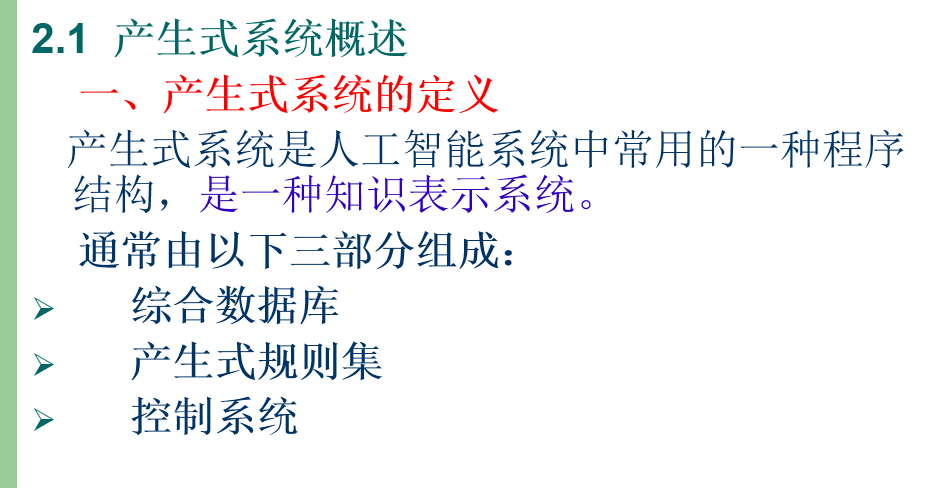
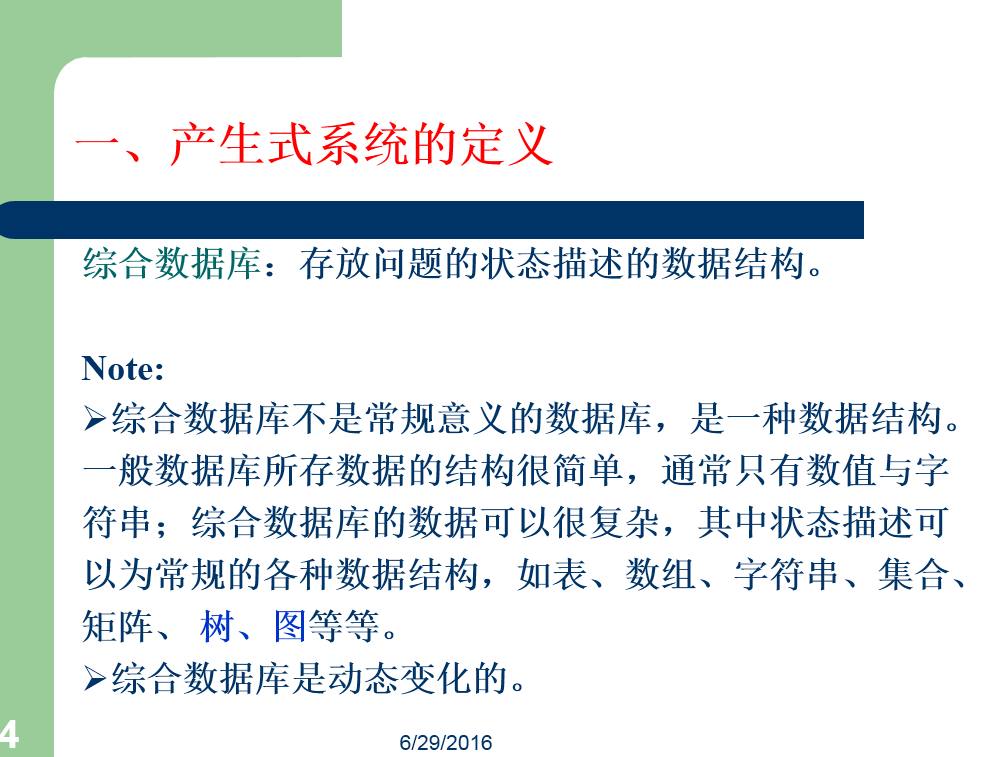
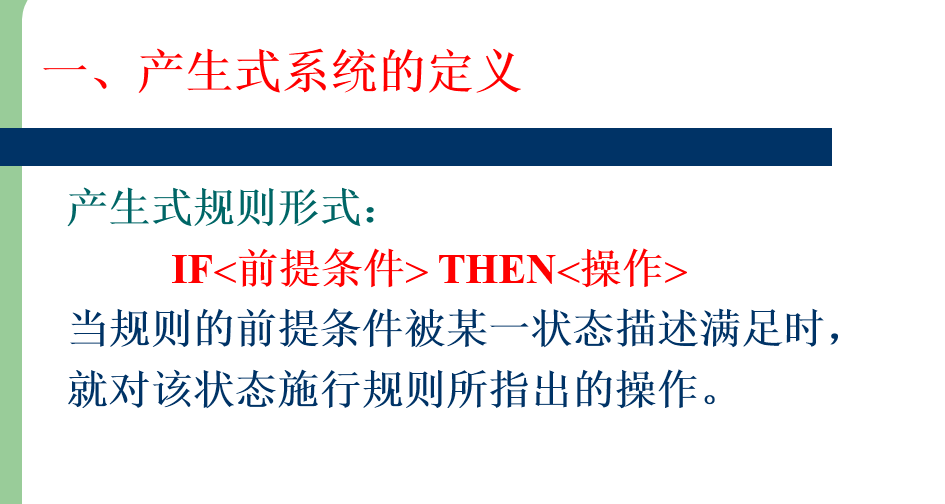
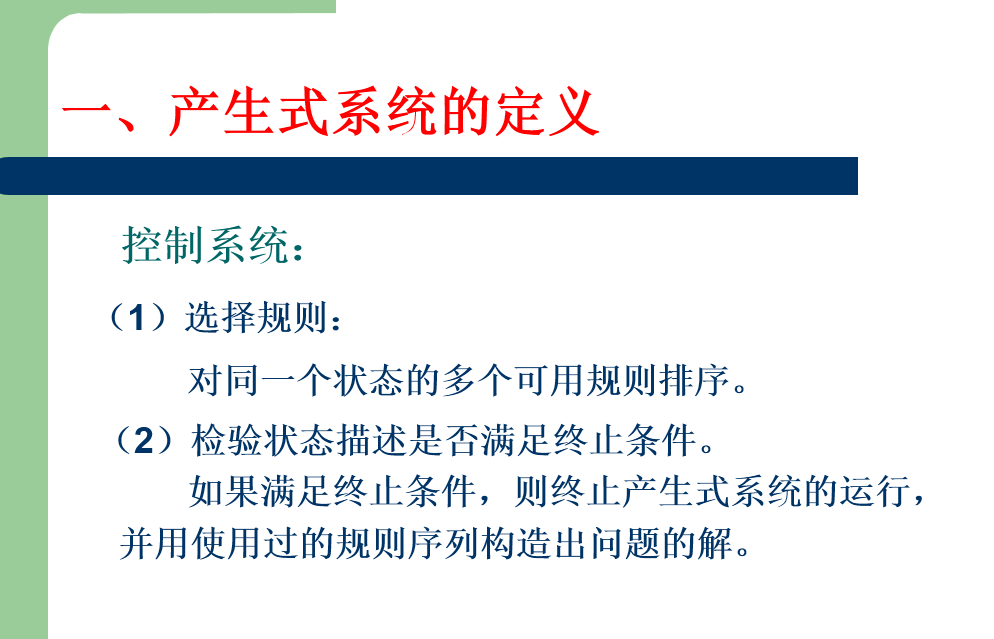
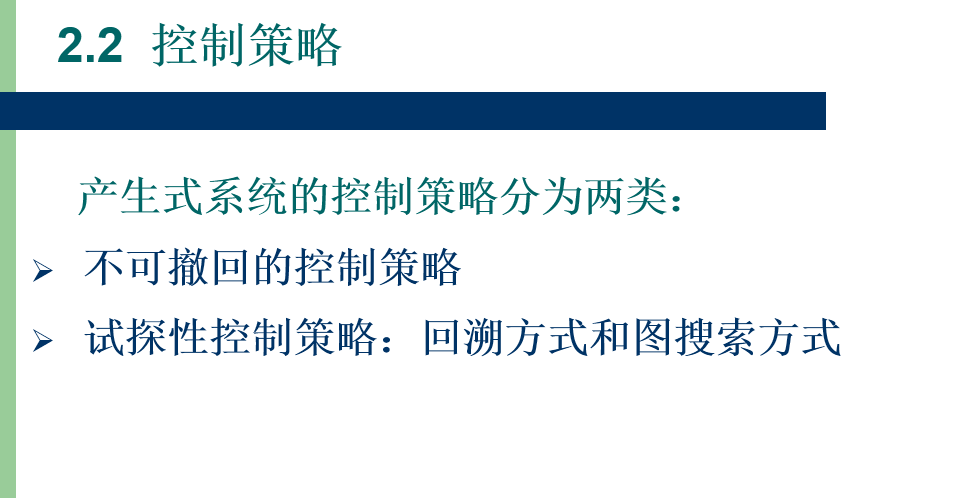
1. **问答题**
2. 产生式系统





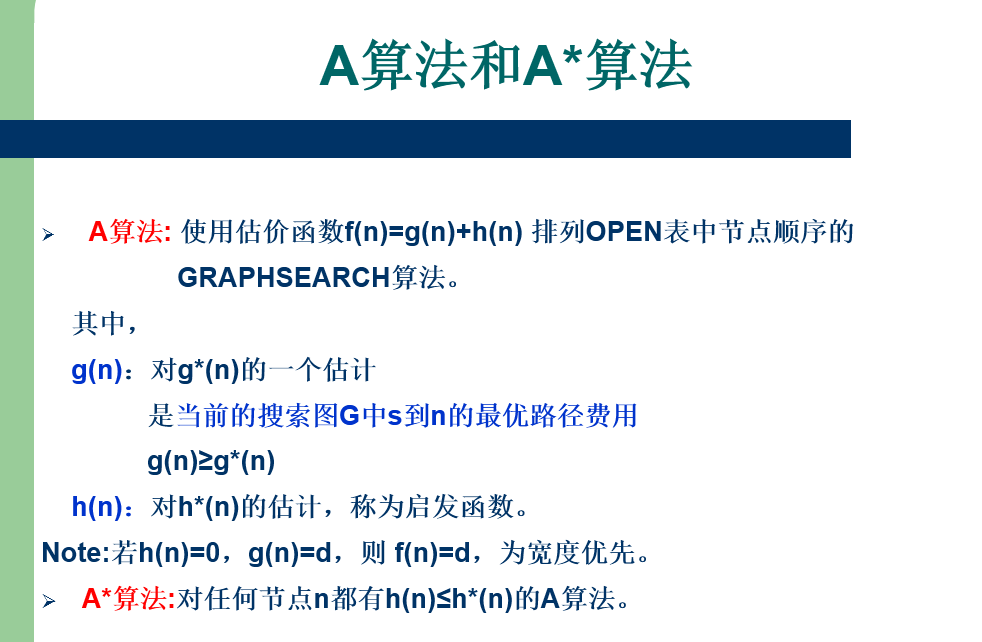


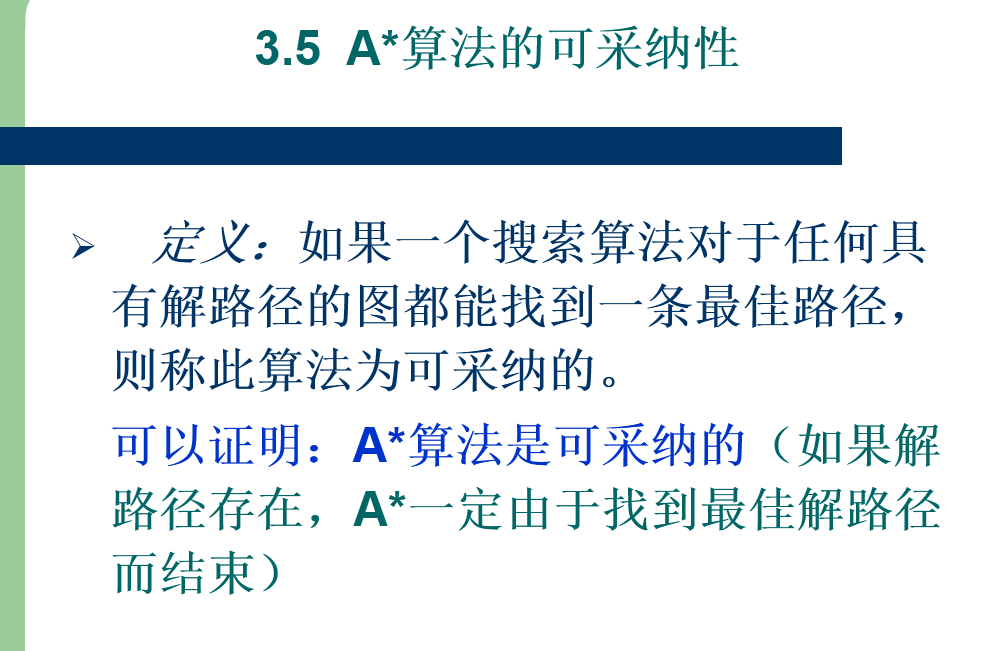




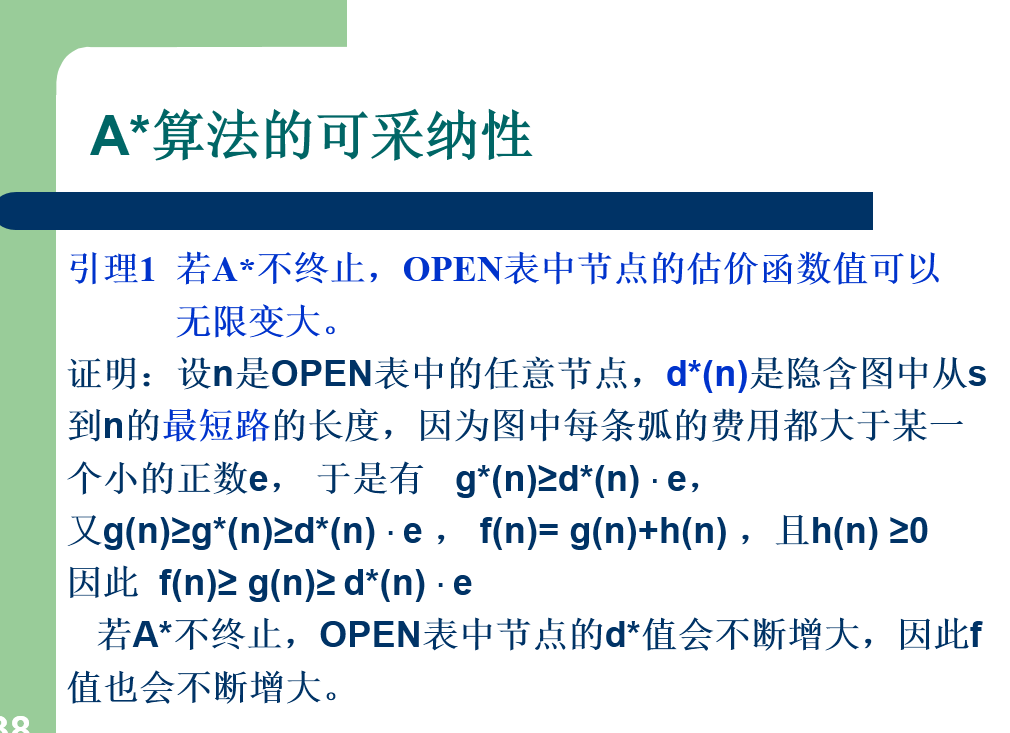
1. A\*还是AO\*定理，结论记住，应用

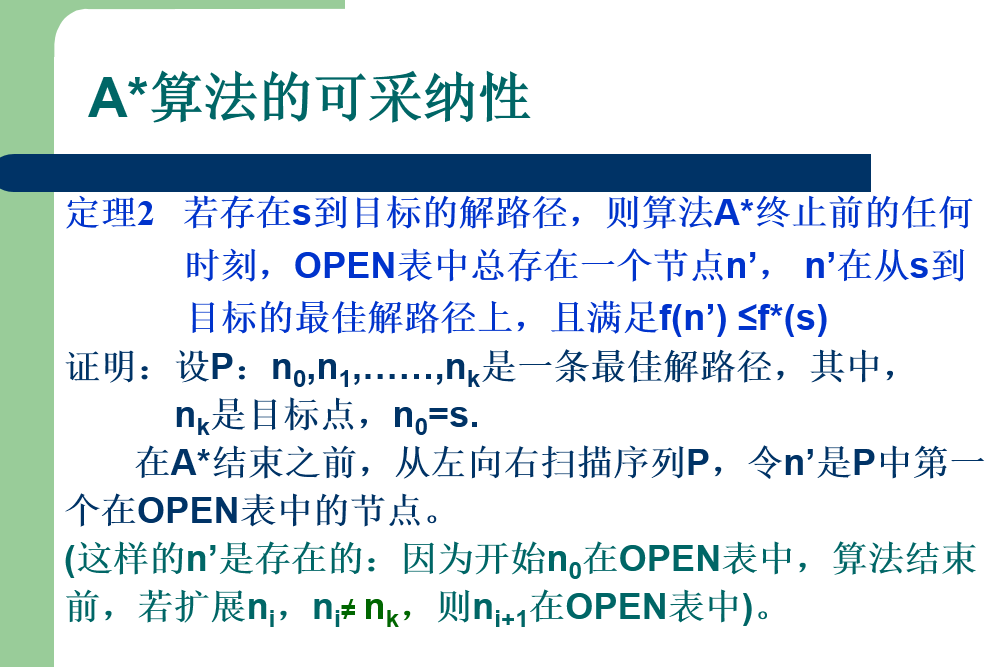
A\*算法

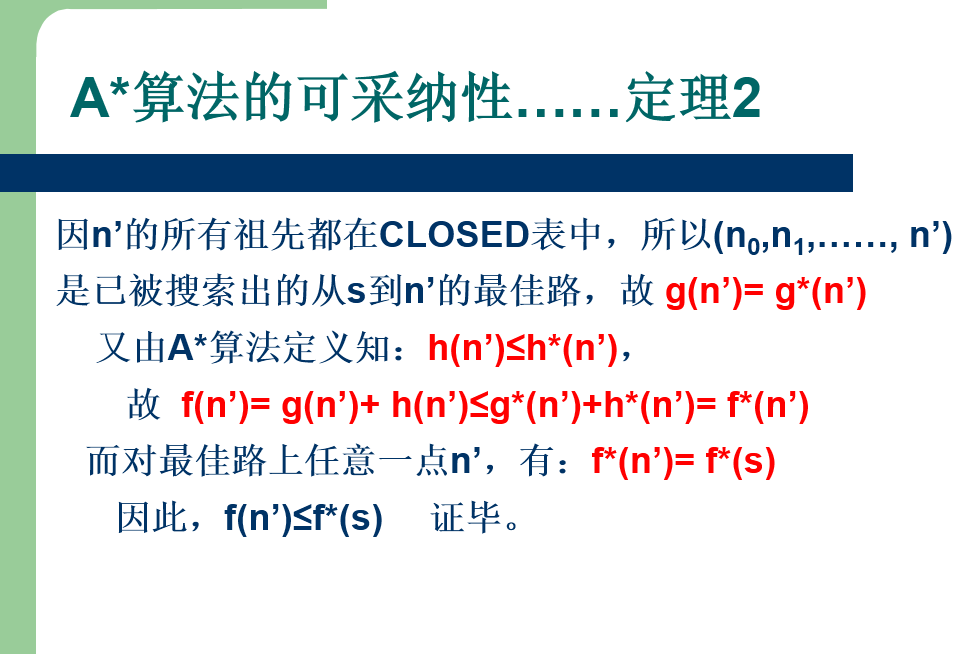


