

# Unit 3

## Knowledge Representation and Reasoning

### (10 Hours)

<https://github.com/brylevkirill/notes/tree/master>

*3.1 Definition and importance of Knowledge, Issues in Knowledge Representation*

*3.2. Knowledge Representation Systems: Semantic Nets, Frames, Conceptual Dependencies, Scripts, Rule Based Systems(Production System), Propositional Logic, Predicate Logic*

*3.3.Propositional Logic(PL): Syntax, Semantics, Formal logicconnectives, truth tables, tautology, validity, well-formedformula, Inference using Resolution,*

*3.4 Backward Chaining and Forward Chaining*

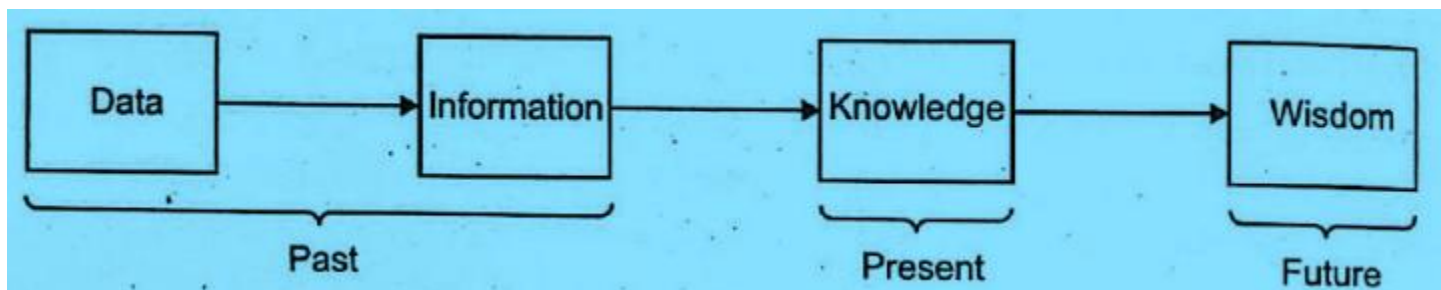
*3.5 Predicate Logic: FOPL, Syntax, Semantics, Quantification, Inference with FOPL, Inference using resolution*

*3.6 Bayes' Rule and its use, Bayesian Networks*

*3.7 Fuzzy Logic*

## 4.0 Introduction

Knowledge is a progression that **starts with data which is of limited utility**. Data when processed becomes information, information when interpreted or evaluated becomes knowledge and understanding, of the principles embodied with the knowledge is wisdom.



### Data → Information → Knowledge → Wisdom (DIKW Model)

Imagine a health monitoring system used in a smart hospital.

#### ✿ Step 1 — Data (Past)

Raw, unprocessed facts with *no meaning* by themselves.

##### Example (Data):

- Temperature readings: **101.4°F, 99.8°F, 102.1°F**
- Heart rate values: **112 bpm, 108 bpm, 118 bpm**
- Oxygen level readings: **94%, 92%, 95%**

These are **just numbers** collected by sensors.

→ They do *not* tell us what is happening.

#### ✿ Step 2 — Information (Past)

Data processed to give **context and meaning**.

##### Example (Information):

- “Patient’s temperature is **consistently above 101°F.**”
- “Heart rate is **higher than normal.**”
- “Oxygen level is **slightly low.**”

Now the system interprets data → useful patterns.

→ Still no decision, but the system *understands what the data represents*.

#### ✿ Step 3 — Knowledge (Present)

Using **rules, models, and experience** to interpret information.

##### Example (Knowledge):

The AI system applies medical rules:

- IF fever > 101°F AND heart rate > 110 THEN → fever with tachycardia
- IF oxygen < 94% THEN → possible respiratory problem
- IF fever + cough + low oxygen THEN → **suspected pneumonia**

Here AI combines information + stored rules.

→ AI “**knows**” how symptoms relate to illnesses.

#### ✿ Step 4 — Wisdom (Future)

Ability to make **sound decisions or recommendations**.

##### Example (Wisdom):

Based on knowledge, AI suggests:

- “Patient may require a chest X-ray.”
- “Start oxygen support immediately.”
- “Alert the doctor with high priority.”
- “Predict 24-hour risk of deterioration: **HIGH.**”

#### ★ In Contrast to AI

The DIKW model naturally fits with **how AI systems operate**:

DIKW Level	AI Perspective
<b>Data</b>	Raw sensor input (temperature, images, GPS points)
<b>Information</b>	Feature extraction, preprocessing (e.g., detect fever, analyze pixels)
<b>Knowledge</b>	Inference rules, trained models, patterns learned
<b>Wisdom</b>	AI decision-making, predictions, recommendations

AI transforms data → wisdom using:

- Logic

Wisdom = **Choosing the best action** based on knowledge.  
→ This is closest to intelligent decision-making.

