

Chapter 9

Inference in First-order Logic

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提纲

- ❖ 将一阶推理退化为命题推理
- ❖ 合一 (Unification)
- ❖ 一般化假言推理规则
- ❖ 前向链接
- ❖ 后向连接
- ❖ 归结

全称量词实例化 (Universal instantiation, UI)

- ❖ 全称量词语句的每个实例都是它蕴涵的：

$$\frac{\forall v \alpha}{\text{SUBST}(\{v/g\}, \alpha)}$$

对任一变量 v 和真实项 g 都成立

- ❖ E.g., $\forall x \text{ King}(x) \wedge \text{Greedy}(x) \Rightarrow \text{Evil}(x)$ 产生：

$\text{King}(\text{John}) \wedge \text{Greedy}(\text{John}) \Rightarrow \text{Evil}(\text{John})$

$\text{King}(\text{Richard}) \wedge \text{Greedy}(\text{Richard}) \Rightarrow \text{Evil}(\text{Richard})$

$\text{King}(\text{Father}(\text{John})) \wedge \text{Greedy}(\text{Father}(\text{John})) \Rightarrow \text{Evil}(\text{Father}(\text{John}))$

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存在量词实例化 (Existential instantiation, EI)

- ❖ 对任一语句 α , 变量 v 和常量符号 k
(它们不会出现在 KB 的其他地方)

$$\frac{\exists v \alpha}{\text{SUBST}(\{v/k\}, \alpha)}$$

- ❖ E.g., $\exists x \text{Crown}(x) \wedge \text{OnHead}(x, \text{John})$ 生成:

$$\text{Crown}(C_1) \wedge \text{OnHead}(C_1, \text{John})$$

这里, C_1 是一个新的常量符号, 称为 Skolem 常数

- ❖ 全称量词可以多次实例化获得不同的新语句 (新旧 KB 是等价的)
- ❖ 存在量词只能实例化一次 (新旧 KB 逻辑上不等价, 但是推理上等价)

退化到命题推理

- ❖ 假设 KB 包含以下语句：

$\forall x \text{ King}(x) \wedge \text{Greedy}(x) \Rightarrow \text{Evil}(x)$

$\text{King}(\text{John})$

$\text{Greedy}(\text{John})$

$\text{Brother}(\text{Richard}, \text{John})$

- ❖ 用**所有**的方式实例化全称量词，则有：

$\text{King}(\text{John}) \wedge \text{Greedy}(\text{John}) \Rightarrow \text{Evil}(\text{John})$

$\text{King}(\text{Richard}) \wedge \text{Greedy}(\text{Richard}) \Rightarrow \text{Evil}(\text{Richard})$

$\text{King}(\text{John})$

$\text{Greedy}(\text{John})$

$\text{Brother}(\text{Richard}, \text{John})$

- ❖ 新 KB 是命题化的，命题符号是：

$\text{King}(\text{John}), \text{Greedy}(\text{John}), \text{Evil}(\text{John}), \text{King}(\text{Richard}), \text{etc.}$

退化到命题推理

- ❖ 声明：每个 *FOL KB* 能够命题化并保留蕴涵
 - 一个真语句被新 *KB* 蕴涵 当且仅当 被原 *KB* 蕴涵
- ❖ 基本思想：命题化 *KB* 和查询，应用归结方法获得结果
- ❖ 问题：如果有函数符号，将会有无穷多的语句项
 - e.g., *Father(Father(Father(John)))*

退化到命题推理

- ❖ 定理：Herbrand (1930). 如果一个语句 α 被一个FOL KB 蕴涵，那么它被命题化 KB 的一个有限子集所蕴涵
- ❖ 基本思想：
 - For $n = 0$ to ∞ do
 - create a propositional KB by instantiating with depth- n terms
 - see if α is entailed by this KB
- ❖ 问题：如果 α 被蕴涵能够工作，但如果 α 不被蕴涵将会无限循环
- ❖ 定理：Turing (1936), Church (1936). FOL 的蕴涵是半可判定的 (semidecidable)
 - 存在能够证明蕴涵成立语句的算法，但不存在否定蕴涵不成立语句的算法

命题化方法的问题

❖ 命题化看起来产生了很多无关的语句

- E.g., from:

$$\forall x \text{ King}(x) \wedge \text{Greedy}(x) \Rightarrow \text{Evil}(x)$$

$$\text{King}(\text{John})$$

$$\forall y \text{ Greedy}(y)$$

$$\text{Brother}(\text{Richard}, \text{John})$$

- $\text{Evil}(\text{John})$ 是明显的，但是命题化产生了很多无用的事实，比如：
 $\text{Greedy}(\text{Richard})$ 就是无关的

❖ p 个 k 元的谓词和 n 个常量，将产生 $p \cdot n^k$ 个实例

合一 (Unification)

❖ 如果能够找到一个替换 θ , 使得 $King(x)$ 和 $Greedy(x)$ 匹配 $King(John)$ 和 $Greedy(y)$, 则我们能够直接推理

▪ $\theta = \{x/John, y/John\}$ works

❖ $Unify(\alpha, \beta) = \theta$ if $\alpha\theta = \beta\theta$

p	q	θ
$Knows(John, x)$	$Knows(John, Jane)$	$\{x/Jane\}$
$Knows(John, x)$	$Knows(y, OJ)$	$\{x/OJ, y/John\}$
$Knows(John, x)$	$Knows(y, Mother(y))$	$\{y/John, x/Mother(John)\}$
$Knows(John, x)$	$Knows(x, OJ)$	$fail$

