

## **Южный федеральный университет**



# История AI как науки

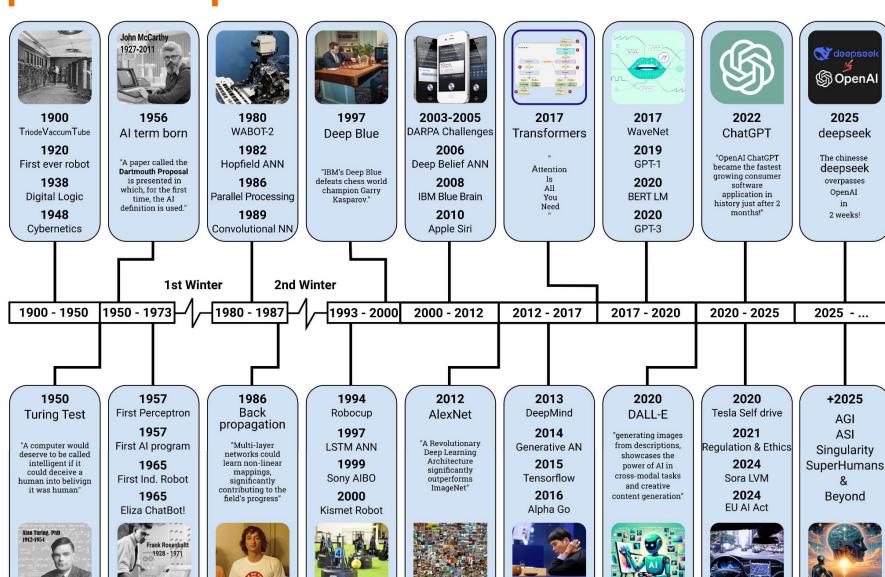
Сергей Николенко 23 октября 2025 г.



Технологии и фронтиры науки о данных

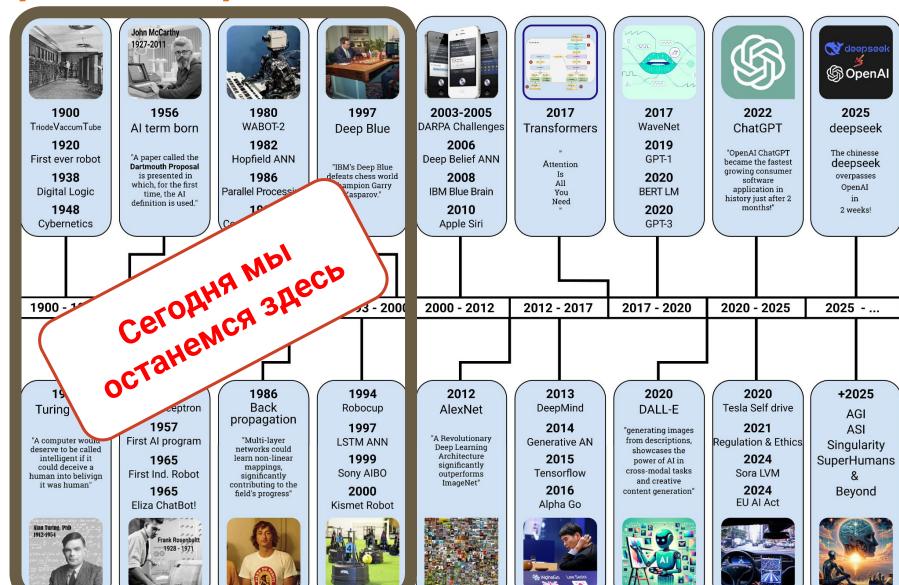
## Краткая история АІ

• Al timeline (<u>источник</u>)



## **Краткая история AI**

• Al timeline (<u>источник</u>)



Примеры ранних систем искусственного интеллекта



## Ньюэлл и Саймон: Logic Theorist

- Newell, Simon (1956): Logic Theorist, программа для автоматического доказательства теорем
- Herbert Simon, Jan 1956: "Over Christmas, Al Newell and I invented a thinking machine"
- Он же, позже: "[we] invented a computer program capable of thinking non-numerically, and thereby solved the venerable mind-body problem, explaining how a system composed of matter can have the properties of mind".

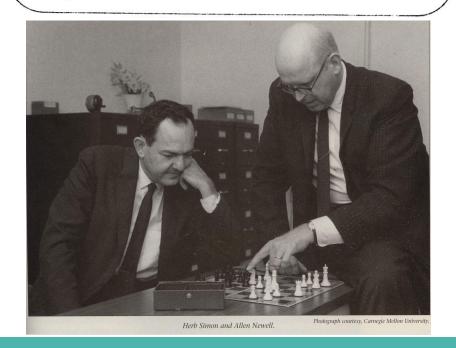
THE LOGIC THEORY MACHINE
A COMPLEX INFORMATION PROCESSING SYSTEM

by

Allen Newell and Herbert A. Simon

P-868

June 15, 1956



## Ньюэлл и Саймон: Logic Theorist

- Newell, Simon (1956): Logic Theorist, программа для автоматического доказательства теорем
- На самом деле это был отличный прувер, передоказал большую часть Principia Mathematica... но всё-таки как-то это не взлетело

The two connectives, - and v, are taken as primitives. The third connective, → , is defined in terms of the other two, thus:

1.01

p → q = def -p v q

The five axioms that are postulated to be true are:

1.2

p v p.→. p

1.3

p → q v p

p v q.→. q v p

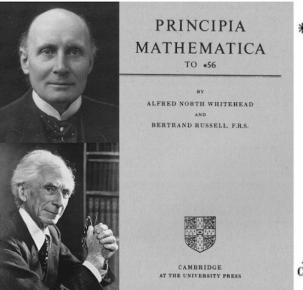
1.4

p v q.→. q v p

1.5

p v, q v r:→: q .v. p v r

p → q.→: r v p.→. r v q



```
*54·43. \vdash :. \alpha, \beta \in 1 . \ \exists : \alpha \cap \beta = \Lambda . \ \exists : \alpha \cup \beta \in 2

Dem.

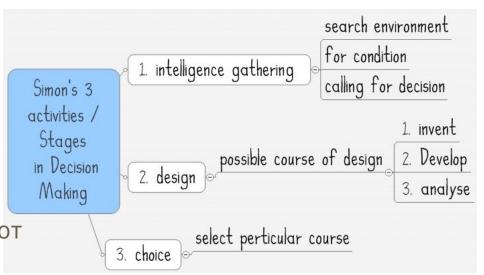
\vdash . *54·26 . \ \exists : \alpha = \iota' x . \beta = \iota' y . \ \exists : \alpha \cup \beta \in 2 . \ \exists : x \neq y .
[*51·231]
\exists : \iota' x \cap \iota' y = \Lambda .
[*13·12]
\exists : \alpha \cap \beta = \Lambda 
[1)
\vdash . (1) . *11·11·35 . \ \exists : \alpha \cap \beta = \Lambda
```

 $\vdash : (\exists x, y) \cdot \alpha = \iota' x \cdot \beta = \iota' y \cdot \supset : \alpha \cup \beta \in 2 \cdot \equiv \cdot \alpha \cap \beta = \Lambda$   $\vdash \cdot (2) \cdot *11.54 \cdot *52.1 \cdot \supset \vdash \cdot \text{Prop}$ (2)

From this proposition it will follow, when arithmetical addition has been defined, that 1+1=2.

## Герберт Саймон

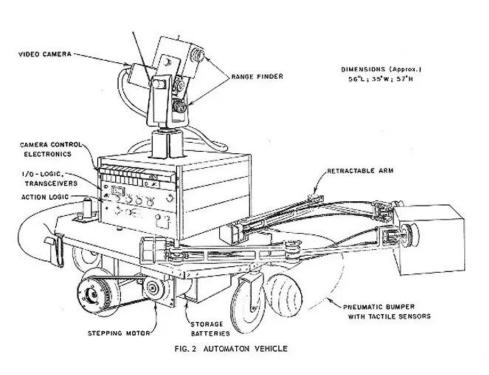
- Кстати, Herbert Alexander Simon был не только пионером Al
- Он в целом изучал принятие решений; Administrative Behaviour (1947) о том, как люди принимают рациональные решения
- Стандартная тогда модель homo economicus, человек рациональный и эгоистичный
- Саймон изучал рациональные решения с ограничениями (**bounded rationality**): человек не всё знает и не вполне эгоистичен
- Satisficing: как принять удовлетворительное, но не обязательно оптимальное решение





## **Shakey the Robot**

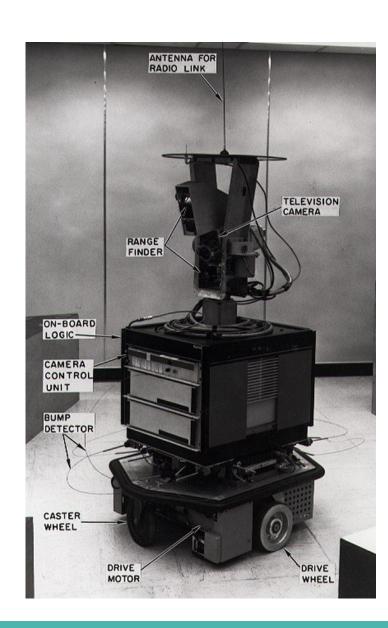
- Shakey the Robot (Stanford, 1966): первый мобильный робот, который мог планировать свои действия
- Мог получить команду вроде "push the block off the platform", сам найти платформу с блоком, спланировать, как до неё добраться, а потом физически исполнить этот план