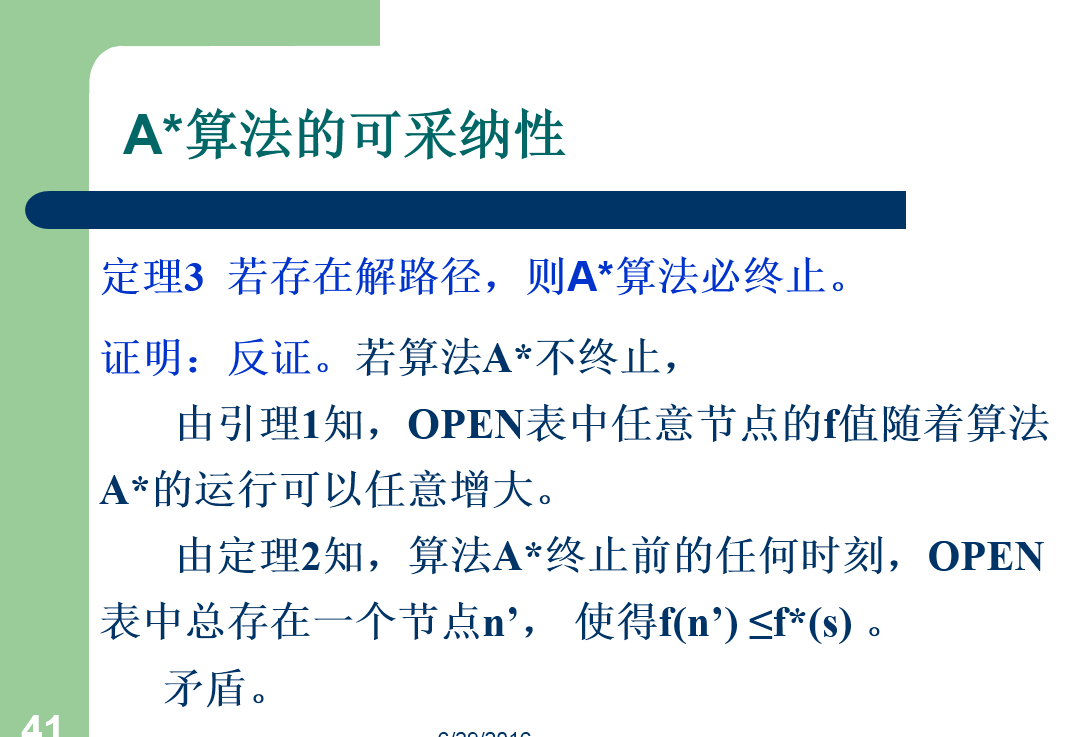


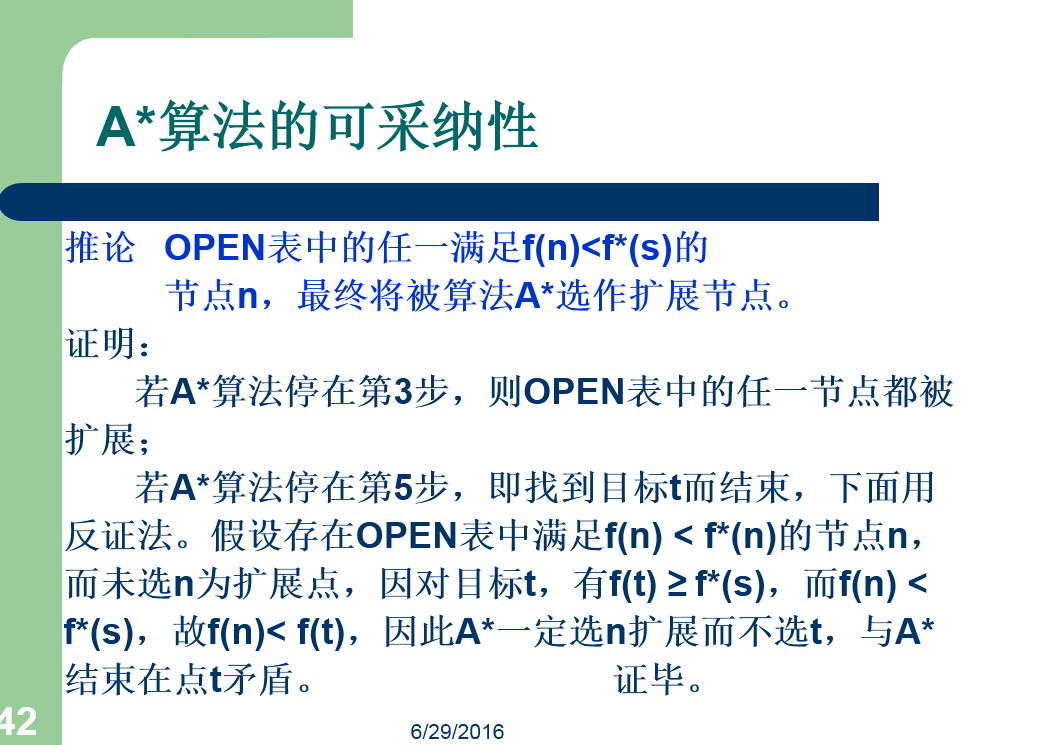


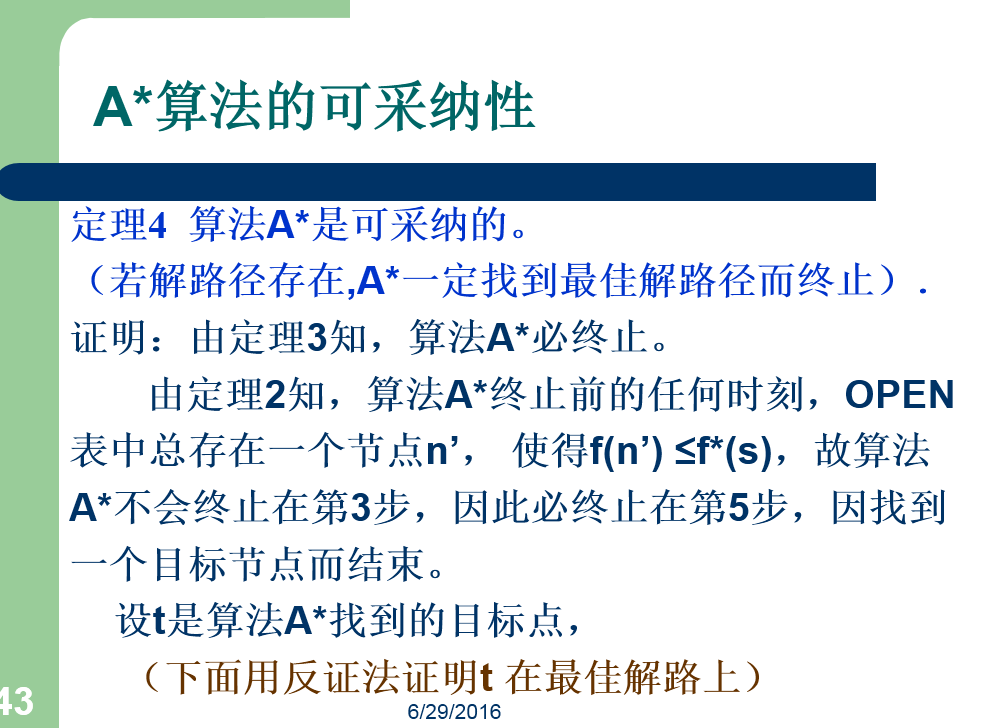


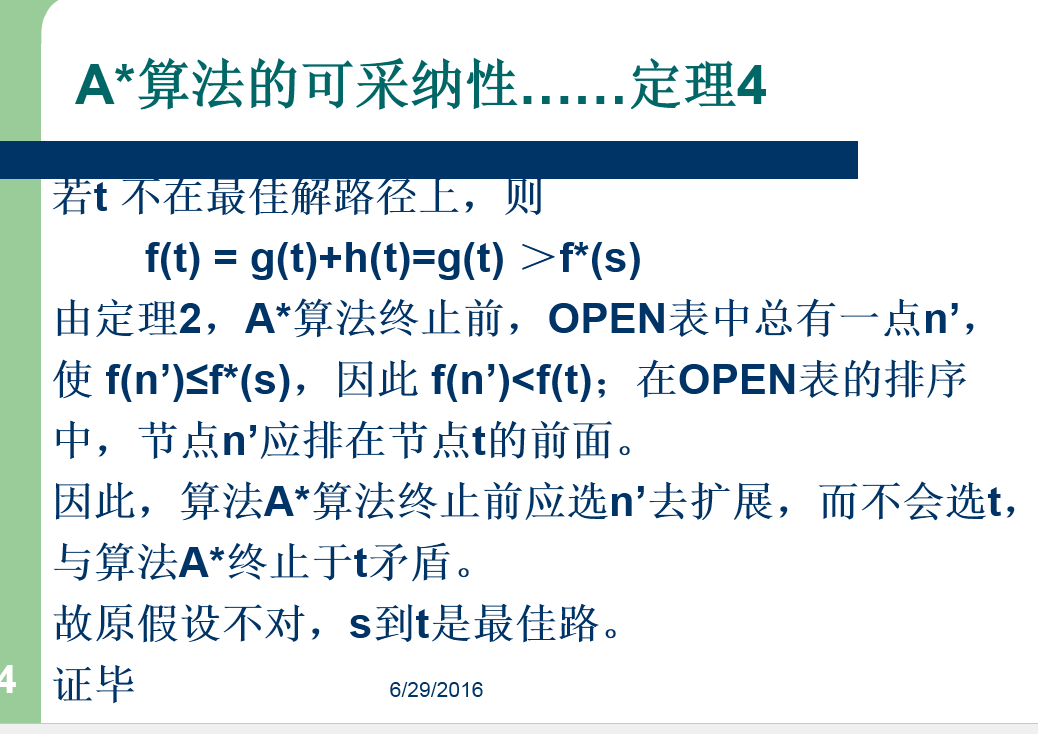


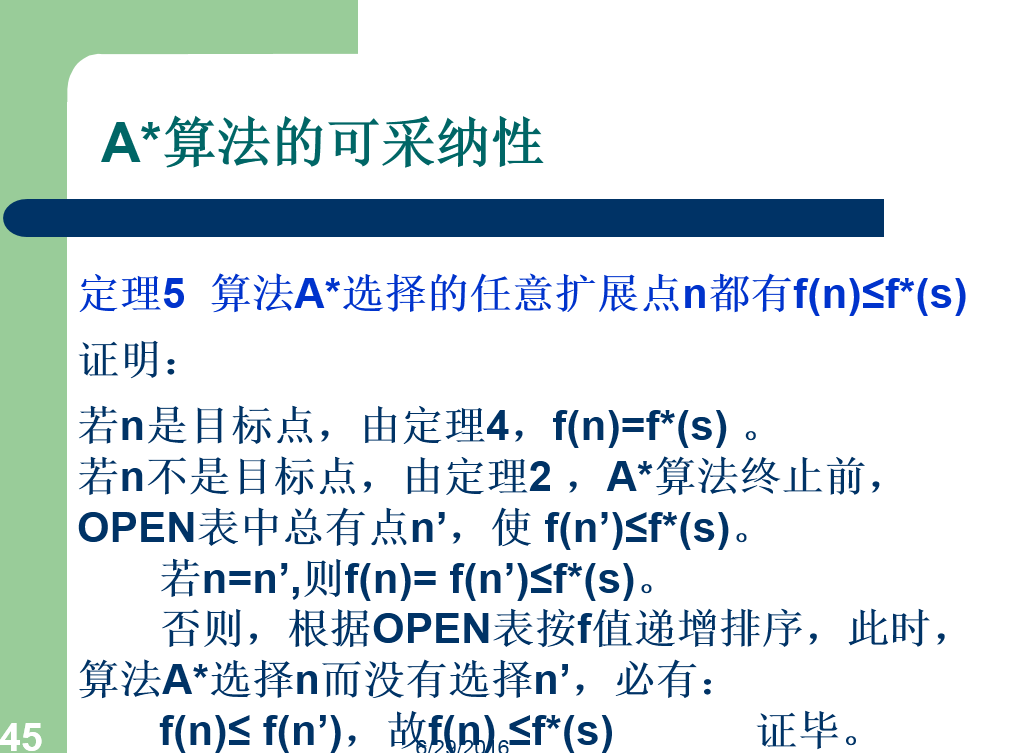


