



# Pengantar Intelijensia buatan

Pertemuan 13

FIRST ORDER LOGIC

# What's wrong with Propositional Logic ??

- Untuk menyelesaikan suatu permasalahan kita membutuhkan banyak propositional logic. Banyak sekali...

## Why ??

- Inti permasalahannya adalah bahwa propositional logic tidak bisa memodelkan relasi.
- Itulah sebabnya kita menggunakan FOL ...

# FOL (First Order Logic)

- First Order logic adalah salah satu bentuk knowledge representation language
- First order logic memodelkan dunia menjadi banyak **object** yang masing masing memiliki **property** yang berbeda dan relasi **relasi** yang mungkin ada diantaranya yang bisa merupakan fungsi

# Object, properties, and relation

- The **BIG** Bear **smash** my bike.
  - My bike is **BROKEN**
  - The forest ranger **saves** my life
  - The forest ranger **shoot** the bear **ARM**
- 
- Object **relation** **PROPERTIES.**

# FOL model

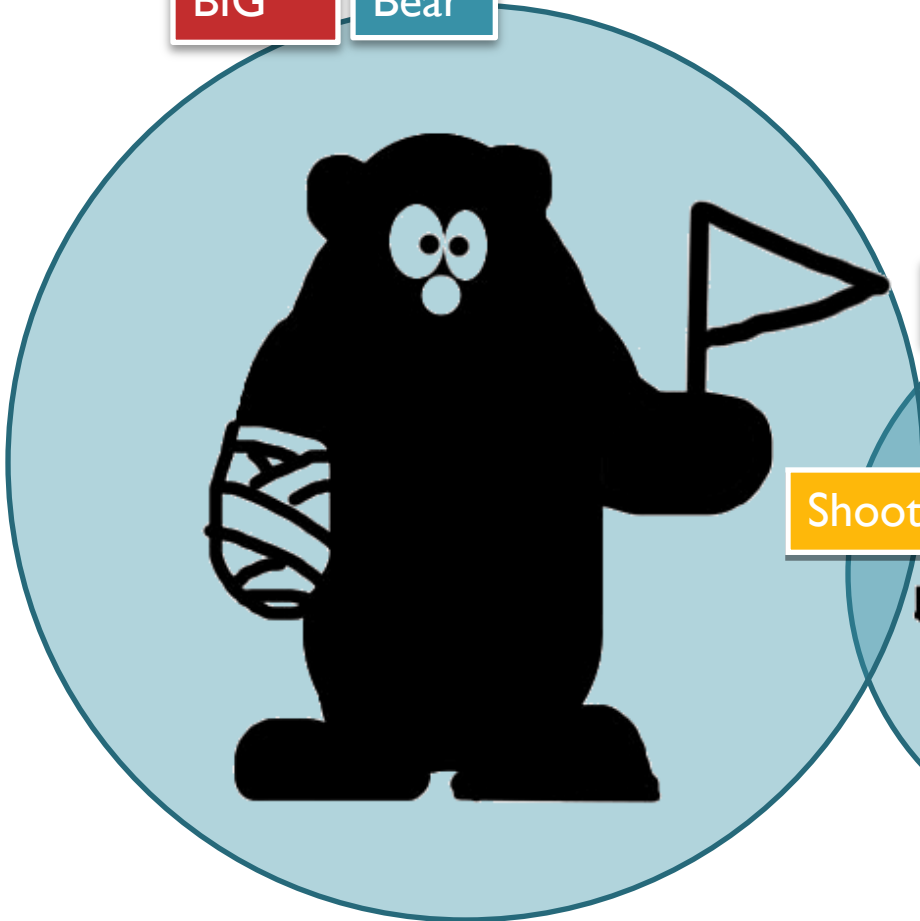
Object

property

Relation

BIG

Bear



Cunning

Ranger

Shoot



# FOL syntax

Constants

Bear, Ranger, bike,.....

Predicates

Brother,  $>$ , Big, Cunning,...

Function

Sqrt(), Shoot(),...