- Rules
- Machine learning
- Neural networks
- Inference engines

☆☆ **Example 2: Smart Agriculture Monitoring System (Farmer’s AI Tool)**

**System:** AI system monitoring crops in Rupandehi or Chitwan.

<div><b>1 Data (Past)</b></div> <div>Collected by sensors and drones:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Soil moisture readings</li><li>• Temperature values</li><li>• Leaf color pixels from images</li><li>• Rainfall logs</li></ul></div> <div>These are <i>raw, unprocessed</i>.</div>	<div><b>2 Information (Past)</b></div> <div>Processed:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Moisture is <b>below safe level</b></li><li>• Crop leaf color = <b>yellow patches</b></li><li>• Temperature = <b>higher than normal</b></li><li>• Rainfall = <b>insufficient</b></li></ul></div> <div>The system now understands crop conditions.</div>	<div><b>3 Knowledge (Present)</b></div> <div>AI applies agriculture rules and ML models:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• “Low moisture + high temperature = risk of dehydration.”</li><li>• “Yellow patches = early nitrogen deficiency.”</li><li>• “Low rainfall = irrigation needed.”</li></ul></div> <div>AI forms meaningful <b>agricultural knowledge</b>.</div>															
<div><b>4 Wisdom (Future)</b></div> <div>System gives <b>actionable advice</b>:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• “Irrigate the field within 4 hours.”</li><li>• “Add nitrogen-rich fertilizer tomorrow morning.”</li><li>• “Schedule shade nets during peak heat.”</li><li>• “Predict yield loss: 15% if untreated.”</li></ul></div> <div>This is <b>wisdom</b>—the ability to decide <b>what to do next</b>.</div>	<div>★ <b>Short Summary for Both Examples</b></div> <table><tr><th>DIKW Stage</th><th>Traffic System</th><th>Agriculture System</th></tr><tr><td>Data</td><td>camera counts, GPS logs</td><td>soil moisture, leaf pixels</td></tr><tr><td>Information</td><td>jam detected, slow speed</td><td>crop stress found</td></tr><tr><td>Knowledge</td><td>causes jam, predicts patterns</td><td>nutrient deficiency rules</td></tr><tr><td>Wisdom</td><td>change signals, reroute traffic</td><td>irrigate, fertilize, protect crop</td></tr></table>		DIKW Stage	Traffic System	Agriculture System	Data	camera counts, GPS logs	soil moisture, leaf pixels	Information	jam detected, slow speed	crop stress found	Knowledge	causes jam, predicts patterns	nutrient deficiency rules	Wisdom	change signals, reroute traffic	irrigate, fertilize, protect crop
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✓ **What is Knowledge Representation (KR)?**

Knowledge Representation is a field of Artificial Intelligence concerned with:

- **How knowledge about the world is structured**
- **How it is stored in a format that computers can use**
- **How it can be used for reasoning and decision making**

In simple terms:

**“KR is the way an intelligent system understands, organizes, and uses knowledge to solve problems.”**

A KR system should allow a machine to behave **intelligently**, similar to a human who uses facts, rules, and experience to make decisions.

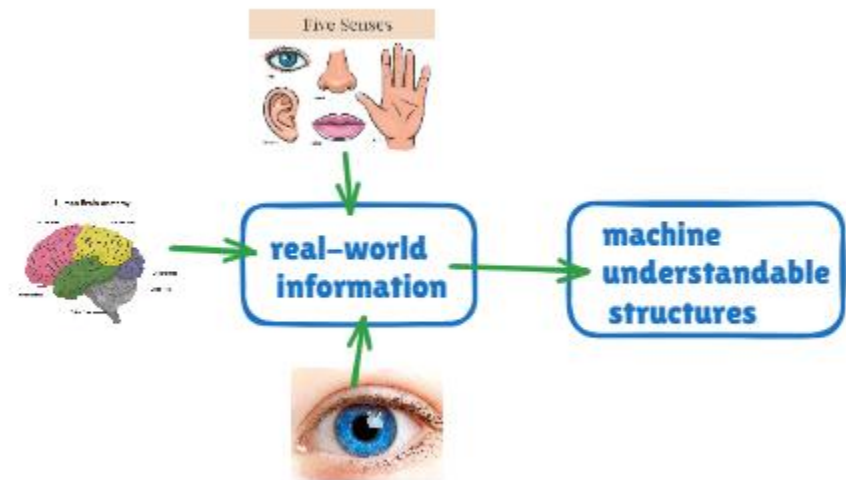
### ✅ Why Knowledge Representation is Needed?

Computers do not understand the real world naturally.

AI systems must convert *real-world information* → *machine-understandable structures*.

Knowledge Representation helps AI systems to:

- Understand problems
- Reason logically
- Draw conclusions
- Take actions
- Learn from previous knowledge



### ★ Key Goals of KR

1. **Represent the real world**
  - Objects, people, events, locations, properties, relationships
2. **Enable intelligent reasoning**
  - Derive new facts from known facts
3. **Support problem solving**
  - Diagnostics, planning, decision making
4. **Efficient storage & retrieval**
  - Organized knowledge for fast reasoning
5. **Provide a basis for communication**
  - Between AI systems and humans

## ★ Three Main Components in KR

### 1. Facts

Truths about the world.

Example:

**“Patient John has fever.”**

### 2. Instances

Specific objects or examples.

Example:

**John, Laptop-01, Room-215**

### 3. Classes (Concepts)

Groups of similar objects.

Example:

- **Human**
- **Disease**
- **Electronic device**

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## ★ Suitable Real-World Example (Hospital KR Example)

Suppose we represent knowledge for a **hospital diagnosis system**.

### Facts:

- Patient(Ashok) has Fever
- Patient(Ashok) has Cough
- Temperature(Ashok) = 102°F

### Rules:

IF Fever AND Cough → Possible Influenza

IF Temperature > 101°F → High Fever

### Instance:

- Ashok is an instance of the class *Patient*.

**Class hierarchy:**

- Patient → Human
- Influenza → Viral Disease
- Disease → Medical Condition

**Reasoning:**

From the rules, the system can infer:

**“Ashok may have influenza.”**

This is the purpose of KR:

**Represent → Reason → Conclude.**

### ★ Relationship Between KR and Reasoning

Knowledge Representation is incomplete without **reasoning mechanisms**.

