Artificial Intelligence

First Order Logic (part 3)

CS 444 – Spring 2019 Dr. Kevin Molloy Department of Computer Science James Madison University



Resolution – Removing Uls

We need to convert our sentences to CNF (just like propositional logic).

How do we deal with **universal instantiation**:

 $\forall x \operatorname{American}(x) \land \operatorname{Weapon}(y) \land \operatorname{Sell}(x, y, z) \land \operatorname{Hostile}(z) \Longrightarrow \operatorname{Criminal}(x)$

Since we know how to do unification with variables, we can simply drop the UI terms. American(x) \land Weapon(y) \land Sell(x, y, z) \land Hostile (z) \Rightarrow Criminal(x)

And then use Unification to put in constants from the KB.

{x/West}

American(West) \land Weapon(y) \land Sell(West, y, z) \land Hostile (z) \Rightarrow Criminal(West)



Resolution – Removing Existential Instantition

We need to convert our sentences to CNF (just like propositional logic).

How do we deal with **universal instantiation**:

 $\exists x \operatorname{Crown}(x) \land \operatorname{OnHead}(x, \operatorname{John})$

We know that some object exists that is the crown that is on John's head.

Thus, we can create a new constant, *k*, as long as *k* does not appear anywhere else in the knowledge base. Thus, we can get:

 $Crown(C_1) \wedge OnHead(C_1, John)$

This process is called **Skolemization** (and the C_1 is a **skolem** constant).

Example: Nono .. Has some missiles

 $\exists x Owns(Nono, x) \land Missile (x):$

Owns(Nono, M₁) and Missle(M₁)



Example of Resolution

