NANYANG TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY

CZ3005 ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

Assignment 3 Report

Introduction to Prolog

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Exercise 1: The Smart Phone Rivalry

Q1.

The First Order Logic will be:

 \forall X smartPhoneTech (X) \Rightarrow business(X)

 \forall X competitor(X, appy) \lor competitor(appy, X) \Rightarrow rival(X)

 \forall X, Y, Z boss(X) \land stole(X, Y) \land business(Z) \land develop(Y, Z) \land rival(Y) \Rightarrow unethical(A)

Q2.

Prolog Clauses:

```
company(sumsum).
company(appy).
competitor(sumsum,appy).
smartPhoneTech(galacticaS3).
develop(galacticaS3,sumsum).
boss(stevey).
stole(stevey,galacticaS3,sumsum).

business(X) :- smartPhoneTech(X).
rival(X) :- competitor(X,appy).
unethical(X) :- boss(X), smartPhoneTech(Y), rival(Z), company(Z), stole(X,Y,Z).
```

Q3.

Tracing proof that stevey is unethical:

```
[trace]
            ?- unethical(stevev).
            (10) unethical(stevey) ? Unknown option (h for help)
    Call:
    Call: (10) unethical(stevey) ? creep
           (11) boss(stevey) ? creep
(11) boss(stevey) ? creep
   Call:
            (11) smartPhoneTech(_11212) ? creep
(11) smartPhoneTech(galacticaS3) ? creep
    Call:
   Exit:
            (11) rival(_11300) ? creep
            (12) competitor(_11344, appy) ? creep
(12) competitor(sumsum, appy) ? creep
   Call:
    Exit:
            (11) rival(sumsum) ? creep
            (11) company(sumsum) ? creep
(11) company(sumsum) ? creep
    Call:
           (11) stole(stevey, galacticaS3, sumsum) ? creep
   Exit: (11) stole(stevey, galacticaS3, sumsum) ? creep
Exit: (10) unethical(stevey) ? creep
true.
```

---End of Question 1---

Exercise 2: The Royal Family

Q1.

Relations and Rules in Prolog for old succession:

```
offspring (prince charles, queen elizabeth)
offspring (princess_ann, queen_elizabeth)
offspring (prince_andrew, queen_elizabeth) .
offspring (prince_edward, queen_elizabeth) .
male(prince_charles).
male(prince_andrew).
male(prince_edward).
female (princess_ann).
olderThan (prince_charles, princess_ann) .
olderThan(prince_charles,prince_andrew).
olderThan(prince_charles,prince_edward).
olderThan(princess_ann,prince_andrew).
olderThan(princess_ann,prince_edward).
olderThan (prince_andrew, prince_edward) .
 \begin{array}{lll} \textbf{isOlder}\left(X,Y\right) & :- & \texttt{olderThan}\left(X,Y\right) \, . \\ \textbf{isOlder}\left(X,Y\right) & :- & \texttt{olderThan}\left(X,Z\right), \underline{isOlder}\left(Z,Y\right) \, . \end{array} 
successionOrder(X,Y) :- male(X), male(Y), isOlder(X,Y).
successionOrder(X,Y) :- male(X), female(Y).
insert(A, [B|C], [B|D]) :- not(successionOrder(A,B)),!, insert(A,C,D).
successionSort([A|B], SortList) :- successionSort(B,Tail), insert(A,Tail,SortList).
successionSort([],[]).
 sucessionList(X, SuccessionList): - findall(Y, offspring(Y, X), ChildNodes), successionSort(ChildNodes, SuccessionList)
```

Tracing Proof of old succession:

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```
Exit: (14) not(user:successionOrder(princess_ann. prince_andrev))? creep

Call: (14) insert(princess_ann. [prince_edward]. 16672)? creep

Call: (15) not(successionOrder(princess_ann. prince_edward)? creep

Call: (16) successionOrder(princess_ann. prince_edward)? creep

Call: (17) male(princess_ann)? creep

Fail: (16) successionOrder(princess_ann. prince_edward)? creep

Redo: (16) successionOrder(princess_ann. prince_edward)? creep

Redo: (16) successionOrder(princess_ann. prince_edward)? creep

Fail: (16) successionOrder(princess_ann. prince_edward)? creep

Fail: (16) successionOrder(princess_ann. prince_edward)? creep

Exit: (16) insert(princess_ann. []. [prince_edward]. prince_edward]. prince_edward. prince_edward. prince_edward. prince_edward. prince_edward. prince_edward. prince_edward. [insert(princess_ann. prince_edward]. [prince_edward. prince_edward. prince_edward. prince_edward. [insert(prince_edward. prince_edward. prince_edward. prince_edward. [insert(prince_edward. prince_edward. prince_edward. prince_edward. prince_edward. [insert(prince_edward.)? creep

