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A Model for Representing Knowledge and Inference in Artificial Intelligence Systems

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ABSTRACT

In Artificial Intelligence field, Knowledge Engineering phase is considered the most crucial phase of the development life cycle of the Knowledge Base Systems [1]. In fact, Formal Logic in general and Modus Ponens specifically has been the dominant tools for structuring this knowledge [3]. This led for forming a gap between the knowledge area and the information area, which depends structurally on the Set Theory in general and on the Relational Algebra in particular [1]. Thus, trying to introduce a bridge to pass this gap in structuring and treating knowledge, we have conducted a new knowledge representation model that depends structurally on (Classical and Fuzzy) Set Theory. Then we used it as the base for conducting an inference model that attempt, using a set of algebraic operations and by going through a series of stages, to reach a solution of the problem under study, in a manner very close to the one that humans usually use in treating their knowledge, taking into consideration the speed and accuracy as much as the problem allows.

Key Words: Knowledge Base Systems, Knowledge Engineering, Expert Systems, Knowledge Model, Inference Model, Fuzzy Logic, Comparison, Fuzzy Subsets Theory, Membership Degree, Importance Degree, Modus Ponens, Problem, Studied State, Simple Knowledge Elements, Composite Knowledge Elements, Knowledge .Nodes

1

: -1-1

[9]

:() -2-1

a,b,r,n,q,f

A .() :

$$\text{A}$$

$$a+b,r+n,q+f$$

(+)

.(.)

: -3-1

[0, 1]

:

$$\text{A}$$

$$0.9a+0.8b, 1r+0.1n, 0.6q+0.4f$$

(.)

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[0,1]

:

A

!Error

$(0.9a+0.8b, 1r+0.1n, 0.6q+0.4f)0.7$

.A

0.7

:

-5-1

:

A

!Error

$(0.9\eta a+0.8\theta b, 0.9r+0.1n, K, 1q+0.6\delta f)0.7$

a, b, f

η, θ, δ

:

-6-1

()

()
 [0,1]

: -1-6-1



: [8] ()

$$\overline{FC}(A,t) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \mu_{\tilde{A}}(x_i)}{n} = \frac{|\tilde{A}|}{n}$$

A x_i A $\mu_{\tilde{A}}(x_i)$, \tilde{A} A t

.A

$$0 \leq \overline{FC}(A,t) \leq 1$$

: -2-6-1

\hat{FC}

[8]

: \hat{FC} [8]

$$F\hat{C}(A,t) = \sum_{i=1}^n \mu_{\tilde{A}}(x_i) \cdot \hat{\mu}_{\tilde{I}\tilde{A}}(x_i)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \hat{\mu}_{\tilde{I}\tilde{A}}(x_i) = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\mu_{\tilde{A}}(x_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^n \mu_{\tilde{A}}(x_i)}$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 \leq F\hat{C}(A,t) \leq 1$$

$$\hat{\mu}_{\tilde{I}\tilde{A}}(x_i) = \frac{\mu_{\tilde{A}}(x_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^n \mu_{\tilde{A}}(x_i)}$$

$$\mu_{\tilde{A}}(x_i)$$

:

t

-7-1

A t
[9]

:() -8-1

$$n \geq m \quad A'_j \quad A'_j \quad n \quad A_j$$

$$m \quad A'_j \subseteq A_j$$

$$\hat{\mu}_{A_j}(x_i) = F\hat{C}(A'_j) = \sum_{i=1}^m \mu_{A'_j}(x_i) \cdot \hat{\mu}_{A'_j}(x_i), \quad \hat{\mu}_{A'_j}(x_i) = \frac{\mu_{A'_j}(x_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^m \mu_{A'_j}(x_i)}$$

$$A_j \quad A'_j$$

()

-2

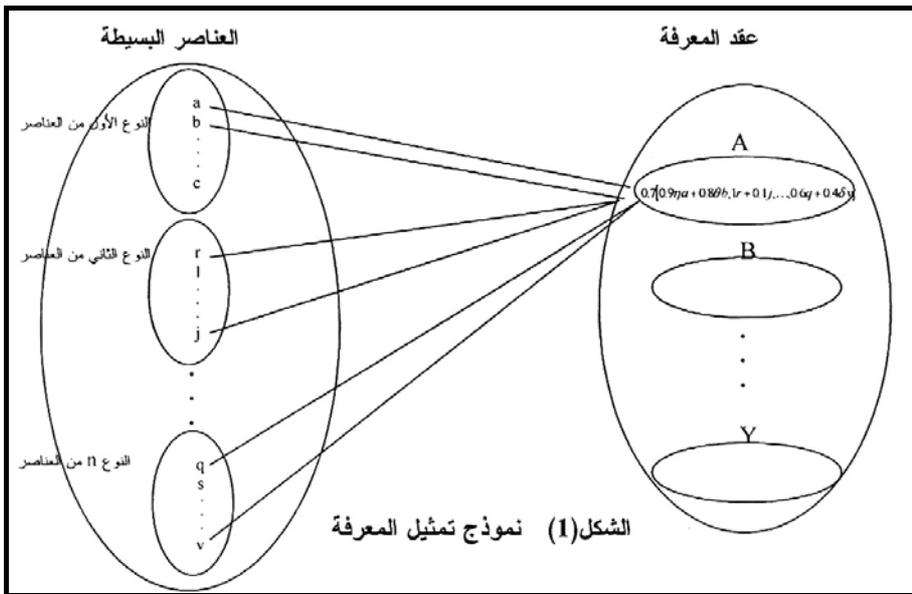
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[1] (Modus Ponens)

[1]

(Resolution)

[3]



: -1-2

(S) S

()

(1)

S $i = 1, K, m$ a_i

:

: S

$$S = \prod_{i=1}^m S_{a_i}$$

a_i

S_{a_i} :

. a_i

S

:

: S (^)

$$S = \prod_{i=1}^m S_{a_i}$$

S

: (A_n)

(A₁)

$$S = \{A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n\}$$

-2-2

:

S

[3]

()

:

S

FC

-

S

.t

S

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4-2

S

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$S \quad \hat{FC}$
 (A_l)
 A_1
 $\gamma \in [0, 1]$
 $\gamma \leq \left(\hat{FC}(A_p, t) - \hat{FC}(A_{p+1}, t) \right)$
 $2\gamma \geq \left(\hat{FC}(A_1, t) - \hat{FC}(A_p, t) \right)$
 $S \quad (\quad) \quad A_l$
 A_{p+1}, A_{p+2}, K, A_n
 $\hat{FC} \quad 2\gamma \quad S$
 $[\hat{FC}(A_1, t) - 2\gamma, \hat{FC}(A_1, t)]$
 $: \gamma \quad -1-2-2$
 γ
for $\gamma \in [0, 1]$,
 $\exists A_{K(\gamma)} : \hat{FC}(A_1, t) - \hat{FC}(A_{K(\gamma)}, t) \leq 2\gamma$;
 $\exists A_p \in [A_1, A_{K(\gamma)}] : \hat{FC}(A_p, t) - \hat{FC}(A_{p+1}, t) \geq \gamma$
 $\Rightarrow S = S - \{A_{p+1}, A_{p+2}, K, A_n\}$
 $\vee \exists A_p \in [A_1, A_{K(\gamma)}] : \hat{FC}(A_p, t) - \hat{FC}(A_{p+1}, t) \geq \gamma$
 $\Rightarrow S = S - \{A_{K(\gamma)+1}, K, A_n\}$
 γ
 \bullet
 $.4-2$
 $:S \quad -3-2$

S

$$\forall A_j \in S \wedge \exists x_i \notin A_j : \mu(\lambda x_i) \geq \alpha \Rightarrow S = S - \{A_j\} :$$

$$\alpha \quad (\beta \alpha)$$

(tuning the model): γ, β, α

-3-3-2

$$\gamma \quad \beta \quad \alpha$$

$$\gamma \quad \beta \quad \alpha$$

$$(0.9)$$

$$\alpha$$

$$(0.4)$$

$$\beta$$

$$()$$

$$(0.5)$$

$$(0.3 \quad 0.2)$$

$$\gamma$$

$$\gamma$$

$$\gamma \quad \beta \quad \alpha$$

$$\gamma \quad \beta \quad \alpha$$

$$\gamma \quad \beta \quad \alpha$$

$$\beta \quad \alpha$$

:

S

S

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:(S) -4-2

S) (

γ

) () -1-4-2

:(

()

:

(S)

S

S

αβ S α αβ

:

αβ α - αβ αβ α

S S = { A₁ , A₂ , ..., A_n } S

S]

.[

= S = card(S)

■
: $(\text{card}(S) > q) \quad q$

(S \dots i) S \dots i R_i
 $i = n, \dots, 2$

$$R_n = A_1 \text{ I } A_2 \text{ I } A_3 \text{ I } \dots \text{ I } A_n$$

R_i $\alpha - \alpha\beta$ $(R_i$ x_j $) 1 \leq m_j \leq i$ S m_j
()

$$R_{n-1} = A_2 \text{ I } A_3 \text{ I } \dots \text{ I } A_n$$

S \dots $R_2 = A_{n-1} \text{ I } A_n$ S
(1=) S
 $\alpha - \alpha\beta$

..

(3-4-2 ,2-4-2)

0.6

β

:

TrytoMakeCardSLess_q()

//Try to Make Card(S) ≤ q through keyElements

{if (card(S) ≤ q) ⇒ return

for i = card(S) downto 1

{ Y_i = select(a_j ∈ A_i : imp(a_j) == 1 ∧ sat(a_j) == null)

while (Y_i ≠ ∅){

a_{best} = (a₁ ∈ Y_i), Y_i = Y_i - {a₁}

Inspect (Desc[a_{best}, S])

αβ -αCuts (S, a_{best})

if (card(S) ≤ q) ⇒ return

}

}

}

) A_i select(a_j ∈ A
: A_i 1=
.(sat(a_j) == nul
):(card(S) ≤ q) ■

S () S
: R_i^(r) S = {A₁, A₂, A₃, ... , A_n}
(r) i S i
i

$$C_n^i = \frac{n!}{i!(n-i)!}$$

R_i

Select & Inspect _ stage2(S)

{

$i = n = \text{card}(S)$ // i represents the level

if ($i = 1$) \Rightarrow return

do{

$R_i = \text{CalcTotalIntersectionSetOfLevel}(i, S)$

if ($R_i = \emptyset$) \Rightarrow continue

Ord (R_i, m)

while ($R_i \neq \emptyset$){

$a_{best} = (a_1 \in R_i), \quad R_i = R_i - \{a_i\}$

Inspect (Desc [a_{best}, S])

$\alpha\beta - \alpha\text{Cuts}(S, a_{best})$

if (S was changed) \Rightarrow Recalc(m_k for each $a_k \in R_i$)

Ord (R_i, m)

}

Ord (S, \hat{PC})

}while($--i \geq 2$)

}

CalcTotalIntersectionSetOfLevel(i, S)

:

R_i

i

CalcTotalIntersectionSetOfLevel(i,S)

```
{
  n = card(S)
  r = 0
  while(++r ≤ Cni){
    prod(Ri(r)) = SelectNextSubSet(S, i)
    Ri(r) = ∏j=1i Aj : Aj ∈ prod(Ri(r))
    Ri = Ri ∪ Ri(r) : if [aj ∈ Ri ∩ Ri(r) ⇒ mj = max(mj, mj(r))
  }
  return Ri
}
```

() *SelectNextSubSet* (S, i, r)

. ()

:

. () ■
 , card(S) ≤ q , α - αβ ■
 R_i m_j
 R_i S α - αβ

. S α - αβ card(S) > q . R_i
 card(S) ≤ q

card(S) > q .

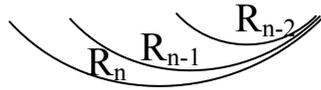
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S

R_n, R_{n-1}, R_{n-2}

A3

$$S = \{A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4 \dots A_n\}$$



A3

A3

:

-2-4-2

$\alpha - \alpha\beta$

$\alpha \leq$

S

:

-3-4-2

:

