# Inteligencia Artificial II

### TP 2 - Guía de resolución

Sistemas expertos con PROLOG

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### Unificación



 $presion(Tuberia, 60) \equiv presion(t1, X)$ 



### Unificación



```
presion(Tuberia, 60) \equiv presion(t1, X)

{ Tuberia / t1, X / 60 }
```



#### Unificación

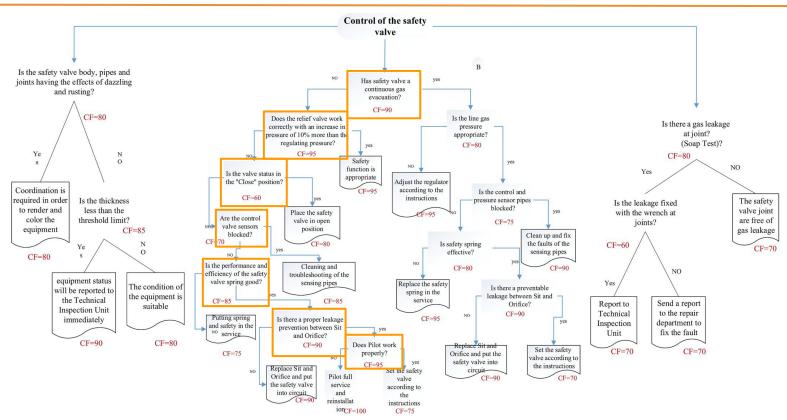
Proceso de encontrar las sustituciones que hagan que 2 expresiones lógicas se hagan idénticas. Es una operación esencial de cualquier algoritmo basado en el conocimiento (demostradores de teoremas, lenguajes de programación lógica, planning, etc)

### Unificación en PROLOG

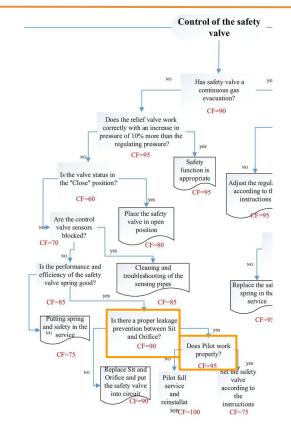


```
explota(T) := tuberia(T), presion(T, P), P > 100.
tuberia(t1).
tuberia(t2).
presion(t1, X):- X is 60.
presion(t2, X):- X is 130.
explota(T) := tuberia(T), presion(T, P), P > 100.
   { T / t1 }
                         { T / t2 }
\{ T / t1, P / 60 \} \{ T / t2, P / 130 \}
```



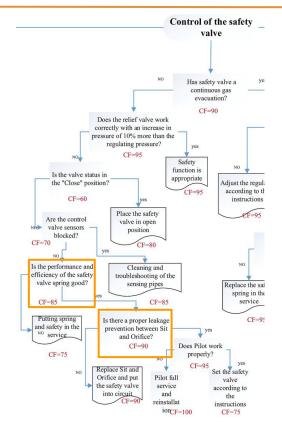






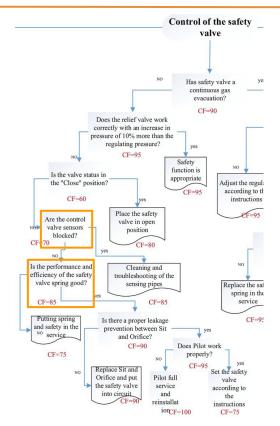


```
verificar(piloto) :-
    estado (piloto, ok), writeln ('Todo OK').
verificar(piloto) :-
                estado (piloto, desconocido),
                       estado (leakage prevention between sit and orifice, ok),
                       writeln('Verificar Pilot')
                    verificar(leakage prevention between sit and orifice)
verificar(leakage prevention between sit and orifice) :-
                estado(leakage prevention between sit and orifice, desconocido),
                       estado(safety valve spring, ok),
                       writeln('Verificar leakage prevention between sit and ...')
                    verificar(safety valve spring)
```



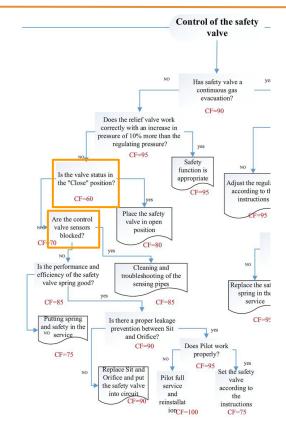


```
verificar(leakage prevention between sit and orifice) :-
                estado (leakage prevention between sit and orifice, desconocido),
                       estado(safety valve spring, ok),
                       writeln('Verificar leakage prevention between sit and ...')
                    verificar(safety valve spring)
verificar(safety valve spring) :-
                estado(safety valve spring, desconocido),
                       estado(control valve sensors blocked, no),
                       writeln('Verificar safety valve spring')
                    verificar (control valve sensors blocked)
```



