CS-171, Intro to A.I. — Quiz#3 — Winter Quarter, 2015 — 25 minutes

YOUR NAME AND EMAIL ADDRESS: _____

YOUR ID: _____ ID TO RIGHT: _____ ROW: _____ SEAT: _____

1. (70 pts total, 10 pts each) For each English sentence below, write the letter corresponding to its best or closest FOPC (FOL) sentence (wff, or well-formed formula). The first one is done for you, as an example.

1.a (example) __D__ "Everybody likes somebody."

A. $\forall x \forall y$ Person(x) $\wedge$ Person(y) $\wedge$ Likes(x, y)
B. $\forall x \exists y$ Person(x) $\wedge$ Person(y) $\wedge$ Likes(x, y)
C. $\forall x \forall y$ Person(x) $\Rightarrow$ (Person(y) $\wedge$ Likes(x, y))
D. $\forall x \exists y$ Person(x) $\Rightarrow$ (Person(y) $\wedge$ Likes(x, y))

1.b (10 pts) _____ "All persons are mortal."

A. $\forall x$ Person(x) $\wedge$ Mortal(x)
B. $\forall x$ Person(x) $\Rightarrow$ Mortal(x)
C. $\exists x$ Person(x) $\wedge$ Mortal(x)
D. $\exists x$ Person(x) $\Rightarrow$ Mortal(x)

1.c (10 pts) _____ "For every food, there is a person who eats that food."

A. $\forall x \exists y$ Food(x) $\wedge$ Person(y) $\wedge$ Eats(y, x)
B. $\forall x \exists y$ [Food(x) $\wedge$ Person(y)] $\Rightarrow$ Eats(y, x)
C. $\forall x \exists y$ Food(x) $\Rightarrow$ [Person(y) $\wedge$ Eats(y, x)]
D. $\forall x \forall y$ Food(x) $\wedge$ Person(y) $\wedge$ Eats(y, x)

1.d (10 pts) _____ "Every person eats every food."

A. $\forall x \forall y$ [Person(x) $\wedge$ Food(y)] $\Rightarrow$ Eats(x, y)
B. $\forall x \forall y$ Person(x) $\Rightarrow$ [Food(y) $\wedge$ Eats(x, y)]
C. $\forall x \forall y$ Person(x) $\wedge$ Food(y) $\wedge$ Eats(x, y)
D. $\forall x \exists y$ [Person(x) $\wedge$ Food(y)] $\Rightarrow$ Eats(x, y)

1.e (10 pts) _____ "There is someone at UCI who is smart."

A. $\forall x$ Person(x) $\wedge$ At(x, UCI) $\wedge$ Smart(x)
B. $\exists x$ Person(x) $\wedge$ At(x, UCI) $\wedge$ Smart(x)
C. $\forall x$ [Person(x) $\wedge$ At(x, UCI)] $\Rightarrow$ Smart(x)
D. $\exists x$ Person(x) $\Rightarrow$ [At(x, UCI) $\wedge$ Smart(x)]

1.f (10 pts) _____ "Everyone at UCI is smart."

A. $\forall x$ Person(x) $\wedge$ At(x, UCI) $\wedge$ Smart(x)
B. $\exists x$ Person(x) $\wedge$ At(x, UCI) $\wedge$ Smart(x)
C. $\forall x$ [Person(x) $\wedge$ At(x, UCI)] $\Rightarrow$ Smart(x)
D. $\exists x$ Person(x) $\Rightarrow$ [At(x, UCI)] $\wedge$ Smart(x)

1.g (10 pts) _____ "Every person eats some food."

A. $\forall x \exists y$ [Person(x) $\wedge$ Food(y)] $\Rightarrow$ Eats(x, y)
B. $\forall x \exists y$ Person(x) $\wedge$ Food(y) $\wedge$ Eats(x, y)
C. $\forall x \forall y$ Person(x) $\wedge$ Food(y) $\wedge$ Eats(x, y)
D. $\forall x \exists y$ Person(x) $\Rightarrow$ [Food(y) $\wedge$ Eats(x, y)]

1.h (10 pts) _____ "Some person eats some food."

A. $\exists x \exists y$ Person(x) $\wedge$ Food(y) $\wedge$ Eats(x, y)
B. $\exists x \exists y$ [Person(x) $\wedge$ Food(y)] $\Rightarrow$ Eats(x, y)
C. $\exists x \exists y$ Person(x) $\Rightarrow$ [Food(y) $\wedge$ Eats(x, y)]
D. $\forall x \forall y$ Person(x) $\wedge$ Food(y) $\wedge$ Eats(x, y)

****** TURN PAGE OVER. QUIZ CONTINUES ON THE REVERSE. ******

2. (30 pts total) ONE FISH, TWO FISH, RED FISH, BLUE FISH. (With apologies to Dr. Seuss.)
Amy, Betty, Cindy, and Diane went out to lunch at a seafood restaurant. Each ordered one fish. Each fish was either a red fish or a blue fish. **Among them they had exactly <u>three red fish</u> and <u>one blue fish</u>.**

You translate this fact into Propositional Logic (in prefix form) as:

/* Ontology: Symbol A/B/C/D means that Amy/Betty/Cindy/Diane had a red fish. */

(or (and A B C (¬ D)) (and A B (¬ C) D)
(and A (¬ B) C D) (and (¬ A) B C D))

Their waiter reported:

"Amy and Cindy had the same color fish; I don't remember which color it was.
Cindy and Diane had the same color fish; I don't remember which color it was."

You translate these facts into Propositional Logic (in prefix form) as:
(<=> A C) (<=> C D)

Betty's daughter asked, "Is it true that my mother had a blue fish?"
You translate this query into Propositional Logic as "(¬ B)" and form the negated goal as "(B)".

<u>Your resulting knowledge base (KB) plus the negated goal (in CNF clausal form) is:</u>

(A B) (A C) (A D) (B C) (B D) (C D)
((¬ A) (¬ B) (¬ C) (¬ D))
((¬ A) C) (A (¬ C)) ((¬ C) D) (C (¬ D))
(B)

<u>Write a resolution proof that Betty had a blue fish.</u>
For each step of the proof, fill in the first two blanks with CNF sentences from KB that will resolve to produce the CNF result that you write in the third (resolvent) blank. The resolvent is the result of resolving the first two sentences. Add the resolvent to KB, and repeat. Use as many steps as necessary, ending with the empty clause. The empty clause indicates a contradiction, and therefore that KB entails the original goal sentence.

The shortest proof I know of is only five lines long. **<u>(A Bonus Point is offered for a shorter proof.)</u>** Longer proofs are OK provided they are correct. *<u>Obviously, it must be that Amy, Cindy, and Diane had the three red fish, so Betty must have had a blue fish. Think about it, then find a proof that mirrors how you think.</u>*

Resolve _____ with _____ to produce: _____

Resolve _____ with _____ to produce: _____

Resolve _____ with _____ to produce: _____

Resolve _____ with _____ to produce: _____

Resolve _____ with _____ to produce: _____

Resolve _____ with _____ to produce: _____

Resolve _____ with _____ to produce: _____

Resolve _____ with _____ to produce: _____

Resolve _____ with _____ to produce: _____

Resolve _____ with _____ to produce: _____

Resolve _____ with _____ to produce: _____