### **Inference Rules in FOL**

#### **Premises:**

- 1. If x is a parent of y, then y is older than x
- 2. If x is the mother of y, then x is a parent of y
- 3. Lulu is the mother of Fifi

### Conclusion:

Lulu is older than Fifi

Premises in first-order logic:

- 1.  $\forall x \forall y. Parent(x, y) \Rightarrow Older(x, y)$
- 2.  $\forall x \forall y. Mother(x, y) \Rightarrow Parent(x, y)$
- 3. Mother(Lulu, Fifi)

# **Inference Rules in FOL (cont.)**

Previous inference easier with strengthened rule:

Generalized Modus Ponens  $\begin{array}{c} \alpha_1[\underline{x}/\underline{k}], \dots, \alpha_n[x/k], \forall x_1 \dots \forall x_m.(\alpha_1 \wedge \dots \wedge \alpha_n) \Rightarrow \beta \\ \beta[\underline{x}/\underline{k}] \end{array}$ 

 $\underline{x}/\underline{k}: \{x_1/k_1, \dots, x_m/k_m\}$ 

#### A proof of Older(Lulu, Fifi) using GMP:

1. Mother(Lulu, Fifi)	given
2. Alive(Lulu)	given
<b>3.</b> $\forall x \forall y. Mother(x, y) \Rightarrow Parent(x, y)$	given
4. $\forall x \forall y.(Parent(x,y) \land Alive(x)) \Rightarrow Older(x, y)$	given
5. Parent(Lulu, Fifi)	1,3, GMP
6. Older(Lulu, Fifi)	5,2,4, GMP

This use of GMP is called forward-chaining

# **Inference Rules in FOL (cont.)**

Another style of proof is to "reason backward" (backward-chaining):

Start with a goal (to be proved) & then derive new sub-goals until we have subgoals known to be true

 $\rightarrow$  similar to problem reduction

Backward-chaining proof of Older(Lulu, Fifi) from premices:

- 1. Mother(Lulu, Fifi)
- 2. Alive(Lulu)
- **3.**  $\forall x \forall y$ .Mother(x,y)  $\Rightarrow$  Parent(x, y)
- 4.  $\forall x \forall y.(Parent(x,y) \land Alive(x)) \Rightarrow Older(x, y)$
- Goal: (i) Older(Lulu, Fifi)

Match (i) against RHS of (4)

- Subgoals: (ii) Parent(Lulu, Fifi) (iii) Alive(Lulu) Match (iii) against (2) True Match (ii) against RHS of (3)
- Subgoal: (iv) Mother(Lulu, Fifi)

Match (iv) against (1)