Variable

$x, y, a, b, \dots$

Connectives

$\wedge, \vee, \neg, \Rightarrow, \Leftrightarrow$

Equality

$=$

Quantifiers

$\forall, \exists$

# Syntax and Semantic

- $\langle \text{Sentence} \rangle := \langle \text{AtomicSentence} \rangle$ 
  - |  $\langle \text{Sentence} \rangle \langle \text{Connective} \rangle \langle \text{Sentence} \rangle$
  - |  $\langle \text{Quantifier} \rangle \langle \text{Variable} \rangle, \dots \langle \text{Sentence} \rangle$
  - |  $\langle \text{Sentence} \rangle$
  - |  $(\langle \text{Sentence} \rangle)$
- $\langle \text{Atomic Sentence} \rangle := \langle \text{Predicate} \rangle (\langle \text{Term} \rangle, \dots)$ 
  - |  $\langle \text{Term} \rangle = \langle \text{Term} \rangle$
- $\langle \text{Term} \rangle := \langle \text{Function} \rangle (\langle \text{Term} \rangle, \dots)$ 
  - |  $\langle \text{Constant} \rangle$
  - |  $\langle \text{Variable} \rangle$
- $\langle \text{Connective} \rangle := \wedge \mid \vee \mid \Leftrightarrow \mid \Rightarrow$   
 $\langle \text{Quantifier} \rangle := \forall \mid \exists$   
 $\langle \text{Constant} \rangle := \text{Martin} \mid 59302 \mid \text{Cat} \mid X \mid \dots$   
 $\langle \text{Variable} \rangle := a \mid x \mid s \mid \dots$   
 $\langle \text{Predicate} \rangle := \text{Before} \mid \text{Likes} \mid \text{Raining} \mid \text{Fails} \mid \dots$   
 $\langle \text{Function} \rangle := \text{Father} \mid \text{Hairof} \mid 304\text{grade for} \mid \dots$

# Atomic sentences

Atomic sentence =  $\text{predicate}(\text{term}_1, \dots, \text{term}_n)$   
or  $\text{term}_1 = \text{term}_2$

Term =  $\text{function}(\text{term}_1, \dots, \text{term}_n)$   
or *constant* or *variable*

- *Atomic sentence* bernilai benar jika relasi yang ditunjukkan oleh simbol predikat sesuai dengan obyek yang ditunjukkan oleh argumen/term-nya.

E.g.,

*Brother(KingJohn, RichardTheLionheart)*

*Married(FatherOf(Richard), MotherOf(KingJohn))*



# Complex sentences

- *Complex sentences* dibuat dari gabungan atomic sentences menggunakan connectives

$$\neg S, S_1 \wedge S_2, S_1 \vee S_2, S_1 \Rightarrow S_2, S_1 \Leftrightarrow S_2,$$

E.g.

*Sibling(KingJohn, Richard)  $\Rightarrow$  Sibling(Richard, KingJohn)*

*Brother(KingJohn, RichardTheLionheart)  $\Rightarrow$*

*Married(FatherOf(Richard), MotherOf(KingJohn)))*

*$>(1,2) \vee \leq (1,2)$*

*$>(1,2) \wedge \neg >(1,2)$*

# Universal Quantifier

$\forall < \text{var} > < \text{sentence} >$

Semua mahasiswa maranatha pintar

$$\forall x, Univ(x, maranatha) \rightarrow Smart(x)$$

Pernyataan di atas dikatakan benar jika pernyataan tersebut benar untuk semua kemungkinan  $x$  yang ada.,atau dengan kata lain pernyataan diatas ekuivalent dengan gabungan semua pernyataan dengan instansiasi  $x$

$$Univ(A, maranatha) \rightarrow Smart(A)$$

$$\wedge Univ(B, maranatha) \rightarrow Smart(B)$$

$$\wedge Univ(C, maranatha) \rightarrow Smart(C)$$

$$\wedge \dots$$



# Common mistakes

Biasanya  $\Rightarrow$  adalah penghubung yang umumnya digunakan untuk  $\forall$

Kesalahan umum yang perlu dihindari adalah menggunakan  $\wedge$  dengan  $\forall$  :

Contoh :

$$\forall x \text{ Univ}(x, \text{maranatha}) \wedge \text{Smart}(x)$$

Jadi memiliki arti semua orang beruniversitas di maranatha dan semua orang pintar

# Existential quantifier

$\exists < \text{var} > < \text{sentence} >$

Ada mahasiswa maranatha yang pintar

$\exists x, Univ(x, maranatha) \wedge Smart(x)$

Pernyataan di atas dikatakan benar jika pernyataan tersebut benar untuk minimal 1 kemungkinan  $x$  yang ada

$Univ(A, maranatha) \rightarrow Smart(A)$

$\vee Univ(B, maranatha) \rightarrow Smart(B)$

$\vee Univ(C, maranatha) \rightarrow Smart(C)$

$\vee \dots$



# Common mistakes

Biasanya  $\wedge$  adalah penghubung yang umumnya digunakan untuk  $\exists$

Kesalahan umum yang perlu dihindari adalah menggunakan  $\Rightarrow$  dengan  $\exists$  :

Misalnya:

$$\exists x \text{ Univ } (x, \text{Maranatha}) \Rightarrow \text{Smart } (x)$$

yang benar bahkan jika ada seseorang yang tidak berkuliah di Maranatha

# FOL Sentences

- Semua bebek bisa berenang

$$\forall x \text{ bebek}(x) \Rightarrow \text{berenang}(x)$$

- A baby toy is a toy played by a baby

$$\forall x, y \text{ Toy}(x) \wedge \text{Baby}(y) \wedge \text{Play}(y, x) \Rightarrow \text{BabyToy}(x)$$

- Ada Tanaman yang berduri

$$\exists x \text{ Tanaman}(x) \wedge \text{Berduri}(x)$$

- Penguins are birds that can not fly

$$\forall x \text{ Penguin}(x) \Rightarrow \text{bird}(x) \wedge \neg \text{fly}(x)$$

# Exercise (I)

- Kucing adalah mamalia
  - $\forall x. \text{Kucing}(x) \rightarrow \text{Mamalia}(x)$
- SBY adalah pejabat tinggi di suatu negara
  - $\exists x. \text{PejabatTinggi}(\text{SBY}) \wedge \text{Negara}(x)$
- Setiap orang mencintai seseorang
  - $\forall x \exists y. \text{Mencintai}(x, y)$
- Seorang cucu adalah anaknya dari anak
  - $\forall x \forall y. x = \text{Cucu}(y) \leftrightarrow \exists z. x = \text{Anaknya}(z) \wedge z = \text{Anaknya}(y)$

# Exercise (II)

- Tidak ada seorangpun yang mencintai Udin
  - $\forall x. \neg \text{Mencintai}(x, \text{Udin})$
  - $\neg \exists x. \text{Mencintai}(x, \text{Udin})$
- Semua orang memiliki ayah
  - $\forall x \exists y. \text{Ayah}(y, x)$
- Semua orang memiliki ayah dan ibu
  - $\forall x \exists y \exists z. \text{Ayah}(y, x) \wedge \text{Ibu}(z, x)$
- Siapapun yang memiliki ayah pasti memiliki ibu
  - $\forall x [[\exists y. \text{Ayah}(y, x)] \rightarrow [\exists y. \text{Ibu}(y, x)]]$



# Properties of Quantifier

$\forall x \forall y$  is the same as  $\forall y \forall x$  (why??)

$\exists x \exists y$  is the same as  $\exists y \exists x$  (why??)

$\exists x \forall y$  is **not** the same as  $\forall y \exists x$

$\exists x \forall y \text{ Loves}(x, y)$

“There is a person who loves everyone in the world”

$\forall y \exists x \text{ Loves}(x, y)$

“Everyone in the world is loved by at least one person”

Quantifier duality: each can be expressed using the other

$\forall x \text{ Likes}(x, \text{IceCream}) \quad \neg \exists x \neg \text{Likes}(x, \text{IceCream})$

$\exists x \text{ Likes}(x, \text{Broccoli}) \quad \neg \forall x \neg \text{Likes}(x, \text{Broccoli})$

# Terminological fact

**Disjointness** : menyatakan satu predikat menegasikan predikat yg lain

e.g.  $\forall x \text{ Man}(x) \Rightarrow \neg \text{Woman}(x)$

**Subtypes**: specialization

e.g.  $\forall x \text{ Surgeon}(x) \Rightarrow \text{Doctor}(x)$

**Exhaustiveness**:

e.g.  $\forall x \text{ Adult}(x) \Rightarrow (\text{Man}(x) \vee \text{Woman}(x))$

**Symmetry**:

e.g.  $\forall x, y \text{ Sibling}(x, y) \Rightarrow \text{Sibling}(y, x)$

**Inverse**:

e.g.  $\forall x, y \text{ ChildOf}(x, y) \Rightarrow \text{ParentOf}(y, x)$

**Type Restrictions**:

e.g.  $\forall x, y \text{ MarriedTo}(x, y) \Rightarrow \text{Person}(x) \wedge \text{Person}(y)$

# How to infer fact in KB ??

- Menggunakan
  - Modus ponens,
  - And-elimination,
  - And-introduction,
  - Or-introduction,
  - Resolution.

$$\frac{\alpha \Rightarrow \beta, \alpha}{\beta} \quad \frac{\alpha \Rightarrow \beta, \neg \beta}{\neg \alpha} \quad \frac{a_1 \wedge a_2 \wedge a_3 \wedge \dots \wedge a_n}{a_i}$$

$$\frac{a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_n}{a_1 \wedge a_2 \wedge a_3 \wedge \dots \wedge a_n} \quad \frac{a_i}{a_1 \vee a_2 \vee a_3 \vee \dots \vee a_n}$$

$$\frac{\alpha \vee \beta, \neg \beta \vee \gamma}{\alpha \vee \gamma} \quad \frac{\neg \alpha \Rightarrow \beta, \beta \Rightarrow \gamma}{\neg \alpha \Rightarrow \gamma}$$

- Bagaimana dengan quantifier ?

# Additional rules

- **SUBST** $\{\theta, \alpha\} \rightarrow$  substitute  $\theta$  to sentence  $\alpha$ 
  - ex : subs  $\{(x/\text{Sam}, y/\text{Pam}), \text{likes}(x, y)\} \rightarrow$   
Likes(Sam,Pam)
- Untuk menangani quantifier, kita memerlukan aturan tambahan:

# Additional rules (I)

Universal elimination :

$$\frac{\forall v, \alpha}{SUBST\{(v / g), \alpha\}}$$
$$\forall x, likes(x, IceCream)$$
$$\{x / Ben\}$$
$$likes(Ben, IceCream)$$

## Additional rule (2)

Existential elimination:

$$\frac{\exists v, \alpha}{SUBST\{(v / k), \alpha\}}$$

$\exists x, Kill(x, victim)$

$\{x / Ben\}$

$Kills(Ben, victim)$

## Additional rule (3)

Existential introduction:

$$\frac{\alpha}{\exists v, SUBST\{(g / v), \alpha\}}$$

*likes(Ben, IceCream)*

$\exists x, \textit{likes}(x, \textit{IceCream})$

# An example proof

The law says that it is a **crime** for an American to sell weapon to **hostile nations**.

The Nation nono , an **enemy** of America, **has** some missiles, and all of its missile were **sold** to it by colonel west, who is an American

Question ??

Who is the criminal ?

Solution ??

West is a criminal ...

how do we infer this fact from the KB ??



## Example proof(2)

It is a crime for an American to sell weapons to hostile nation

$$\forall x, y, z, \text{American}(x) \wedge \text{Weapon}(y) \wedge \text{Nation}(z) \wedge \text{Hostile}(z) \wedge \text{Sells}(x, y, z) \Rightarrow \text{Criminal}(x)$$

## Example proof(3)

- Nono... has some missile

$$\exists x, \text{Missile}(x) \wedge \text{Owns}(\text{Nono}, x)$$

## Example proof(4)

All of its missile were sold to it by colonel west

$$\forall x, \text{Missile}(x) \wedge \text{Owns}(\text{Nono}, x) \Rightarrow \text{Sells}(\text{West}, \text{Nono}, x)$$

## Example proof(5)

Missile are weapons

$$\forall x, \text{Missile}(x) \Rightarrow \text{Weapon}(x)$$

## Example proof(6)

Enemy of America counts as hostile.

$$\forall x, \text{Enemy}(x, \text{America}) \Rightarrow \text{Hostile}(x)$$

# Example proof(7)

West is an american .

