

2.

Facts

propositional logic

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| (i) It is raining | RAINING |
| (ii) It is sunny | SUNNY |
| (iii) It is windy | WINDY |
| (iv) If it raining,
then it is not sunny | $RAINING \rightarrow \neg SUNNY$ |
| (v) Socrates is a men | SOCRATESMAN |

3.

Validity and satisfiability

A sentence is valid if it is true in all models.

e.g.: True, $A \vee \neg A$, $A \Rightarrow A$, $(A \wedge (A \Rightarrow B)) \Rightarrow B$

validity is connected to inference via the
Deduction theorem

$KB \models \alpha$ if and only if $(KB \Rightarrow \alpha)$ is valid

A sentence is satisfiable if it is true in some
model

e.g.: $A \vee B$, C

A sentence is unsatisfiable if it is true in
no models

e.g.: $A \wedge \neg A$

Satisfiability is connected to inference via

$KB \models \alpha$ if and only if $(KB \wedge \neg \alpha)$ is unsatisfiable

4.

Knowledge Bases

Inference engine	← Domain independent Algorithm
Knowledge Base	← Domain specific (system) content

Knowledge base = set of sentences in formal language

Declarative approach to building an agent

Agents can be viewed at the knowledge level or at the implementation level.

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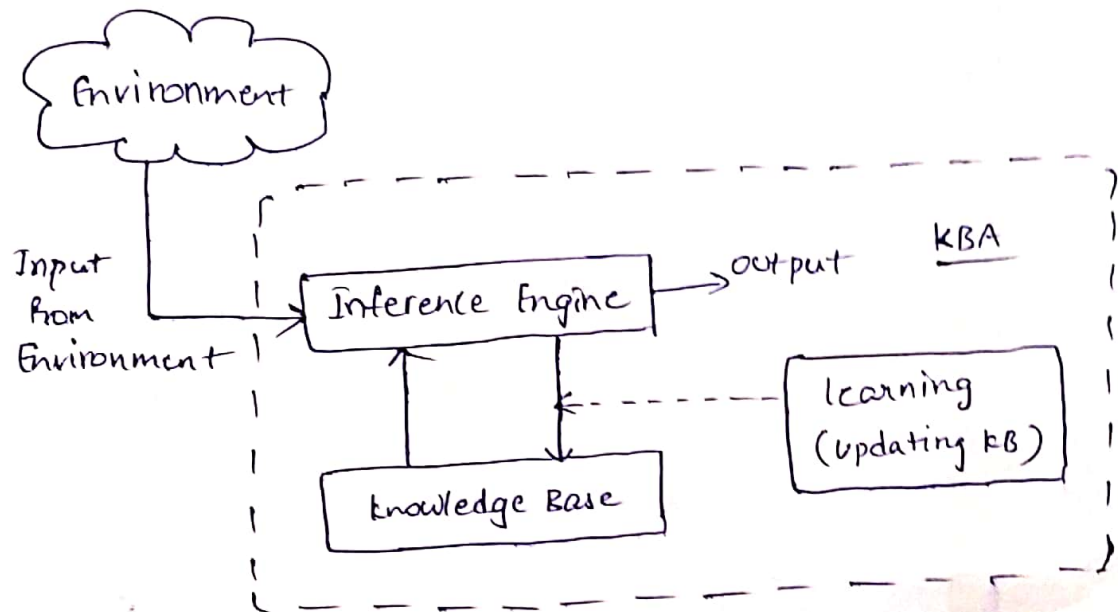
function KB-AGENT (percept) return an Action
static KB, a knowledge base
t, a counter, initially 0, indicating time
TELL ( KB, MAKE-PERCEPT-SENTENCE (percept, t))
action ← ASK ( KB, MAKE-ACTION-QUERY(t))
TELL ( KB, MAKE-ACTION-SENTENCE (action, t))
t ← t + 1
return action
  
```

A Simple Knowledge Based Agent

The agent must be able to

- Represent states, actions etc.
- Incorporate new percepts.
- Deduce hidden properties of the world
- Deduce appropriate actions
- Update internal representations of the world

Architecture of knowledge Based Agent



Types of Knowledge

Meta knowledge: It is ^{information} about knowledge

Heuristic knowledge: It is knowledge regarding a specific topic

Procedural knowledge: It gives information about achieving something

Declarative knowledge: It is information which describes a particular object and its attributes.

Structural knowledge: It describes the knowledge b/w the objects.