Reasoning allows AI to:

- Deduce new facts
- Check consistency
- Solve problems
- Diagnose conditions
- Make predictions

Example:

If the system knows:

- "All humans are mortal"
- "Sita is human"

It can reason:

→ "Sita is mortal."

## ★ Requirements of Good Knowledge Representation

### ✓ 1. Expressive

#### Meaning:

The representation must describe many types of knowledge such as:

- Objects
- Relations
- Events
- Rules
- Time
- Causes

#### Example:

A medical AI must represent:

- Objects → *Patient, Doctor, Virus, Medicine*
- Relations → *hasSymptom(Patient, Fever)*
- Events → *Diagnosis, Treatment, Recovery*
- Rules → *IF Fever AND Cough → Possible Flu*

This wide expressiveness allows the AI to understand the full medical scenario.

### ✓ 2. Unambiguous

#### Meaning:

Knowledge must have **one clear meaning**, not multiple interpretations.

#### Example:

Instead of vague text like:

- “Patient may have issues.”

The AI uses precise logic:

- *Temperature(Patient)=102°F*
- *Symptom(Patient, Cough)=True*

This avoids confusion and ensures **consistent decisions**.

### ✓ 3. Efficient

**Meaning:**

Knowledge must be stored in a way that allows **fast reasoning**.

**Example:**

Instead of searching entire patient history, AI stores symptoms in indexed form:

- Fever: YES
- Cough: YES
- Oxygen: 93%

This allows fast rule checking:

IF Fever AND Cough AND Oxygen<94 THEN → Pneumonia Risk

Efficient structure → faster diagnosis.

**✓ 4. Flexible****Meaning:**

Easy to update, modify, or add new facts or rules.

**Example:**

If a new symptom of a disease is discovered:

Add rule:

IF High Fever AND Headache AND Red Eyes → Suspected Dengue

The system updates instantly **without redesigning everything**.

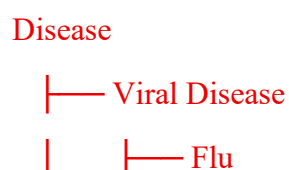
**✓ 5. Structured****Meaning:**

Knowledge must be organized meaningfully using:

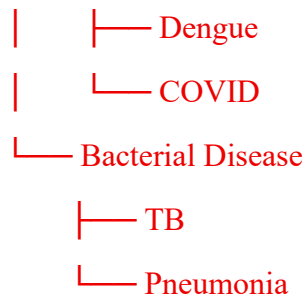
- Graphs
- Frames
- Hierarchies
- Rules
- Ontologies

**Example:**

A medical knowledge structure:







This tree helps AI reason systematically.

## ✓ 6. Supports Inference

### Meaning:

AI should derive **new knowledge** from existing knowledge.

### Example:

Facts:

- Fever
- Cough
- Low Oxygen

Rule:

- IF Fever AND Cough AND Low Oxygen → Pneumonia

### Inference:

The AI concludes:

→ Patient is likely suffering from Pneumonia.

## ★ Quick Summary Table

Feature	Meaning	Example in Medical AI
<b>Expressive</b>	Wide knowledge types	Symptoms, diseases, events
<b>Unambiguous</b>	Clear meaning	Exact symptom values
<b>Efficient</b>	Fast reasoning	Indexed symptom lookup
<b>Flexible</b>	Easy updates	Adding new disease rules
<b>Structured</b>	Organized form	Disease hierarchy tree
<b>Supports Inference</b>	Derives new facts	Diagnose pneumonia

## Types of Knowledge

### ✅ (a) Inheritable Knowledge

#### Definition:

Knowledge passed or inherited through a **hierarchical structure**, like parent → child classes.

#### Example:

- Animal → Mammal → Dog  
If “All mammals breathe oxygen,”  
then **Dog inherits this knowledge**.

#### Used in AI:

Frames, semantic networks, ontologies.

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### ✅ (b) Inferential Knowledge

#### Definition:

Knowledge that can be **derived using inference rules**.

#### Example:

Facts:

- “All humans are mortal”
  - “Ram is human”
- Inference:
- “Ram is mortal”

#### Used in AI:

Inference engines, logical reasoning.

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### ✅ (c) Relational Knowledge

#### Definition:

Knowledge that describes the **relationships between objects, events, or concepts**.

#### Example:

- “Sita is mother of Hari.” (family relation)
- “Water is required for plants.” (causal relation)
- “Doctor examines patient.” (role relation)

Graphs, knowledge graphs, semantic networks.

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### ✓ (d) Heuristic Knowledge

#### Definition:

Knowledge gained through **experience**, used to **speed up problem solving**.  
Not always perfect, but practical.

#### Example:

- “If a computer is slow, restart it first.”
- “In chess, control the center of the board.”
- “In hill-climbing, choose the highest-value move.”

#### Used in AI:

Heuristic search (A\*, Greedy), expert systems.

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### ✓ (e) Commonsense Knowledge

#### Definition:

Basic everyday knowledge that humans inherently know.

#### Examples:

- Water makes things wet
- Fire is hot
- People need food
- Objects fall when dropped

#### In AI:

Used in robots, NLP systems, planning systems.

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### ✓ (f) Explicit Knowledge

*(Already covered under declarative knowledge)*

Knowledge that is written, formal, and structured.

#### Examples:

- Laws, rules
- Medical textbooks

## (g) Uncertain Knowledge

### Definition:

Knowledge where facts have probabilities, degrees of belief, or uncertainty.