Call: (14) successionOrder(prince_edward.)? creep

Exit: (15) male(prince_edward.)? creep

Exit: (15) male(prince_edward.)? creep

Exit: (15) male(prince_edward.)? creep

Exit: (15) sale(prince_edward.)? creep

Exit: (15) sale(pri
```

Q2.

Relations and Rules in Prolog for new succession:

```
offspring(prince_charles, queen_elizabeth).
    offspring(princess_ann, queen_elizabeth).
    offspring(prince_andrew, queen_elizabeth).
    offspring(prince_charles).
    male(prince_charles).
    male(prince_andrew).
    male(prince_andrew).
    male(prince_sandrew).
    male(prince_sandrew).
    olderThan(prince_charles, princess_ann).
    olderThan(prince_charles, prince_andrew).
    olderThan(prince_charles, prince_andrew).
    olderThan(princess_ann, prince_andrew).
    olderThan(princess_ann, prince_andrew).
    olderThan(princess_ann, prince_andrew).
    olderThan(princess_ann, prince_edward).
    olderThan(prince_andrew, prince_edward).
    isOlder(X, Y) := olderThan(X, Y).
    isOlder(X, Y) := olderThan(X, Z), isOlder(Z, Y).

insert(A, [B|C], [B|D]) := not(isOlder(A, B)), l, insert(A, C, D).

insert(A, C, [A|C]).

successionSort([A|B], SortList) := successionSort(B, Tail), insert(A, Tail, SortList).
successionSort([], []).

successionList(X, SuccessionList) := findall(Y, offspring(Y, X), ChildNodes), successionSort(ChildNodes, SuccessionList).
```

The red box that is shown in the image above highlights the modification made to the Prolog clause to reflect the new succession rule. In the previous old succession rule, 2 "successionOrder" rules is declared in the Prolog and these will help to generate the list of succession line according to the gender and the order of birth of the princes and princess.

For this new succession rule, since the gender factor is no longer a rule in the line of succession, the "successionOrder" rule is removed. Instead, the Prolog will make use of the "olderThan" rule, which order the princes and princess according to their birth order, to generate the list of succession line.

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Tracing Proof of new succession:

```
racel ?- successionList(X. SuccessionList)?

priect to: "successionList(X. SuccessionList)?

priect to: "successionList(X. SuccessionList)?

Call: (10) successionList(24504 _24506) ? creep

Call: (11) findall(25606, offspring(25606, 24504), _25668) ? creep

Call: (16) offspring(25606, 24504) ? creep

Exit: (16) offspring(25606, 24504) ? creep

Exit: (16) offspring(25606, 24504) ? creep

Exit: (16) offspring(prince_andrew queen_elizabeth) ? creep

Exit: (16) offspring(prince_andrew queen_elizabeth) ? creep

Exit: (16) offspring(25606, 24504) ? creep

Exit: (16) offspring(25606, 24504) ? creep

Exit: (16) offspring(prince_andrew queen_elizabeth) ? creep

Exit: (16) offspring(25606, 24504) ? creep

Exit: (11) findall(25606, 24504) ? creep

Exit: (11) findall(25606, 24504) ? creep

Exit: (12) successionScrt(prince_charles, princes_ann, prince_andrew, pr
```

```
insert(princess_ann. [prince_andrew, prince_edward]. _27358) ? creep insert(princess_ann. [prince_andrew, prince_edward]. [princess_ann. prince_andrew, prin
sep
Exit: (10) sucessionList(_24504, [prince_charles, princess_ann, prince_andrew, prince_edward]) ? creep
coessionList = [prince_charles, princess_ann, prince_andrew, prince_edward].
```

---End of Question 2---

-- End of Assignment 3 Report--