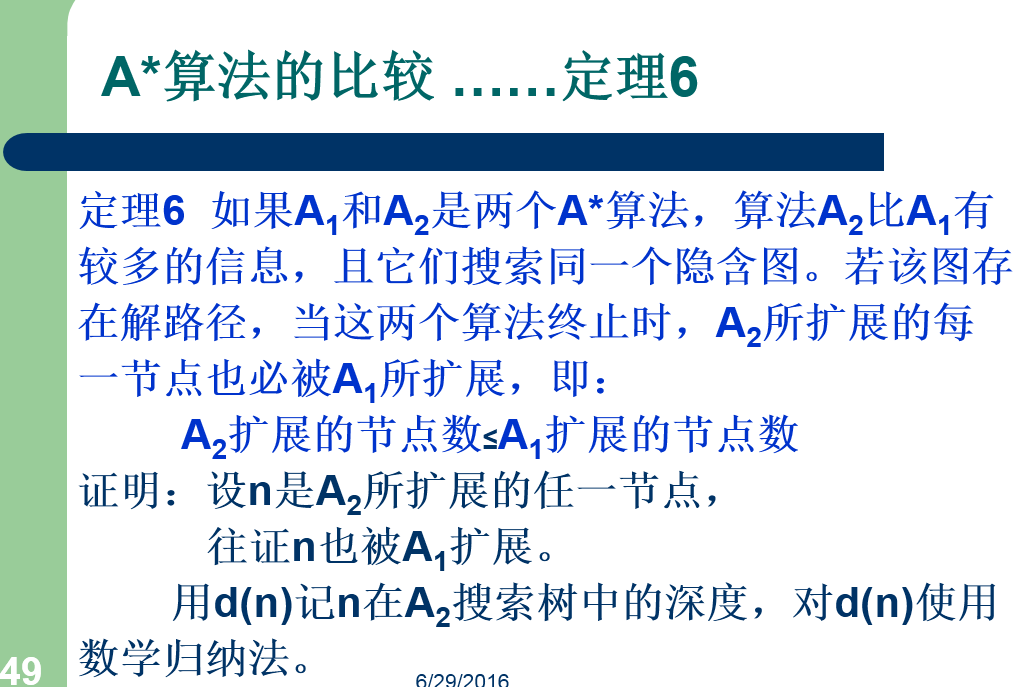


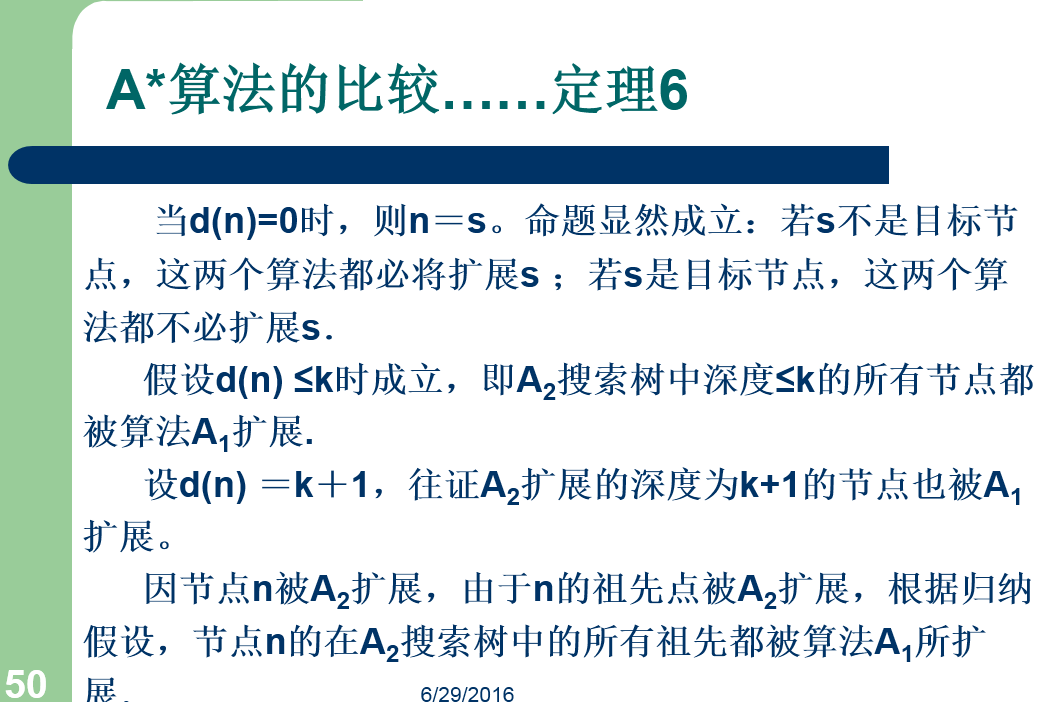


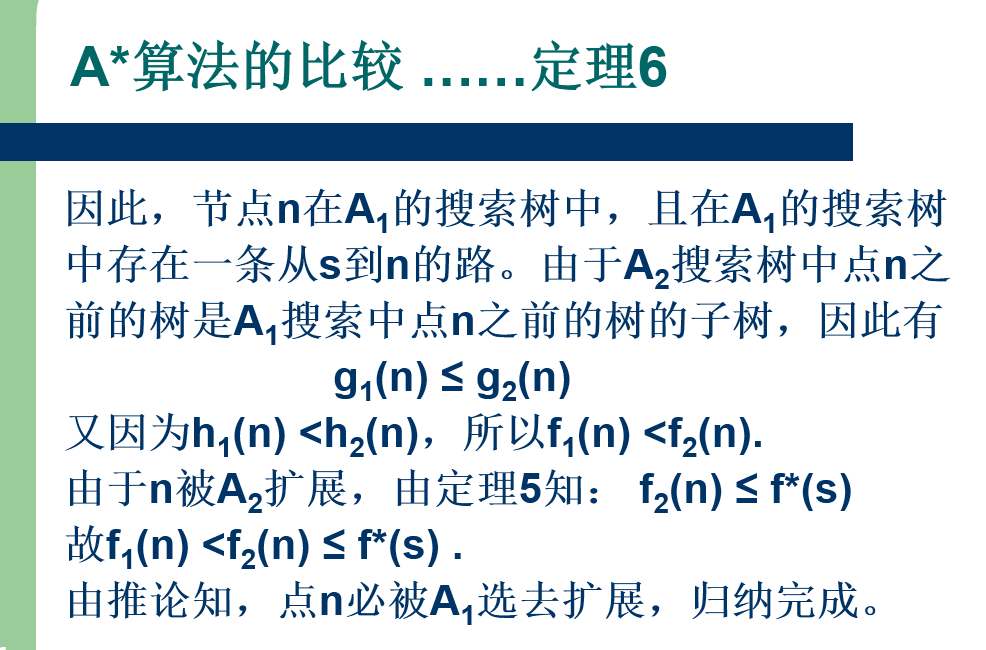


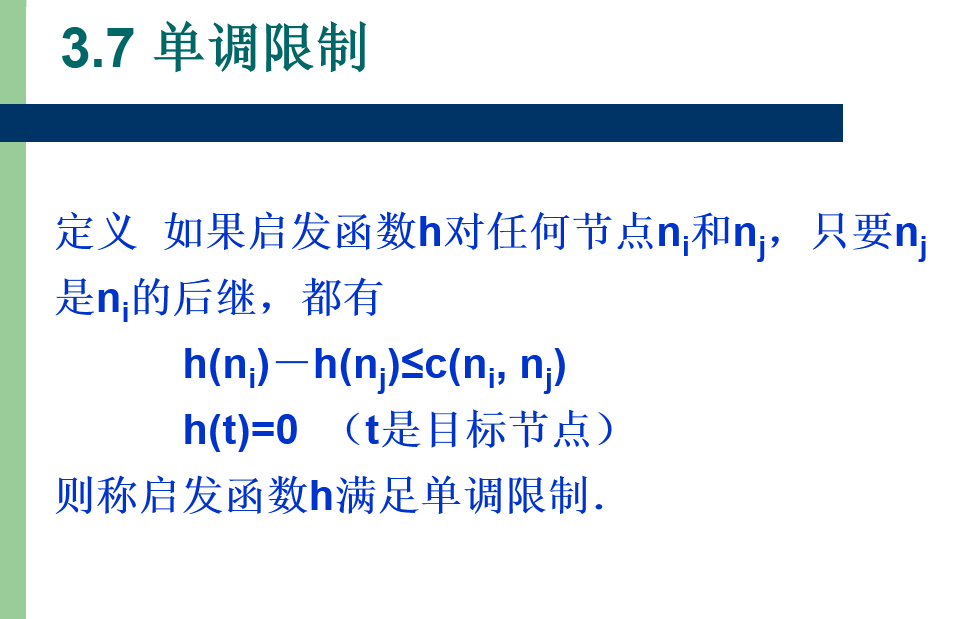


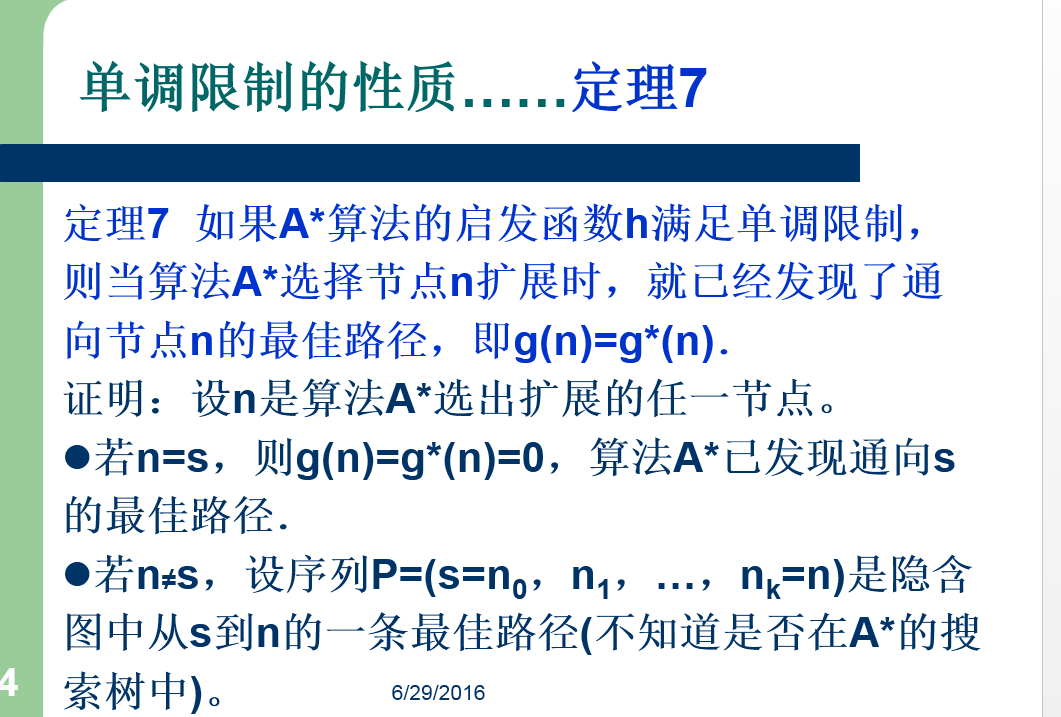