### Examples:

- “There is a 60% chance of rain.”
- “Patient may have malaria with probability 0.75.”
- Sensor reading confidence = 0.92

### In AI:

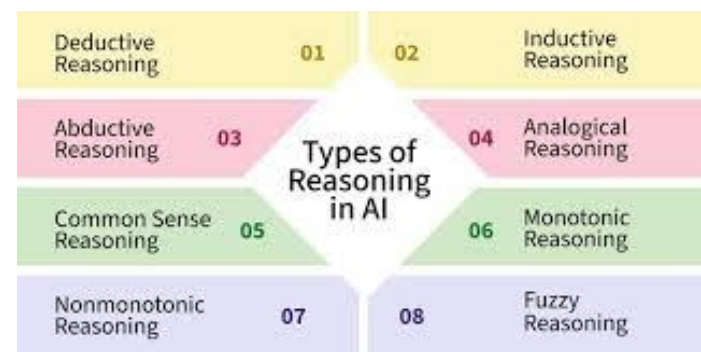
Bayesian networks, fuzzy logic, probabilistic reasoning.

## Summary Table

Knowledge Type	Meaning	Example
<b>Tacit / Procedural</b>	Skill-based, cannot be fully written	Riding a bike, diagnosing from experience
<b>Explicit / Declarative</b>	Written, facts, easy to store	Definitions, rules, formulas
<b>Inheritable</b>	Passed down hierarchy	Dog inherits “Mammal breathes oxygen”
<b>Inferential</b>	Derived through logic	“Ram is mortal”
<b>Relational</b>	Relationships	Doctor–Patient, Parent–Child
<b>Heuristic</b>	Experience-based shortcuts	Chess rules, troubleshooting tips
<b>Commonsense</b>	General world knowledge	Fire is hot
<b>Uncertain</b>	Probabilistic knowledge	Weather forecast probabili

# ★ Types of Reasoning in AI

Artificial Intelligence uses different reasoning techniques to draw conclusions, make decisions, or infer new knowledge. The major types are:



## 1 Deductive Reasoning

### Definition:

Reasoning from **general rules** → **specific conclusions**.

If the premises are **true**, the conclusion *must* be **true**.

### Example:

- Rule: *All birds can fly*
- Fact: *Sparrow is a bird*  
✓ Conclusion: *Sparrow can fly*

Used in: **Expert systems, Logic-based AI**

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## 2 Inductive Reasoning

### Definition:

Reasoning from **specific examples** → **general rule**.

Conclusion is probable, not guaranteed.

### Example:

- Observation: *100 swans seen so far are white*  
✓ Conclusion: *All swans are white* (may be false)

Used in: **Machine learning, Data-driven AI**

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## 3 Abductive Reasoning

### Definition:

Reasoning from **effects** → **possible causes**.

Often used for diagnosis.

### Example:

- Fact: *Patient has fever + cough*  
✓ Possible cause: *Flu infection*

Used in: **Medical diagnosis, Fault detection**

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**Definition:**

Solving a new problem using similarity with an earlier known problem.

**Example:**

- “A battery drains in cold weather → similar to laptop battery issues”  
✓ Apply same solution: *Keep device warm*

Used in: **Case-based reasoning, Similarity AI**

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**5 Common Sense Reasoning****Definition:**

Reasoning based on everyday human knowledge.

**Example:**

- “If it is raining, the road will be wet.”
- “Fire is hot.”

Used in: **Robotics, NLP, Human-AI interaction**

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**6 Monotonic Reasoning****Definition:**

Adding new knowledge **never invalidates previous conclusions**.  
Conclusions only grow.

**Example:**

- Rule: “All mammals have lungs.”
- Add: “Whale is a mammal.”  
✓ Conclusion remains valid.

Used in: **Classical logic, Mathematics**

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**7 Non-Monotonic Reasoning****Definition:**

New information **can change or cancel old conclusions**.  
More realistic for human reasoning.

**Example:**

- Rule: “Birds can fly.”

- New info: “Penguins are birds but cannot fly.”
- ✓ Old conclusion is revoked.

Used in: **Real-world AI, Planning, Blockchain logic**

## 8 Fuzzy Reasoning

### Definition:

Reasoning with **degrees of truth** instead of strict true/false.  
Useful for uncertain or vague data.

### Example:

- “Temperature is warm (0.6 truth)”
- “Temperature is hot (0.3 truth)”

Used in: **Washing machines, AC systems, Fuzzy control**

## ★ Summary Table

Type of Reasoning	Meaning	Example
<b>Deductive</b>	General → Specific	All humans mortal → Ram mortal
<b>Inductive</b>	Specific → General	Many swans white → all white
<b>Abductive</b>	Effect → Possible cause	Fever → flu
<b>Analogical</b>	Similar cases	Solve new problem like old one
<b>Common Sense</b>	Human daily logic	Rain → wet road
<b>Monotonic</b>	New facts do not change old conclusions	Mammals → lungs
<b>Non-Monotonic</b>	New facts may change conclusions	Birds fly → penguin exception
<b>Fuzzy</b>	Degrees of truth	Warm = 0.6

## ★ Reasoning in Research:

### How It Connects to Quantitative & Qualitative Approaches (NIC)

In research methodology, the two fundamental approaches are:

- **Deductive reasoning** → **Quantitative research**
- **Inductive reasoning** → **Qualitative research**

But other reasoning types like **abductive, analogical, fuzzy, non-monotonic**, etc., also play important roles in modern research designs.

#### ★ 1 Deductive Reasoning in Research (Quantitative Approach)

##### Meaning (Research Context):

Start with **theory** → **hypothesis** → **data collection** → **testing**

You move from **general to specific**.