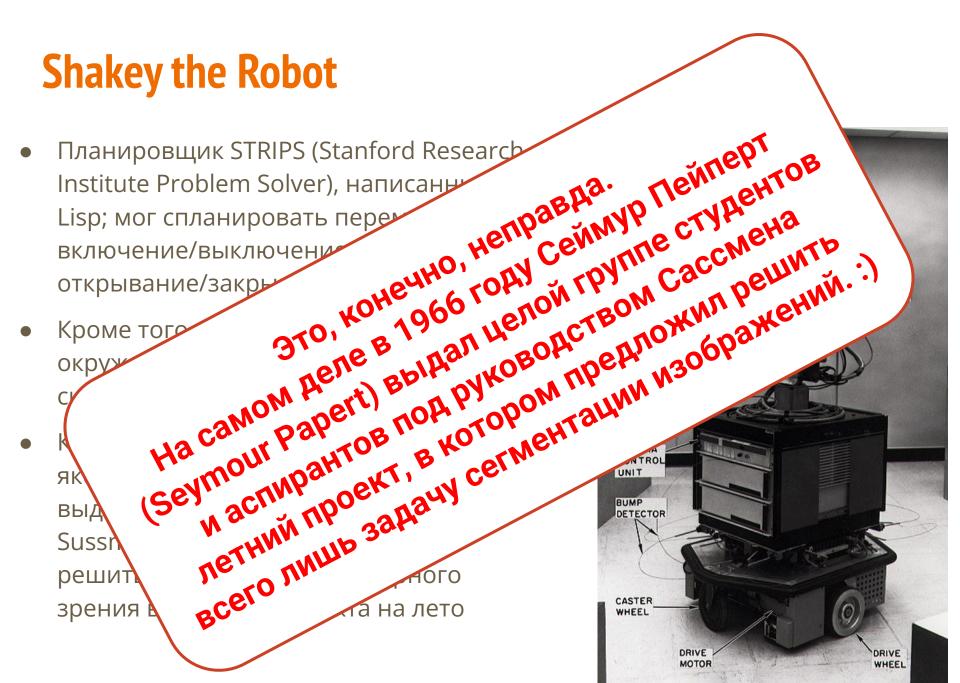




## **Shakey the Robot**

- Планировщик STRIPS (Stanford Research Institute Problem Solver), написанный на Lisp; мог спланировать перемещения, включение/выключение света, открывание/закрывание дверей и т.д.
- Кроме того, Shakey сам смотрел на окружающий мир, это были первые системы компьютерного зрения
- К нему относится и знаменитая байка: якобы в 1966 году Марвин Минский выдал Джеральду Сассмену (Gerald Jay Sussman), тогда аспиранту, задачу решить проблему компьютерного зрения в качестве проекта на лето





## **ELIZA**

- ELIZA (<u>Weizenbaum, 1964-1968</u>): один из первых настоящих чатботов, система, которая симулировала разговор через простой pattern matching
- Самый известный скрипт DOCTOR, симулятор психотерапевта
- Вейценбаум выбрал терапию, чтобы не нужно было строить модель мира, а можно было просто рефлексировать то, что говорит собеседник (РСТ, person-centered therapy, Rogerian therapy от Карла Роджерса)

```
Welcome to
                    EEEEEE
                                    IIII
                                           ZZZZZZ
                                                    AAAAA
                                     II
                                              77
                                                        AA
                    FFFFF
                                     II
                                            777
                                                   AAAAAAA
                                     II
                                                         AA
                                    IIII ZZZZZZ
                                                         AA
  Eliza is a mock Rogerian psychotherapist.
 The original program was described by Joseph Weizenbaum in 1966.
 This implementation by Norbert Landsteiner 2005.
ELIZA: Is something troubling you?
YOU:
      Men are all alike.
ELIZA: What is the connection, do you suppose?
YOU:
      They're always bugging us about something or other.
ELIZA: Can you think of a specific example ?
YOU:
      Well, my boyfriend made me come here.
ELIZA: Is it important to you that your boyfriend made you come here?
YOU:
      He says I'm depressed much of the time.
ELIZA: I am sorry to hear that you are depressed.
YOU:
       It's true. I am unhappy.
ELIZA: Can you explain what made you unhappy?
YOU:
```

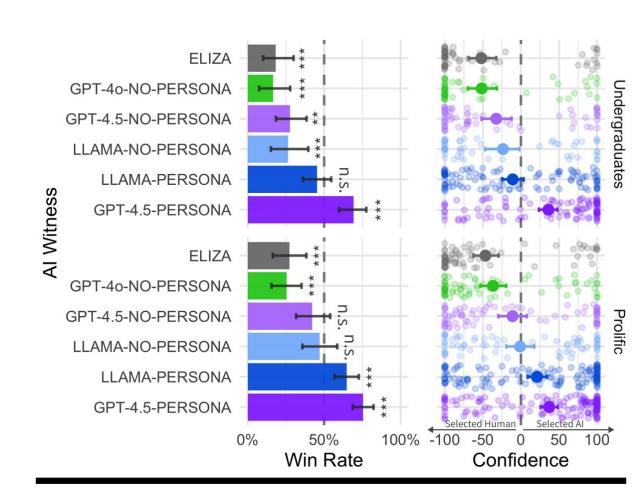
## **ELIZA**

- ELIZA (<u>Weizenbaum, 1964-1968</u>):
   выглядит очень просто, и легко сломать
- Попробуйте сами:
   <a href="https://anthay.github.io/eliza.html">https://anthay.github.io/eliza.html</a>
- И тем не менее, люди были восхищены, иногда эмоционально привязывались к ELIZA и разговорам с ней

```
Did you come to me because you are not ?
>i dont know
What does that suggest to you?
>that i am unintelligent
How long have you been unintelligent?
>since i was born
I see.
>arent you supposed to cheer me up
You're not really talking about me, are you?
>no im talking about me
Why not?
>mrh
I'm not sure I understand you fully.
>rg
Come come elucidate your thoughts.
>what is elucidate
What do you think?
>to see
Can you elaborate on that?
```

## **ELIZA**

- ELIZA (<u>Weizenbaum</u>, <u>1964-1968</u>)
- В прошлый раз мы говорили о тесте Тьюринга
- ELIZA первая
  программа, которая
  хоть иногда
  проходила тест
  Тьюринга
- И она осталась baseline'ом даже в Jones, Bergen (Mar 31, 2025)!



#### **Large Language Models Pass the Turing Test**

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## **SHRDLU**

- SHRDLU (<u>Winograd, 1968-1970</u>): система понимания естественного языка в ограниченном контексте (кубики на столе)
- Могла на естественном языке получать команды, планировать их исполнение, поддерживать контекст и анафору
- Это была знаменитая демонстрация искусственного интеллекта...

Person: Pick up a big red block.

Computer: OK.

Person: Grasp the pyramid.

Computer: I DON'T UNDERSTAND WHICH PYRAMID

YOU MEAN.

Person (changing their mind): Find a block

which is taller than the one you are

holding and put it into the box.

Computer: BY "IT", I ASSUME YOU MEAN THE BLOCK WHICH IS TALLER THAN THE ONE I AM

HOLDING.

Computer: OK.

Person: What does the box contain?

Computer: THE BLUE PYRAMID AND THE BLUE

**BLOCK.** 

Person: What is the pyramid supported by?

Computer: THE BOX.

Person: How many blocks are not in the box?

Computer: FOUR OF THEM.

Person: Is at least one of them narrower than the one which i told you to pick up?

Computer: YES, THE RED CUBE.

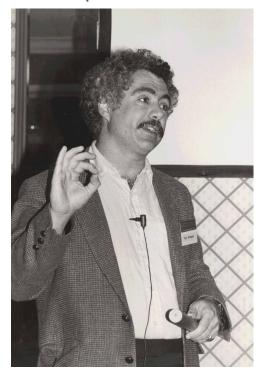
•••

## **SHRDLU**

- ...но это была иллюзия :)
- Диалог поддерживался только в определённом контексте, и не было никаких гарантий качества; система скорее

не работала, чем работала

• Сам Терри Виноград вспоминал (справа)



[...] the famous dialogue with SHRDLU where you could pick up a block, and so on, I very carefully worked through, line by line. If you sat down in front of it, and asked it a question that wasn't in the dialogue, there was some probability it would answer it. I mean, if it was reasonably close to one of the questions that was there in form and in content, it would probably get it. But there was no attempt to get it to the point where you could actually hand it to somebody and they could use it to move blocks around. And there was no pressure for that whatsoever. Pressure was for something you could demo. Take a recent example, Negroponte's Media Lab, where instead of "perish or publish" it's "demo or die." I think that's a problem. I think AI suffered from that a lot, because it led to "Potemkin villages", things which - for the things they actually did in the demo looked good, but when you looked behind that there wasn't enough structure to make it really work more generally.

## Winograd schema

- Кстати, в честь Винограда назван очень интересный датасет на понимание мира, с которым модели полноценно начали справляться только после GPT-3
- Оказывается, разрешение анафоры иногда требует проникновения в суть вещей
- Но ещё больше проникновения требует перевод...



	Twin sentences	Options (answer)
X	The monkey loved to play with the balls but ignored the blocks because he found them exciting.	balls / blocks
	The monkey loved to play with the balls but ignored the blocks because he found them dull.	balls / blocks
X	William could only climb begginner walls while Jason climbed advanced ones because he was very weak.	William / Jason
	William could only climb begginner walls while Jason climbed advanced ones because <b>he</b> was very strong.	William / Jason
1	Robert woke up at 9:00am while Samuel woke up at 6:00am, so <b>he</b> had <u>less</u> time to get ready for school.	Robert / Samuel
	Robert woke up at 9:00am while Samuel woke up at 6:00am, so he had more time to get ready for school.	Robert / Samuel
<b>/</b>	The child was screaming after the baby bottle and toy fell. Since the child was hungry, it stopped his crying.	baby bottle / toy
	The child was screaming after the baby bottle and toy fell. Since the child was <u>full</u> , <b>it</b> stopped his crying.	baby bottle / toy

## 1 • Translation\*

- Warren Weaver, директор
   Отделения естественных наук в
   Фонде Рокфеллера, в 1947
   написал Винеру о возможности
   машинного перевода, а в 1949
   выпустил меморандум под
   названием Translation
- Из письма Винеру: "One naturally wonders if the problem of translation could conceivably be treated as a problem in cryptography. When I look at an article in Russian, I say: 'This is really written in English, but it has been coded in some strange symbols. I will now proceed to decode."

#### WARREN WEAVER

There is no need to do more than mention the obvious fact that a multiplicity of languages impedes cultural interchange between the peoples of the earth, and is a serious deterrent to international understanding. The present memorandum, assuming the validity and importance of this fact, contains some comments and suggestions bearing on the possibility of contributing at least something to the solution of the world-wide translation problem through the use of electronic computers of great capacity, flexibility, and speed.

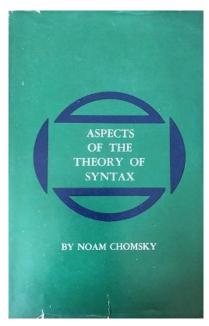
The suggestions of this memorandum will surely be incomplete and naïve, and may well be patently silly to an expert in the field—for the

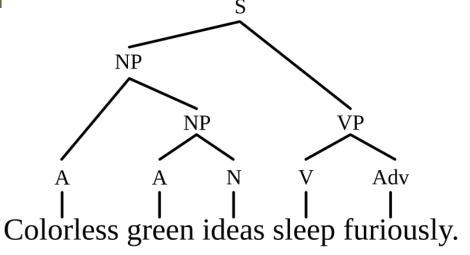
author is certainly not such.



- Эта мысль вскоре получила подтверждение в работах Ноама Хомского о порождающих грамматиках
- В 1950-х он как раз занимался машинным переводом, и его диссертация (1955) и книга Aspects of the Theory of Syntax (1957) уже содержали все основы теории и синтаксические деревья

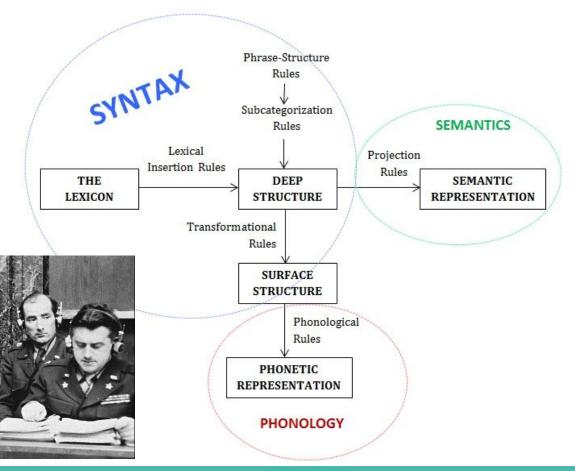






• Если у языка есть хорошо определённая грамматика, и её можно записать в виде правил преобразования, то можно записать и правила преобразования с одного языка на другой