-4-4-2

```

                                :S
SelectNextSubSet ( S , level )
{
    n = card(S)
    if (n > q)      throw("error")
    static latest_n = n
    static latest_level = level
    static latest_index = 0
    static bitsArray[2^n][n]
    if (latest_n ≠ n ∨ latest_level ≠ level) ⇒ {
        latest_n = n
        latest_level = level
        latest_index = 0
    }
    for(j = latest_index      to      2^n - 1){
        bitsArray[j] = BinaryStateOf((2^n - 1) - j)
        if (number_of_bits_in(bitsArray[j]) == level) ⇒ {
            latest_index = j + 1
            for(i = 0 to n - 1) if (bitArray[j][i] == 1) ⇒
                Subset = Subste ∪ {Ai} break
        }
    }
}
return Subset
}

```

card(S) = 5
level = 3

مثال:

	A_1	A_2	A_3	A_4	A_5	
	1	1	1	1	1	
	1	1	1	1	0	
	1	1	1	0	1	
	1	1	1	0	0	✓ ⇒ $prod(R_3^{(1)}) = \{A_1, A_2, A_3\}$
	1	1	0	1	1	
	1	1	0	1	0	✓ ⇒ $prod(R_3^{(2)}) = \{A_1, A_2, A_4\}$
	1	1	0	0	1	✓ ⇒ $prod(R_3^{(3)}) = \{A_1, A_2, A_5\}$
latest index = 6 →	1	1	0	0	0	
	1	0	1	1	1	
	1	0	1	1	0	✓
	⋮					

()

:

:

$$n > q$$

:

$$\sum_{i=n}^2 1 = \sum_{i=2}^n 1 = n - 1$$

S

(R₂

$$\alpha - \alpha\beta$$

)

$$n \leq q$$

) S

$$n_0$$

$$n_0 - q$$

(

:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=n_0}^{q-1} n - 1 &= \sum_{n=q-1}^{n_0} n - 1 = \left[\sum_{n=1}^{n_0} (n-1) \right] - \left[\sum_{n=1}^{q-2} (n-1) \right] \\ &= \left[\frac{n_0(n_0+1)}{2} - n_0 \right] - \left[\frac{(q-2)(q-1)}{2} - (q-2) \right] \\ &= \left[\frac{n_0^2 + n_0 - 2n_0}{2} \right] - \left[\frac{q^2 - 3q + 2 - 2q + 4}{2} \right] \\ &= \left[\frac{n_0^2 - n_0}{2} \right] - \left[\frac{q^2 - 5q + 6}{2} \right] \quad (*) \end{aligned}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^k i = \frac{k(k+1)}{2}$$

q

n₀

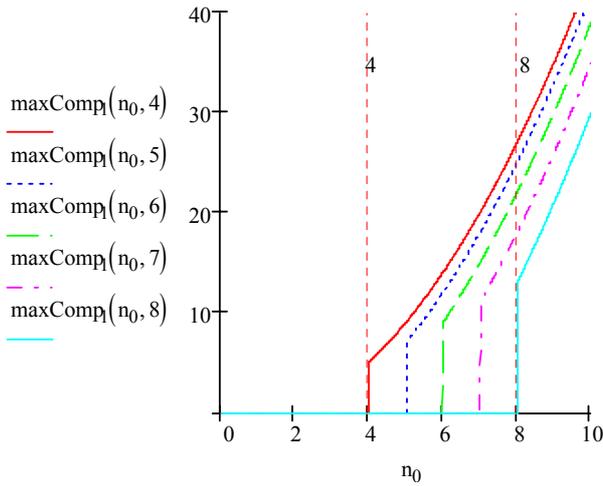
max Comp₁

$\max \text{Comp}_1$

$$\max \text{Comp}_1(n_0, q) = \left[\frac{n_0^2 - n_0}{2} \right] - \left[\frac{q^2 - 5q + 6}{2} \right] \quad (*)$$

$$q > S$$

$q < n$ (3)



q (3)

$$\text{card}(S) \leq q$$

$$(R_2^{(r)})_2 \quad S \quad n_1$$

$$\sum_{i=n_1}^2 C_{n_1}^i$$

$$\sum_{i=2}^{n_1} C_{n_1}^i = \sum_{i=0}^{n_1} C_{n_1}^i - (C_{n_1}^0 + C_{n_1}^1) = 2^{n_1} - (n_1 + 1) \quad (**)$$

