Propositional Logic

Russell and Norvig:
Chapter 7, Sections 7.1–7.4

Slides by Jean-Claude Latombe, from an introductory AI course given at Stanford University Winter 2003
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Important Concepts in AI

- The Representation of Knowledge about the world
- The Reasoning Process to make use of it

Types of Agents

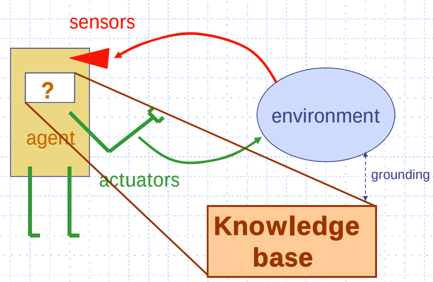
- Reflex Agent
  - Dumb luck
- Problem-solving Agent
  - Specific and inflexible
- Knowledge-based agent
  - General and flexible

Partially Seen Environments

- Knowledge-based Agents can combine
  - General Knowledge
  - Current Percepts

  To infer hidden aspects!

Knowledge-Based Agent



Types of Knowledge

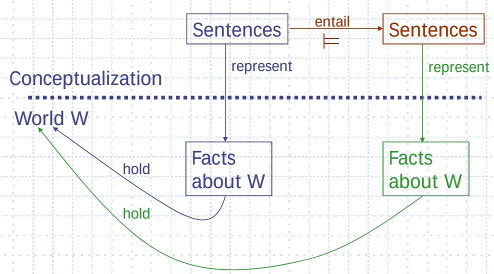
- Procedural, e.g.: functions
  Such knowledge can only be used in one way -- by executing it
- Declarative, e.g.: constraints
  It can be used to perform many different sorts of inferences

Logic

Logic is a declarative language to:

- Assert sentences representing facts that hold in a world W
  (these sentences are given the value true)
- Deduce the true/false values to sentences representing other aspects of W

World-Representation



Examples of Logics

- Propositional calculus
  $A \wedge B \Rightarrow C$
- First-order predicate calculus
  $(\forall x)(\exists y)$ Mother(y,x)
- Logic of Belief
  B(John,Father(Zeus,Cronus))

Symbols of PL

- Connectives: $\neg, \wedge, \vee, \Rightarrow$
- Propositional symbols, e.g., P, Q, R, …
- *True*, *False*

Syntax of PL

- sentence → atomic sentence | complex sentence
- atomic sentence → Propositional symbol, *True*, *False*
- Complex sentence → $\neg$sentence
  | (sentence $\wedge$ sentence)
  | (sentence $\vee$ sentence)
  | (sentence $\Rightarrow$ sentence)

Syntax of PL

- sentence → atomic sentence | complex sentence
- atomic sentence → Propositional symbol, *True*, *False*
- Complex sentence → $\neg$sentence
  | (sentence $\wedge$ sentence)
  | (sentence $\vee$ sentence)
  | (sentence $\Rightarrow$ sentence)

- Examples:
  - $((P \wedge Q) \Rightarrow R)$
  - $(A \Rightarrow B) \vee (\neg C)$
- Counter examples:
  - $(A \wedge \Rightarrow R)$
  - $(A\ B) \vee (\neg C)$

Order of Precedence

- ¬ ∧ ∨ ⇒
- Examples:
  - ¬ A ∨ B ⇒ C is equivalent to ((¬A)∨B)⇒C
  - A ⇒ B ⇒ C is incorrect

    (A ⇒ B) ⇒ C
    A ⇒ (B ⇒ C)

Model

- Assignment of a truth value – true or false – to every atomic sentence
- Examples:
  - Let A, B, C, and D be the propositional symbols
  - m = {A=true, B=false, C=false, D=true} is a model
  - m' = {A=true, B=false, C=false} is not a model
- With n propositional symbols, one can define 2^n models

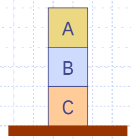
What Worlds Does a Model Represent?

A model represents any world in which some fact represented by a proposition A having the value *True* holds and some fact represented by a proposition B having the value *False* does not hold (where only A and B are symbols)

m={A=*True*, B=*False*} →
Any world where A represents a held fact and B represents a fact that doesn't hold

A model represents infinitely many worlds

Compare!



prop.symb.

- BLOCK(A), BLOCK(B), BLOCK(C)
- ON(A,B), ON(B,C), ONTABLE(C)
- ON(A,B) ∧ ON(B,C) ⇒ ABOVE(A,C)

→ ABOVE(A,C)

- HUMAN(A), HUMAN(B), HUMAN(C)
- CHILD(A,B), CHILD(B,C), BLOND(C)
- CHILD(A,B) ∧ CHILD(B,C) ⇒ GRAND-CHILD(A,C)

→ GRAND-CHILD(A,C)

Semantics of PL

- It specifies how to determine the truth value of any sentence in a model m
- The truth value of *True* is *True*
- The truth value of *False* is *False*
- The truth value of each atomic sentence is given by m
- The truth value of every other sentence is obtained recursively by using truth tables

Truth Tables

A	B	¬ A	A ∧ B	A ∨ B	A ⇒ B
True	*True*	*False*	*True*	*True*	*True*
True	*False*	*False*	*False*	*True*	*False*
False	*False*	*True*	*False*	*False*	*True*
False	*True*	*True*	*False*	*True*	*True*

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False	*True*	*True*	*False*	*True*	*True*

About ⇒

- ODD(5) ⇒ CAPITAL(Japan,Tokyo)
- EVEN(5) ⇒ SMART(Sam)
- Read A ⇒ B as:
  "If A IS *True*, then I claim that B is *True*, otherwise I make no claim."

Example

Model: A= *True*, B= *False*, C= *False*, D= *True*

$(\neg A \lor B \Rightarrow C) \Rightarrow D \land A$

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Definition: If a sentence s is true in a model m, then m is said to be a model of s

A Small Knowledge Base

1. Battery-OK ∧ Bulbs-OK ⇒ Headlights-Work
2. Battery-OK ∧ Starter-OK ∧ ¬Empty-Gas-Tank ⇒ Engine-Starts
3. Engine-Starts ∧ ¬Flat-Tire ⇒ Car-OK
4. Headlights-Work
5. ¬Car-OK

Sentences 1, 2, and 3 → Background knowledge

Sentences 4 and 5 → Observed knowledge

Model of a KB

- Let KB be a set of sentences
- A model m is a model of KB iff it is a model of all sentences in KB, that is, all sentences in KB are true in m

Satisfiability of a KB

A KB is satisfiable iff it admits at least one model; otherwise it is unsatisfiable

KB1 = {P, ¬Q∧R} is satisfiable

KB2 = {¬P∨P} is satisfiable

valid sentence or tautology

KB3 = {P, ¬P} is unsatisfiable

Logical Entailment

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- α : arbitrary sentence
- KB entails α – written KB $\models \alpha$ – iff every model of KB is also a model of α

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- KB : set of sentences
- α : arbitrary sentence
- KB entails α – written KB $\models \alpha$ – iff every model of KB is also a model of α
- Alternatively, KB $\models \alpha$ iff
  - {KB,$\neg\alpha$} is unsatisfiable
  - KB $\Rightarrow \alpha$ is valid

Logical Equivalence

- Two sentences α and β are logically equivalent – written $\alpha \equiv \beta$ -- iff they have the same models, i.e.:

  $\alpha \equiv \beta$ iff $\alpha \models \beta$ and $\beta \models \alpha$

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  - $\alpha \Rightarrow \beta \equiv \neg\alpha \vee \beta$
  - $\neg(\alpha \wedge \beta) \equiv \neg\alpha \vee \neg\beta$
  - $\neg(\alpha \vee \beta) \equiv \neg\alpha \wedge \neg\beta$

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  - $\neg(\alpha \wedge \beta) \equiv \neg\alpha \vee \neg\beta$
  - $\neg(\alpha \vee \beta) \equiv \neg\alpha \wedge \neg\beta$
- One can always replace a sentence by an equivalent one in a KB