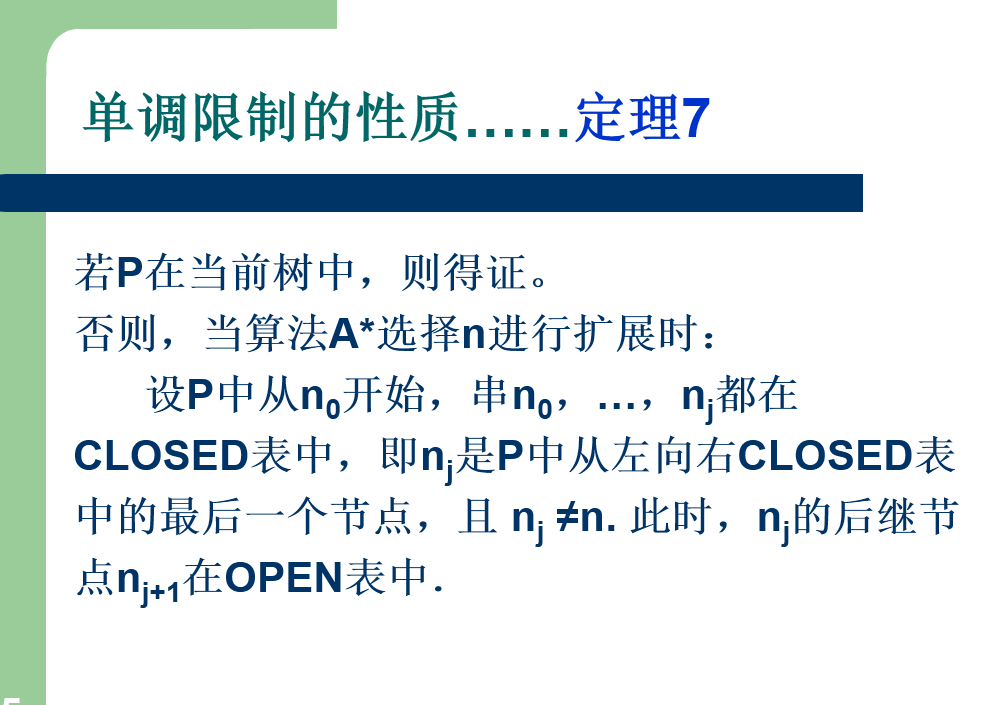


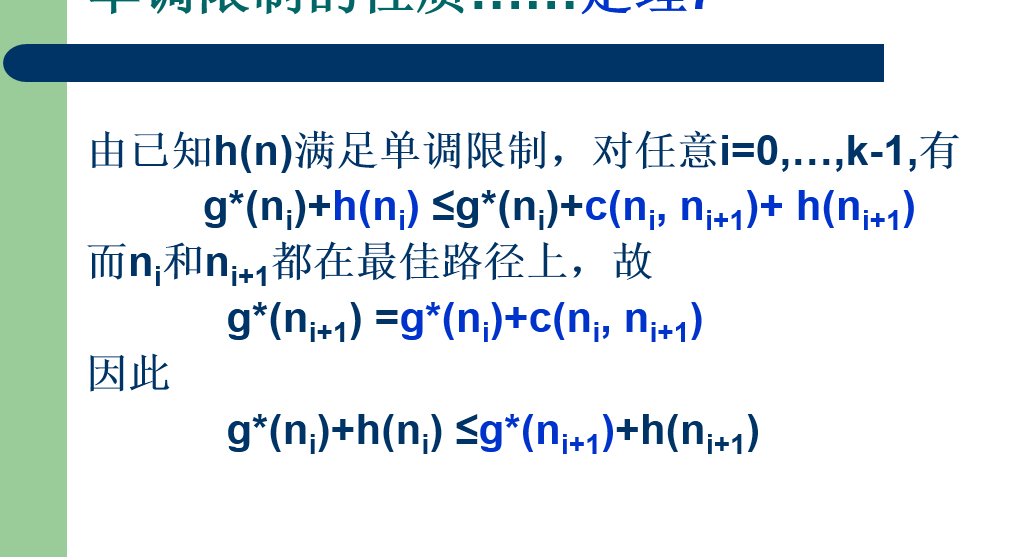


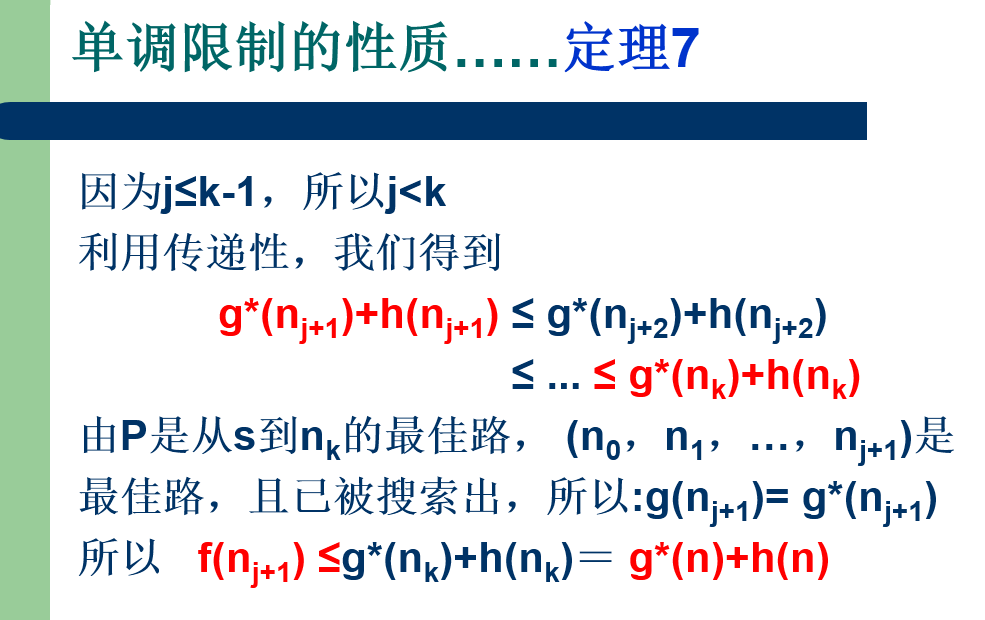


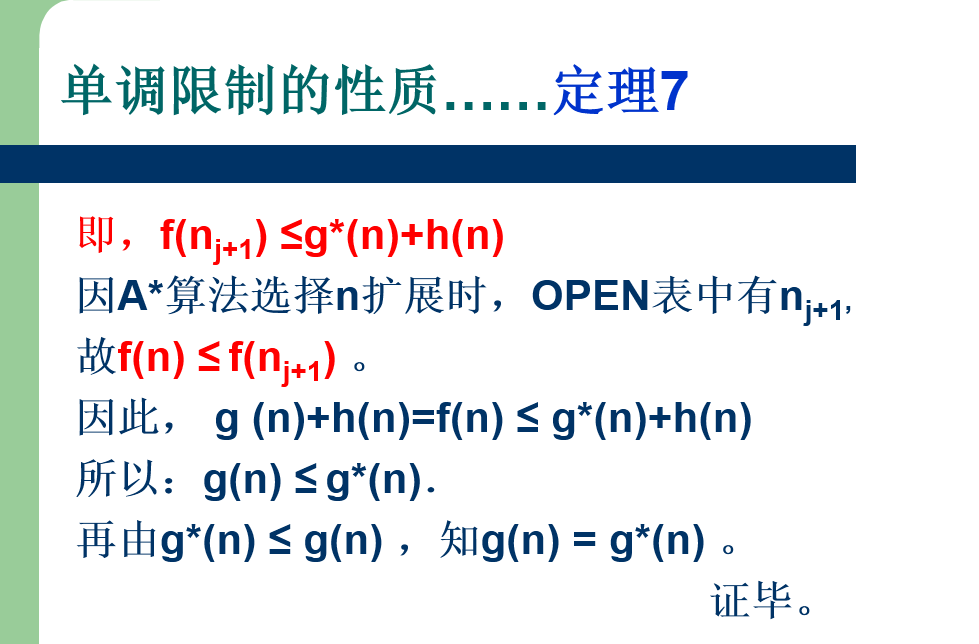


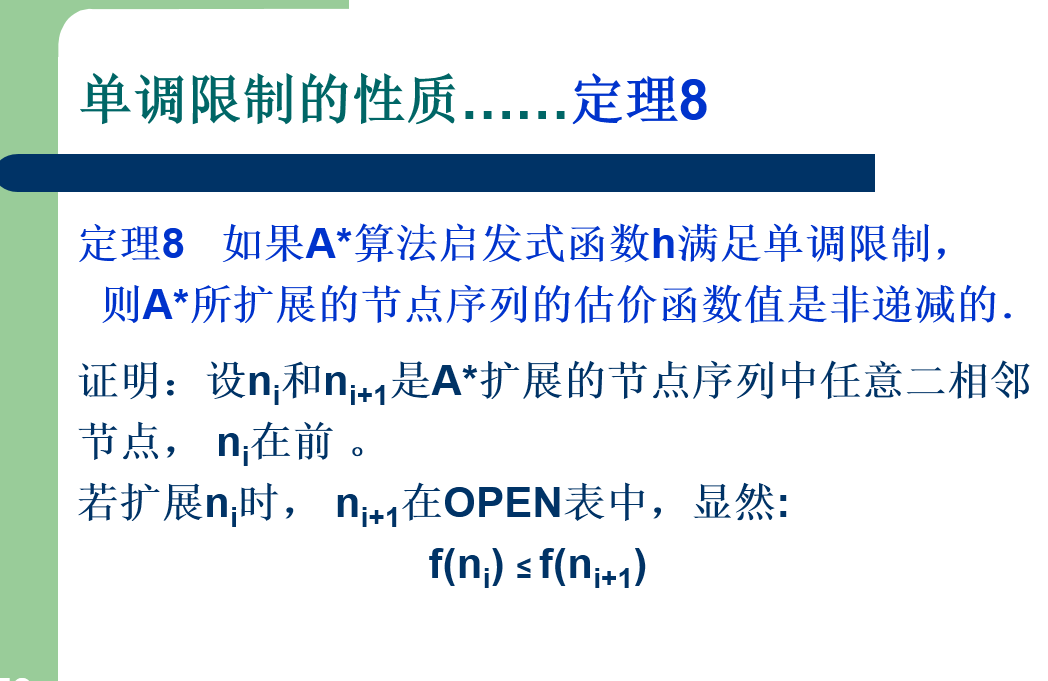


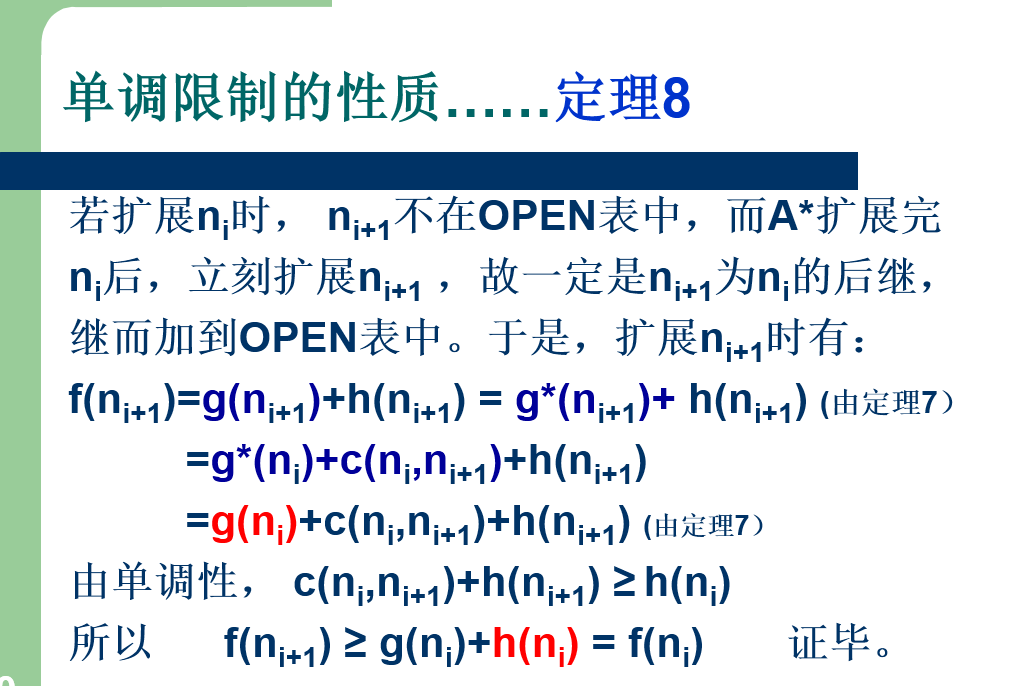