##### Example (Quantitative Research):

**Theory:** Exercise improves heart health.

**Hypothesis:** “Regular running reduces heart rate variability by 10%.”

**Test:** Collect ECG data from 200 runners.

**Conclusion:** Hypothesis accepted or rejected.

##### Why it is used?

- ✓ Strong for testing established theories
- ✓ Works well with numbers, statistics
- ✓ Used in experiments, surveys

**Deductive = the foundation of quantitative research.**

#### ★ 2 Inductive Reasoning in Research (Qualitative Approach)

##### Meaning:

Start with **observations** → **identify patterns** → **build theory**

Move from **specific to general**.

##### Example (Qualitative Research):

You conduct interviews with 30 remote workers and observe patterns:

- They feel isolated
- They work more hours
- Productivity varies



From these specific cases →

✓ You develop a theory about **remote work culture impacts**.

### Why it is used?

- ✓ Good for exploring new phenomena
- ✓ Works with open-ended data (interviews, observations)
- ✓ Generates new theoretical frameworks

**Inductive = core of qualitative research.**

## ★ 3 Abductive Reasoning in Research (Mixed-Methods / Exploratory Studies)

### Meaning:

Move from **incomplete observations** → **best possible explanation**.

### Example in Research:

Patients from a village show unusual symptoms.

You don't have enough data, but:

- Many drank river water
- Symptoms resemble cholera

You **infer a likely cause** (contaminated water)

→ investigate further using mixed methods.

### Used when:

- ✓ Data is incomplete
  - ✓ Research is exploratory
  - ✓ Hypotheses are created mid-study
- This is increasingly important in **real-world applied research**.

## ★ 4 Analogical Reasoning in Research

### Meaning:

Use results from one domain to understand another similar domain.

**Example:**

You study:

- “Mobile banking adoption in India”

Then compare it with:

- “Mobile banking adoption in Nepal”

You transfer insights because the contexts are similar.

**Good for:**

- ✓ Comparative studies
- ✓ Case-based reasoning
- ✓ Policy research

## ★ 5 Common Sense Reasoning in Research

**Meaning:**

Use everyday logic to interpret observations.

**Example:**

When studying traffic behavior:

- “More vehicles → more congestion”
- “Rain → slower movement”

These are not theories; they are **commonsense patterns** used to guide research.

Used to design:

- ✓ Interview questions
- ✓ Observation checklists
- ✓ Preliminary study frameworks

## ★ 6 Monotonic Reasoning in Research

**Meaning:**

New data does **not** change previous conclusions.

**Example:**

If decades of research show:

- Smoking increases lung cancer risk

Adding new samples will not change this fact.

Used when:

- ✓ Research is well-established
- ✓ Laws/theories are stable

### ★ 7 Non-Monotonic Reasoning in Research

**Meaning:**

New data **changes or contradicts** old conclusions.

**Example:**

Old belief:

- “Eggs increase cholesterol.”

New research:

- “Eggs do not significantly affect cholesterol for most people.”

Conclusion changed → **non-monotonic**.

Used in:

- ✓ Evolving scientific fields
- ✓ Behavior studies
- ✓ Medicine & public health

### ★ 8 Fuzzy Reasoning in Research

**Meaning:**

Used when variables are **not strictly true/false**, but have degrees.

**Example:**

Research on stress:

Stress = low, medium, high  
(not binary)

Fuzzy logic in research helps in:

- ✓ Human behavior studies
- ✓ Risk modeling
- ✓ Environmental research

## Issues in Knowledge Representation (KR)

These are the challenges an AI system faces when storing and using knowledge.

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### ★ Issue 1: How to Represent Knowledge? (Representation Problem)

Should we use:

- Logic
- Semantic networks
- Frames
- Rules
- Ontologies
- Scripts

Choosing the right format affects system performance.

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### ★ Issue 2: Knowledge Acquisition (How to Get Knowledge?)

Difficulties in:

- Extracting knowledge from experts
- Learning from data
- Converting real-world defects into symbolic form

Example: encoding a doctor's medical knowledge into rules.

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### ★ Issue 3: Knowledge Scope (What to Represent?)

Should the system include:

- Facts
- Relationships
- Exceptions
- Time-based information

Defining boundaries is difficult.

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### ★ Issue 4: Ambiguity and Vagueness

Natural language is ambiguous:

- “Bank” (river bank or financial bank?)
- “He is cold” (temperature or emotion?)

AI must avoid misinterpretation.

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### ★ Issue 5: Incomplete and Uncertain Knowledge

Real-world knowledge is often:

- Uncertain
- Incomplete
- Noisy
- Probabilistic

AI must handle missing or uncertain data.

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### ★ Issue 6: Updating Knowledge (Revision Problem)

Knowledge bases must be:

- **Flexible**
- **Easy to update**
- **Able to accept new facts without breaking old ones**

Example:

Earlier: “All birds fly”

Update: “Penguins are birds but do not fly.”

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### ★ Issue 7: Efficient Storage and Retrieval

Knowledge must be stored in structures that allow:

- Fast search
- Efficient inference
- Low memory usage

Large knowledge bases (like Google Knowledge Graph) face this issue.

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### ★ Issue 8: Reasoning and Inference Complexity

Logical reasoning may be:

- Computationally expensive
- Slow for large databases
- Involving heavy search

AI must balance reasoning accuracy and speed.

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### ★ Issue 9: Multiple Representations for Same Knowledge

Example:

“Ram is Sita's brother”

Can be represented using:

- Semantic network
- Predicate logic
- Frame
- Ontology

Choosing one affects understanding and performance.