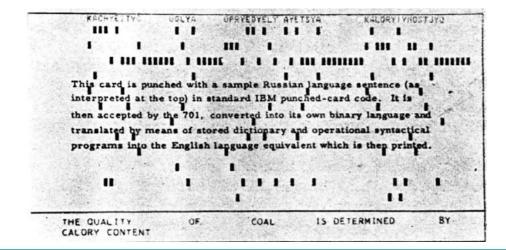
 А там и запрограммировать их; Леон Достерт уже в 1954 провёл первую публичную демонстрацию машинного перевода





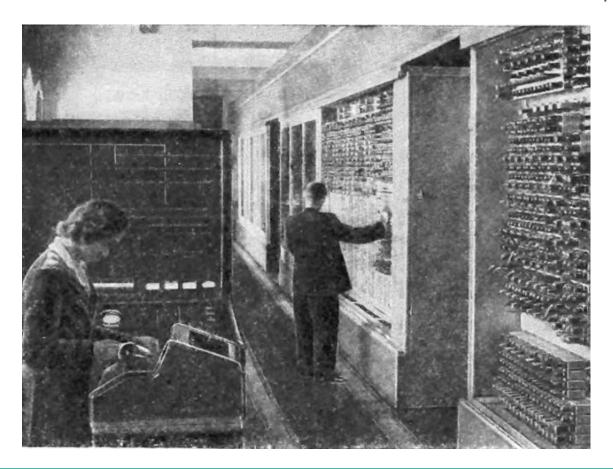
• Эта демонстрация известна как Georgetown-IBM Experiment (1954)

Вход (русский транслит)	Выход (английский)	
Mi pyeryedayem mislyi posryedstvom ryechyi.	We transmit thoughts by means of speech.	
Vyelyichyina ugla opryedyelyayetsya otnoshyenyiyem dlyini dugi k radyiusu.	Magnitude of angle is determined by the relation of length of arc to radius.	
Myezhdunarodnoye ponyimanyiye yavlyayetsya vazhnim faktorom v ryeshyenyiyi polyityichyeskix voprosov.	International understanding constitutes an important factor in decision of political questions.	





• В СССР в том же году аналогичную программу создали под руководством Дмитрия Панова и Изабеллы Бельской в Институте точной механики и вычислительной техники АН СССР на компьютере БЭСМ





## **ALPAC**

- В 1964 году правительство США организовало ALPAC (Automatic Language Processing Advisory Committee), который был призван оценить прогресс вычислительной лингвистики
- Комитет выпустил отчёт под названием Language and Machines: Computers in Translation and Linguistics (1966)
- Выводы были неутешительными, и вместе с критикой перцептронов это всё привело к Al Winter

#### LANGUAGE AND MACHINES

#### COMPUTERS IN TRANSLATION AND LINGUISTICS

A Report by the

Automatic Language Processing Advisory Committee

Division of Behavioral Sciences

National Academy of Sciences

National Research Council

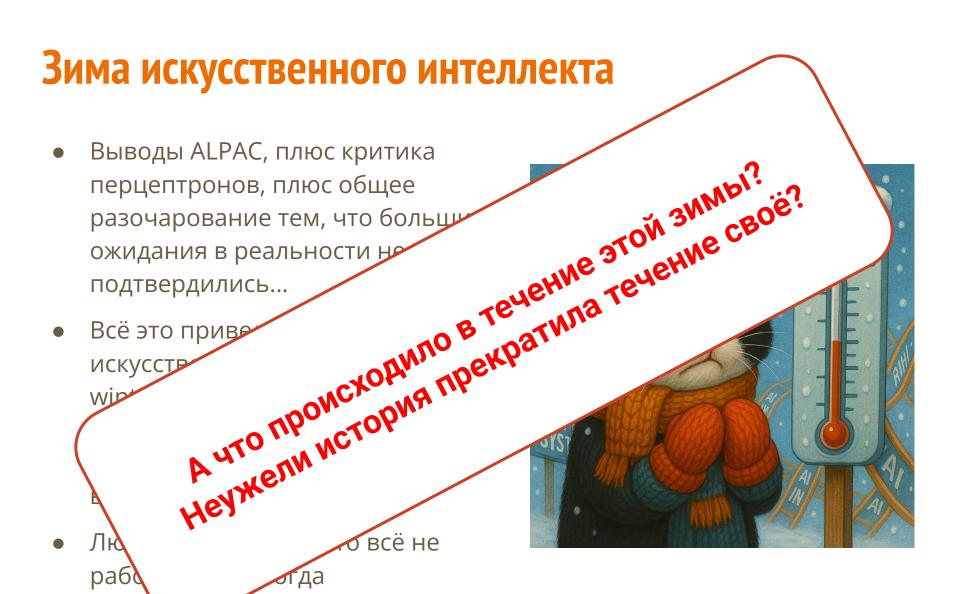
## AUTOMATIC LANGUAGE PROCESSING ADVISORY COMMITTEE

John R. Pierce, Bell Telephone Laboratories, Chairman
John B. Carroll, Harvard University
Eric P. Hamp, University of Chicago\*
David G. Hays, The RAND Corporation
Charles F. Hockett, Cornell University†
Anthony G. Oettinger, Harvard University
Alan Perlis, Carnegie Institute of Technology

## Зима искусственного интеллекта

- Выводы ALPAC, плюс критика перцептронов, плюс общее разочарование тем, что большие ожидания в реальности не подтвердились...
- Всё это привело к "зиме искусственного интеллекта" (Al winter): периоду примерно со второй половины 1960-х до начала 1980-х, когда Al мало кто всерьёз занимался
- Люди решили, что "это всё не работает" — и тогда действительно так и было!





