

Artificial Intelligence

- ① ส่วนที่หนึ่งคือใช้กฎที่หาได้เป็นทฤษฎีมา
- ② ส่วนที่สองคือเปลี่ยนได้ แต่ตามแบบเวลาที่ time step

Instructor: Kietikul Jearanaitanakij

Department of Computer Engineering

King Mongkut's Institute of Technology Ladkrabang

↓
กฎที่หาได้

Lecture 6

First-Order Logic

- First-order logic
- FOL Syntax and Semantics
- Quantifiers
- Connections between \forall and \exists
- First-order logic for reflex agent

Recall: Problems of the propositional agent

(will)
64 rules

1. There are too many propositions to handle.

For example, The simple rule “Don’t go forward if the Wumpus is in front of the agent” can be stated in propositional logic by 64 rules, i.e., 16 squares x 4 directions = 64.

2. Since the world can change configuration at each time step, we must specify **time** in the inference rules.

$$A_{1,1}^0 \wedge East_A^0 \wedge \neg W_{2,1} \Rightarrow Forward^0$$

$$A_{1,1}^6 \wedge East_A^6 \wedge \neg W_{2,1} \Rightarrow TurnLeft^6$$

1,4	2,4	3,4	4,4
1,3	2,3	3,3	4,3
1,2 OK	2,2	3,2	4,2
1,1 A OK	2,1 OK	3,1	4,1

First-Order Logic

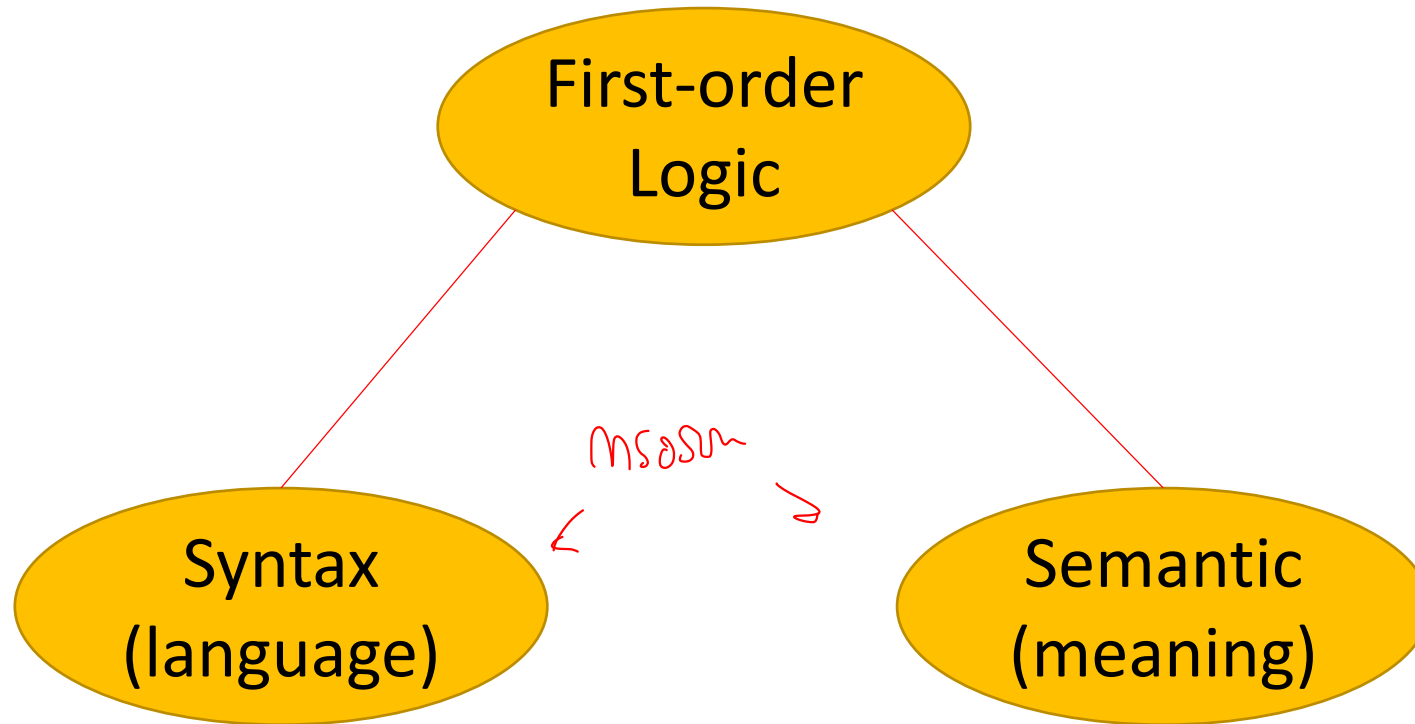
ខ្លាំងណាស់ក្នុងការ fact សរសេរ=ងាយ អ្វីក្នុងសេចក្តី