标准化分离(Standardizing apart) 来消除变量的名称冲突, e.g., $Knows(z_{17}, OJ)$

合一 (Unification)

❖ 合一 $Knows(John, x)$ 和 $Knows(y, z)$

$$\theta = \{y/John, x/z\}$$

$$\text{or } \theta = \{y/John, x/John, z/John\}$$

第一种比第二种更一般化

❖ 存在一个最一般合一置换 (most general unifier, MGU), 不考虑变量重命名情况下它是唯一的

$$\text{MGU} = \{y/John, x/z\}$$

合一算法

function UNIFY(x, y, θ) returns a substitution to make x and y identical

inputs: x , a variable, constant, list, or compound

y , a variable, constant, list, or compound

θ , the substitution built up so far

if $\theta = \text{failure}$ **then return failure**

else if $x = y$ **then return** θ

} 失败与成功

else if VARIABLE?(x) **then return** UNIFY-VAR(x, y, θ)

else if VARIABLE?(y) **then return** UNIFY-VAR(y, x, θ)

} 变量合一

else if COMPOUND?(x) **and** COMPOUND?(y) **then**

return UNIFY(ARGS[x], ARGS[y], UNIFY(OP[x], OP[y], θ))

else if LIST?(x) **and** LIST?(y) **then**

首先操作合一

return UNIFY(REST[x], REST[y], UNIFY(FIRST[x], FIRST[y], θ))

} 依次转化为
变量合一

else return failure

第一项

合一算法

function UNIFY-VAR(var, x, θ) returns a substitution

inputs: var , a variable

x , any expression

θ , the substitution built up so far

if $\{var/val\} \in \theta$ **then return** UNIFY(val, x, θ)

else if $\{x/val\} \in \theta$ **then return** UNIFY(var, val, θ)

else if OCCUR-CHECK?(var, x) **then return** failure

else return add $\{var/x\}$ to θ

发生检验：该变量是否在复合项中出现？

} 已经存在

$S(x)$ 与 $S(S(x))$ 无法合一

一般化假言推理规则 (Generalized Modus Ponens, GMP)

$$\frac{p_1', p_2', \dots, p_n', (p_1 \wedge p_2 \wedge \dots \wedge p_n \Rightarrow q)}{q\theta} \quad \text{where } p_i'\theta = p_i \theta \text{ for all } i$$

p_1' is *King(John)* p_1 is *King(x)*

p_2' is *Greedy(y)* p_2 is *Greedy(x)*

θ is $\{x/\text{John}, y/\text{John}\}$ q is *Evil(x)*

$q\theta$ is *Evil(John)*

- ❖ GMP 采用确定子句的知识库 (*KB* of definite clauses)
 - **exactly** one positive literal
- ❖ 假设所有的变量是 全称量化的

GMP 的可靠性

❖ 需要证明

$$p_1', \dots, p_n', (p_1 \wedge \dots \wedge p_n \Rightarrow q) \vdash q\theta$$

给定 $p_i'\theta = p_i\theta$ for all i

❖ 引理：对任一给定子句 p , 通过全称量化有 $p \vdash p\theta$

1. $[(p_1 \wedge \dots \wedge p_n \Rightarrow q) \vdash (p_1 \wedge \dots \wedge p_n \Rightarrow q)\theta] = (p_1\theta \wedge \dots \wedge p_n\theta \Rightarrow q\theta)$
2. $p_1', \dots, p_n' \vdash p_1' \wedge \dots \wedge p_n' \vdash p_1'\theta \wedge \dots \wedge p_n'\theta$
3. 根据前两条，假言推理就能够得到 $q\theta$

知识库样例

❖ 已知事实：

- The law says that it is a crime for an American to sell weapons to hostile nations.
- The country Nono, an enemy of America, has some missiles
- All of its missiles were sold to it by Colonel West, who is American.

❖ 证明： Col. West is a criminal

知识库样例

... it is a crime for an American to sell weapons to hostile nations:

$American(x) \wedge Weapon(y) \wedge Sells(x,y,z) \wedge Hostile(z) \Rightarrow Criminal(x)$

Nono ... has some missiles, i.e., $\exists x Owns(Nono,x) \wedge Missile(x)$

$Owns(Nono,M_1)$ and $Missile(M_1)$

... all of its missiles were sold to it by Colonel West

$Missile(x) \wedge Owns(Nono,x) \Rightarrow Sells(West,x,Nono)$

Missiles are weapons:

$Missile(x) \Rightarrow Weapon(x)$

An enemy of America counts as "hostile":

$Enemy(x,America) \Rightarrow Hostile(x)$

West, who is American ...

$American(West)$

The country Nono, an enemy of America ...