American(W est)

Nono is a country

Country(Nono)

# Example proof(7)

Nono is an enemy of America:

Enemy(Nono, America)

America is a country:

Country(America)

# Example proof(8) – The Complete KB and Facts

1  $\forall x, y, z, \text{American}(x) \wedge \text{Weapon}(y) \wedge$

$\text{Nation}(z) \wedge \text{Hostile}(z) \wedge \text{Sells}(x, y, z) \Rightarrow \text{Criminal}(x)$

2  $\forall x, \text{Missile}(x) \Rightarrow \text{Weapon}(x)$

3  $\text{American}(\text{West})$

4  $\exists x, \text{Missile}(x) \wedge \text{Owns}(\text{Nono}, x)$

5  $\forall x, \text{Enemy}(x, \text{America}) \Rightarrow \text{Hostile}(x)$

6  $\forall x, \text{Missile}(x) \wedge \text{Owns}(\text{Nono}, x) \Rightarrow \text{Sells}(\text{West}, \text{Nono}, x)$

7  $\text{Enemy}(\text{Nono}, \text{America})$

8  $\text{Country}(\text{America})$

9  $\text{Country}(\text{Nono})$



# Inference

I. Existential elimination (rule 4)

$\exists x, \textit{Missile}(x) \wedge \textit{Owns}(\textit{Nono}, x)$



$\textit{Missile}(M1) \wedge \textit{Owns}(\textit{Nono}, M1)$

# Inference

## 2. And elimination (slide inference 1)

$Missile(M1) \wedge Owns(Nono, M1)$



$Owns(Nono, M1)$

$Missile(M1)$

# Inference

## 3. Universal elimination (rule 2)

$$\forall x, \textit{Missile}(x) \Rightarrow \textit{Weapon}(x)$$



$$\textit{Missile}(M1) \Rightarrow \textit{Weapon}(M1)$$

# Inference

## 4. Modus Ponens (slide inference 2 dan 3)

$Missile(M1)$

$Missile(M1) \Rightarrow Weapon(M1)$



$Weapon(M1)$

# Inference

## 5. Universal elimination (rule 6 dan slide inference 2)

$$\forall x, \textit{Missile}(x) \wedge \textit{Owns}(\textit{Nono}, x)$$
$$\Rightarrow \textit{Sells}(\textit{West}, \textit{Nono}, x)$$

$$\textit{Missile}(M1) \wedge \textit{Owns}(\textit{Nono}, M1)$$
$$\Rightarrow \textit{Sells}(\textit{West}, \textit{Nono}, M1)$$

# Inference

- 6. **Modus Ponens** (slide inference 1 dan 5)

$\text{Missile}(M1) \wedge \text{Owns}(\text{Nono}, M1)$

$\text{Missile}(M1) \wedge \text{Owns}(\text{Nono}, M1) \Rightarrow$

$\text{Sells}(\text{West}, \text{Nono}, M1)$



*$\text{Sells}(\text{West}, \text{Nono}, M1)$*

# Inference

## 7. Universal elimination (rule 1, inf. slide 4, rule 9, inf. slide 6)

$$\forall x, y, z, \text{American}(x) \wedge \text{weapon}(y) \wedge$$
$$\text{Country}(z) \wedge \text{Hostile}(z) \wedge \text{Sells}(x, y, z)$$
$$\Rightarrow \text{Criminal}(x)$$

$$\text{American}(\text{West}) \wedge \text{Weapon}(\text{M1}) \wedge$$
$$\text{Country}(\text{Nono}) \wedge \text{Hostile}(\text{Nono}) \wedge \text{Sells}(\text{West}, \text{Nono}, \text{M1})$$
$$\Rightarrow \text{Criminal}(\text{West})$$

# Inference

## 8. Universal elimination (rule 6 dan 9)

$$\forall x, \textit{Enemy}(x, \textit{America}) \Rightarrow \textit{Hostile}(x)$$



$$\textit{Enemy}(\textit{Nono}, \textit{America}) \Rightarrow \textit{Hostile}(\textit{Nono})$$



# Inference

## 9. Modus Ponens (rule 7 dan inf. slide 8)

*Enemy(Nono, America)*

*Enemy(Nono, America)  $\Rightarrow$  Hostile(Nono)*



*Hostile(Nono)*

# Inference

10. And introduction (semua fakta untuk rule premis I tersedia)

*American(West)    Weapon(M1)    Country(nono)*

*Hostile(nono)    Sells(West, Nono, M1)*



*American(West)  $\wedge$  Weapon(M1)  $\wedge$   
Country(Nono)  $\wedge$  Hostile(Nono)  
 $\wedge$  Sells(West, Nono, M1)*

