

# Knowledge Representation

## Chapter 4

# What is KR?

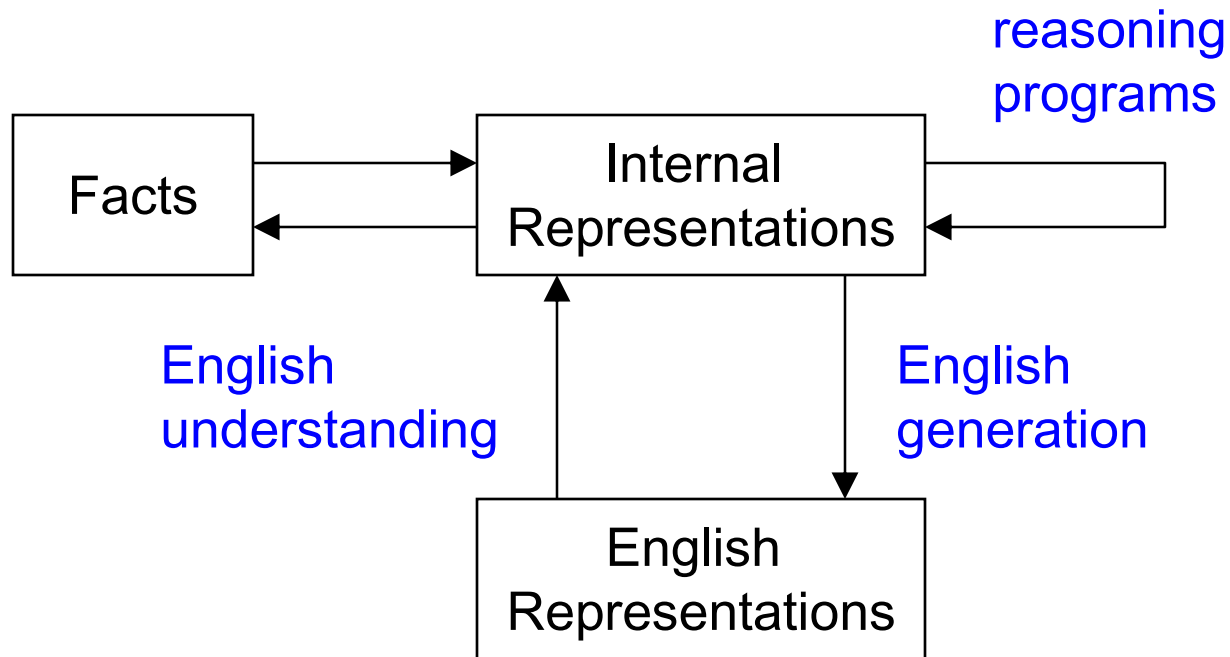
R. Davis, H. Schrobe, P. Szolovits (1993):

1. A **surrogate**
2. A set of **ontological commitments**
3. A fragmentary theory of **intelligent reasoning**
4. A medium for **efficient computation**
5. A medium of **human expressions**