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### ★ Issue 10: Representing Time and Change (Dynamic Knowledge)

Real-world knowledge changes:

- Stock prices
- Patient's health
- Weather
- Traffic

Representing evolving knowledge is challenging.

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## ★ Knowledge Representation Systems

Knowledge Representation (KR) systems provide different ways to store, organize, and reason with knowledge in Artificial Intelligence.

Different KR models suit different types of knowledge.

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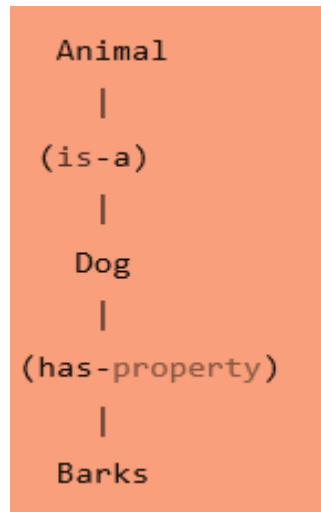
**Definition:**

A semantic network is a **graph-based** representation of knowledge, where

- **Nodes** = **concepts/objects**,
- **Edges** = **relationships** between concepts.

**Common Relationships:**

- *Is-a* (inheritance)
- *Part-of*
- *Instance-of*
- *Has-property*

**Features:**

- ✓ Easy to visualize
- ✓ Supports inheritance
- ✓ Good for hierarchical knowledge
- ✓ Used in ontologies, WordNet

**2 Frames****Definition:**

Frames are **structured data objects** representing knowledge about a concept, object, or situation using **attributes (slots)** and their **values**.

**Structure:**

- Frame = Concept
- Slots = Attributes
- Fillers = Values

**Features:****Example (Car Frame):**

yaml

```
Frame: Car
Slots:
  Color: Red
  Engine: 1500cc
  Fuel: Petrol
  Owner: Sanjeev
```

- ✓ Very organized and hierarchical
  - ✓ Supports defaults
  - ✓ Supports inheritance
  - ✓ Suitable for object-oriented representation
- 

### 3 Conceptual Dependency (CD Theory)

#### Definition:

Introduced by *Roger Schank*, conceptual dependency represents the **meaning of sentences** in a language-independent, conceptual form.

#### Purpose:

- ✓ Avoid ambiguity
- ✓ Capture true meaning of actions

#### CD uses primitive actions, such as:

- **PTRANS** – physical transfer
- **ATRANS** – abstract transfer (give, receive)
- **MTRANS** – mental transfer (informing)
- **INGEST** – eating
- **EXPEL** – excretion

#### CD Representation:

- ATRANS (possession transfer)
- From: Ram
- To: Sita
- Object: Book

#### Example Sentence:

"Ram gave Sita a book."



#### 4 Scripts

##### Definition:

Scripts represent **event sequences** or **stereotypical situations**.  
Used for understanding stories, dialogues, and events.

##### Use-Cases:

- ✓ Story understanding
- ✓ Natural language processing
- ✓ Event prediction

##### Example:

##### Restaurant Script

markdown

1. Enter restaurant
2. Sit at table
3. Order food
4. Eat food
5. Pay bill
6. Leave

#### 5 Rule-Based Systems (Production Systems)

##### Definition:

Knowledge is represented as **IF–THEN** rules.

##### Structure:

- **IF** <condition>
- **THEN** <action>

##### Example:

java

```
IF temperature > 101°F AND cough = true
THEN diagnose = Flu
```

Rules + Working Memory + Inference Engine = Production System

##### Features:

- ✓ Easy to update
- ✓ Human-readable
- ✓ Used in expert systems (MYCIN, DENDRAL)

##### Two Main Reasoning Methods:

- **Forward Chaining** (data-driven)
- **Backward Chaining** (goal-driven)

**Definition:**

Represents knowledge using **simple statements (propositions)** that are either **true or false**.

**Example Propositions:**

- P: "It is raining."
- Q: "The road is wet."

**Compound Statements:**

- AND ( $P \wedge Q$ )
- OR ( $P \vee Q$ )
- NOT ( $\neg P$ )
- Implication ( $P \rightarrow Q$ )
- Biconditional ( $P \leftrightarrow Q$ )

**Example:**

"If it is raining, the road is wet":

CSS

$P \rightarrow Q$

**Features:**

✓ Simple

✓ Easy for computers

But ✗ cannot represent relations or quantifiers.

## 7 Predicate Logic (First-Order Logic, FOL)

**Definition:**

Extends propositional logic by allowing statements about **objects, properties, and relations**.

**Syntax:**

- **Predicates:** Loves(Ram, Sita)
- **Constants:** Ram, Nepal
- **Variables:** x, y
- **Functions:** FatherOf(x)
- **Quantifiers:**
  - $\forall$  (For all)
  - $\exists$  (There exists)

**Features:****Example:**

"All humans are mortal."

CSS

$\forall x: \text{Human}(x) \rightarrow \text{Mortal}(x)$

"Ram is human."

