

Master in Artificial Intelligence and Robotics (AIRO)  
Electives in AI  
Reasoning Agents

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- Course website: see section “Teaching” of webpage above
- Classroom: see course website (register ASAP)
- Lectures:
  - Thu 13-17 Room A2 (DIAG)
  - Fri 15-17 Room A2 (DIAG)
- Student hour: Tue 17.00 (see webpage for details)
- Exam: paper presentation + project (joint with HRI)



## (Automated) Reasoning

- Analysis: observe *world* and draw *conclusions*
- Synthesis: observe *world* and *deliberate* to achieve desired *goals*

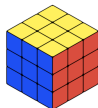
## Examples



Alice is Bob's sister and Amy Alice's daughter.  
Is Bob Amy's uncle? Has Bob any niece? (Analysis)



Can two traffic lights at some crossroad ever be green at the same time? (Analysis)



Given initial configuration, find a plan to solve Rubik's cube (Synthesis)



Find a strategy to win or tie Tic-Tac-Toe (Synthesis)

## Automated Reasoning Requirements

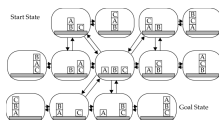
- World (or *Domain*) model
- Formalisms for world properties (including goals)
- Formalisms for actions
- Models for plans and strategies
- Algorithms

## World Model

- *Formal abstract* model capturing relevant information about world
- No focus on representation formalisms (any is fine, e.g., PDDL)

## Examples

- Graphs, Transition Systems



- Logical Axioms (e.g., FO)
  - $\forall x, y. \exists z. \text{Sister}(z, x) \wedge \text{Daughter}(y, z) \rightarrow \text{Uncle}(x, y)$
  - $\text{Uncle}(x, y) \wedge \text{Female}(y) \leftrightarrow \text{Niece}(y, x)$
  - $\text{Uncle}(x, y) \wedge \text{Male}(y) \leftrightarrow \text{Nephew}(y, x)$
  - ...

## Formalisms for world properties

- To express world properties, e.g.: facts, axioms, assumptions, goals

### Examples

- Propositional logic
  - $cloudy, cloudy \rightarrow \neg sunny$
- First-order logic
  - $\forall x. Man(x) \rightarrow Mortal(x), Man(Socrates)$
- Temporal logics (many variants)
  - **F** *sunny* (it will be sunny some day, from now)
  - **G**(*jump*  $\rightarrow$  **F** *fall*)  
(it's always the case that if you jump, you'll eventually fall)

## Formalisms for actions

- To model actions by which agents can change the world

### Examples

- PDDL (1.x, 2.x, 3.x) ([GHK<sup>+</sup>98] and following)

```
(:action pickup
:parameters (?ob)
:precondition (and (clear ?ob) (on-table ?ob) (arm-empty))
:effect (and (holding ?ob) (not (clear ?ob)) (not (on-table ?ob))
            (not (arm-empty))))
```

- Situation Calculus [Rei01, MH69]

$$Poss(Pickup(x), s) \equiv ArmEmpty(s) \wedge OnTable(x, s) \wedge Clear(x, s)$$
$$ArmEmpty(do(a, s)) \equiv (ArmEmpty(s) \wedge a \neq Pickup(x)) \vee a = Drop(x)$$

...

$$Holding(x, do(a, s)) \equiv a = Pickup(x) \vee (Holding(x, s) \wedge a \neq Drop(x))$$

...

- And many more...



## Models for plans and strategies

- To represent when and which actions to execute

## Examples

- Action sequences
  - *pickup(A) stack(A, B) pickup(C), stack(C, B),...*
- Propositional rules
  - If block A is on table and arm is empty: pickup block A
  - If arm is holding block A: drop block A
- ...

## Algorithms

- To perform reasoning
- Use world model and representation formalism to find answer

## Examples

- A\* (e.g., Planning)
- DPLL (SAT)
- Tableaux methods (Satisfiability)
- Fixpoint computations (Model Checking)
- ...

This course concerns approaches to Automated Reasoning

- Need to study (some) models, formalisms, algorithms
- Some just touched
- Some studied in depth

You will learn how they work and how to use them to design  
Reasoning Agents!



M. Ghallab, A. Howe, C. Knoblock, D. Mcdermott, A. Ram, M. Veloso, D. Weld, and D. Wilkins.

PDDL—The Planning Domain Definition Language.

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CVC TR98003/DCS TR1165.



John McCarthy and Patrick J. Hayes.

Some philosophical problems from the standpoint of artificial intelligence.

*Machine Intelligence*, 4:463–502, 1969.



Ray Reiter.

*Knowledge in Action. Logical Foundations for Specifying and Implementing Dynamical Systems.*

MIT Press, 2001.