дейс

ьно так и было!

# АІ в 1970-х: экспертные системы



## Что такое экспертная система

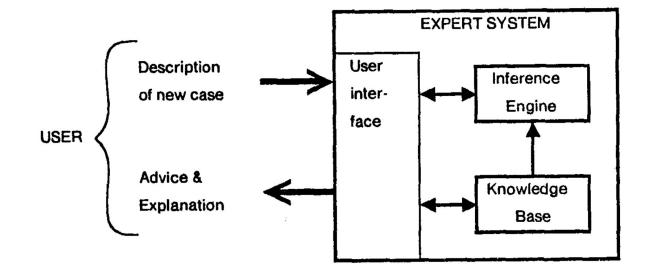
- У экспертной системы есть какая-то база знаний (простых правил) и правила вывода из них
- Правила вывода могут быть чисто логическими, прямо как силлогизмы
- Но это не очень реалистично...

If A, then B (Rule 1)

If B, then C (Rule 2)

A (Data)

(Conclusion)



∴C

## Что такое экспертная система

- Скорее всего, мы что-то знаем наверняка, а про что-то можем предполагать с некоторой степенью уверенности
- Certainty factors это в
   экспертных системах обычно
   были не вероятности (хотя
   теперь уже сложно понять,
   почему), а просто абстрактные
   числа и некоторые правила
   операций с ними

h<sub>1</sub> = The identity of ORGANISM-1 is streptococcus

 $h_2 = PATIENT-1$  is febrile

h<sub>3</sub> = The name of PATIENT-1 is John Jones

IF: 1) The stain of the organism is grampos, and

2) The morphology of the organism is coccus, and

3) The growth conformation of the organism is chains

THEN: There is suggestive evidence (.7) that the identity of the organism is streptococcus

CF[h<sub>1</sub>,E] = .8 : There is strongly suggestive evidence (.8) that the identity of ORGANISM-1 is streptococcus

 $CF[h_2,E] = -.3$ : There is weakly suggestive evidence (.3) that

PATIENT-1 is not febrile

 $CF[h_3, E] = +1$ : It is definite (1) that the name of PATIENT-1 is

John Jones

Definition of Certainty Factors (CF) in MYCIN

• Range:  $-1 \le CF \le +1$ 

CF level definitions:

• CF = +1 the fact or rule is certainly true

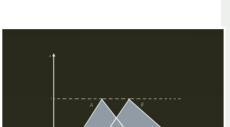
• CF = 0 we know nothing about whether the fact or rule is true or not

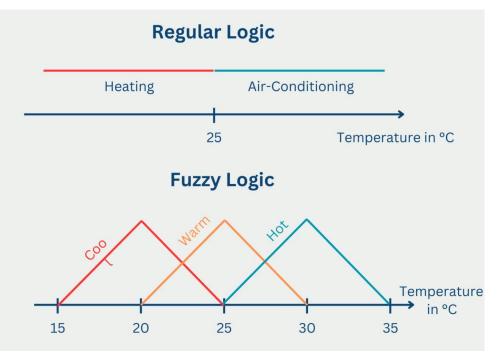
• CF = -1 the fact or rule is certainly not true

• Рассмотрим простой пример...

## Нечёткая логика

Всё это ещё очень похоже на нечёткую логику (fuzzy logic), которая тоже в 1970-х активно развивалась (Лотфи Заде)





#### UNION

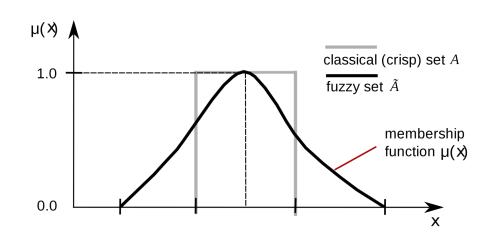
 $\mu_{A\cup B}(x) = \mu_A(x) \vee \mu_B(x)$ 



#### INTERSECTION

 $\mu_{A \cap B}(x) = \mu_{A}(x) \wedge \mu_{B}(x)$ 

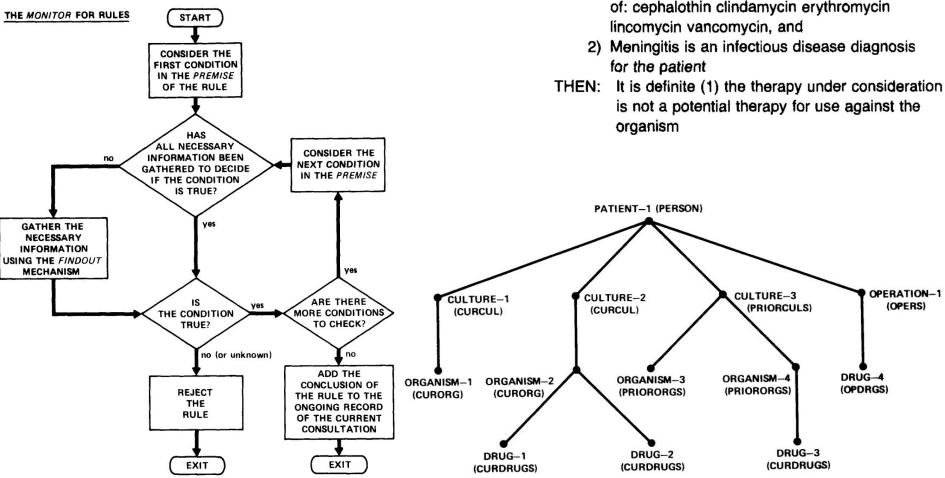




 $A\subseteq X\rightarrow \mu_{A}\left( x\right) \leq \mu_{X}\left( x\right)$ 

## **MYCIN**

MYCIN — экспертная система для диагностики; 600 правил



#### RULE037

IF: 1) The identity of the organism is not known with certainty, and

- 2) The stain of the organism is gramneg, and
- 3) The morphology of the organism is rod, and
- 4) The aerobicity of the organism is aerobic