$$\max_{n_1} \text{Comp}_2(n_1) = 2^{n_1} - (n_1 + 1)$$

$$\max_{n_1 \leq q} \text{Comp}_2(n_1) = 2^{n_1} - (n_1 + 1) \quad (**)$$

$$\max_{n_1 \leq q} \text{Comp}_2(n_1) = 2^{n_1} - (n_1 + 1)$$

$$2^2 - (2 + 1) \leq 2^{n_1} - (n_1 + 1) \leq 2^q - (q + 1)$$

$$1 \leq 2^{n_1} - (n_1 + 1) \leq 2^q - (q + 1)$$

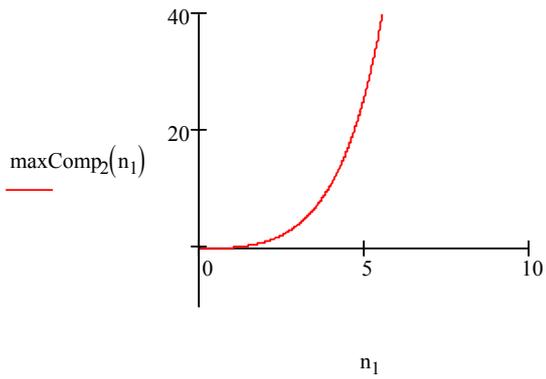
$$1 \leq \max \text{Comp}_2(n_1) \leq 2^q - (q + 1)$$

$$2^{n_1} - (n_1 + 1) \leq 2^4 - (4 + 1) = 11$$

$$(4) \quad \max \text{Comp}_2 \leq 2^8 - 9 = 247$$

$$n_1 \leq q$$

n_1



(4)

:

(*)

$q < \text{card}(S)$

(**) (*)

$q < n_0$

(**)

$q \geq n_1 = n_0$

$q < n_0$

(*)

$q < n_0$

:

$n_1 = q$ q

S

: $q < n_0$

$\max \text{Comp}_1(n_0, q) + \max \text{Comp}_2(q) =$

$$\left(\frac{n_0^2 - n_0}{2} - \frac{q^2 - 5q + 6}{2} \right) + (2^q - (q+1))$$

$$\frac{n_0^2 - n_0 + 2^{q+1} - (q^2 - 3q + 8)}{2}$$

$q < n_0$

(S

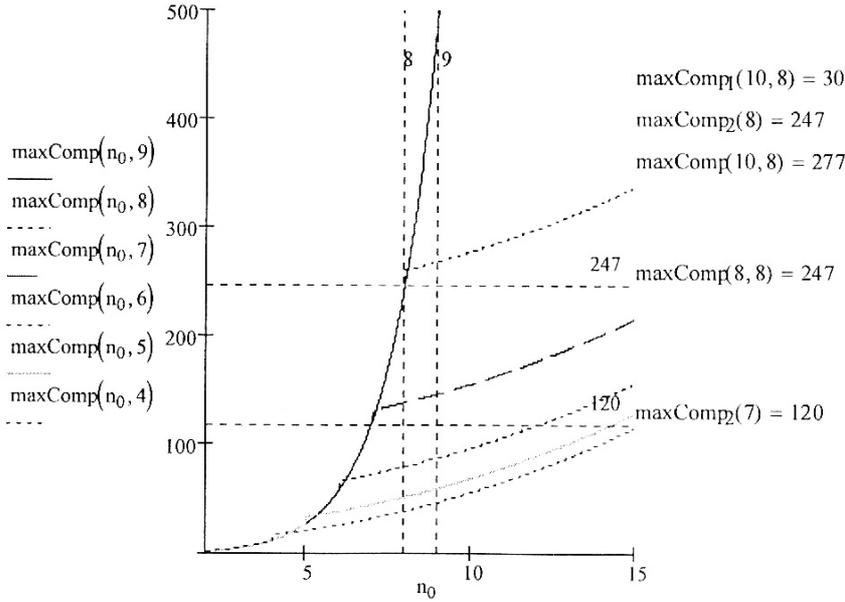
) n_0

n_0 q q
 n_0

:

:

$$\max \text{Comp}(n_0, q) = \begin{cases} \max \text{Comp}_1(n_0, q) + \max \text{Comp}_2(q) & \text{when } n_0 > q \\ \max \text{Comp}_2(n_0) & \text{when } n_1 = n_0 \leq q \end{cases}$$



q

(5)

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