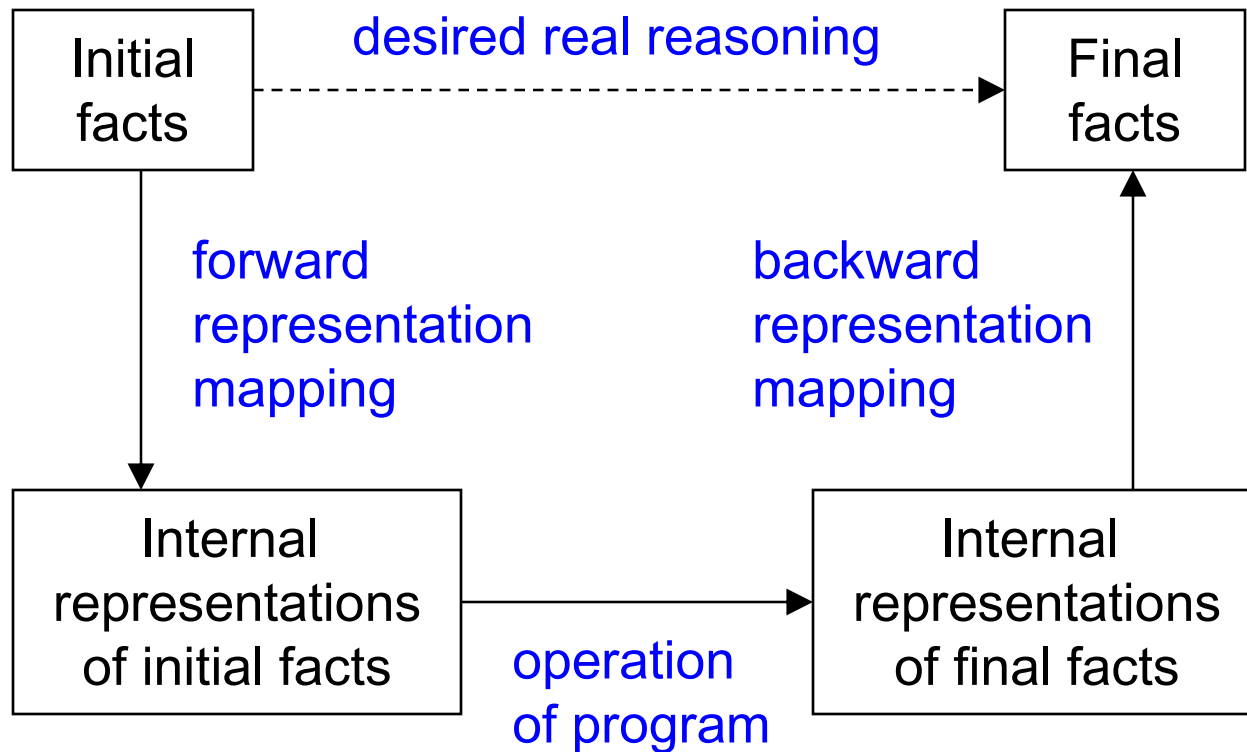
# Representation and Mapping

- **Facts**: things we want to represent.
- **Representations of facts**: things we can manipulate.

# Representation and Mapping



# Representation and Mapping



# Representation and Mapping

- Spot is a dog
- Every dog has a tail



Spot has a tail

# Representation and Mapping

- Spot is a dog

$\text{dog}(\text{Spot})$

- Every dog has a tail

$\forall x: \text{dog}(x) \rightarrow \text{hastail}(x)$



$\text{hastail}(\text{Spot})$

Spot has a tail

# Representation and Mapping

- Fact-representation mapping is **not one-to-one**.
- **Good representation** can make a reasoning program trivial.



# Representation and Mapping

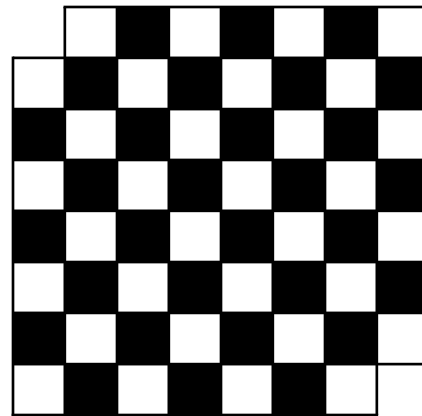
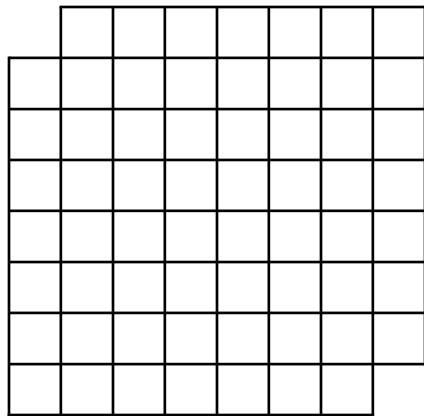
## The Multilated Checkerboard Problem

“Consider a normal checker board from which two squares, in opposite corners, have been removed.

The task is to cover all the remaining squares exactly with donimoes, each of which covers two squares. No overlapping, either of dominoes on top of each other or of dominoes over the boundary of the multilated board are allowed.

Can this task be done?”

# Representation and Mapping



No. black squares  
= 30

No. white square  
= 32

# Representation and Mapping

## Good representation:

- Representational adequacy
- Inferential adequacy
- Inferential efficiency
- Acquisitional efficiency

# Approaches to KR

## Simple relational knowledge:

- Provides very weak inferential capabilities.
- May serve as the input to powerful inference engines.

# Approaches to KR

## Inheritable knowledge:

- Objects are organized into **classes** and classes are organized in a generalization **hierarchy**.
- **Inheritance** is a powerful form of inference, but **not adequate**.

# Approaches to KR

## Inferential knowledge:

- Facts represented in a **logical form**, which facilitates reasoning.
- An **inference engine** is required.

# Approaches to KR

## Procedural knowledge:

- Representation of “how to make it” rather than “what it is”.
- May have inferential efficiency, but no inferential adequacy and acquisitional efficiency.

# Approaches to KR

## Choosing the Granularity:

- High-level facts may not be adequate for inference.
- Low-level primitives may require a lot of storage.



# Homework

## Reading

R. Davis, H. Schrobe, P. Szolovits (1993): “What is a knowledge representation?”