- Propositional logic is too puny a language to represent knowledge of complex environments in a concise way.
- We examine first-order logic which is sufficiently expressive to represent a knowledge.
- First-order logic can express the properties of entire collections of objects rather than having to enumerate the objects by name.

↓ ខ្លាំងណាស់ក្នុងការ

↓
descrip ពណ៌នាបាននូវលក្ខណៈ object ទាំង ២
↓
ការសរសេរឱ្យងាយស្រួល
↓
ការពិពណ៌នាអំពីអ្វីដែលជា
(ឬហៅថា propositional logic)
↓
អត្ថបទ

- Similar to other logics, First-order logic composes of syntax and semantic.



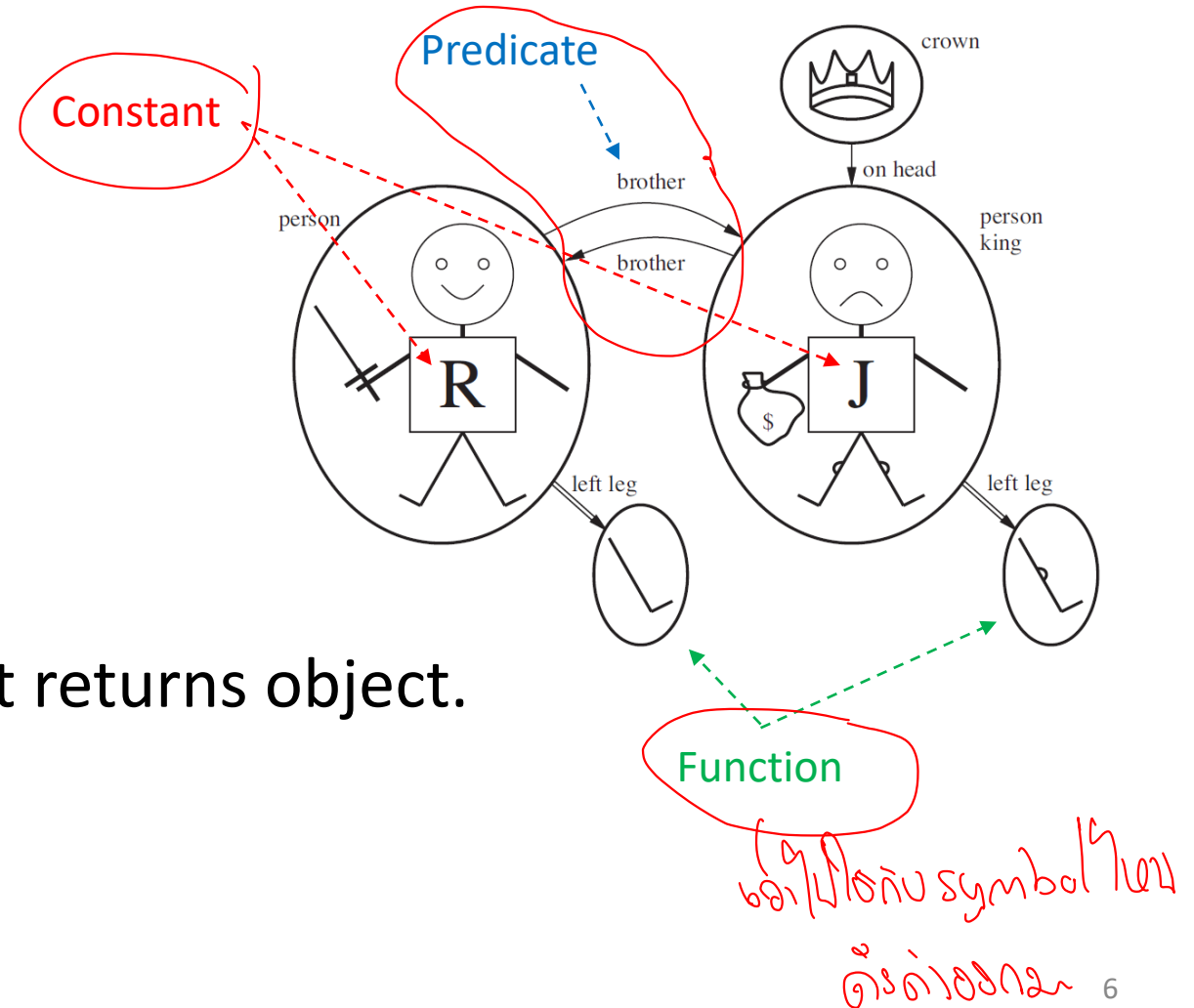
Syntax and Semantics

- **Symbol** consists of constant symbol, predicate symbol, and function symbol.

- **Constant** symbol: object
Ex: Richard , John, etc.

- **Predicate** symbol: relation
Ex: Brother, Friend, etc.

- **Function** symbol: function that returns object.
Ex: LeftLeg, etc.



Syntax and Semantics

logical symbol \rightarrow term

- **Term** is a logical expression that refers to an **object**; e.g., KingJohn, LeftLegOf(John). Constant symbols are also terms.
func *constant*
- **Atomic sentence** represents a relationship between objects :- formed from a predicate symbol followed by a parenthesized list of terms.

For example,

Brother(Richard, John), Married(FatherOf(Richard), MotherOf(John))
predic *con* *con* *func* *con* *func* *con*

- **Complex sentence** :- logical connectives of atomic sentences.

Brother(Richard, John) \wedge Brother(John, Richard),

\neg King(Richard) \Rightarrow King(John)


logical connectives
atomic

The syntax of first-order logic with equality, specified in Backus–Naur form.

คำนิยาม Proposition

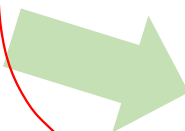
Sentence \rightarrow *AtomicSentence* | *ComplexSentence*
AtomicSentence \rightarrow *Predicate* | *Predicate*(*Term*,...) | *Term* = *Term*
ComplexSentence \rightarrow (*Sentence*) | [*Sentence*]
| \neg *Sentence*
| *Sentence* \wedge *Sentence*
| *Sentence* \vee *Sentence*
| *Sentence* \Rightarrow *Sentence*
| *Sentence* \Leftrightarrow *Sentence*
| *Quantifier* *Variable*,... *Sentence*

Term \rightarrow *Function*(*Term*,...)
| *Constant*
| *Variable*

Quantifier \rightarrow \forall | \exists 
Constant \rightarrow *A* | *X*₁ | *John* | ...
Variable \rightarrow *a* | *x* | *s* | ...
Predicate \rightarrow *True* | *False* | *After* | *Loves* | *Raining* | ...
Function \rightarrow *Mother* | *LeftLeg* | ...