$Enemy(Nono,America)$

前向链接算法

function FOL-FC-Ask(KB, α) **returns** a substitution or *false*

repeat until new is empty 直到无法产生新语句(不动点)

$new \leftarrow \{ \}$

for each sentence r in KB **do**

$(p_1 \wedge \dots \wedge p_n \Rightarrow q) \leftarrow$ STANDARDIZE-APART(r) 标准化分离

for each θ such that $(p_1 \wedge \dots \wedge p_n)\theta = (p'_1 \wedge \dots \wedge p'_n)\theta$

全部 for some p'_1, \dots, p'_n in KB

与前提合一

$q' \leftarrow$ SUBST(θ, q)

if q' is not a renaming of a sentence already in KB or new **then do**

add q' to new

$\phi \leftarrow$ UNIFY(q', α)

与结论合一

if ϕ is not *fail* **then return** ϕ

add new to KB

return *false*

前向链接证明

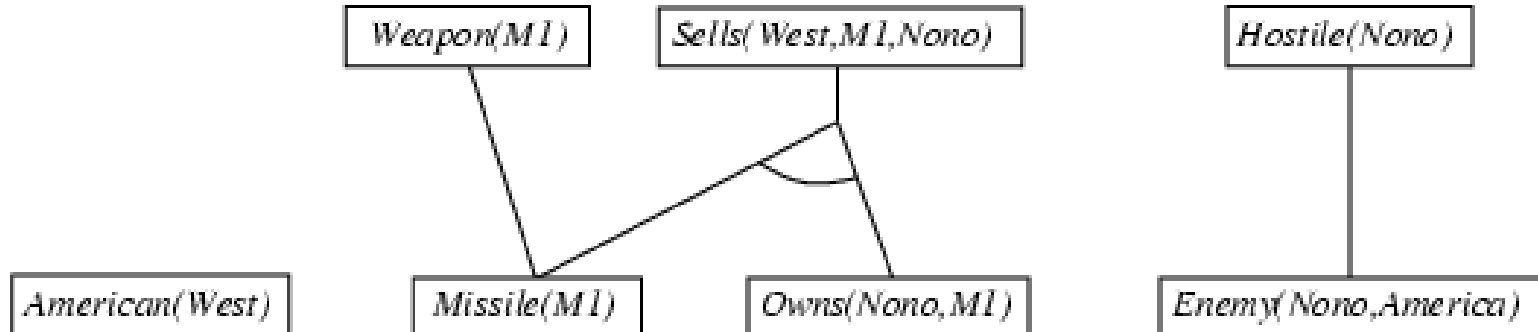
American(West)

Missile(MI)

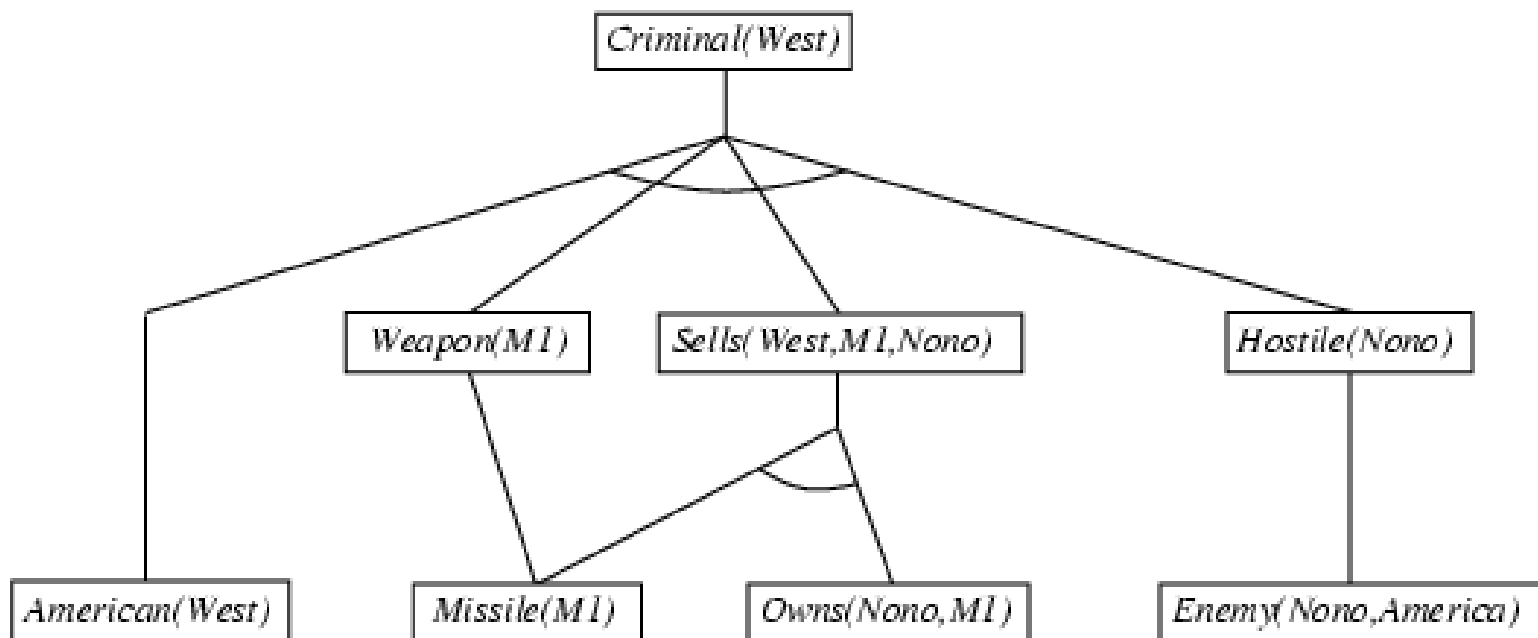
Owns(Nono,MI)

Enemy(Nono,America)

