Foundations of Artificial Intelligence

E2. Propositional Logic: Equivalence and Normal Forms

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Propositional Logic: Overview

Chapter overview: propositional logic

- E1. Syntax and Semantics
- E2. Equivalence and Normal Forms
- E3. Reasoning and Resolution
- E4. DPLL Algorithm
- E5. Local Search and Outlook

Equivalence

Logical Equivalance

Definition (logically equivalent)

Formulas φ and ψ are called logically equivalent ($\varphi \equiv \psi$)
if for all interpretations I: $I \models \varphi$ iff $I \models \psi$.

German: logisch äquivalent

Equivalences

Logical Equivalences

Let φ, ψ, and η be formulas.

- $(\varphi \wedge \psi) \equiv (\psi \wedge \varphi)$ and $(\varphi \vee \psi) \equiv (\psi \vee \varphi)$ (commutativity)
- $((\varphi \wedge \psi) \wedge \eta) \equiv (\varphi \wedge (\psi \wedge \eta))$ and $((\varphi \vee \psi) \vee \eta) \equiv (\varphi \vee (\psi \vee \eta))$ (associativity)
- $((\varphi \wedge \psi) \vee \eta) \equiv ((\varphi \vee \eta) \wedge (\psi \vee \eta))$ and $((\varphi \vee \psi) \wedge \eta) \equiv ((\varphi \wedge \eta) \vee (\psi \wedge \eta))$ (distributivity)
- $\neg(\varphi \wedge \psi) \equiv (\neg\varphi \vee \neg\psi)$ and $\neg(\varphi \vee \psi) \equiv (\neg\varphi \wedge \neg\psi)$ (De Morgan)
- $\neg\neg\varphi \equiv \varphi$ (double negation)
- $(\varphi \rightarrow \psi) \equiv (\neg\varphi \vee \psi)$ (($\rightarrow$)-elimination)

Commutativity and associativity are often used implicitly
$\rightsquigarrow$ We write $(X_1 \wedge X_2 \wedge X_3 \wedge X_4)$ instead of $(X_1 \wedge (X_2 \wedge (X_3 \wedge X_4)))$

Normal Forms

Normal Forms: Terminology

Definition (literal)

If $P \in \Sigma$, then the formulas P and $\neg P$ are called literals.

P is called positive literal, $\neg P$ is called negative literal.

The complementary literal to P is $\neg P$ and vice versa.
For a literal ℓ, the complementary literal to ℓ is denoted with $\bar{\ell}$.

German: Literal, positives/negatives/komplementäres Literal

Question: What is the difference between $\bar{\ell}$ and $\neg\ell$?

Normal Forms: Terminology

Definition (clause)

A disjunction of 0 or more literals is called a clause.
The empty clause (with 0 literals) is $\bot$.
Clauses consisting of exactly one literal are called unit clauses.

German: Klausel, leere Klausel, Einheitsklausel

Definition (monomial)

A conjunction of 0 or more literals is called a monomial.

German: Monom

Normal Forms

Definition (normal forms)

A formula φ is in conjunctive normal form (CNF, clause form) if φ is a conjunction of 0 or more clauses:

$$\varphi = \bigwedge_{i=1}^{n} \left(\bigvee_{j=1}^{m_i} \ell_{i,j} \right)$$

A formula φ is in disjunctive normal form (DNF) if φ is a disjunction of 0 or more monomials:

$$\varphi = \bigvee_{i=1}^{n} \left(\bigwedge_{j=1}^{m_i} \ell_{i,j} \right)$$

German: konjunktive Normalform, disjunktive Normalform

Normal Forms

For every propositional formula, there exists
a logically equivalent propositional formula in CNF and in DNF.

Conversion to CNF with equivalences

1. eliminate implications
   $(\varphi \rightarrow \psi) \equiv (\neg\varphi \vee \psi)$ (($\rightarrow$)-elimination)
2. move negations inside
   $\neg(\varphi \wedge \psi) \equiv (\neg\varphi \vee \neg\psi)$ (De Morgan)
   $\neg(\varphi \vee \psi) \equiv (\neg\varphi \wedge \neg\psi)$ (De Morgan)
   $\neg\neg\varphi \equiv \varphi$ (double negation)
3. distribute $\vee$ over $\wedge$
   $((\varphi \wedge \psi) \vee \eta) \equiv ((\varphi \vee \eta) \wedge (\psi \vee \eta))$ (distributivity)
4. simplify constant subformulas $(\top, \bot)$

There are formulas φ for which every logically equivalent formula in CNF and DNF is exponentially longer than φ.

Summary

Summary

- two formulas are logically equivalent
  if they have the same models
- different kinds of formulas:
  - atomic formulas and literals
  - clauses and monomials
  - conjunctive normal form (CNF) and
    disjunctive normal form (DNF)
- for every formula, there is a logically equivalent formula
  in CNF and a logically equivalent formula in DNF