

## The Predicate Calculus in AI

The Predicate Calculus (or simply, LOGIC) is

a NOTATION for internal representations

useful for the DATABASE of a Production System

- Allows DEDUCTION of new facts

  - (based solely on the FORM of the facts)

- Supports question answering

- Supports Planning

Logic is NOT:

- A REPRESENTATION

It is a LANGUAGE:

We still have to pick WHAT we will represent

and HOW we will state it in this language

# The Predicate Calculus in AI

Logic IS:

A formalism in which we can express

what is TRUE and FALSE,

we can INFER new facts.

This gives the impression of understanding

# Propositional Logic

The simplest form of logic is Propositional Logic

**PROPOSITIONS:** Statements that are TRUE or FALSE

| Predicate   | English meaning              |
|-------------|------------------------------|
| RAIN        | "It is raining"              |
| SUNNY       | "It is sunny"                |
| MANSOCRATES | "Socrates is a man"          |
| MANTURING   | "Turing is a man"            |
| ANHJKFG     | "I like to go to the movies" |

**NOTE:**

1. Predicates mean what I want them to mean
2. Propositional logic is a very weak language!

There is no relation between

MANSOCRATES and MANTURING

## Propositional Logic

Propositions may be COMBINED with CONNECTIVES  
to form SENTENCES in propositional logic

AND

A AND B is true if both A and B are true

OR

A OR B is true if at least one of A and B is true

IMPLIES

A IMPLIES B is true if when A is true, then B is true

[NOTE: That's ALL it means: if A is false, the  
"truth value" of this sentence is still TRUE]

NOT

NOT A is true if A is false, and vice-versa

EQUIV

A EQUIV B is true if A and B are both true or both false

# Propositional Logic

## Truth Tables

How to tell if a statement is true or false?

Use a truth table:

| X | Y | X AND Y | X OR Y | X IMPLIES Y | NOT X | EQUIV X Y |
|---|---|---------|--------|-------------|-------|-----------|
| T | T | T       | T      | T           | F     | T         |
| T | F | F       | T      | F           | F     | F         |
| F | T | F       | T      | T           | T     | F         |
| F | F | F       | F      | T           | T     | T         |

For longer sentences, apply these rules recursively

## Examples

(Using lisp-like form):

TAUTOLOGY: (A.K.A VALID)

(1) (EQUIV (IMPLIES SD (AND SUNNY WARM))  
(AND (IMPLIES SD SUNNY) (IMPLIES SD WARM)))

FALLACY: (A.K.A. UNSATISFIABLE)

(2) (EQUIV  
(NOT (OR SUNNY WARM))  
(NOT (NOT (AND SUNNY (NOT WARM)))))

SATISFIABLE: (neither of the above):

(3) (OR (AND SD SUNNY) (AND (NOT SUNNY) WARM))