

# 人工智能原理与方法

## (三) 逻辑和搜索

Modern Artificial Intelligence  
& Applications

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# Review

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- ▶ Logic
- ▶ Prolog
- ▶ Knowledgebase
- ▶ Logical reasoning



# Propositional Logic is not enough!

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- ▶ Propositional Logic (Boolean logic) has declarative nature in which knowledge and inference are separate.
- ▶ Propositional Logic has confirmative values but in lack of the ability of handling partial information.
- ▶ Compositionality: the meaning of a sentence is a function of the meaning of its parts.
- ▶



# List Basics

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Variable	Elements	Assignments
[X   Y]	[ a, b, c ]	X=a, Y= [ b, c ]
[X   Y]	[ a ]	X=a, Y= [ ]
[a   Y]	[X, b]	X=a, Y= [ b ]
[X,Y,Z]	[a, b, c]	X=a, Y=b, Z=c
[ [ a, Y ]   Z ]	[ [ X, b ] , [ c ] ]	X=a, Y=b, Z= [ [ c ] ]

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# List of Prolog

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```
member(X, [X|R]).  
member(X, [Y|R]) :- member(X,R).
```

```
member(X, [X|_]).  
member(X, [_|R]) :- member(X,R).
```

```
takeout(X,[X|R],R).  
takeout(X,[F|R],[F|S]) :- takeout(X,R,S).
```

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

```
reverse([X|Y],Z,W) :- reverse(Y,[X|Z],W).  
reverse([],X,X).
```

```
perm([X|Y],Z) :- perm(Y,W), takeout(X,Z,W).  
perm([],[]).
```



## Design a member function

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```
member(X, [X|_]).
```

```
member(X, [Head|Tail]) :- member(X, Tail).
```

Goal: `member(a, [a, b, c, d] ).`

yes

Goal: `member(e, [a, b, c, d] ).`

no

Goal: `member(X, [a, b, c, d] ).`

X=a



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

```
append( [H|T] , L2, [H|Tn] ):-append(T,L2, Tn).
```

Goal: append( [1, 2, 3] , [4, 5] , L).

L= [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]

Goal: append( [1,2,3] , [4,5] , [1,2,3,4,5] ).

yes

Goal: append( [1,2,3] , [4,5] , [1,2,3,4,5,6] ).

no

Goal: append( [1, 2, 3] , Y, [1, 2, 3, 4, 5] ).

Y= [4, 5]

Goal: append(X, [4, 5] , [1, 2, 3, 4, 5] ).

X= [1, 2, 3]

Goal: append(X, Y, [1, 2, 3, 4, 5] ).

X= [] , Y= [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]

X= [1] , Y= [2, 3, 4, 5]

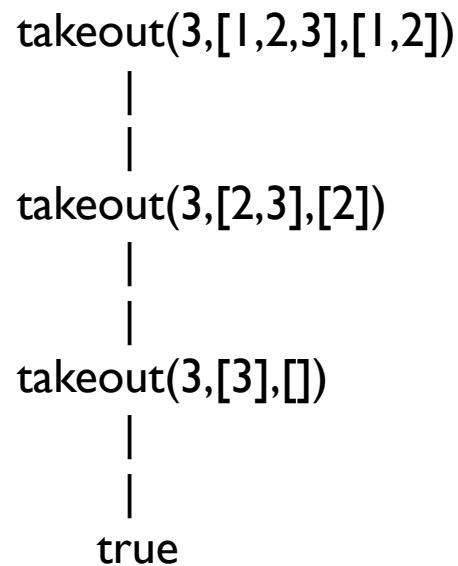
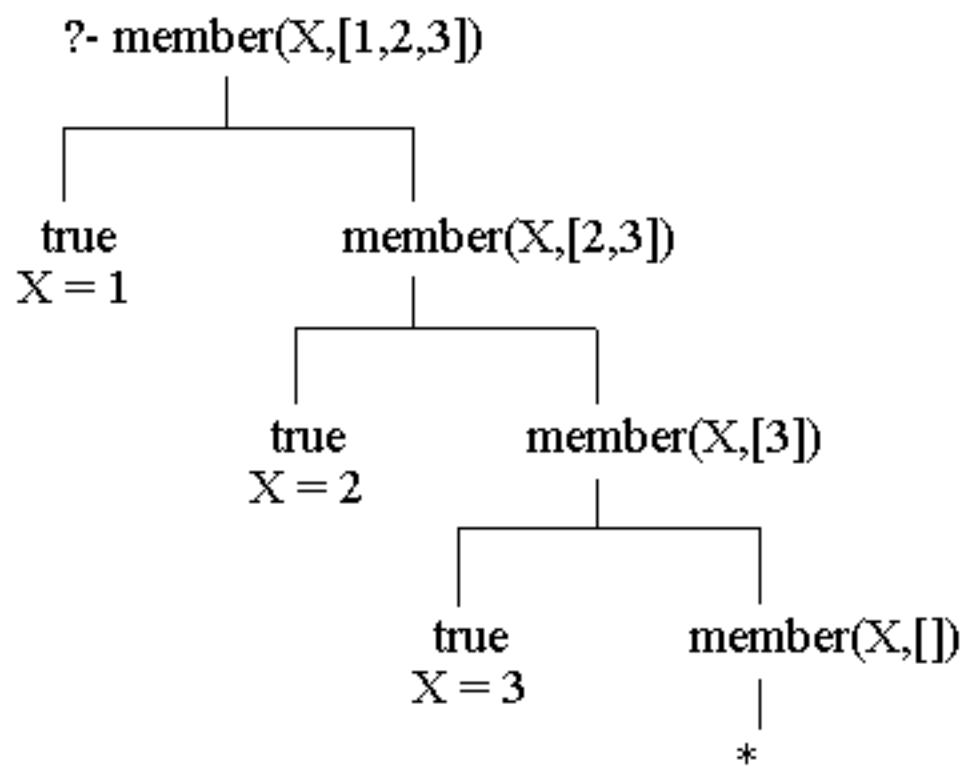
X= [1, 2] , Y= [3, 4, 5]

X= [1, 2, 3] , Y= [4, 5]



# Explanation

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```
?- reverse([1,2,3],[],A)
|
|
reverse([2,3],[1],A)
|
|
reverse([3],[2,1],A)
|
|
reverse([], [3,2,1],A)
|
|
true
A = [3,2,1]
```



# Coloring problem

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