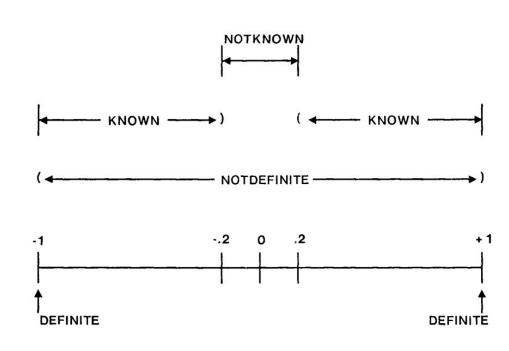
THEN: There is strongly suggestive evidence (.8) that the class of the organism is enterobacteriaceae

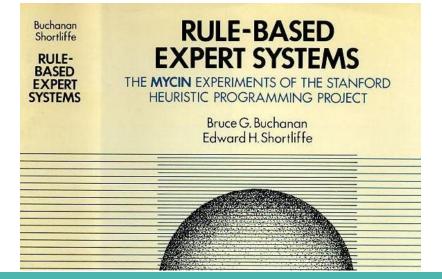
#### **RULE145**

1) The therapy under consideration is one of: cephalothin clindamycin erythromycin

## **MYCIN**

- MYCIN экспертная система для диагностики
- Результаты уже в середине 1970-х были как у опытного врача и существенно лучше, чем у начинающих врачей
- Система обработки нечётких выражений и неопределённостей
- Давайте рассмотрим простой пример...
- Но, конечно, на практике это было сложно использовать





## **MYCIN**

- MYCIN экспертная система для диагностики
- Результаты уже в середине 1970-х были как у опытног врача и существенно чем у начинаю

Система ВЫ

Н

Да при

Но, ко было сл

ике это тользовать

На что похожи все эти сеrtainty factors?.. О чем здесь разговор на самом деле?..

**SYSTEMS** 

#### **RULE-BASED EXPERT SYSTEMS**

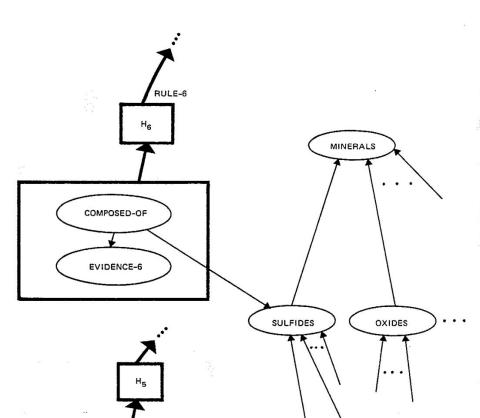
DEFINITE

THE MYCIN EXPERIMENTS OF THE STANFORD HEURISTIC PROGRAMMING PROJECT

> Bruce G. Buchanan Edward H. Shortliffe

## **Prospector**

 PROSPECTOR (Hart, Duda, 1977): экспертная система для поиска месторождений полезных ископаемых



```
1: THERE ARE CARBONATES
   (CARBONATES) (4)
                                [The computer acknowledges the first
                                volunteered evidence; the certainty
                                is taken to be 4.]
2: THERE IS DOLOMITE
  (DOLOMITE) (4)
3: THERE IS GALENA
  (GALENA) (4)
4: THERE MIGHT BE SPHALERITE
  (SPHALERITE) (2)
5:DONE
                                [The user is finished volunteering
                                evidence, and PROSPECTOR takes the
                                initiative.]
You told me about:
  - CARBONATES (4)
                                 [The computer reminds the user of
                                 volunteered evidence. ]
6--To what degree do you believe that:
(* Prospective ore body lies in carbonate sediments) ? 3
You told me about:
  - GALENA (4)
You suspected:
  - SPHALERITE (2)
Your statements imply:
  - Sulfides (4)
In summary, the following have been observed:
The major favorable conclusions were:
    - (* Suggestive evidence for MVTD) (5.0)
    - (* Prospective ore body lies in carbonate sediments) (3.0)
    - (* Right hydrothermal alteration) (3.0)
    - (* Prospective ore body contains galena and sphalerite) (2.0)
```

The major unfavorable conclusions were:

- (\* Right temperature of mineralization) (-3.996)



