

Assigned: Tuesday 4 October 2011

Due: Monday 10 October 2011, 11:59 p.m.

Objective: Practice translating statements into sentences of propositional and first-order logic.

Collaboration: This laboratory will be completed in pairs assigned by the instructor.

Propositional Logic

In all the problems below, use clear symbol names, just as you would variable names in programs, and add comments to document the meaning/interpretation of your knowledge-base components.

Background

You may use your own implementation of `tt-entails?` for problem 1, or you may copy a compiled version from `~weinman/courses/CSC261/code/enumeration/compiled`. Copy the entire directory and use `(require "enumeration.scm")` to access `tt-entails?`.

Problem 1: Using enumeration

Part A: Unicorns!

Translate the following paragraph into a (Scheme-based) knowledge base of propositional logic (i.e., using the form from the prior lab) and call it `unicorn-kb`.

If the unicorn is mythical, then it is immortal, but if it is not mythical, then it is a mortal mammal. If the unicorn is either immortal or a mammal, then it is horned. The unicorn is magical if it is horned.

Using this knowledge base and `tt-entails?`, determine whether you can prove (individually) the unicorn is mythical, magical, or horned.¹

Part B: Liars and Truth-tellers

Translate the following information into a knowledge-base called `liars-kb`.

Three people, Amy, Bob, and Cal, are each either a liar or a truth-teller. Liars always lie, and truth-tellers are always honest. Amy says, "Cal is not honest." Bob says, "Amy and Cal never lie." Cal says, "Bob is correct."²

Using this knowledge base and `tt-entails?`, what can you conclude about the truthfulness of each?

¹From J. Barwise and J. Etchemendy, *The Language of First-Order Logic*, Third Edition, CSLI, 1983, as given in S. Russell and P. Norvig, *Artificial Intelligence: A Modern Approach*, Third Edition, Prentice Hall, Exercise 7.2, p. 280.

²From Ontario Secondary School Mathematics Bulletin 83-11, as given in T.W. Neller, Z. Markov, and I. Russel, "Clue deduction: an introduction to satisfiability reasoning", 2005, p. 13.

Part C: Tarts without Salt

Translate the following information into a knowledge-base called `salt-kb`.

"Well," said the King, "here is your sugar, so you can make me the tarts."

"Without salt?" asked the Queen.

So! The salt had also been stolen! Well, this time it was found that the culprit was either the Caterpillar, Bill the Lizard, or the Cheshire Cat. (One of them had come into the kitchen and eaten up all the salt; the container wasn't missing.) The three were tried and made the following statements in court:

CATERPILLAR: Bill the Lizard ate the salt.

BILL THE LIZARD: That is true!

CHESHIRE CAT: I never ate the salt!

As it happened, at least one of them lied and at least one told the truth.³

Using this knowledge base and `tt-entails?`, prove who stole the salt.

Part D: The Inner Sanctum⁴

i. Translate the following information into a knowledge-base called `doors-kb`.

There are four doors X , Y , Z and W leading out of the Middle Sanctum. At least one of them leads to the Inner Sanctum. If you enter a wrong door, you will be devoured by a fierce dragon.

Well, there were eight priests A , B , C , D , E , F , G and H , each of whom is either a knight or a knave. (Knights always tell the truth and knaves always lie.) They made the following statements to the philosopher:

A : X is a good door.

B : At least one of the doors Y or Z is good.

C : A and B are both knights.

D : X and Y are both good doors.

E : X and Z are both good doors.

F : Either D or E is a knight.

G : If C is a knight, so is F .

H : If G and I⁵ are knights, so is A .

Using this knowledge base and `tt-entails?`, determine which door the philosopher should choose.

ii. It turns out the philosopher had poor concentration. All he heard was the first statement (from A) and the last statement (from H) along with two snippets:

C : A and ... are both knights.

G : If C is a knight, ...

Encode this information as `doors-2-kb` and prove the philosopher was still fortunate to have heard enough to make a decision.

³From R. Smullyan, "The Fifth Tale", *Alice in Puzzle-Land*, Penguin Books (1982), pp. 12-13.

⁴From *Crux Mathematicorum* 357, as given in T.W. Neller, Z. Markov, and I. Russel, "Clue deduction: an introduction to satisfiability reasoning", 2005, p. 13.

⁵"I" means H referring to himself.

Problem 2: Alternative approaches

Part A: Unicorns! (Re-dux)

- Re-write your propositional knowledge base represented by `unicorn-kb` in CNF. Use the typical propositional format, rather than our Scheme form.
- Use resolution to prove (or disprove) the unicorn is magical.

Part B: More liars.

- Re-write the propositional knowledge base represented by `liars-kb` in CNF. Use the typical propositional format, rather than our Scheme form.
- Use resolution to prove (or disprove) that Amy is a liar.

First Order Logic

Problem 3: Writing FOL Sentences

Complete AIMA Exercise 8.10.

What to turn in

Your submission should include the following

- A `.scm` file with your Problem 1 knowledge bases defined and output indicating `tt-entails?` based proofs
- A single PDF containing (merged)
 - Your Scheme file
 - A transcript of your Scheme program's output
 - Solutions of problems 2 and 3