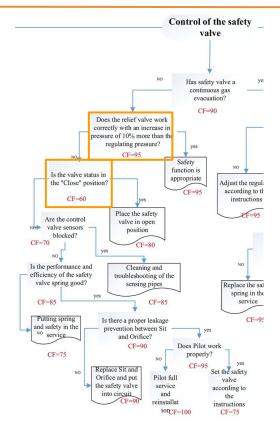


```
verificar(safety valve spring) :-
                estado (safety valve spring, desconocido),
                       estado (control valve sensors blocked, no),
                       writeln('Verificar safety valve spring')
                    verificar(control valve sensors blocked)
verificar(control valve sensors blocked) :-
                estado (control valve sensors blocked, desconocido),
                       estado (valve status closed, no),
                       writeln('Verificar control valve sensors blocked')
                    verificar(valve status closed)
```



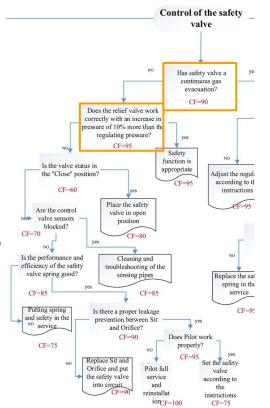


```
verificar(control valve sensors blocked) :-
                estado (control valve sensors blocked, desconocido),
                       estado (valve status closed, no),
                       writeln('Verificar control valve sensors blocked')
                    verificar (valve status closed)
verificar(valve status closed) :-
                estado (valve status closed, desconocido),
                       estado(relief valve ok with 10 percent more pressure, no),
                       writeln('Verificar valve status "Close"')
                    verificar(relief valve ok with 10 percent more pressure)
```

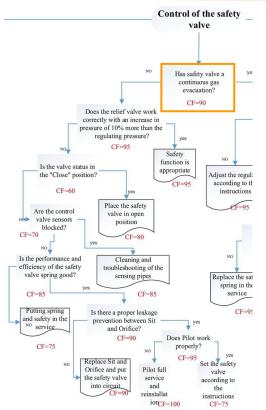




```
verificar(valve status closed) :-
                estado (valve status closed, desconocido),
                       estado (relief valve ok with 10 percent more pressure, no),
                       writeln('Verificar valve status "Close"')
                    verificar(relief valve ok with 10 percent more pressure)
verificar (relief valve ok with 10 percent more pressure) :-
                estado (relief valve ok with 10 percent more pressure, desconocido),
                       estado(safety valve has continuous evacuation, no),
                       writeln('Verificar relief valve works correctly with +10%...')
                    verificar(safety valve has continuous evacuation)
```



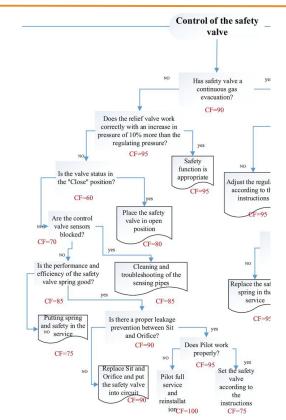






#### **Ground facts**

```
estado(piloto, desconocido).
estado(leakage_prevention_between_sit_and_orifice, desconocido).
estado(safety_valve_spring, desconocido).
estado(control_valve_sensors_blocked, desconocido).
estado(valve_status_closed, desconocido).
estado(relief_valve_ok_with_10_percent_more_pressure, desconocido).
estado(safety_valve_has_continuous_evacuation, desconocido).
```



# Inteligencia Artificial II

TP 2 - Guía de resolución Planning

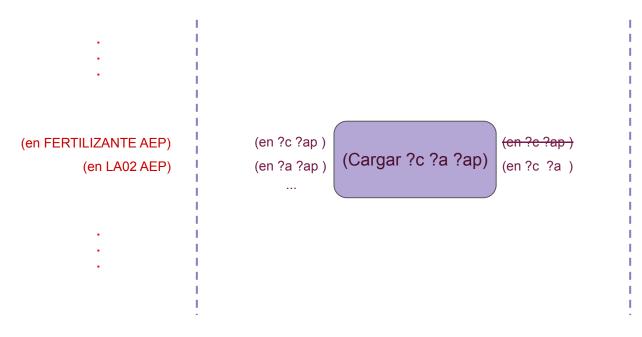
Martin Marchetta martin.marchetta@ingenieria.uncuyo.edu.ar







