Künstliche Intelligenz

Hausaufgabe 2 N. Lehmann, A. Zubarev

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1 TPTP

1.1 Teilaufgabe a)

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% If you work hard, then you get lucky. fof(1, axiom, ![X]: wh(X) \Rightarrow l(X)).
% Either you get lucky or you work hard, or both. fof(2, axiom, ![X]: wh(X) \mid l(X)).
% If you get lucky then, either you are not a rogue or you work hard (but not both). fof(3, axiom, ![X]: l(X) \Rightarrow (\tilde{r}(X) \mid wh(X)) & (\tilde{r}(X) \& wh(X))).
% You are a rogue. fof(4, axiom, r(u)).
% You work hard. fof(5, conjuncture, wh(u)).
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1.2 Teilaufgabe b)

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% Garfield is a cat. Odie is a dog.
fof(6, axiom, isCat(garfield)).
fof(7, axiom, isDog(odie)).
% Cats and dogs are animals.
fof(8, axiom, ![X]: isCat(X) | isDog(X) => isAnimal(X)).
% Jon is a human.
fof(9, axiom, isHuman(jon)).
% Every animal has a human owner.
fof(10, axiom, ![A]?[E]: isOwner(A,O) & isAnimal(A) & isHuman(E)).
% Jon is the owner of Garfield and Odie.
fof(11, axiom, isOwner(garfield,jon)).
fof(12, axiom, isOwner(odie, jon)).
% Garfield and Odie are the only animals that Jon owns.
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fof(13, axiom, ![A]: (isCat(A) & ~(A=garfield)) | (isDog(A) & ~(A=odie)) =>
                       ~(isOwner(A,jon))).
\% If a cat is chased by a dog, then the owner of the cat hates the owner of the dog.
fof(14, axiom, ![C,D,O,U]: chases(D,C) => hates(O,U) & isOwner(C,O),isOwner(D,U))).
% Odie has chased Garfield.
fof(15, axiom, chases(odie,garfield)).
% Jon hates himself.
fof(16, conjuncture, hates(jon, jon)).
      Teilaufgabe c)
1.3
% Wolves, foxes, birds, caterpillars, and snails are animals, and there are some
% of each of them. Also there are some grains, and grains are plants.
fof(17, axiom, ![X]: isW(X) \Rightarrow isA(X)).
fof(17, axiom, ![X]: isF(X) \Rightarrow isA(X)).
fof(17, axiom, ![X]: isB(X) \Rightarrow isA(X)).
fof(17, axiom, ![X]: isC(X) \Rightarrow isA(X)).
fof(17, axiom, ![X]: isS(X) \Rightarrow isA(X)).
fof(18, axiom, ?[X]: isG(X) \Rightarrow isP(X)).
\% Every animal either likes to eat all plants or all animals much smaller than itself
% that like to eat some plants.
fof(19, axiom, ![A,B]?[C]: ((eats(A,B) & isAnimal(A) & isPlant(B)) |
                            (eats(A,B) & isAnimal(A) & isAnimal(B) & isSmaller(B,A)
                            & eats(B,C) & isPlant(C))) & ~((eats(A,B) & isAnimal(A)
                            & isPlant(B)) & eats(A,B) & isAnimal(A) & isAnimal(B)
                            & isSmaller(B,A) & eats(B,C) & isPlant(C))).
% Caterpillars and snails are much smaller than birds, which are much smaller than
% foxes, which in turn are much smaller than wolves.
fof(20, axiom, ![A,B]: isSmaller(A,B) & isC(A) & isB(B)).
fof(21, axiom, ![A,B]: isSmaller(A,B) & isS(A) & isB(B)).
fof(22, axiom, ![A,B]: isSmaller(A,B) & isB(A) & isF(B)).
fof(23, axiom, ![A,B]: isSmaller(A,B) & isF(A) & isW(B)).
\% Wolves do not like to eat foxes or grains, while birds like to eat caterpillars
% but not snails.
fof(24, axiom, ![A,B]: isW(A) \& isF(B) \& ~(eats(A,B))).
fof(25, axiom, ![A,B]: isW(A) \& isP(B) \& ~(eats(A,B))).
fof(25, axiom, ![A,B]: isB(A) \& isC(B) \& eats(A,B)).
fof(25, axiom, ![A,B]: isB(A) & isS(B) & (eats(A,B))).
% Caterpillars and snails like to eat some plants.
fof(26, axiom, ![A]?[B]: isC(A) \& isPlant(B) \& eats(A,B).
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fof(27, axiom, ![A]?[B]: isS(A) & isPlant(B) & eats(A,B).

2 Listen in Prolog

2.1 Teilaufgabe a)

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myLast([Element], Element).
myLast([_|Restliste], Element) :- myLast(Restliste, Element).
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2.2 Teilaufgabe b)

2.3 Teilaufgabe c)

2.4 Teilaufgabe d)