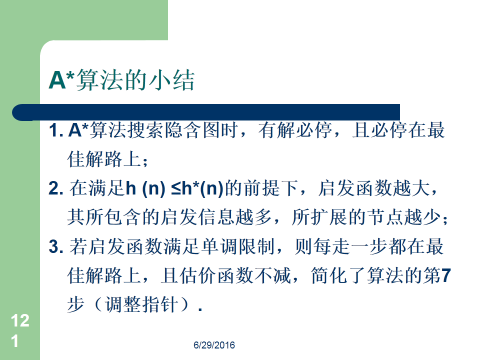




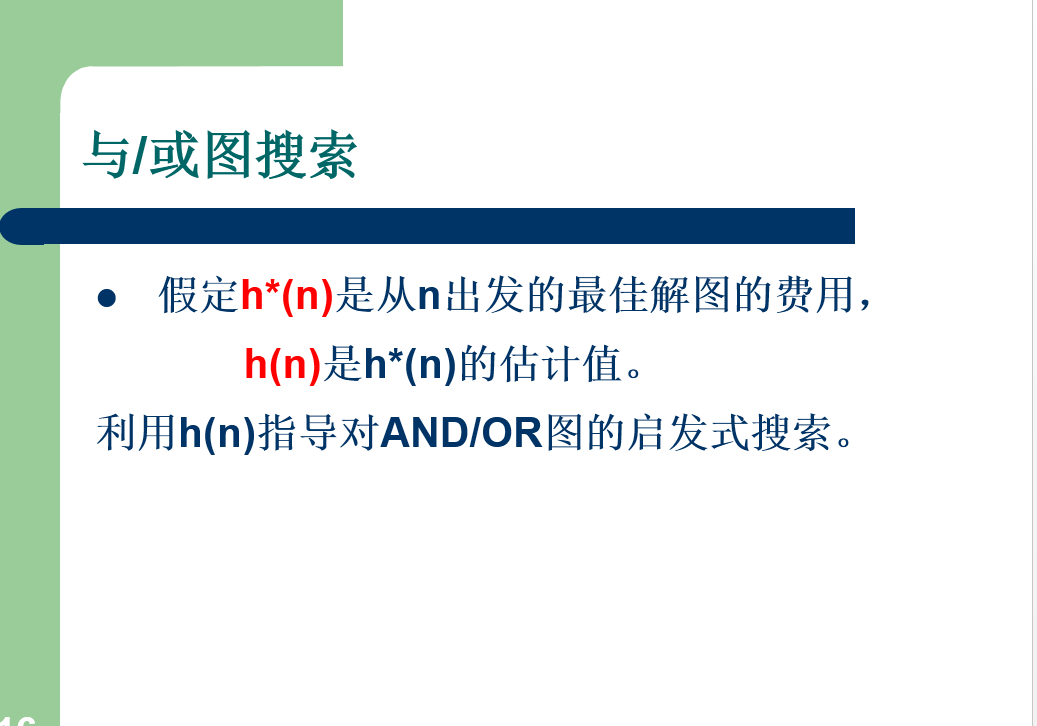


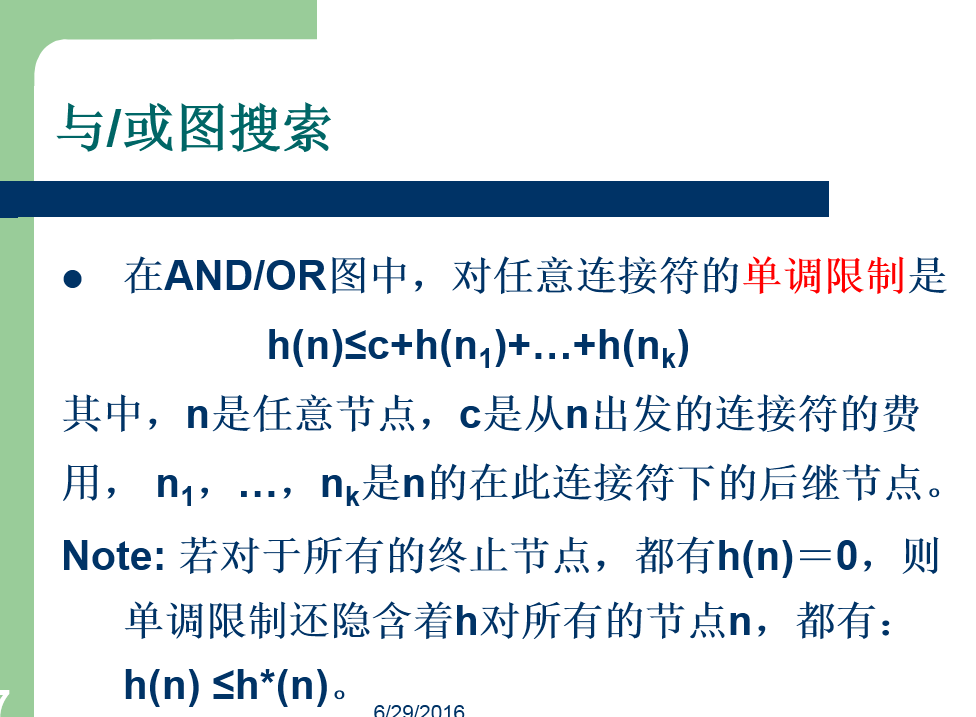






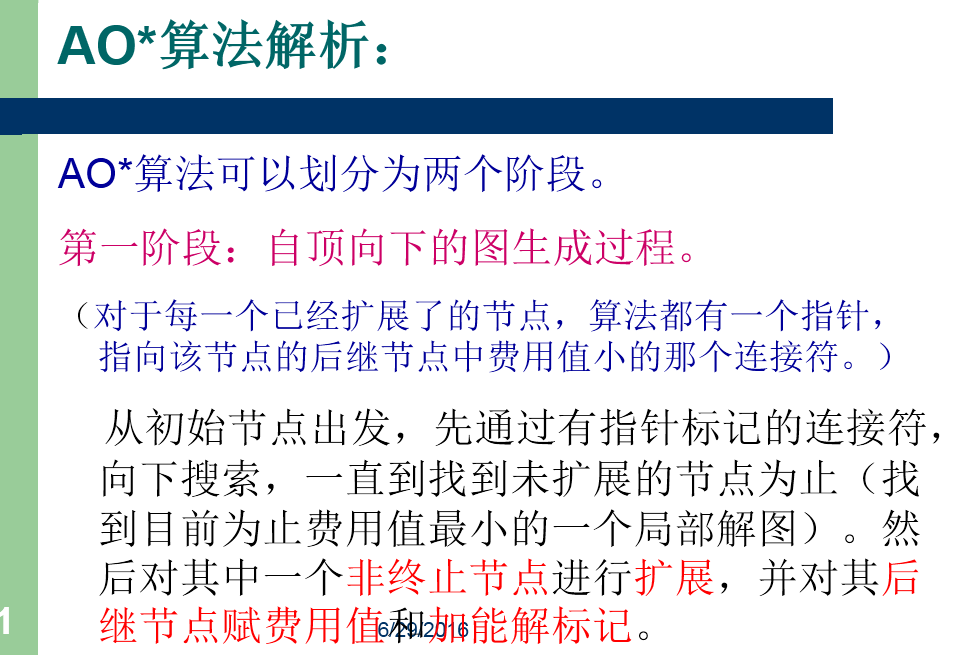
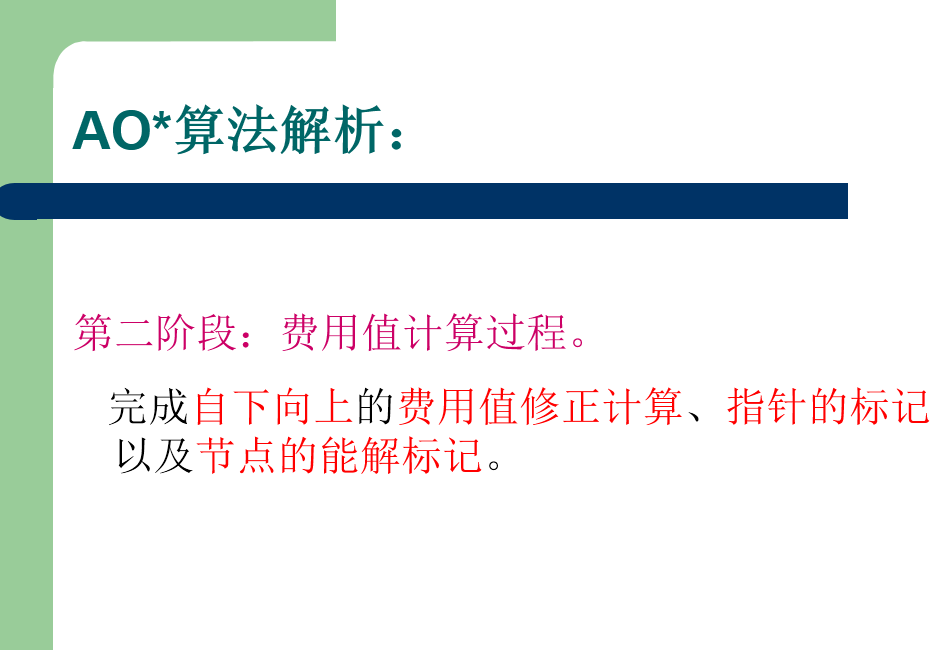
AO\*算法