มีสองตัวที่ใช้กับนิพจน์
ได้จริงหรือเท็จ

Predicate gives you true or false based on your input(s). While, a function gives you an output per your input(s).



มี return obj

OPERATOR PRECEDENCE : $\neg, =, \wedge, \vee, \Rightarrow, \Leftrightarrow$

↑ ถ้าไม่มี domain

- **Quantifier** : express the properties of entire collections of objects, rather than having to enumerate the objects by name.

1. Universal Quantification (\forall) ทุก obj ที่อยู่ใน domain

$$\forall_x \text{Cat}(x) \Rightarrow \text{Mammal}(x)$$

For all object x, if x is a cat then x is mammal.

ถ้าไม่มี #

If there is no any cat in our domain, it is fine, i.e., the sentence is still true.

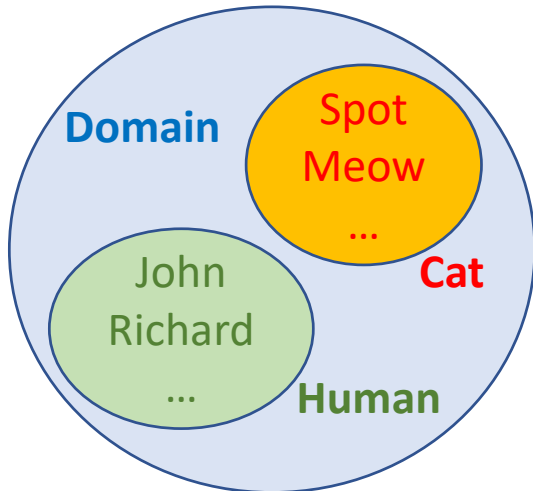
ถ้าเขียนแบบนี้

Problem: If we represent “All cats are mammal” by $\forall_x \text{Cat}(x) \wedge \text{Mammal}(x)$,

ถ้าเขียนแบบนี้

we will not capture what we need since the representing sentence

means the following:



จริง ๆ แล้ว

สมมติว่ามีคน

$$[\text{Cat}(\text{Spot}) \wedge \text{Mammal}(\text{Spot})] \wedge \checkmark$$

$$[\text{Cat}(\text{Meow}) \wedge \text{Mammal}(\text{Meow})] \wedge \checkmark$$

จริง ๆ แล้ว

$$[\text{Cat}(\text{John}) \wedge \text{Mammal}(\text{John})] \wedge$$

$$[\text{Cat}(\text{Richard}) \wedge \text{Mammal}(\text{Richard})] \wedge$$

....

....

....

apply ให้กับทุก obj ใน domain

Too strong sentence
(Always false)

(TRUE) \wedge (FALSE)
(FALSE)

2. Existential Quantification (\exists) for some \vec{a} 's

$$\exists_x \textit{Sister}(x, \textit{spot}) \wedge \textit{Cat}(x)$$

There is a sister of spot who is a cat.

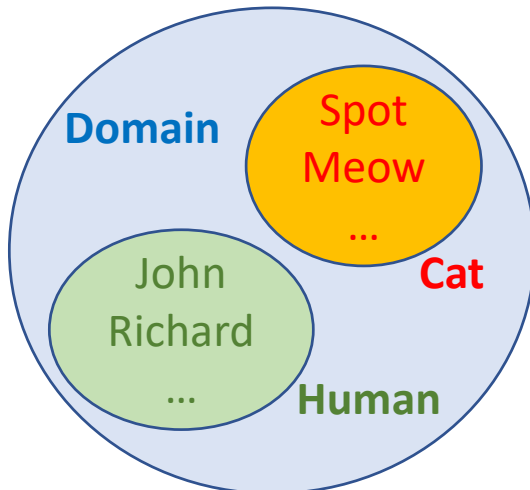
If there is no sister of spot who is a cat, this sentence must be false.

↓ this domain has sister bar → bar false $FvFvFv \dots vF$

Problem: If we represent “There is a sister of spot who is a cat” by

$\exists_x \text{Sister}(x, \text{spot}) \Rightarrow \text{Cat}(x),$
 $F \rightarrow \text{anything} = \text{TRUE}$

we will not capture what we need since the representing sentence means the following:



$$[Sister(Spot, Spot) \Rightarrow Cat(Spot)] \text{ v}$$

$$[Sister(Meow, Spot) \Rightarrow Cat(Meow)] \text{ v}$$

$$[Sister(John, Spot) \Rightarrow Cat(John)] \text{ v}$$

$$[Sister(Richard, Spot) \Rightarrow Cat(Richard)]$$

• • • • • • • • • • • • •

Too weak sentence
(Always true)

$V \rightarrow \wedge$
 $E \rightarrow V$

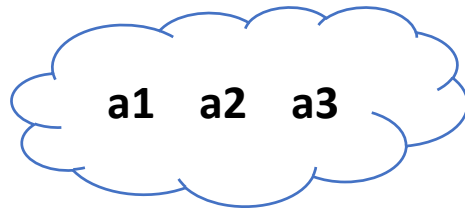
- Example: “Some cats are intelligent”.

$$\exists_x Cat(x) \Rightarrow Intel(x) \quad \text{or} \quad \exists_x Cat(x) \wedge Intel(x)$$

What’s wrong with the above FOL sentence ?

↓ ตัวอย่างที่ฉลาดไม่จริง

Domain



Name	Cat / Dog ?	Intelligent
a1	Cat	No
a2	Cat	No
a3	Dog	Yes

False

↓ ข้อเท็จจริง

False

$$[Cat(a1) \Rightarrow Intel(a1)] \vee [Cat(a2) \Rightarrow Intel(a2)] \vee [Cat(a3) \Rightarrow Intel(a3)]$$

False

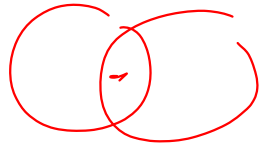
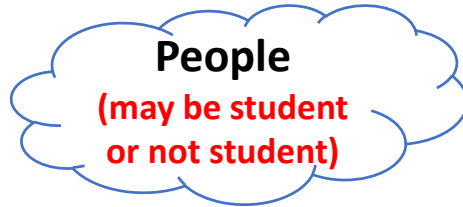
True

True

This FOL sentence always true even though there is no cat that is intelligent.

- Example: “Every student in this class has visited Africa or America”.

Domain



student(x) : x is student in this class

vaf(x) : x has visited Africa

vam(x) : x has visited America

Find FOL sentence for the above sentence.

$$\forall x \text{ student}(x) \rightarrow [\text{vaf}(x) \text{ or } \text{vam}(x)]$$

- Example: “Some prime number is even number”.

Domain



prime(x) : x is prime number
even(x) : x is even number

Find FOL sentence for the above sentence.

$$\exists x \text{ prime}(x) \wedge \text{even}(x)$$

3. Nested Quantification

- “For all x and all y, if x is the parent of y then y is a child of x”

$$\forall_{x,y} \text{Parent}(x,y) \Rightarrow \text{Child}(y,x)$$

an x, y

- “Everybody loves somebody”

$$\forall_x \exists_y \text{Loves}(x,y)$$

an x an y

The order of quantification can change the meaning of the sentence.

- “There is someone who is loved by everybody”

$$\exists_y \forall_x \text{Loves}(x,y)$$

function

- “Everybody is loved by somebody”

$$\forall_x \exists_y \text{Loves}(y,x)$$

- “Somebody loves everybody”

$$\exists x (\forall y \text{Loves}(x,y)) \rightarrow \text{some } \exists y (\forall x \text{love}(y,x))$$

- “Nobody loves everyone”

Everybody doesnot love some body

$$\forall x \exists y \sim \text{love}(x,y)$$

Exercise 1

- Give FOL sentence for
“Gold and silver ornaments are precious”

Let $G(x)$: x is a gold ornament,
 $S(x)$: x is a silver ornament,
 $P(x)$: x is precious.

