COMP3411 Week 08 Tutorial

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https://github.com/hharryyf/COMP3411-24T1-tutoring

Propositional Logic

- $\bullet \ \phi = p \mid \phi \land \phi \mid \phi \lor \phi \mid \neg \phi \mid \phi \Longrightarrow \phi \mid \phi \Longleftrightarrow \phi$
- Semantic definition:
 - $\phi = p$ is true iff p is true
 - $\phi = \neg \phi'$ is true iff ϕ' is false
 - $\phi = \phi_1 \wedge \phi_2$ is true iff both ϕ_1 and ϕ_2 are true
 - $\phi = \phi_1 \vee \phi_2$ is true iff either ϕ_1 or ϕ_2 is true
 - $\phi_1 \Longrightarrow \phi_2$ can be written as $\neg \phi_1 \lor \phi_2$
 - $\phi_1 \Longleftrightarrow \phi_2$ is the same as $(\phi_1 \Longrightarrow \phi_2) \land (\phi_2 \Longrightarrow \phi_1)$

Conjunctive Normal Form

- A literal is a variable p or its negation $\neg p$
- A clause is a disjunction (v) of literals
- A propositional formula is CNF iff it is a conjunction (∧) of clauses

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Satisfiability ($KB \models \alpha$)

- Model: a satisfiability assignment for KB
- Valid: true in all models
- Satisfiable: true in some models
- Unsatisfiable: true in no models

Propositional logic remark

- $m{\phi}$ is satisfiable iff there is some assignment that satisfies $m{\phi}$
- SAT is NP-complete

Propositional logic remark

- ullet ϕ is satisfiable iff there is some assignment that satisfies ϕ
- SAT is NP-complete

Resolution

- A method of checking satisfiability
- Sound and complete
 - Convert ϕ to CNF (can be done in linear time)
 - $C_1, C_2 \in \phi$ such that $l \in C_1$ and $\neg l \in C_2$
 - $\phi = \phi \land ((C_1 \lor I) \lor (C_2 \lor \neg I))$ • Example: $(x_1 \lor x_2) \land (x_3 \lor \neg x_2)$
 - $(x_1 \vee x_2) \wedge (x_3 \vee \neg x_2) \wedge (x_1 \vee x_3)$
 - ullet ϕ is unsatisfiable iff empty clause is derivable

- Valid, satisfiable, or neither using truth tables or inference rules. For those that are satisfiable, list all the models that satisfy them.
- $(Smoke \Rightarrow Fire) \Rightarrow ((Smoke \land Heat) \Rightarrow Fire)$

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 - $(Smoke \land \neg Fire) \lor ((Smoke \land Heat) \Longrightarrow Fire)$

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 - $(Smoke \land \neg Fire) \lor ((Smoke \land Heat) \Longrightarrow Fire)$
 - $(Smoke \land \neg Fire) \lor ((\neg (Smoke \land Heat)) \lor Fire)$

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 - $(Smoke \land \neg Fire) \lor ((\neg (Smoke \land Heat)) \lor Fire)$
 - $(Smoke \land \neg Fire) \lor (\neg Smoke \lor \neg Heat \lor Fire)$
 - (Smoke ∨ ¬Smoke ∨ ¬Heat ∨ Fire) ∧ (¬Fire ∨ ¬Smoke ∨ ¬Heat ∨ Fire)
 - Valid

• $(Big \land Dumb) \lor \neg Dumb$

- (Big ∧ Dumb) ∨ ¬Dumb
 - $(Big \lor \neg Dumb) \land (Dumb \lor \neg Dumb)$

- $(Big \land Dumb) \lor \neg Dumb$
 - $(Big \lor \neg Dumb) \land (Dumb \lor \neg Dumb)$
 - Big ∨ ¬Dumb
 - Satisfiable

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 - Big ∨ ¬Dumb
 - Satisfiable
 - {*Big*} {*Big*, *Dumb*} {}

If the unicorn in mythical, then it is immortal, but if it is not mythical, then it is mortal and a mammal. If the unicorn in either immortal or a mammal, then it is horned. The unicorn is magical if it is horned.