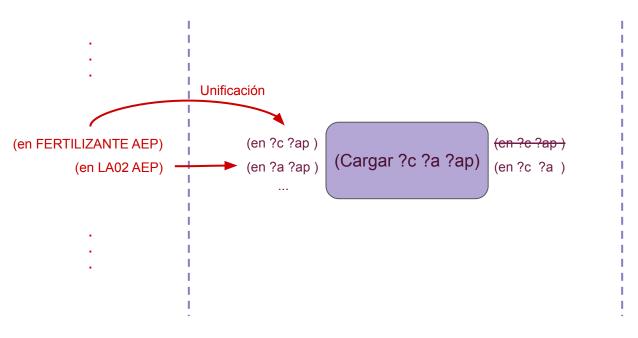




Estado<sub>i</sub>

Estado<sub>i+1</sub>

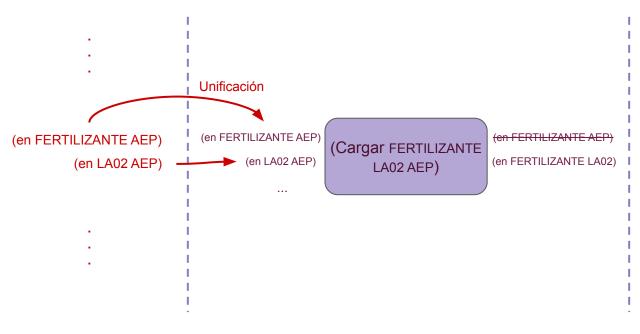




Estado,

Estado<sub>i+1</sub>

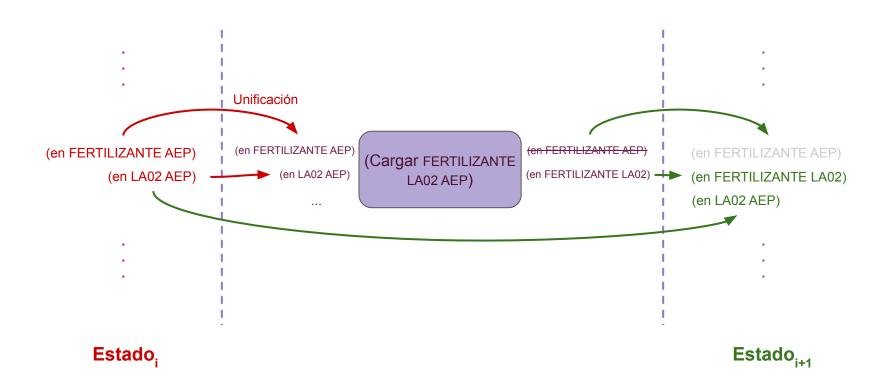




Estado<sub>i</sub>

Estado<sub>i+1</sub>





# Dominio de transporte aéreo



#### **Dominio**

(invariante para distintas instancias)

```
(carga ?c) (avion ?a) (aeropuerto ?ap)
```

#### **Problema**

(estado inicial y objetivos concretos)

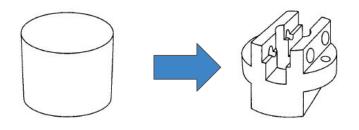
```
(define (problem carga-aerea)
       (avion LA01)
       (aeropuerto MDZ)
       (carga FERTILIZANTE)
       (carga AUTOPARTES)
       (en LA01 MDZ)
           (en FERTILIZANTE SFN)
           (en AUTOPARTES AEP)
```

### Dominio CAPP



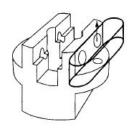
#### **PROBLEMA**

Raw material

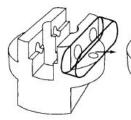


**Product** 

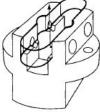
#### **ALGUNAS FEATURES**



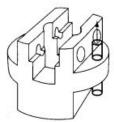




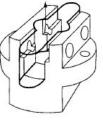
Step A (Opción 2)



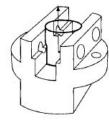
Slot A



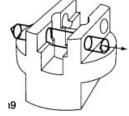
Through Hole A



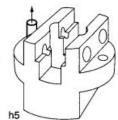




Blind Hole A



Through Hole B



Through Hole C

### Dominio CAPP



#### **Dominio**

- Esquemas de acción son
  - o Operaciones de maquinado
    - Precondiciones
      - Presencia de cierta feature
      - Setup adecuado
      - Dependencia de la feature cumplida
    - Efectos
      - Feature fabricada
    - Ejemplos
      - Operaciones de fabricación
        - Fresado
        - Torneado
        - Taladrado

- Setups
  - Orientación de pieza
  - Cambio de herramienta
  - Etc.
  - Ejemplos
    - Orientación de pieza
    - Cambio de herramienta

