

SC3000/CZ3005: Artificial Intelligence

Assignment 2

SCHOOL OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

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Exercise 1:

1. Translate the natural language statements above describing the dealing within the Smart Phone industry into First Order Logic (FOL).

In this section, we will capitalize sumsum, appy, and functions as normal FOL convention.

Based on common sense, we can assume that "sumsum" and "appy" are companies. Hence, we have these following FOL statements:

Company(SumSum) Company(Appy)

"sumsum, a competitor of appy" means that SumSum is a competitor of Appy Competitor(SumSum,Appy)

Based on common sense, the fact that SumSum is a competitor of Appy also means that Appy is a competitor of SumSum

Competitor(Appy, SumSum)

"developed some nice smart phone technology called galactica- s3" Developed(SumSum, GalacticaS3)

"all of which was stolen by stevey, who is a boss of appy" Stolen(Stevey, GalacticaS3) Boss(Stevey, Appy)

"A competitor of is a rival."

 $\forall x, y \text{ Competitor}(x,y) \Rightarrow \text{Rival}(x,y)$

"Smart phone technology is business."

Technology(Galacticas3)

 \forall x (Technology(x) \Rightarrow Business(x))

"It is unethical for a boss to steal business from rival companies" means that a boss X is unethical if and only if:

x is the boss of a company y: $Boss(x,y) \wedge Company(y)$

x stole a business z: Stolen(x,z) \land Business(z)

z was developed by another company t: Developed(t,z) \land Company(t) and t is the rival company of y: Rival(y,t)

Hence.

 $\exists x, y, z, t \ Unethical(x) \Leftrightarrow Boss(x,y) \land Company(y) \land Stolen(x,z) \land A$ Business(z) \land Developed(t,z) \land Company(t) \land Rival(y,t)

In summary, here are our FOL statements:

```
Company(SumSum)

Company(Appy)

Competitor(SumSum,Appy)

Competitor(Appy, SumSum)

Developed(SumSum,GalacticaS3)

Stolen(Stevey, GalacticaS3)

Boss(Stevey, Appy)

Competitor(x,y) \Rightarrow Rival(x,y)

Technology(Galacticas3)

Technology(x) \Rightarrow Business(x)

Unethical(x) \Leftrightarrow Boss(x,y) \land Company(y) \land Stolen(x,z) \land Business(z) \land
```

2. Write these FOL statements as Prolog clauses.

Developed(t,z) \land Company(t) \land Rival(y,t)

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We can write above FOL statements as Prolog clauses, as follows:
    company(sumsum).
    company(appy).

competitor(sumsum,appy).
    competitor(appy,sumsum).

developed(sumsum,galacticas3).

boss(stevey,appy).
    stolen(stevey,galacticas3).

technology(galacticas3).

business(X):- technology(X).

rival(X,Y):- competitor(X,Y).

unethical(X):- boss(X,Y), company(Y), stolen(X,Z), business(Z),
developed(T,Z), company(T), rival(Y,T).
```

3. Using Prolog, prove that Stevey is unethical. Show a trace of your proof.

Query "trace, unethical(stevey)" from these above Prolog clauses, we have these results:



The result is "true", hence, Stevey is unethical.

Exercise 2: The Royal Family

1. Define their relations and rules in a Prolog rule base. Hence, define the old Royal succession rule. Using this old succession rule determine the line of succession based on the information given. Do a trace to show your results.

Relations and rules:

```
queen(queen elizabeth).
declaring the females:
female(queen elizabeth).
female(princess ann).
declaring the males:
male(prince_charles).
male(prince_andrew).
male(prince edward).
declaring the offsprings of queen elizabeth:
offspring(prince_charles, queen_elizabeth).
offspring(princess ann, queen elizabeth).
offspring(prince_andrew, queen_elizabeth).
offspring(prince edward, queen elizabeth).
declaring who is older:
older than(prince charles, princess ann).
older_than(princess_ann, prince_andrew).
older than(prince andrew, prince edward).
older(A,B):-older than(A,B).
older(A,B):- older than(A,X), older(X,B).
to check successor:
successor(X, Y):- offspring(Y, X)
to list out all successors of X:
successionList(X, SuccessionList):-
      findall(Y, successor(X, Y), SuccessionList).
```

- ** For rules of the succession ordering, they must be offspring of the same parent and must not be the existing queen
- (1) Male child and female child so return male precedes(X, Y):- offspring(X, A), offspring(Y, A), male(X), female(Y), not(queen(Y)).
- (2) Both male child so return the older male precedes(X, Y):- offspring(X, A), offspring(Y, A), male(X), male(Y), older(X, Y).
- (3) Both female child so return the older female precedes(X, Y):- offspring(X, A), offspring(Y, A), female(X), female(Y), older(X, Y), not(queen(X)), not(queen(Y)).

Algorithm to sort the succession list: sort_succession_list([A|B], SortedList):- sort_succession_list(B, Sorted_Tail), insert(A, Sorted_Tail, SortedList). sort_succession_list([], []). insert(A, [B|C], [B|D]):- not(precedes(A,B)), !, insert(A, C, D). insert(A, C, [A|C]).

Returning a sorted succession list: sortedSuccessionList(X, SuccessionList):- findall(Y, offspring(Y,X), Offspring), sort_succession_list(Offspring, SuccessionList).

Trace:

The line of succession based on the old Royal Succession Rule: [prince_charles, prince_andrew, prince_edward, princess_ann]

2. Recently, the Royal succession rule has been modified. The throne is now passed down according to the order of birth irrespective of gender. Modify your rules and Prolog knowledge base to handle the new succession rule. Explain the necessary changes to the knowledge needed to represent the new information. Use this new succession rule to determine the new line of succession based on the same knowledge given. Show your results using a trace.

Modifications to the rules from above:

Choose the older child regardless of whether the child is male or female.

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New modified rules: older(A,B):- older_than(A,B). older(A,B):- older_than(A,X), older(X,B). precedes(X, Y):- offspring(X, A), offspring(Y, A), older(X, Y), not(queen(X)), not(queen(Y)).
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Trace:

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Trace:

Call (13) instedSuccessionList(queen_elizabeth_1260) creep
Call (13) findali(_1408, ofspring(_1408, queen_elizabeth)._1404s) ? creep
Call (13) findali(_1408, queen_elizabeth) creep
Dect (13) findali(_1408, queen_elizabeth) ? creep
Dect (13) ofspring(_1408, queen_elizabeth)? creep
Dect (14) ofspring(_1408, queen_elizabeth). proception_elizabeth)? creep
Dect (14) ofspring(_1408, queen_elizabeth). proception_elizabeth)? creep
Dect (1408, queen_elizabeth). queen_elizabeth)? creep
Dect (1408, queen_elizabeth). queen_elizabeth)? creep
Dect (1408, queen_elizabeth)? cre
                                             Call: (16) offspring(prince_charles, _3308) ? creep

Exi: (16) offspring(prince_charles, _3308) ? creep

Exi: (16) offspring(prince_charles, _3308) ? creep

Exi: (16) offspring(prince_scann, queen_elizabeth) ? creep

Call: (16) offspring(princess_ann, queen_elizabeth) ? creep

Call: (16) offspring(princess_ann, queen_elizabeth) ? creep

Call: (16) offspring(princess_ann, queen_elizabeth) ? creep

Call: (16) older(prince_charles, princess_ann) ? creep

Exi: (17) older_than(prince_charles, princess_ann) ? creep

Exi: (17) older_than(prince_charles, princess_ann) ? creep

Exi: (17) older_than(prince_charles, princess_ann) ? creep

Call: (16) not (queen(prince_charles)) ? creep

Call: (16) not (queen(prince_charles)) ? creep

Fai: (17) queen(prince_scann) ? creep

Exi: (16) not (queen(princess_ann)) ? creep

Call: (17) queen(princess_ann) ? creep

Exi: (18) not (queen(princess_ann)) ? creep

Fai: (17) queen(princess_ann) ? creep

Exi: (16) not (queen(princess_ann) ? creep

Exi: (17) queen(prince_charles, princess_ann) ? creep

Exi: (18) prince_charles, princess_ann) ? creep

Exi: (19) prince_charles, princess_ann) ? creep

Exi: (10) not (queen(prince_charles, princess_ann) ? creep

Exi: (10) not (queen(prince_charles, princess_ann) ? creep

Exi: (17) prince_charles, prince_charles, prince_andrew, prince_edvard], [prince_charles, prince_andrew, prince_andrew,
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The line of succession based on the modified Royal Succession Rule: [prince charles, princess ann, prince andrew, prince edward]