Inference Rule

- An inference rule $\{\xi, \psi\} \vdash \varphi$ consists of 2 sentence patterns ξ and ψ called the conditions and one sentence pattern φ called the conclusion

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- If ξ and ψ match two sentences of KB then the corresponding φ can be inferred according to the rule

Example: Modus Ponens

$$\{\, \alpha \Rightarrow \beta \,,\, \alpha \,\} \;\vdash\; \beta$$

$$\{\xi, \psi\} \vdash \varphi$$

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Battery-OK ∧ Starter-OK ∧ ¬Empty-Gas-Tank ⇒ Engine-Starts
Engine-Starts ∧ ¬Flat-Tire ⇒ Car-OK
Battery-OK ∧ Bulbs-OK

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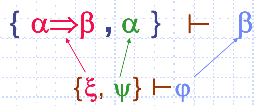

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Headlights-Work

Example: Modus Tolens

$\{ \alpha \Rightarrow \beta , \neg\beta \} \vdash \neg\alpha$

Engine-Starts ∧ ¬Flat-Tire ⇒ Car-OK
¬Car-OK

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Engine-Starts ∧ ¬Flat-Tire ⇒ Car-OK
¬Car-OK
¬(Engine-Starts ∧ ¬Flat-Tire)

Example: Modus Tolens

$\{ \alpha \Rightarrow \beta , \neg\beta \} \vdash \neg\alpha$

Engine-Starts ∧ ¬Flat-Tire ⇒ Car-OK
¬Car-OK
¬(Engine-Starts ∧ ¬Flat-Tire) ≡ ¬Engine-Starts ∨ Flat-Tire

Other Examples

- $\{\alpha,\beta\} \vdash \alpha \wedge \beta$
- $\{\alpha\wedge\beta,.\} \vdash \alpha$
- $\{\alpha\wedge\beta,.\} \vdash \beta$
- Etc ...

Inference

- I: Set of inference rules
- KB: Set of sentences
- Inference is the process of applying successive inference rules from I to KB, each rule adding its conclusion to KB

Example

1. Battery-OK ∧ Bulbs-OK ⇒ Headlights-Work
2. Battery-OK ∧ Starter-OK ∧ ¬Empty-Gas-Tank ⇒ Engine-Starts
3. Engine-Starts ∧ ¬Flat-Tire ⇒ Car-OK
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5. Battery-OK
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9. Battery-OK ∧ Starter-OK ← (5+6)
10. Battery-OK ∧ Starter-OK ∧ ¬Empty-Gas-Tank ← (9+7)

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9. Battery-OK ∧ Starter-OK ← (5+6)
10. Battery-OK ∧ Starter-OK ∧ ¬Empty-Gas-Tank ← (9+7)
11. Engine-Starts ← (2+10)

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12. ¬Engine-Starts ∨ Flat-Tire ← (3+8) ≡ Engine-Starts ⇒ Flat-Tire

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12. Engine-Starts ⇒ Flat-Tire ← (3+8)
13. Flat-Tire ← (11+12)

Soundness

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- All inference rules previously given are sound, e.g.:
  modus ponens: $\{\alpha \Rightarrow \beta , \alpha\} \vdash \beta$
- The following rule:
  $\{\alpha \vee \beta , .\} \vdash \neg\alpha \vee \neg\beta$
  is unsound, which does not mean it is useless

Completeness

- A set of inference rules is complete if every entailed sentences can be obtained by applying some finite succession of these rules
- Modus ponens alone is not complete, e.g.:
  from $A \Rightarrow B$ and $\neg B$, we cannot get $\neg A$
  (needed Modus Tolens for that)

Proof

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12. Engine-Starts ⇒ Flat-Tire ← (3+8)
13. Flat-Tire ← (11+12)

⇒ Connective symbol (implication)

$\models$ Logical entailment

KB $\models \alpha$ iff KB $\Rightarrow \alpha$ is valid

$\vdash$ Inference

$\vdash \sim \models$ if $\vdash$ sound and complete

Summary

- Knowledge representation
- Propositional Logic
- Truth tables
- Model of a KB
- Satisfiability of a KB
- Logical entailment
- Inference rules
- Proof