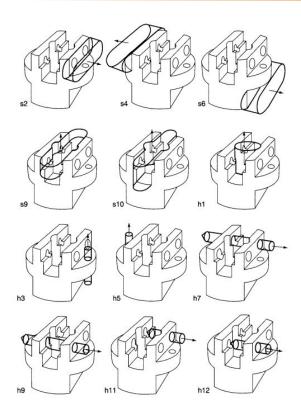
#### **Problema**

- Estado inicial
  - Features
    - Tipo
    - Orientacion
  - Dependencias de features
    - Algunas features requieren que otras se fabriquen antes
- Estado final
  - Lista de features fabricadas

### **Dominio CAPP**



#### **Features**



# Inteligencia Artificial II

TP 2 - Guía de resolución Fuzzy Logic

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# Base de reglas



Una herramienta de modelado: Fuzzy Abstract Machine (FAM)

### FAM Reglas equivalentes

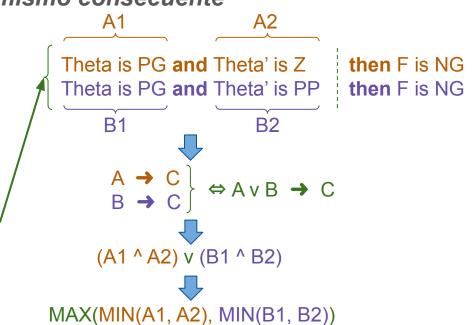
Theta	NG	NP	z	PP	PG	
Theta'	140	INF		FF	FG	
NG	?	?	PG	PP -	?	
NP	?	?	?	Z	?	Theta is PP <b>and</b> Theta' is NG <b>then</b> F is PP
Z	?	?	Z	?	NG	— Theta is FF and Theta is NG then F is FF
PP	?	?	NP	NG	NG -	→ Theta is PG and Theta' is PP then F is NG
PG	?	?	?	NG	?	



Procesamiento de reglas con el mismo consecuente

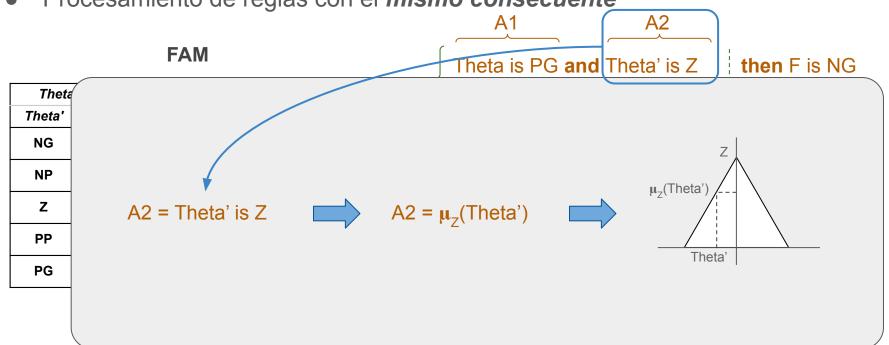
#### **FAM**

Theta	NG	NP	Z	PP	PG
Theta'	NG				
NG	?	?	PG	PP	?
NP	?	?	?	Z	?
Z	?	?	Z	?	NG
PP	?	?	NP	NG	NG
PG	?	?	?	NG	?





Procesamiento de reglas con el mismo consecuente



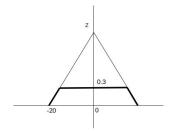


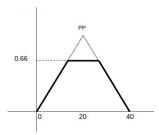
Combinación de consecuentes para obtener conjuntos borrosos de salida

#### **FAM**

Theta	NG	NP	Z	PP	PG
Theta'	NG	INF			
NG	?	?	PG	PP	?
NP	?	?	?	Z	?
Z	?	?	Z	?	NG
PP	?	?	NP	NG	NG
PG	?	?	?	NG	?

Theta is PP and Theta' is NP then F is Z
Theta is PP and Theta' is NG then F is PP





- Normalmente relación de conjunción entre oraciones lógicas
- En fuzzy logic hay interpretaciones alternativas
  - Conjución (ej: MIN de los conjuntos borrosos de salida)
  - o Disyunción (ej: MAX de los conjuntos borrosos de salida)
- Disyunción es la más usada (participación más "equitativa" de los conjuntos borrosos de salida)



• Combinación de consecuentes para obtener conjuntos borrosos de salida

**FAM** 

Theta	NG	NP	Z	PP	PG
Theta'	NG				
NG	?	?	PG	PP	?
NP	?	?	?	Z	?
Z	?	?	Z	?	NG
PP	?	?	NP	NG	NG
PG	?	?	?	NG	?

Theta is PP and Theta' is NP then F is Z
Theta is PP and Theta' is NG then F is PP