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Encoding

Variables: mythical, mortal, mamal, magical, horned

 \bigcirc mythical $\Rightarrow \neg$ mortal

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- mythical ⇒ ¬mortal

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- mythical ⇒ ¬mortal
- \bigcirc (¬mortal v mammal) \Longrightarrow horned

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Encoding

- mythical ⇒ ¬mortal
- (¬mortal ∨ mammal) ⇒ horned
- horned ⇒ magical

 \bigcirc mythical $\Longrightarrow \neg$ mortal

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 - ¬mythical ∨ ¬mortal

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 - ¬mythical ∨ ¬mortal
- - mythical ∨ (mortal ∧ mammal)
 - (mythical ∨ mortal) ∧ (mythical ∨ mammal)

- \bigcirc mythical $\Longrightarrow \neg$ mortal
 - ¬mythical ∨ ¬mortal
- \bigcirc ¬mythical \Longrightarrow (mortal \land mammal)
 - mythical ∨ (mortal ∧ mammal)
 - (mythical ∨ mortal) ∧ (mythical ∨ mammal)

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 - ¬mythical ∨ ¬mortal
- - mythical ∨ (mortal ∧ mammal)
 - (mythical ∨ mortal) ∧ (mythical ∨ mammal)
- \bigcirc (¬mortal \lor mammal) \Longrightarrow horned
 - $(\neg(\neg mortal \lor mammal)) \lor horned$
 - (mortal ∧ ¬mammal) ∨ horned
 - $(mortal \lor horned) \land (\neg mammal \lor horned)$

- lacktriangledown mythical $\Longrightarrow \neg$ mortal
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 - (mythical ∨ mortal) ∧ (mythical ∨ mammal)
- \bigcirc (¬mortal \lor mammal) \Longrightarrow horned
 - $(\neg(\neg mortal \lor mammal)) \lor horned$
 - (mortal ∧ ¬mammal) ∨ horned
 - (mortal ∨ horned) ∧ (¬mammal ∨ horned)
- horned ⇒ magical

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 - (mythical ∨ mortal) ∧ (mythical ∨ mammal)
- \bigcirc (¬mortal \lor mammal) \Longrightarrow horned
 - (¬(¬mortal ∨ mammal)) ∨ horned
 - (mortal ∧ ¬mammal) ∨ horned
 - $(mortal \lor horned) \land (\neg mammal \lor horned)$
- horned ⇒ magical
 - ¬horned ∨ magical

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- horned ⇒ magical
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(¬mythical ∨ ¬mortal) ∧ (mythical ∨ mortal) ∧ (mythical ∨ mammal) ∧ (mortal ∨ horned) ∧ (¬mammal ∨ horned) ∧ (¬horned ∨ magical) ⊨ horned

- (¬mythical ∨ ¬mortal) ∧ (mythical ∨ mortal) ∧ (mythical ∨ mammal) ∧ (mortal ∨ horned) ∧ (¬mammal ∨ horned) ∧ (¬horned ∨ magical) ⊨ horned
- (¬mythical ∨ ¬mortal) ∧ (mythical ∨ mortal) ∧
 (mythical ∨ mammal) ∧ (mortal ∨ horned) ∧
 (¬mammal ∨ horned) ∧ (¬horned ∨ magical) ∧
 ¬horned is UNSAT

(¬mythical ∨ ¬mortal) ∧ (mythical ∨ mortal) ∧
 (mythical ∨ mammal) ∧ (mortal ∨ horned) ∧
 (¬mammal ∨ horned) ∧ (¬horned ∨ magical) ∧
 ¬horned ∧ ¬mammal

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 ¬horned ∧ ¬mammal ∧ mythical

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 ¬horned ∧ ¬mammal ∧ mythical ∧ mortal

(¬mythical ∨ ¬mortal) ∧ (mythical ∨ mortal) ∧ (mythical ∨ mammal) ∧ (mortal ∨ horned) ∧ (¬mammal ∨ horned) ∧ (¬horned ∨ magical) ∧ ¬horned ∧ ¬mammal ∧ mythical ∧mortal ∧ ¬mythical

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 (¬mammal ∨ horned) ∧ (¬horned ∨ magical) ∧
 ¬horned ∧ ¬mammal ∧
 mythical ∧ mortal ∧ ¬mythical

Encoding (we know horned is true)

- lacktriangledown mythical $\Longrightarrow \neg$ mortal
- ullet $(\neg mortal \lor mammal) \Longrightarrow horned$
- horned ⇒ magical
 - Write out all models, is magical/mythical always true?