# Inference

## 11. Modus Ponens (inf. slide 10 dan consequence rule 1)

$\forall x, y, z, \text{American}(x) \wedge \text{Weapon}(y) \wedge \text{Country}(z) \wedge \text{Hostile}(z) \wedge \text{Sells}(x, y, z) \Rightarrow \text{Criminal}(x)$

$\text{American}(\text{West}) \wedge \text{Weapon}(M1) \wedge \text{Country}(\text{Nono}) \wedge \text{Hostile}(\text{Nono}) \wedge \text{Sells}(\text{West}, \text{Nono}, M1)$



**Subs( $x \setminus \text{West}$ )**

**Criminal(West)**

# Problems FOL ??

- Semakin besar knowledge base maka semakin besar branching factor, dan mengakibatkan inferensi semakin rumit
- Universal elimination sendiri memiliki branching factor yang sangat besar, karena kita bisa mengganti variable dengan semua nilai yang mungkin
- Kita menghabiskan waktu mengabungkan atomic sentence dalam bentuk conjunction, universal elimination dan modus ponens terus menerus

# Sistem Pakar Investasi (I)

## Knowledge Base:

1.  $\neg \text{jumlah\_tabungan}(\text{mencukupi}) \rightarrow \text{investasi}(\text{menabung})$
2.  $\text{jumlah\_tabungan}(\text{mencukupi}) \wedge \text{penghasilan}(\text{memadai}) \rightarrow \text{investasi}(\text{stok})$
3.  $\text{jumlah\_tabungan}(\text{mencukupi}) \wedge \neg \text{penghasilan}(\text{memadai}) \rightarrow \text{investasi}(\text{kombinasi})$
4.  $\forall X \text{ saldo\_tabungan}(X) \wedge \exists Y (\text{jumlah\_tertanggung}(Y) \wedge \text{lebih\_besar}(X, \text{minimal\_tabungan}(Y))) \rightarrow \text{jumlah\_tabungan}(\text{mencukupi})$
5.  $\forall X \text{ saldo\_tabungan}(X) \wedge \exists Y (\text{jumlah\_tertanggung}(Y) \wedge \neg \text{lebih\_besar}(X, \text{minimal\_tabungan}(Y))) \rightarrow \neg \text{jumlah\_tabungan}(\text{mencukupi})$
6.  $\forall X \text{ pendapatan}(X, \text{tetap}) \wedge \exists Y (\text{jumlah\_tertanggung}(Y) \wedge \text{lebih\_besar}(X, \text{minimal\_penghasilan}(Y))) \rightarrow \text{penghasilan}(\text{memadai})$

# Sistem Pakar Investasi (II)

7.  $\forall X \text{ pendapatan}(X, \text{tetap}) \wedge \exists Y (\text{jumlah\_tertanggung}(Y) \wedge \neg \text{lebih\_besar}(X, \text{minimal\_penghasilan}(Y))) \rightarrow \neg \text{penghasilan}(\text{memadai})$
8.  $\forall X \neg \text{pendapatan}(X, \text{tetap}) \rightarrow \neg \text{penghasilan}(\text{memadai})$
9.  $\text{minimal\_tabungan}(X) = 5000 * X$ , dimana  $X$  = jumlah tertanggung
10.  $\text{minimal\_penghasilan} = 15000 + (4000 * X)$ , dimana  $X$  = jumlah tertanggung

## Facts:

1.  $\text{saldo\_tabungan}(22000)$
2.  $\text{pendapatan}(25000, \text{tetap})$
3.  $\text{jumlah\_tertanggung}(3)$

# Sistem Pakar Investasi (III) - SOAL

- Terjemahkan setiap aturan dan fakta pada slide sebelumnya menjadi kalimat biasa
- Lakukan **inferensi** untuk mencari jenis investasi sesuai dengan basis pengetahuan di atas:
  - a. Unifikasikan fakta nomor 2 dan 3 dengan aturan nomor 7.
  - b. Gunakan modus ponens dari a. untuk membentuk fakta baru.
  - c. Unifikasikan fakta nomor 1 dan 3 dengan aturan nomor 4.
  - d. Gunakan modus ponens dari c. untuk membentuk fakta baru.
  - e. Simpulkan jenis investasi apakah yang harus dilakukan ? Aturan nomor 1, 2 atau 3 ?