

Homework 8

Assigned on: Wednesday April 8, 2009.

Due: Friday April 17, 2009.

This is a pen-and-paper homework, to be returned in class or with web handin.
The whole homework is worth 105 points (+25 bonus points).

1. **Bonus** Researching Description Logic **(25 points)**

Description Logic is a cornerstone of the Semantic Web technology. In this question, you are asked to research Description Logic *beyond what is in your textbook*. Write a two-page (typed) structured summary about DL addressing whatever aspects you find meaningful and interesting. Below is a list of ideas *you may want to include*, they are mere suggestions. Make sure you cite all your references.

- (a) What is the goal of DL?
- (b) To the extent possible, explain/state the syntax and semantics of DL.
- (c) How does DL relate to other types of Logic that we may or may not have studies?
- (d) Explain some proof techniques used for DL and give their complexity.
- (e) Briefly describe the history/evolution of DL.
- (f) Discuss and compare various implementations of DL.
- (g) Investigate the industrial impact of DL: list practical systems implements some version of DL; are they public domain; have they generated economic growth/benefit, etc.

2. Using the inference rules for logic **(10 points)**

prove that “ $\exists xZ(x)$ follows from the givens.” Be sure to justify your steps by stating the inference rule used, along with the previous line(s) to which it was applied and the unifications used.

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|-----|--|-------|
| (a) | $P(1)$ | given |
| (b) | $W(1) \wedge W(2) \wedge W(3)$ | given |
| (c) | $\forall x[P(x) \Rightarrow \neg R(x)]$ | given |
| (d) | $\forall x[Q(x) \vee R(x)]$ | given |
| (e) | $\forall x[(Q(x) \wedge W(x)) \Rightarrow Z(x)]$ | given |

3. AIMA 8.4, page 268. **(2 points)**

4. AIMA 8.6, page 268. **(22 points)**
5. AIMA 8.7, page 269. **(4 points)**
6. Axioms in FOL (*Adapted from AIMA, first edition*) **(15 points)**

Using the following:

Child(x,y), Sibling(x,y), Female(x), Male(x), and Spouse (x, y):

- (10 points) Write axioms describing the predicates: GrandChild, GreatGrandParent, Brother, Sister, Daughter, Son, Aunt, Uncle, BrotherInLaw, SisterInLaw, and FirstCousin. We want these axioms to be definitions, so use \Leftrightarrow instead of \Rightarrow .
- (5 points) Knowing that a second cousin is a child of one's parent first cousin, write the definition of a N^{th} -cousin, as a recursive expression in terms of the predicates defined above. Hint: Let N^{th} -cousin be a ternary predicate, that takes as input n , and two persons p_1 and p_2 .

7. AIMA 9.3, page 315. **(3 points)**
8. AIMA 9.4, page 316. **(4 points)**
9. AIMA 9.9, page 316. **(12 points)**
10. AIMA 9.10, page 317. **(12 points)**

For question (d), it is useful to check the following reference: Smith, D.E., Gene-sereth, M.R., and Ginsberg, M.L. (1986). *Controlling recursive inference*. Artificial Intelligence, Volume 30 (3), pages 343–389. (Page 1036, AIMA2e)

11. First-Order Logic **(20 points)**

Consider the following axioms:

- (a) Anyone who rides any Harley is a rough character.
- (b) Every biker rides [something that is] either a Harley or a BMW.
- (c) Anyone who rides any BMW is a yuppie.
- (d) Every yuppie is a lawyer.
- (e) Any nice girl does not date anyone who is a rough character.
- (f) Mary is a nice girl, and John is a biker.
- (g) (Conclusion) If John is not a lawyer, then Mary does not date John.

- Choose appropriate predicates to write the above axioms in first-order logic, clearly indicating the arguments and arity of each predicate: **(2 points)**
- Write each of the above axioms in first-order logic. Use scratch paper if necessary, and *neatly* report your results below. **(10 points)**

(a)

(b)

(c)

(d)

(e)

(f)

(g)

- Transform each of the above sentences into a conjunctive normal form. Clearly state the Skolem functions and clearly number the statements. (4 points)
- Establish the conclusion using the axioms by applying refutation resolution. Clearly show the variable bindings at each step and clearly number the statements. (4 points)

Negation of conclusion: