

COMP60121

Automated Reasoning

Renate Schmidt
Andrei Voronkov

School of Computer Science
University of Manchester

`http://www.cs.man.ac.uk/~schmidt/COMP6012/`

Prof. Andrei Voronkov



<http://www.voronkov.com/>

Why Automated Reasoning?

- Artificial Intelligence, Mathematics, Philosophy, Linguistics

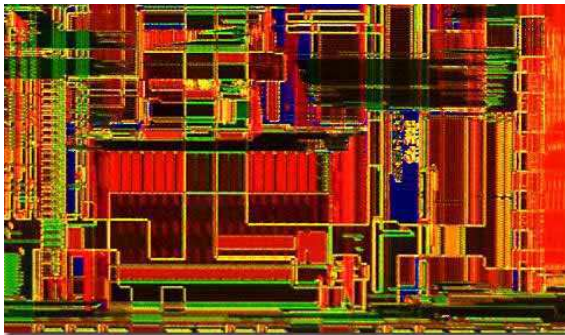
Robbins Algebra Problem, Oct. 1996



<http://www.nytimes.com/>

- Software + hardware verification, safety critical applications

The Pentium Bug



<http://micro.magnet.fsu.edu>

Ariane 5 Failure, 4.6.1996



<http://www.dutchspace.nl/>

- Web and agent technologies

Why You May Wish To Take COMP60121

- Inform/support other MSc course units (but not pre/co-requisites):
 - ▶ COMP60161: Knowledge Representation and Reasoning
 - ▶ COMP60462: The Semantic Web: Ontologies and OWL
 - ▶ COMP60391: Computer Security
- MSc in Mathematical Logic and the Theory of Computation
- Core in ACS specialisations:
 - ▶ Formal Methods
 - ▶ Artificial Intelligence

Course Outline

When?

Period 1, Semester 1

Mondays

Where?

Lectures: 2.15

Labs: 2.25a

A Course of Two Halves:

I Logic, Introduction to AR, Logic Programming (AV)

II Advanced Automated Reasoning (RS)

Part I: Logic, AR and Logic Programming

- Propositional Logic (revision)
- First-order/Predicate Logic
- Propositional and First-order Reasoning using Resolution
- Logic Programming: Prolog

Reasoning Example

Given facts:

- If I live in Manchester then it is sunny
- If it is sunny then I need a hat

Conclusion:

- If I live in Manchester then I need a hat

The Resolution Principle

The diagram illustrates the Resolution Principle. It shows two premises, $A \vee B$ and $\neg B \vee C$, separated by a horizontal line. Below the line is the conclusion $A \vee C$. Blue arrows point from the text "given facts/premises" to the two premises, and a blue arrow points from the text "conclusion" to the result below the line.

$$\frac{A \vee B \quad \neg B \vee C}{A \vee C}$$

Basis for

- the best Automated Theorem Provers
e.g. Vampire (Andrei), SPASS
- Logic Programming: e.g. Prolog

Logic Programming and Prolog

- Prolog Program — Rules and Facts:

```
has_ancestor(X,Y) :- has_parent(X,Y).
```

```
has_ancestor(X,Y) :-
```

```
    has_parent(X,Z), has_ancestor(Z,Y).
```

```
has_parent(roy,sue).
```

```
has_parent(sue,toby).
```

- Run program — Query:

```
?- has_ancestor(roy,X).
```

```
X = sue;
```

```
X = toby;
```

Part II: Advanced Techniques

Why?

- The **unrestricted resolution calculus** is very simple
 - ▶ Just two rules
 - ▶ Extremely prolific at generating new conclusions
 - ▶ Inefficient, impracticable
- Advanced techniques are available
- Part II is devoted to **Introduction to Advanced Automated Reasoning**

Modern Resolution Framework

- Avoid unnecessary inferences
- Powerful search control mechanisms
 - Orderings and selection functions
- General notion of redundancy
 - Simplification and optimisation techniques
- Optimised transformations into clausal form
- Has many uses and applications
 - This course: encryption key exchange protocol verification

Teaching Format

Lectures:

- include Examples Classes
- paper-based Exercises (some assessed)

Labs:

- Approximately 35% of Teaching Time is lab
- Prolog
 - ▶ build a resolution theorem prover (last year)
- try out SPASS, Vampire

Pre-requisites

- Propositional Logic
- Knowledge of first-order logic and some logic programming experience would be some advantage, but is not essential

Not covered by lectures but part of first exercise sheet:

- Elementary set theory
 - ▶ What is a set, a relation, a function, set operations (intersection, union, etc), properties of binary relations (reflexivity, symmetry, transitivity, etc)
 - ▶ Exercise sheet available from course website

Reading List

- Recommended elementary level textbook:
Kelly, J. (1997), *The Essence of Logic*. Prentice Hall.
- Recommended, more advanced:
Schöning, U. (1989), *Logic for Computer Scientists*. Birkhäuser.
Fitting, M. (1990), *First-Order Logic and Automated Theorem Proving*. Springer.
- See course unit description for more supplementary texts

Assessment

- Labs and coursework (30% Part I, 30% Part II)
- Examination (40%)
 - ▶ closed book