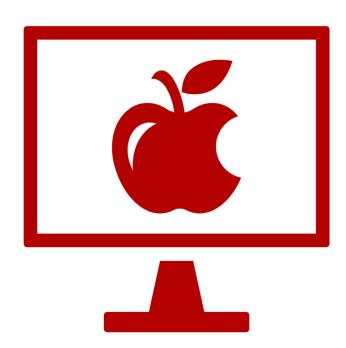
Getting Started

We might consider using Propositional Logic for representing knowledge

It is one of the simplest logics

It can be used to write simple representations of a domain

There exist reasoning algorithms that exhibit excellent performance in practice

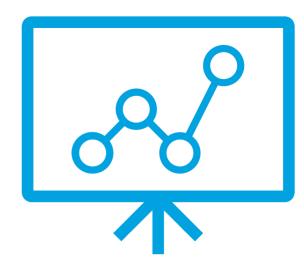


Using PL for KR

Propositional Logic provides a simple KR language.

To write down a representation of our domain do the following:

- 1. Identify the relevant propositions:
 - Benign The tumor is benign
 - Metastasis The tumor has metastasis
 - Stage 4 The tumor is in Stage 4
 - •



Using PL for KR, cont'd

Express our knowledge using a set of formulas (knowledge base):

If the tumor is benign, then it does not have metastasis

- Benign \rightarrow ¬Metastasis

A tumor is in Stage 4 if and only if it is not benign

- Stage 4 $\leftrightarrow \neg Benign$

If a tumor has a treatment, it is either surgery, chemotherapy, or radiotherapy

- Treatment → Surgery ∨ Chemo ∨ Radio



Reasoning with a Knowledge Base

Knowledge Base K1	Knowledge Base K2
Benign ∧ Stage4	Benign
Benign ↔ ¬Metastasis	Benign ↔ ¬M etastas is
Stage4 → Metastasis	Stage4 → <u>Metastasi</u> s

Do our KBs make sense?

- K1 seems contradictory, i.e.,
- K1 is unsatisfiable

What is the implicit knowledge we can derive from our KBs?

- K2 seems to imply the formula ¬Stage4, i.e.,
- K2 entails ¬Stage4

Expressivity vs. Complexity

- Propositional satisfiability is (famously) NP-complete
- Should we just give up? Reasoning is intractable!

No!

- Algorithms such as DPLL are effective in practice.
- Highly optimized SAT solvers can deal with problems obtaining millions of propositional atoms.



Wrap-Up