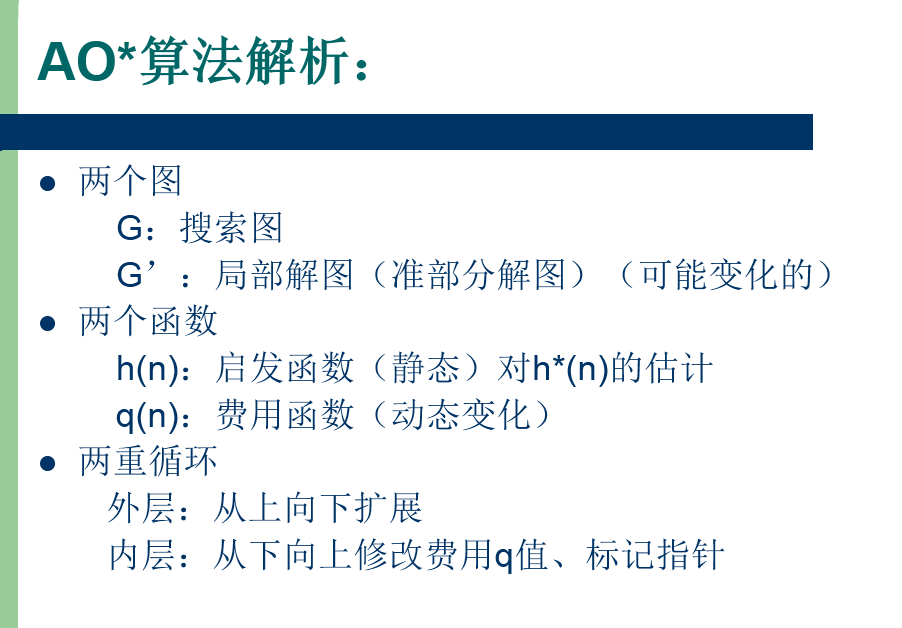


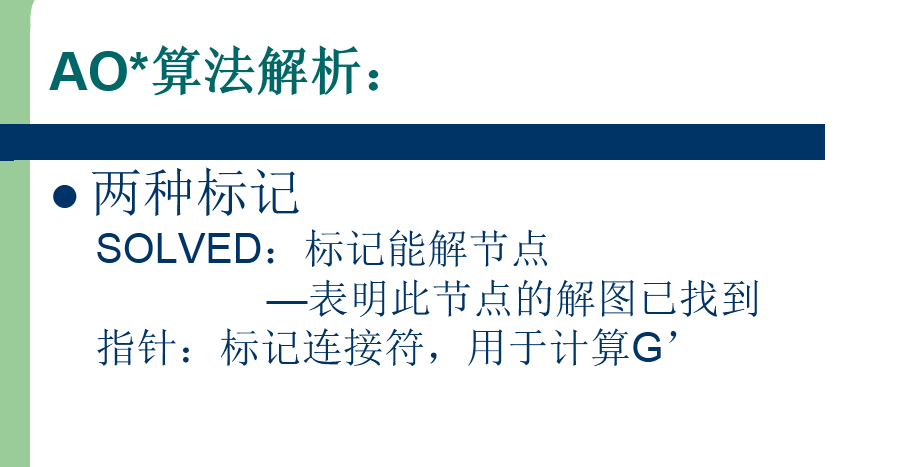


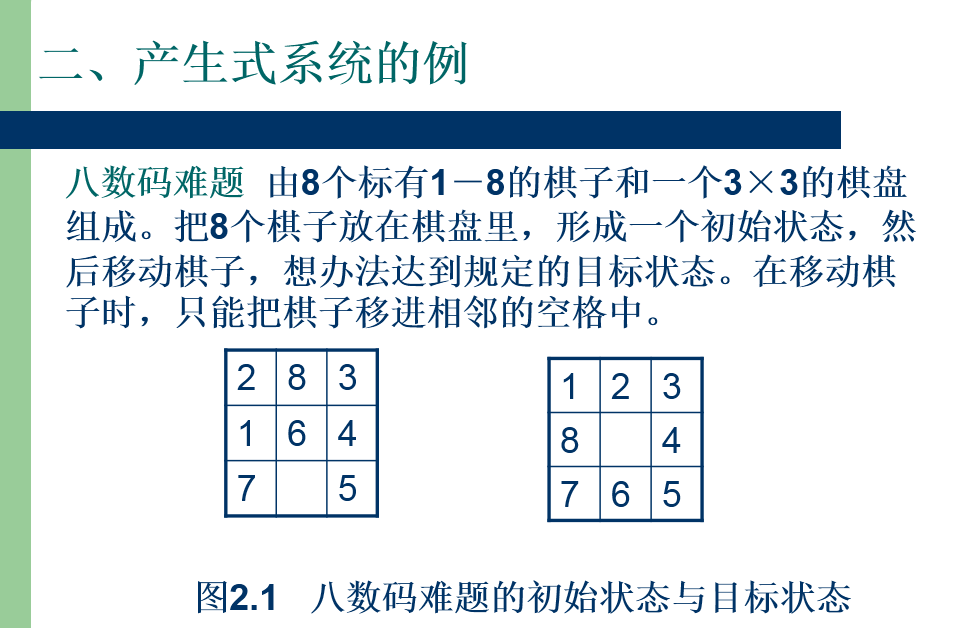
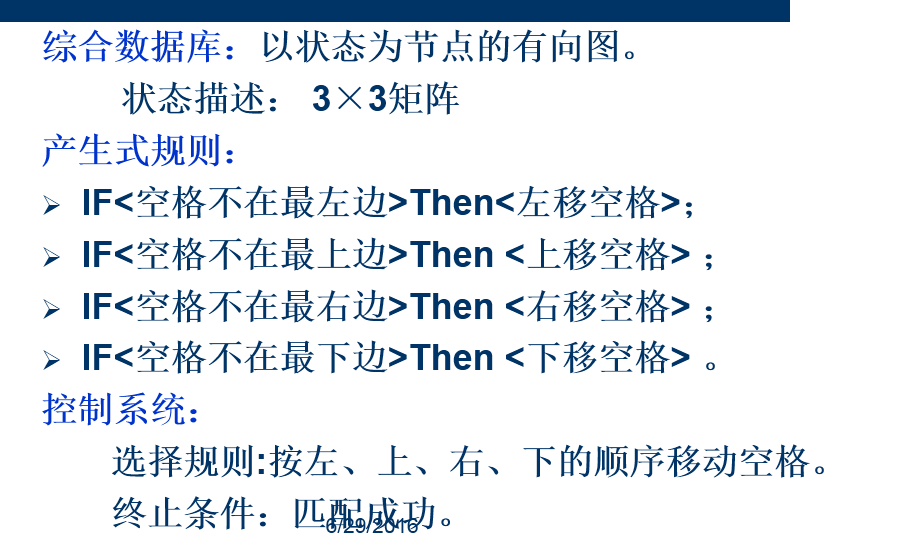
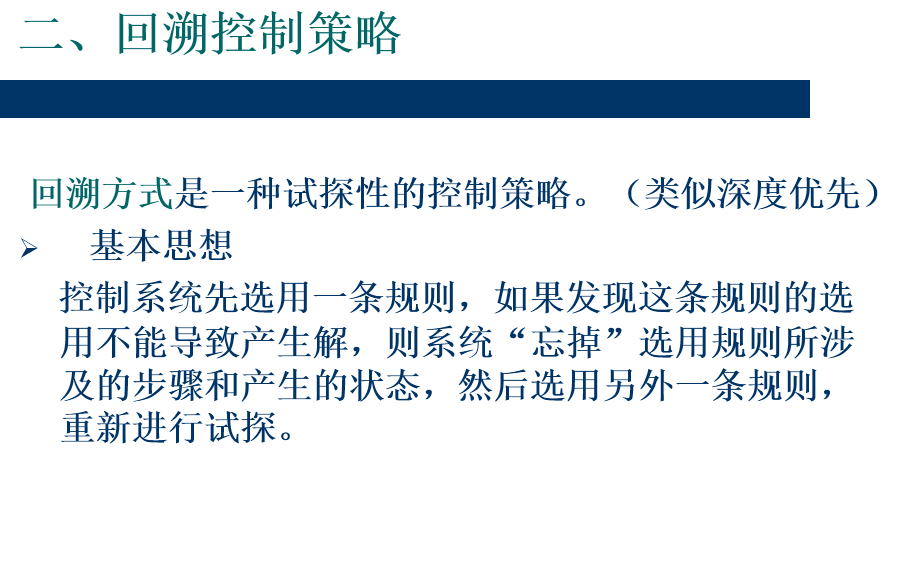
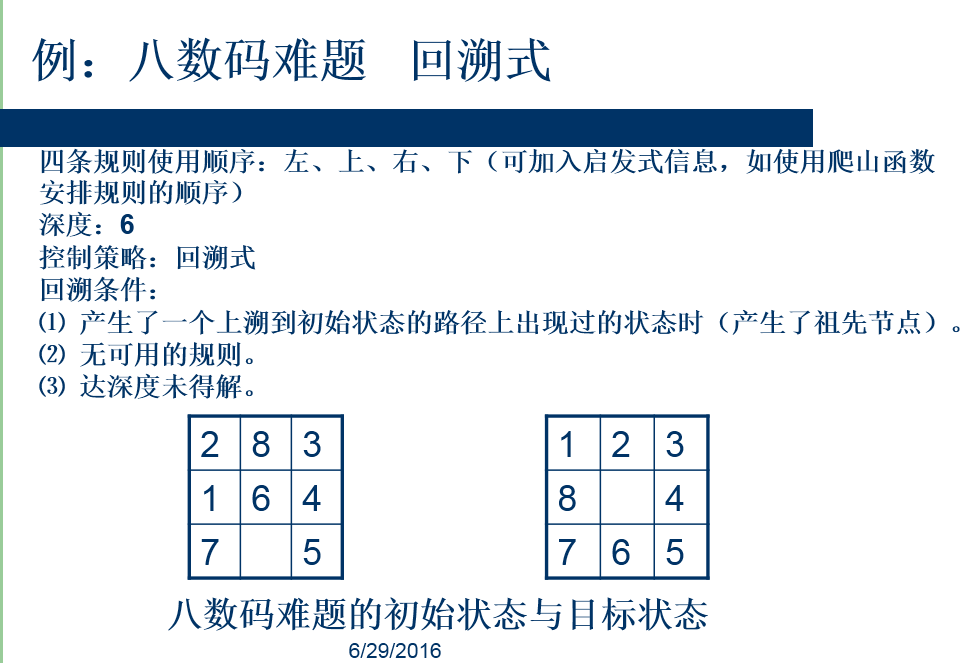
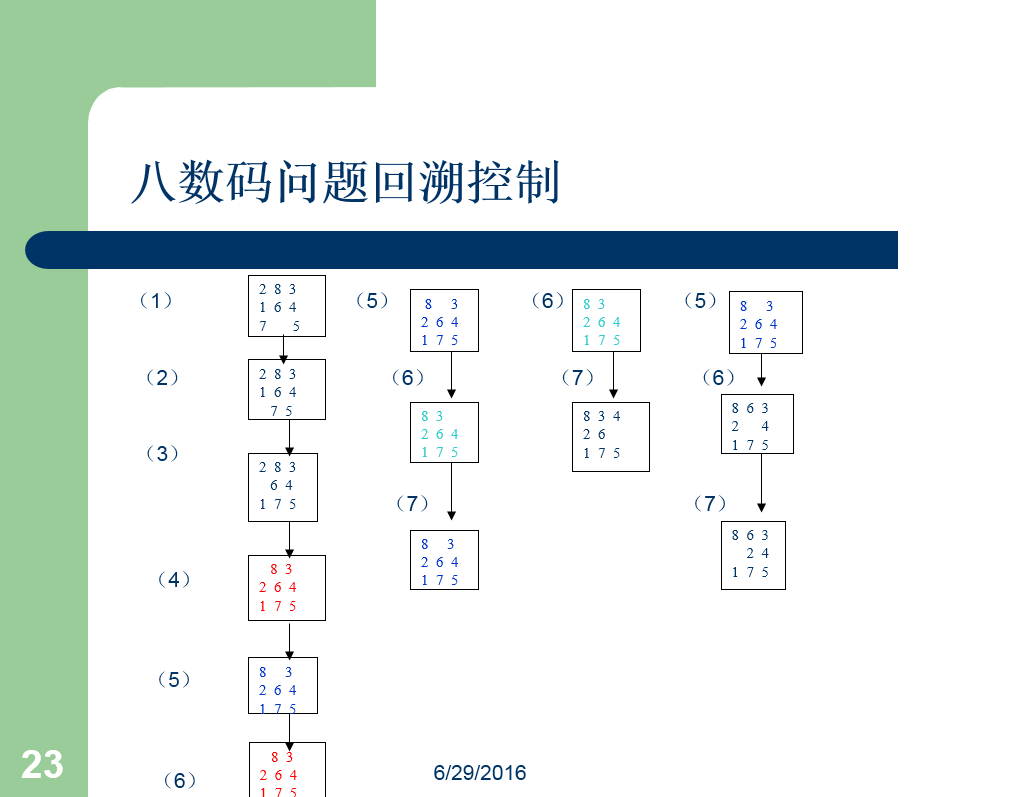
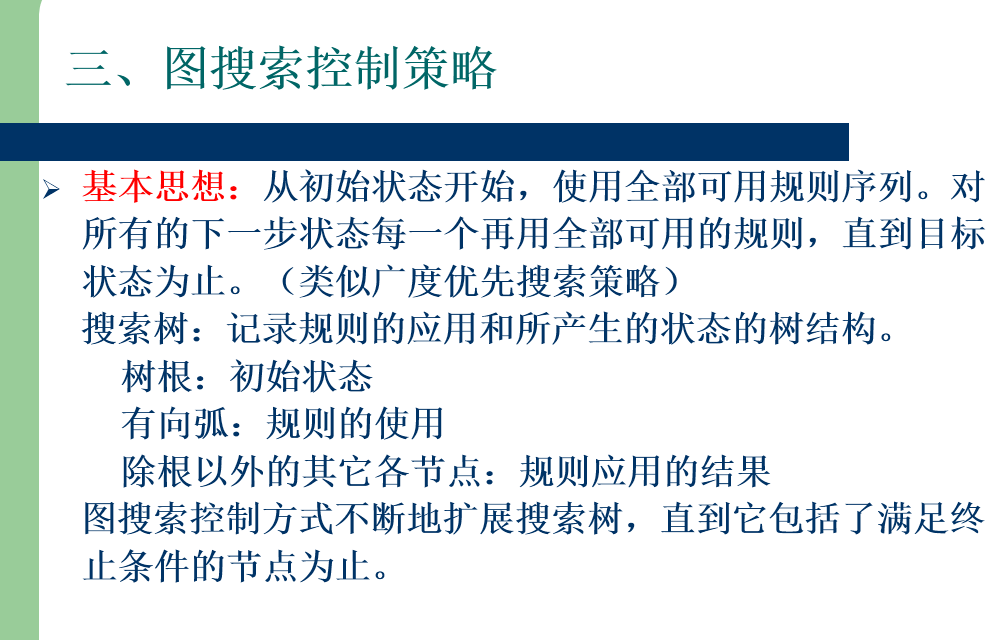
为什么h（n）<=h\*(n)?

AO\*算法，正是一种适用于与/或图的搜索算法。





1. 一个谓词公式和其Skolem范式不等价 举例说明
2. H定理 1,2 一堆子句集，若不可满足，则存在一个完全封闭的语义树 先求其H域，再求其所有原子，在所有原子下的所有解释 若在某个结点下弄假某个基例，则为失效点 每个分支都有失效点
3. **大题**
4. α-β剪枝 给出图 判断在哪儿进行剪枝
5. A\*算法 open表和closed表 一步一步画出来 注意指针更新
6. 
7. 
8. 
9. 
10. 
11. 
12. 用谓词逻辑描述现实问题（医生病人那个，ppt上的例子） 需要证明某个公式 步骤：将结论取反；和已知放到一起，得到若干谓词公式；弄成前束范式；Skolem化；变成子句集；利用归结原理证明
13. 合一算法 最一般合一算法 如何找