SCSS

$\text{Human}(\text{Ram})$

- ✓ Powerful and expressive
- ✓ Represents relationships
- ✓ Supports inference

### ★ Summary Table (Perfect for Exams)

KR System	Representation Type	Example	Strength
Semantic Nets	Graph of nodes & links	Dog $\rightarrow$ Animal	Inheritance, hierarchical
Frames	Structured objects	Car: color, engine	Organized, default values
Conceptual Dependencies	Primitive conceptual acts	ATRANS, PTRANS	Natural language meaning
Scripts	Event sequences	Restaurant script	Story/event understanding
Rule-Based Systems	IF-THEN rules	IF fever THEN flu	Expert systems
Propositional Logic	True/false statements	$P \rightarrow Q$	Simple logic
Predicate Logic	Objects & relations	Loves(Ram,Sita)	Very expressive

## 4.1 Propositional Logic and Its Resolution

Propositional Logic (PL) is the **simplest form of logic** used in AI to represent knowledge using **propositions (statements)** that are either:

- **TRUE**, or
- **FALSE**

A proposition contains *no variables* and expresses complete meaning.

**Examples of Propositions:**

- **P:** "It is raining."
- **Q:** "The road is wet."
- **R:** "The light is ON."

In 1976, Robert Kowalski came up with an equation

$$\text{Algorithm} = \text{Logic} + \text{Control}$$

The logic component specifies the knowledge to be used in solving problems.

## 2. Syntax of Propositional Logic

Propositions can be combined using **logical connectives**:

Operator	Symbol	Meaning
NOT	$\neg P$	Negation
AND	$P \wedge Q$	Logical conjunction
OR	$P \vee Q$	Logical disjunction
Implication	$P \rightarrow Q$	If P then Q
Biconditional	$P \leftrightarrow Q$	P if and only if Q

### ★ Operators in Propositional Logic

#### 1 NOT Operator (Unary Operator)

##### Definition:

Negates (reverses) the truth value of a proposition.

Unary means it operates on **one proposition only**.

**Symbol:**  $\neg P$  or  $\sim P$

##### Example:

- $P$  = "It is raining."
- $\neg P$  = "It is NOT raining."

If  $P = \text{True} \rightarrow \neg P = \text{False}$ .

Let:

- **P:** Ram is a boy
- **Q:** Boys drink juice
- **R:** Ram drinks juice

✓ **Example (Story-based):**

- $P$  = “Ram is a boy.”
- $\neg P$  = “Ram is NOT a boy.”

If  $P = \text{True} \rightarrow \neg P = \text{False}$ .

**2** **AND Operator (Conjunctive Operator)****Definition:**

$P \wedge Q$  is true **only if both  $P$  and  $Q$  are true.**

**Symbol:  $\wedge$  (and)**

**Example:**

- $P$  = “It is sunny.”
- $Q$  = “It is warm.”
- $P \wedge Q$  = “It is sunny AND warm.”

Truth table:

<b>P</b>	<b>Q</b>	<b><math>P \wedge Q</math></b>
<b>T</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>T</b>
T	F	F
F	T	F
F	F	F

Let:

- **P:** Ram is a boy
- **Q:** Boys drink juice
- **R:** Ram drinks juice

We will use **P, Q, R** for all operators.

✓ **Example:**

- $P$  = “Ram is a boy.”
- $Q$  = “Boys drink juice.”
- $P \wedge Q$  = “Ram is a boy AND boys drink juice.”

Meaning  $\rightarrow$  **Both statements are true.**

**3 OR Operator (Disjunctive Operator)****Definition:**

$P \vee Q$  is true **if at least one** of  $P$  or  $Q$  is true.

**Symbol:**  $\vee$

**Example:**

- $P$  = "I will study."
- $Q$  = "I will play."
- $P \vee Q$  = "I will study OR play."

Truth table:

$P$	$Q$	$P \vee Q$
T	T	T
T	F	T
F	T	T
F	F	F

Let:

- **P:** Ram is a boy
- **Q:** Boys drink juice
- **R:** Ram drinks juice

We will use **P, Q, R** for all operators.

**✓ Example:**

$P$  = "Ram is a boy."

$Q$  = "Boys drink juice."

- $P \vee Q$  = "Ram is a boy OR boys drink juice."

Even if only one is true  $\rightarrow$  whole statement = True.

**4 IMPLICATION (Conditional Operator)****Definition:**

$P \rightarrow Q$  means: *If  $P$  happens, then  $Q$  happens.*

**Symbol:**  $\rightarrow$

**Example:**

- $P$  = "It rains."
- $Q$  = "Road becomes wet."
- $P \rightarrow Q$  = "If it rains, then the road becomes wet."

Truth Table:

P	Q	$P \rightarrow Q$
T	T	T
T	F	F
F	T	T
F	F	T

The only false case is **True**  $\rightarrow$  **False**.

Let:

- **P:** Ram is a boy
- **Q:** Boys drink juice
- **R:** Ram drinks juice

We will use **P, Q, R** for all operators.

✓ **Example (logical rule):**

- $P$  = "Ram is a boy."
- $Q$  = "Ram drinks juice."
- $P \rightarrow Q$  = "If Ram is a boy, then Ram drinks juice."

This encodes the idea that **all boys drink juice**,  
so if *Ram is a boy*  $\rightarrow$  *he drinks juice*.

## 5 Precedence of Operators

When evaluating complex logical expressions, operator precedence is:

1.  $\neg$  (NOT)
2.  $\wedge$  (AND)
3.  $\vee$  (OR)
4.  $\rightarrow$  (Implication)
5.  $\leftrightarrow$  (Biconditional)



**Example:** Evaluate:

$$\neg P \vee Q \wedge R$$

Step order:

1.  $\neg P$
2.  $Q \wedge R$
3.  $\neg P \vee (Q \wedge R)$

## ★ 6 Tautology

**Definition:**

A proposition that is **always true**, for all truth values of variables.

**Example:** $P \vee \neg P$ 

Always TRUE (law of excluded middle).