前向链接证明



前向链接证明



前向链接的特点

- ❖ 对一阶确定子句是可靠的和完备的
- ❖ Datalog = first-order definite clauses + no functions
 - FC 能够在有限迭代次数内结束
 - 如果 α 不是蕴涵句，则通常不能结束
- ❖ 不可避免的：确定子句的蕴涵是半可判定的

前向链接的效率

递增的前向链接：在第 k 步迭代中，如果在 $k-1$ 步没有增加一个前提，则该规则不必进行匹配

⇒ 只匹配前提中至少增加了一个新正文字的那些规则

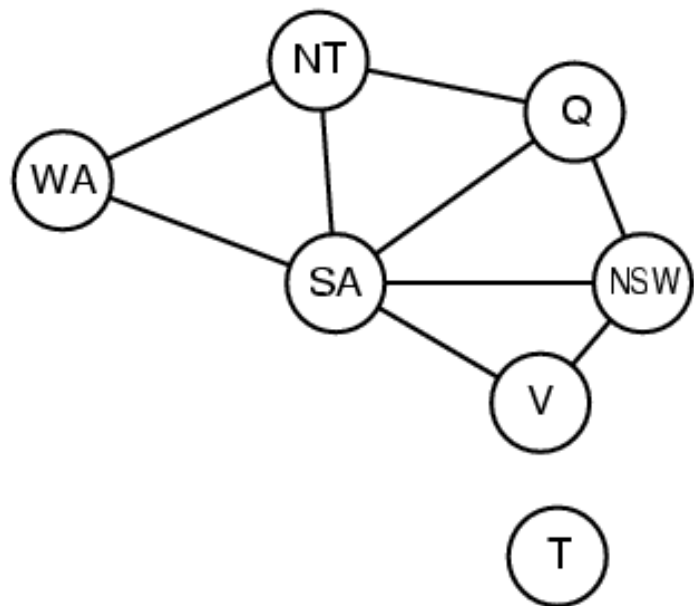
匹配本身是非常费时的

数据库索引提取已知事实的时间复杂性可以做到 $O(1)$

- e.g., query *Missile(x)* retrieves *Missile(M₁)*

前向链接在演绎数据库(deductive databases)中广泛使用

困难匹配示例 —— 着色问题 *


$$\begin{aligned} & Diff(wa, nt) \wedge Diff(wa, sa) \wedge Diff(nt, q) \wedge \\ & Diff(nt, sa) \wedge Diff(q, nsw) \wedge Diff(q, sa) \wedge \\ & Diff(nsw, v) \wedge Diff(nsw, sa) \wedge Diff(v, sa) \\ \Rightarrow & Colorable() \end{aligned}$$
 $Diff(Red, Blue) \quad Diff(Red, Green)$ $Diff(Green, Red) \quad Diff(Green, Blue)$ $Diff(Blue, Red) \quad Diff(Blue, Green)$

- ❖ $Colorable()$ 是可推理的，当且仅当 CSP 有解
- ❖ CSPs 包含 3SAT，因而匹配是 NP-hard 的

反向链接算法

function FOL-BC-ASK($KB, goals, \theta$) **returns** a set of substitutions

inputs: KB , a knowledge base

$goals$, a list of conjuncts forming a query (θ already applied)

θ , the current substitution, initially the empty substitution $\{ \}$

local variables: $answers$, a set of substitutions, initially empty

if $goals$ is empty **then return** $\{ \theta \}$ 成功

$q' \leftarrow$ SUBST($\theta, \text{FIRST}(goals)$)

for each sentence r **in** KB

where STANDARDIZE-APART(r) = $(p_1 \wedge \dots \wedge p_n \Rightarrow q)$

and $\theta' \leftarrow$ UNIFY(q, q') succeeds 与结论合一

$new_goals \leftarrow [p_1, \dots, p_n | \text{REST}(goals)]$

$answers \leftarrow$ FOL-BC-ASK($KB, new_goals, \text{COMPOSE}(\theta', \theta)$) $\cup answers$

return $answers$

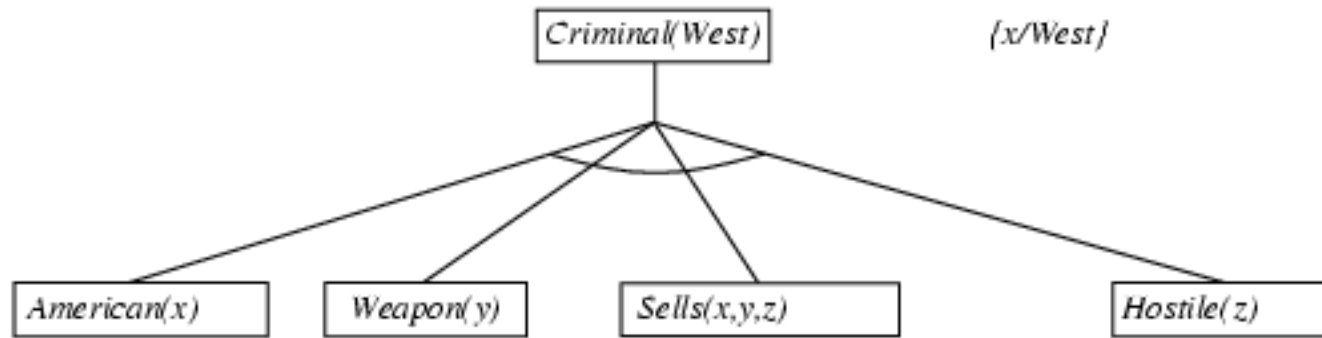
深度优先递归

$$SUBST(\text{COMPOSE}(\theta_1, \theta_2), p) = SUBST(\theta_2, SUBST(\theta_1, p))$$

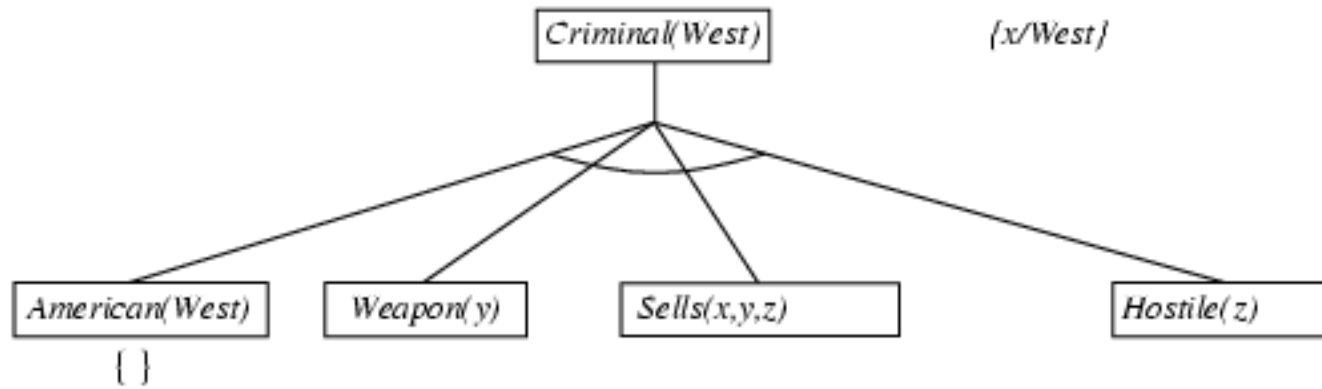
反向链接示例

Criminal(West)

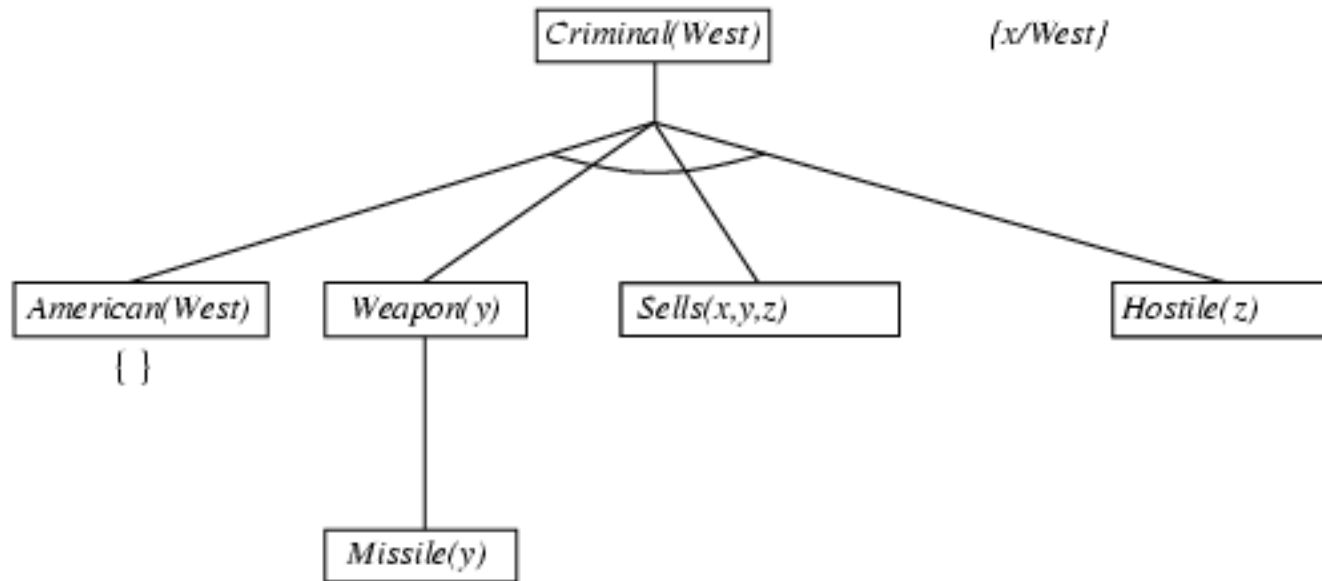
反向链接示例



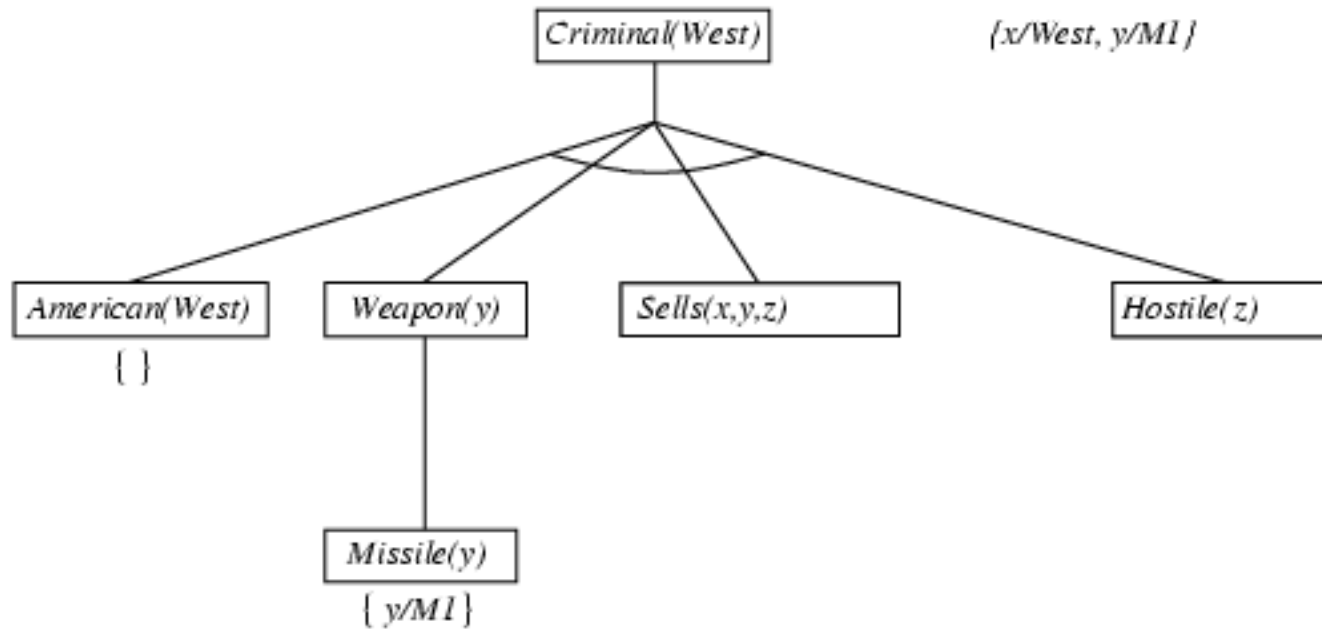
反向链接示例



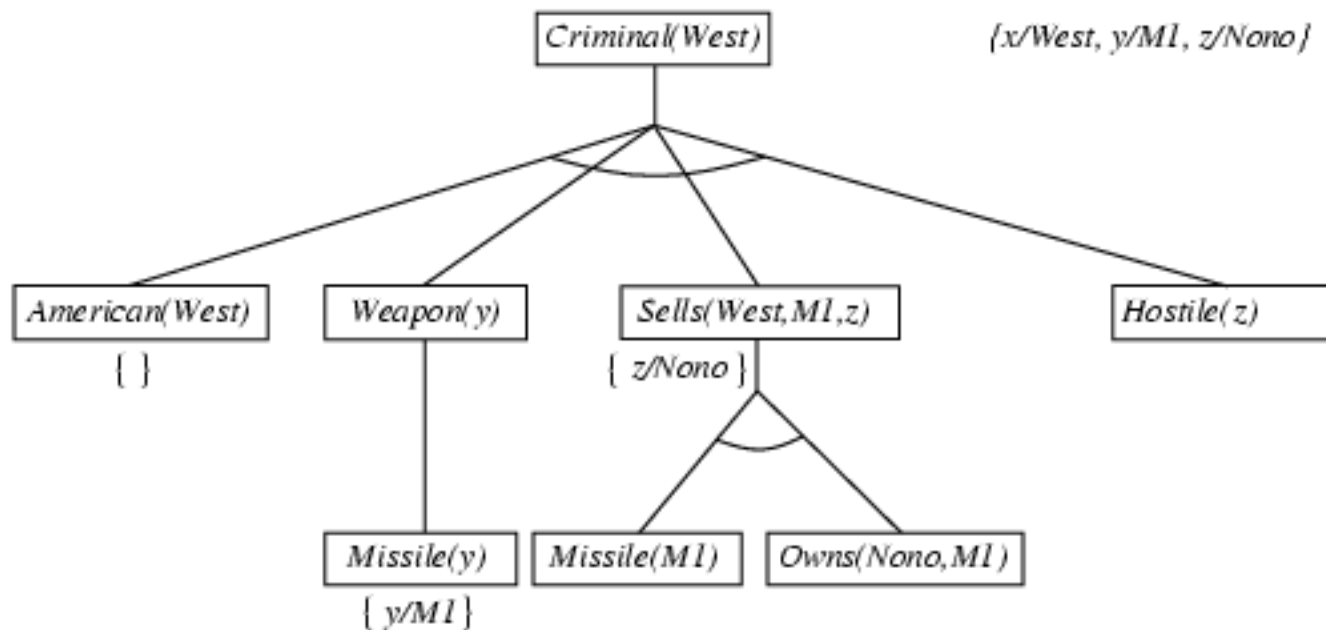
反向链接示例



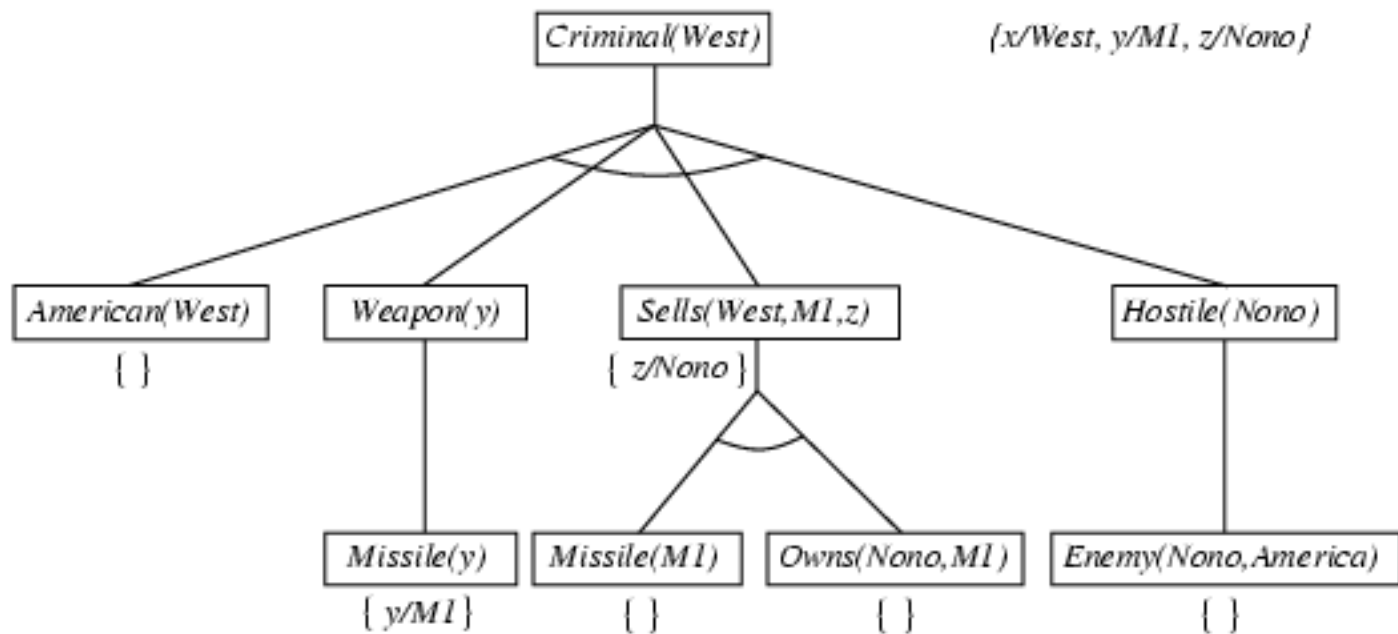
反向链接示例



反向链接示例



反向链接示例



反向链接的特点

- ❖ 深度优先的递归证明搜索
 - 空间与所需证明数呈线性关系
- ❖ 由于可能的无限循环，该算法是不完备的
 - ⇒ 检查当前目标与堆栈中的每个目标是否相同
- ❖ 由于重复的子目标，对成功和失败两种情况都不高效
 - ⇒ 使用推理结果缓存技术 (需要额外的存储空间)
- ❖ 广泛应用于逻辑编程 (logic programming)

逻辑编程：Prolog *

- ❖ 算法 = 逻辑 + 控制
- ❖ 基础：Horn子句的反向链接 + bells & whistles
曾在 Europe, Japan (basis of 5th Generation project) 广泛使用

Program = set of clauses = head :- literal₁, ... literal_n.

criminal(X) :- american(X), weapon(Y), sells(X,Y,Z), hostile(Z).

- ❖ 深度优先自左向右的反向链接
- ❖ 内建数学谓词等, e.g., $X \text{ is } Y * Z + 3$
- ❖ 封闭世界假说 ("negation as failure")
 - e.g., *alive(X) :- not dead(X).*
 - *alive(joe)* 成功, 如果 *dead(joe)* 失败

Prolog *

- ❖ Appending two lists to produce a third:

```
append([], Y, Y) .
```

```
append([X|L], Y, [X|Z]) :- append(L, Y, Z) .
```

- ❖ query: append(A, B, [1, 2]) ?

❖ answers: A=[] B=[1, 2]

A=[1] B=[2]

A=[1, 2] B=[]

归结：简要总结

- ❖ 完全一阶逻辑的版本：

$$\frac{l_1 \vee \cdots \vee l_k, \quad m_1 \vee \cdots \vee m_n}{(l_1 \vee \cdots \vee l_{i-1} \vee l_{i+1} \vee \cdots \vee l_k \vee m_1 \vee \cdots \vee m_{j-1} \vee m_{j+1} \vee \cdots \vee m_n)\theta}$$

这里 $\text{UNIFY}(l_i, \neg m_j) = \theta$.

两个子句被假定已经标准化分离，因而它们不共享变量

- ❖ 举例：

$$\frac{\neg Rich(x) \vee Unhappy(x) \quad Rich(Ken)}{Unhappy(Ken)}$$

with $\theta = \{x/Ken\}$

- ❖ 在 $CNF(KB \wedge \neg\alpha)$ 上应用归结过程完成证明，对 FOL 是完备的

转换为 CNF

Everyone who loves all animals is loved by someone:

$$\forall x [\forall y \text{ Animal}(y) \Rightarrow \text{Loves}(x,y)] \Rightarrow [\exists y \text{ Loves}(y,x)]$$

1. 消除双向和单向蕴含句

$$\forall x [\neg \forall y \neg \text{Animal}(y) \vee \text{Loves}(x,y)] \vee [\exists y \text{ Loves}(y,x)]$$