- A) $\forall x (P(x) \Rightarrow G(x) \wedge S(x))$
- B) $\forall x (G(x) \wedge S(x) \Rightarrow P(x))$
- C) $\exists x (G(x) \wedge S(x) \Rightarrow P(x))$
- D) $\forall x (G(x) \vee S(x) \Rightarrow P(x))$

Exercise 2

- Find FOL for the following sentence

“Every teacher is liked by some students”

นิรนัย Logic

$T \rightarrow F, T$ 2 ข้อ \wedge ก็

$\forall x \text{ teacher} \rightarrow F$

A) $\forall_x \text{ teacher}(x) \Rightarrow \exists_y(\text{student}(y) \Rightarrow \text{Likes}(y, x))$

$(\sim \text{teacher}) \wedge$

B) $\forall_x \text{ teacher}(x) \Rightarrow \exists_y(\text{student}(y) \wedge \text{Likes}(y, x))$

\downarrow
 F 1 ข้อ $\#$

C) $\exists_y \forall_x \text{ teacher}(x) \Rightarrow (\text{student}(y) \wedge \text{Likes}(y, x))$

นิรนัย Logic

$\exists x \forall y \text{ teacher}(y) \rightarrow (\text{student}(x) \wedge \text{likes}(x, y)) \rightarrow$ some student like every teacher

D) $\forall_x (\text{teacher}(x) \wedge \exists_y [\text{student}(y) \Rightarrow \text{Likes}(y, x)])$

F, T

\wedge

T

\wedge

T

\rightarrow

T

\rightarrow

F

\rightarrow

F

\rightarrow

F

- “Some boys are taller than all girls.”

$[T, F \rightarrow F] \vee$ เป็นจริงเสมอ
↓
ค่าความจริง

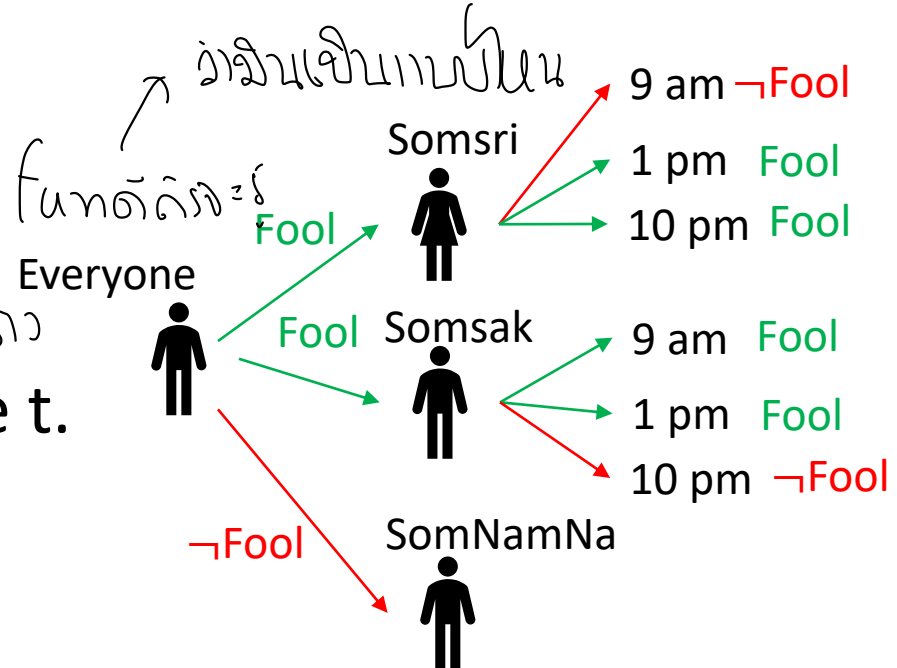
$$\approx 690 \text{ kg}$$

≈ ৯৫% ১০০% ১০০%

[illegible]

Exercise 4

ข้อนี้ฉันไม่เข้าใจเลย
 หมายความว่า not → ตัวจริง



- Let $F(x,y,t)$: person x can fool person y at time t .

$$\forall x \exists y \exists t (\neg F(x, y, t))$$

A) Everyone can fool some person at some time.

