Venkata Krishna Mohan Sunkara 65528957

**GLOSSARY – 10**

1. **Binding List:** Assigning values to a variable is called as substitution or binding list. This binding of values to the variable in the predicate must yield a true statement. [1] page:301
2. **Constant Symbol:** It is a type of symbol which represents the objects in a predicate of first-order logic. [1] page:292
3. **Definite clause:** It is defined as a disjunction of literals of which exactly one is positive. For example, if we have a clause of 3 literals of which only one is positive then it a definite clause. [1] page: 256
4. **Domain:** The domain of a model is the set of all objects it contains. This domain contains the objects and must be non-empty. [1] page:290
5. **Extended Interpretation:** It is defined as the set of all possible assignments to a variable in the knowledge base to an object in the world. [17]
6. **Factoring:** The removal of multiple copies of literals is called factoring. [1] page:253
7. **First order Logic:** It is a type of logic which is used for representation of commonsense knowledge and is also used to represent complex environmental knowledge in a concise way. [1] page:285
8. **Function:** A function is defined as a relationship between as set of inputs and a set of outputs with the restriction that each input is exactly related to one output. [2]
9. **Ground term:** It is defined as a term which is made of only constants that is it doesn’t contain any variables. [1] Page:295
10. **Higher order logic:** It is defined as a logic which view the relations and functions referred to by first-order logic as objects in themselves. [1] page:289
11. **Intended Interpretation:** It is defined as a specific interpretation that an author of a sentence would have. [17]
12. **Interpretation:** An interpretation specifies exactly the objects, relations and functions are referred to by the constant, predicate and function symbols. [1] page:292
13. **Property:** The unary relation which specifies the characteristic of an object is called a property. [1] page:288
14. **Relation:** It is defined as the way in which two are more objects are connected to one another. [1] page:288
15. **Substitution:** Assigning values to a variable is called as substitution. [1] page:301

Reference:

[1] Artificial Intelligence, A Modern Approach (AIMA), Third Edition, by Russell & Norvig.

[2] Class Notes

[17] https://cs.stackexchange.com/questions/9552/difference-between-intended-interpretation-and-extended-interpretation-in-first