2. 将否定词 \neg 内移: $\neg \forall x p \equiv \exists x \neg p$, $\neg \exists x p \equiv \forall x \neg p$

$$\forall x [\exists y \neg(\neg \text{Animal}(y) \vee \text{Loves}(x,y))] \vee [\exists y \text{ Loves}(y,x)]$$

$$\forall x [\exists y \neg \neg \text{Animal}(y) \wedge \neg \text{Loves}(x,y)] \vee [\exists y \text{ Loves}(y,x)]$$

$$\forall x [\exists y \text{ Animal}(y) \wedge \neg \text{Loves}(x,y)] \vee [\exists y \text{ Loves}(y,x)]$$

转换为 CNF

3. 标准化变量：每个量词应该使用不同的变量

$$\forall x [\exists y \textit{Animal}(y) \wedge \neg \textit{Loves}(x,y)] \vee [\exists z \textit{Loves}(z,x)]$$

4. Skolemize：消除存在量词

每个存在变量用全称量词变量的 **Skolem function** 替代

$$\forall x [\textit{Animal}(F(x)) \wedge \neg \textit{Loves}(x,F(x))] \vee \textit{Loves}(G(x),x)$$

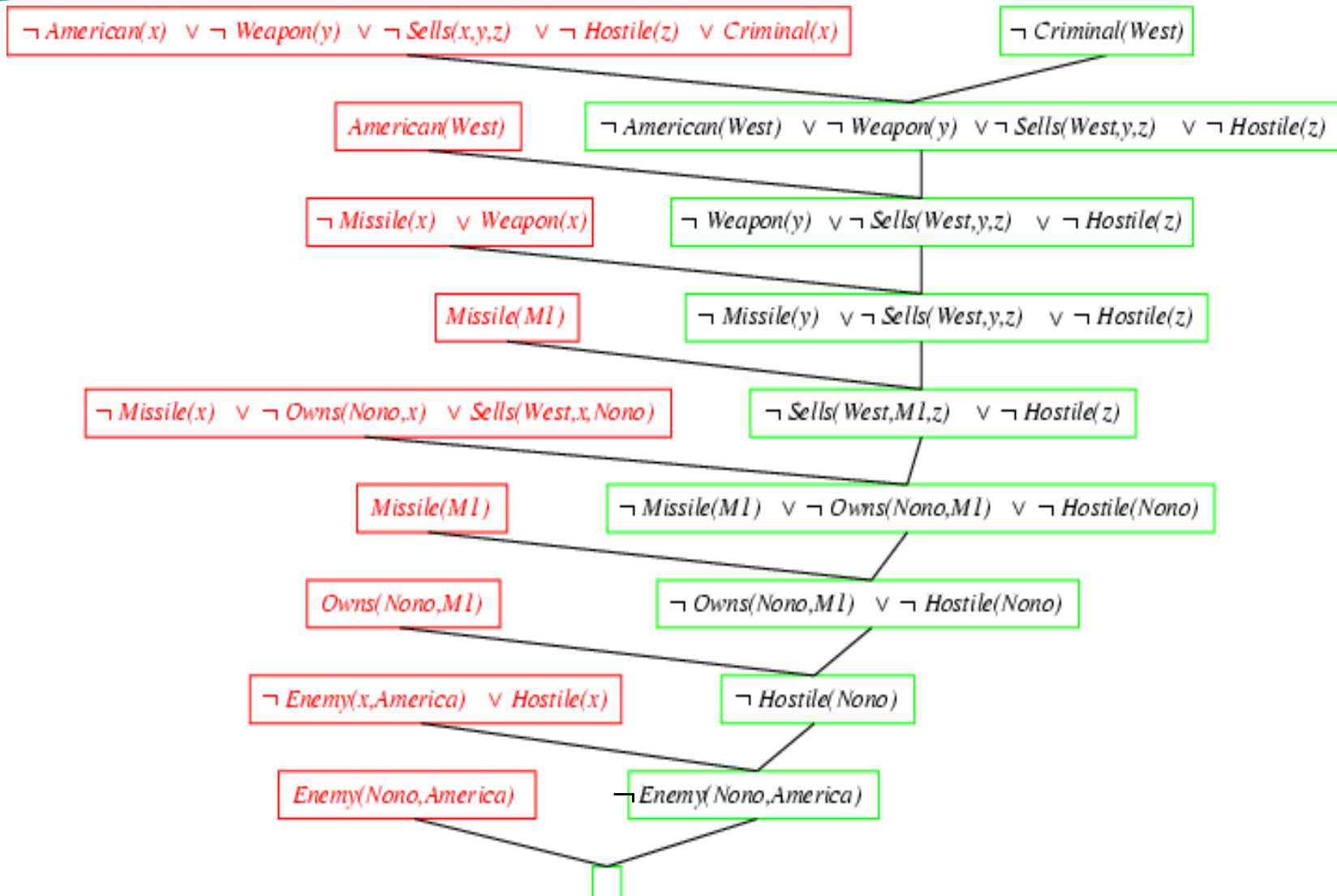
5. 删除全称量词

$$[\textit{Animal}(F(x)) \wedge \neg \textit{Loves}(x,F(x))] \vee \textit{Loves}(G(x),x)$$

6. 将 \vee 分配到 \wedge 中

$$[\textit{Animal}(F(x)) \vee \textit{Loves}(G(x),x)] \wedge [\neg \textit{Loves}(x,F(x)) \vee \textit{Loves}(G(x),x)]$$

归结证明：确定子句



谢谢聆听！