B) No one can fool everyone all the time.

หมายความว่า ไม่สามารถหาคนมาหลอกได้ตลอดเวลา

C) Everyone can not fool some person all the time. → ถ้าดูจากคนนั้นดู ไม่สามารถหลอกได้ตลอดเวลา

↓
 ถ้าตาม logic ก็คือ some time

D) No person can fool some person at some time.

Exercise 5

X သိတယ် Y သိတယ် Z သိတယ်

- Find FOL sentence for

၂၄၂၀၀၀၀၀

"Everyone who loves all animal is loved by someone."

$\boxed{} \rightarrow \top$
အမှန်

A) $\forall_{x,y} [\text{Animal}(y) \Rightarrow \text{Loves}(x,y)] \Rightarrow \exists_z \text{Loves}(z,x)$

အားလုံးက အားလုံးကို ချစ်သည် \rightarrow x ကို ချစ်သူတစ်ယောက်က ချစ်သည် love by someone

$\boxed{} \rightarrow \top$ အမှန်

B) $\forall_{x,y} [\text{Animal}(y) \wedge \text{Loves}(x,y)] \Rightarrow \exists_z \text{Loves}(z,x)$

အားလုံးက ချစ်သည်
ချစ်သူတစ်ယောက်က ချစ်သည်
ချစ်သူတစ်ယောက်က ချစ်သည် love by someone

$\boxed{} \wedge \top$
 \downarrow
 \top

C) $\forall_{x,y} [\text{Animal}(y) \Rightarrow \text{Loves}(x,y)] \wedge \exists_z \text{Loves}(z,x)$

အားလုံးက ချစ်သည် ချစ်သူတစ်ယောက်က ချစ်သည်
meaning is so weird

same

Connections between \forall and \exists

Two quantifiers are actually intimately connected with each other through negation.

$\forall x \neg Likes(x, Parsnips)$ is equivalent to $\neg \exists x Likes(x, Parsnips)$.

ព្រមទាំងប្រាកដថា គ្មាន។

ដែលគេមិនស្រឡាច។

$\forall x Likes(x, IceCream)$ is equivalent to $\neg \exists x \neg Likes(x, IceCream)$.

ដែលគេមិនមែនជា មិនស្រឡាច។

The De Morgan rules for quantified and unquantified sentences are as follows:

$\forall x \neg P \equiv \neg \exists x P$	$\neg(P \vee Q) \equiv \neg P \wedge \neg Q$	<p>ក្នុងករណីនេះ គេបាន</p> <p>ក្នុងករណីនេះ គេបាន</p> <p>ក្នុងករណីនេះ គេបាន</p> <p>ក្នុងករណីនេះ គេបាន</p>
$\neg \forall x P \equiv \exists x \neg P$	$\neg(P \wedge Q) \equiv \neg P \vee \neg Q$	
$\forall x P \equiv \neg \exists x \neg P$	$P \wedge Q \equiv \neg(\neg P \vee \neg Q)$	
$\exists x P \equiv \neg \forall x \neg P$	$P \vee Q \equiv \neg(\neg P \wedge \neg Q)$	

ក្នុងករណីនេះ គេបាន

ក្នុងករណីនេះ គេបាន

ក្នុងករណីនេះ គេបាន

ក្នុងករណីនេះ គេបាន

ក្នុងករណីនេះ គេបាន $\forall x \equiv \neg \exists x$ ដូច្នេះហើយ។

Equity → ความเท่าเทียมกัน = 12

We can use the equality symbol to signify that two terms refer to the same object.