Encoding (we know horned is true)

- ullet mythical $\Longrightarrow \neg$ mortal
- ullet $(\neg mortal \lor mammal) \Longrightarrow horned$
- horned ⇒ magical
 - Write out all models, is magical/mythical always true?
 - By rule (4), we know magical must be true

Encoding (we know horned is true)

- \bigcirc mythical $\Longrightarrow \neg$ mortal

- lacktriangledown horned \Longrightarrow magical
 - Write out all models, is magical/mythical always true?
 - By rule (4), we know *magical* must be true
 - We only need to consider the truth value of mythical, mortal, and mammal
 - We just use a truth table

Encoding (we know *horned* and *magical* are true)

- \bigcirc mythical $\Longrightarrow \neg$ mortal

Encoding (we know *horned* and *magical* are true)

- \bigcirc mythical $\Longrightarrow \neg$ mortal

mythical	mortal	mammal	(1)	(2)
T	Т	T	F	-
T	T	F	F	-
Т	F	Т	Т	Т
T	F	F	Т	Т
F	T	Т	Т	Т
F	T	F	Т	F
F	F	Т	Т	F
F	F	F	Т	F

Encoding (we know *horned* and *magical* are true)

- \bigcirc mythical $\Longrightarrow \neg$ mortal

mythical	mortal	mammal	(1)	(2)
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Т	T	F	F	-
T	F	Т	Т	Т
T	F	F	Т	Т
F	T	Т	Т	Т
F	T	F	Т	F
F	F	Т	Т	F
F	F	F	Т	F

- {horned, magic, myth, mammal}
- {horned, magic, myth}
- {horned, magic, mortal, mammal} no mythical!

Hint on assignment 3

9-board tic-tac-toe

- You are playing tic-tac-toe on a 9x9 "sudoku" board, it has 3x3 subboard of size 3x3.
- The first step is made by the x player randomly.
 Then, two players take turns to put pieces on the board.
- If a player plays at the *i*-th cell on the *j*-th subboard. The next player must make a move on the *i*-th subboard.
- Game ends if one player has a 3 in a row/column/diagonal.
- Game ends in a draw if someone cannot make a move.

Hint on assignment 3

Algorithms

- Two player zero-sum turn-taking game
- Monte Carlo Tree Search (MCTS) + UCT
 - Works very well in games that a heuristic evaluation function is hard to come up with
 - I recommend you try this approach if you know MCTS
- Alpha-beta pruning with heuristic function

Hint on assignment 3

Important components of alpha-beta search

- Efficient data structure for the board
 - Update a move, undo a move
 - Knows the termination of a game
 - Knows who wins
 - Evaluate how "good" a position is
 - Sometimes this is critical
 - You can increase the searching depth with good DS
- Gradually increase the searching depth as the game progress
- A well designed heuristic function for middle game positions
- Health warning with Python! Too slow!

Alpha-beta pruning algorithm Review

- alphabeta(state, $\alpha = -\infty$, $\beta = \infty$, depth)
 - If *state* is terminal or *depth* = 0, return: heuristic score of the *max* player
 - 2 If it is the turn of max
 - For each next state of state
 - $\alpha = max(\alpha, alphabeta(next, \alpha, \beta, depth 1))$
 - If $\alpha \ge \beta$ return α
 - \bigcirc return α
 - If it is the turn of min
 - For each next state of state
 - $\beta = min(\beta, alphabeta(next, \alpha, \beta, depth 1))$
 - If $\alpha \ge \beta$ return β
 - return β

A heuristic function to start with

- $Score = \sum_{i=1}^{9} eval(subboard(i))$
 - $eval(subboard(i)) = \infty$ if x has 3 in a line
 - $eval(subboard(i)) = -\infty$ if o has 3 in a line
 - eval(subboard(i)) = 0 if the subboard is full
 - eval(subboard(i)) + = 1000 if x has one 2 in a line
 - eval(subboard(i)) = 1000 if o has one 2 in a line
 - eval(subboard(i)) + = 100 if x has one 1 in a line
 - eval(subboard(i)) = 100 if o has one 1 in a line

		Х
	0	
Х	0	

• Score = -1000 + 3 * 100 - 2 * 100 = -900