Let:

- **P:** Ram is a boy
- **Q:** Boys drink juice
- **R:** Ram drinks juice

We will use **P, Q, R** for all operators.**✓ Example:** $P \vee \neg P$ 

- “Ram is a boy OR Ram is NOT a boy.”  
Always true — covers all possibilities.

**★ 7 Contradiction****Definition:**A proposition that is **always false**.**Example:** $P \wedge \neg P$ 

Always FALSE.

Let:

- **P:** Ram is a boy
- **Q:** Boys drink juice
- **R:** Ram drinks juice

We will use **P, Q, R** for all operators.**✓ Example:** $P \wedge \neg P$ 

- “Ram is a boy AND Ram is NOT a boy.”  
Impossible → Always false.



### 3. Semantics

Truth of compound propositions is evaluated using **truth tables**.

**Example: Implication ( $P \rightarrow Q$ )**

P	Q	$P \rightarrow Q$
T	T	T
T	F	F
F	T	T
F	F	T

### 4. Knowledge Representation Using PL

**Example:**

“If it rains, the road becomes wet.”

Let:

- $P$  = “It rains”
- $Q$  = “Road is wet”

Representation:

$P \rightarrow Q$

### 5. Normal Forms in Propositional Logic

To use resolution, statements must be converted into **Conjunctive Normal Form (CNF)**.

#### ★ 5.1 Conjunctive Normal Form (CNF)

CNF is a conjunction (AND) of disjunctions (OR).

**Examples:**

- $(P \vee Q) \wedge (\neg R \vee S)$
- $(A) \wedge (\neg B \vee C)$

Every proposition can be converted to CNF by:

1. Eliminating  $\leftrightarrow$  and  $\rightarrow$
2. Moving  $\neg$  inside (De Morgan's laws)
3. Distributing OR over AND
4. Final result = AND of OR clauses

## 6. Resolution in Propositional Logic

**Resolution** is an inference rule used to prove logical conclusions using **proof by contradiction**.

### Definition:

**Resolution eliminates complementary literals from two clauses to produce a new clause.**

### Resolution Rule:

If you have:

- $(A \vee B)$
- $(\neg B \vee C)$

Then resolution gives:

$\rightarrow (A \vee C)$

Because **B** and  $\neg\mathbf{B}$  cancel each other.

## 7. Steps for Resolution Method

To prove a conclusion  $C$ , use the following procedure:

1. **Convert all given statements into CNF.**
2. **Negate the goal ( $\neg C$ ) and convert to CNF.**
3. **Add it to the set of clauses.**
4. **Apply resolution repeatedly** to derive new clauses.
5. If you derive an **empty clause ( $\square$ )**  $\rightarrow$  contradiction  $\rightarrow$   
**✓ Goal is proved TRUE.**

## 8. Example 1 — Simple Resolution (Easy)

**Sanjeev Thapa, Er. DevOps, SRE, CKA, RHCSA, RHCE, RHCSA-Openstack, MTCNA, MTCTCE, UBSRS, HEv6, Research Evangelist**

**Given:**

1. If it rains, road is wet  $\rightarrow P \rightarrow Q$
  2. It is raining  $\rightarrow P$
- Prove:** Q (Road is wet)
- 

**Step 1: Convert to CNF** $P \rightarrow Q$  becomes:  $\neg P \vee Q$ 

Given: P

Clauses:

1.  $(\neg P \vee Q)$
  2.  $(P)$
- 

**Step 2: Negate Goal**

Goal: Q

Negation:  $\neg Q$ 

Add clause:

3.  $(\neg Q)$
- 

**Step 3: Apply resolution**

- Resolve  $(\neg P \vee Q)$  and  $(P)$ :  
 $\rightarrow Q$
- Resolve Q with  $(\neg Q)$ :  
 $\rightarrow \square$  (empty clause)

**✓ Goal proved.****★ 9. Example 2 — Longer Resolution (From Exam Style)****Statements:**

1. If A is true, then B is true.
2. If B is true, then C is true.
3. A is true.

**Prove:** C is true.**Step 1: Convert to CNF**

1.  $A \rightarrow B = \neg A \vee B$
2.  $B \rightarrow C = \neg B \vee C$
3.  $A$

### Step 2: Negate conclusion

Goal:  $C$

Negation:  $\neg C$

### Step 3: Clause list

Clause No. Clause

- |   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| 1 | $\neg A \vee B$ |
| 2 | $\neg B \vee C$ |
| 3 | $A$             |
| 4 | $\neg C$        |

### Step 4: Resolution Steps

**Resolve 1 and 3:**

$(\neg A \vee B) + (A) \rightarrow B$

**Resolve 2 and B:**

$(\neg B \vee C) + (B) \rightarrow C$

**Resolve C with  $\neg C$ :**

$(C) + (\neg C) \rightarrow \square$

✓ Conclusion C proved.

### ★ 10. Why Resolution is Important in AI?

- ✓ Automated theorem proving
- ✓ Foundation for logical reasoning
- ✓ Used in logic programming (Prolog)
- ✓ Works with expert systems
- ✓ Supports efficient inference
- ✓ Sound and complete method

- Single, uniform rule
  - Mechanically applicable
  - Works well with large knowledge bases
  - Supports contradiction-based reasoning
- 

★ 12. Limitations

- Requires CNF conversion (sometimes lengthy)
  - Not suitable for uncertain/approximate reasoning
  - Explosion in number of derived clauses
  - Cannot handle real-world commonsense without extensions
- 

## 4.2 Predicate Logic and Its Resolution

## 4.3 Unification Algorithm

## 4.4 Forward Chaining, Backward Chaining and Conflict Resolution