- **Father (John)=Henry**, says that the object referred to by Father (John) and the object referred to by Henry are the same.

→ การใช้ได้เหมือนกัน

We can also use equality for counting in first-order logic

- “Spot has at least two sisters” → มีพี่สาว 2 คน

→ มีพี่สาว 2 คน

$$\exists x, y \text{ Sister}(\text{Spot}, x) \wedge \text{Sister}(\text{Spot}, y) \wedge \neg(x = y)$$

มี x, y ใดสักตัวที่ x, y ไม่เหมือนกัน 2 ตัว

Kinship domain → ความสัมพันธ์

Kinship domain represents the relationship between objects.

- Domain mother

$$\forall m, c \text{ Mother}(c) = m \Leftrightarrow \text{Female}(m) \wedge \text{Parent}(m, c)$$

domain ของ mother (c) ความสัมพันธ์

^{ms tell} Assertions and queries in first-order logic

- Sentences are added to a knowledge base using TELL, exactly as in propositional logic.
- Such sentences are called assertions.

- For example, we can assert that John is a king, Richard is a person, and all kings are persons:

TELL(KB , $King(John)$) .

TELL(KB , $Person(Richard)$) .

TELL(KB , $\forall x \text{ King}(x) \Rightarrow \text{Person}(x)$) .

} assertions / rule \rightarrow tell KB

- We can ask questions of the knowledge base using ASK. For example,

ASK(KB , $King(John)$) returns true.

ASK(KB , $Person(John)$) also returns true.

} queries

First-order logic for reflex agent ตัวอย่างใช้ Wumpus world

We will take a look how first-order logic represents the rules in a Wumpus world.

Rules : *Percept* \Rightarrow *Action*

Example:

“If the agent senses a glitter, it should do a grab in order to pick up the gold” can be represented by the sentence in first-order logic as follow:

$$\forall_{s,b,u,c,t} \text{Percept}([s,b,\text{Glitter},u,c],t) \Rightarrow \text{Action}(\text{Grab},t)$$

Handwritten notes: (s,b) (Glitter) (u,c) (t) (action) 2 x 2 x 2 x 2 x 100

We can reduce some facts into a shorter representation and then use it in the following rules.

$$\forall_{s,b,u,c,t} \text{Percept}([s,b,\text{Glitter},u,c],t) \Rightarrow \boxed{\text{At}_{\text{Gold}}(t)}$$

Handwritten notes: ลดรูปเป็น predicate ที่ใช้กันได้

$$\forall_t \text{At}_{\text{Gold}}(t) \Rightarrow \text{Action}(\text{Grab},t)$$

Handwritten notes: ใช้ต่อไปได้อีก

Handwritten notes: ใช้ต่อไปได้อีก logic น่าสนใจ

Deducing Hidden Properties of the World

↓ wumpus snapshot
လက်ကား

1. Causal Rules

“Squares adjacent to Wumpus are smelly”

“Squares adjacent to pit are breezy”

These two rules can be represented by the following causal rules:

$$\forall l_1, l_2, t \text{ At}(\text{Wumpus}, l, t) \wedge \text{Adjacent}(l_1, l_2) \Rightarrow \text{Smelly}(l_2)$$

အနံ့ရှိသည်

$$\forall l_1, l_2, t \text{ At}(\text{Pit}, l, t) \wedge \text{Adjacent}(l_1, l_2) \Rightarrow \text{Breezy}(l_2)$$

2. Diagnostic Rules

$$\forall l, t \text{ At}(\text{Agent}, l, t) \wedge \text{Breezy}(l) \Rightarrow \text{Action}(\text{TurnLeft}, t)$$

↓ အန္တရာယ်ရှိသောနေရာသို့
မသွားရန်

↓ အန္တရာယ်ရှိသောနေရာသို့
မသွားရန်