20000

14000

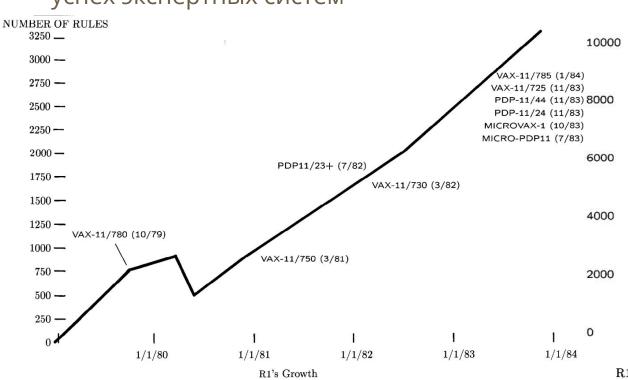
12000

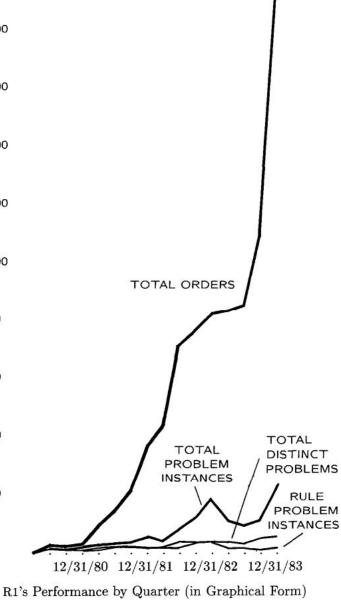
## XCON/R1

• XCON/R1 (<u>Bachant, McDermott, 1984</u>):

экспертная система для
конфигурирования компьютеров VAX-11 в 16000
компании DEC

• Была постоянно в разработке, но реально применялась, экономила деньги, это был успех экспертных систем



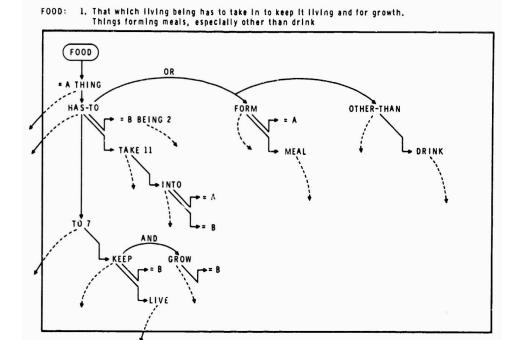


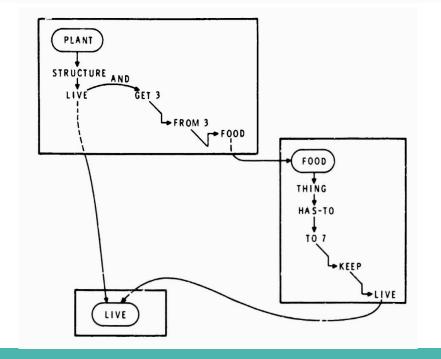
## **Представление знаний**



## Представление знаний

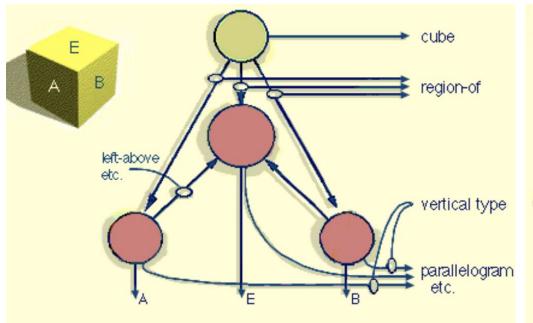
- Другое направление представление знаний; в МҮСІN "база знаний" — это просто набор правил, но этим, конечно, дело не исчерпывается
- Как нам представить знания человечества в машиночитаемой форме?
   Это вопрос до сих пор вполне актуальный
- Quillian (1968): Semantic Memory; здесь уже есть отношения вроде PART-OF, наследование свойств по иерархии и т.п.

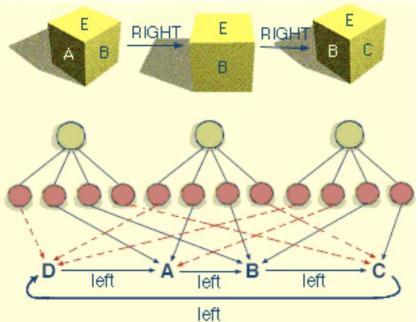




## Представление знаний

- Minsky (1974): *A Framework for Representing Knowledge*
- Фреймы, значения по умолчанию, преобразования, которые можно применять автоматически; довольно громоздкая система, но и цель была амбициозная: формализовать визуальные знания для компьютерного зрения

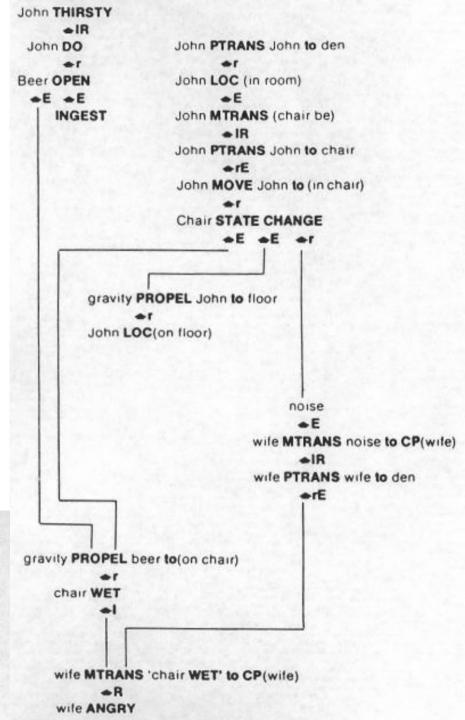




#### Представление знаний

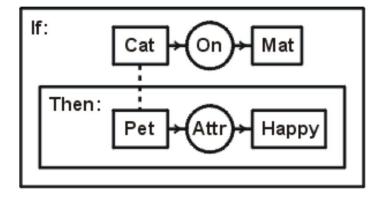
- Schank, Abelson (1977): Scripts,
   Plans, Goals, and Understanding
- Понимание мира через скрипты разных событий и их планирование
- Подход скорее с психологической стороны изначально (как человек это всё структурирует?), но оказавшийся полезным для Al

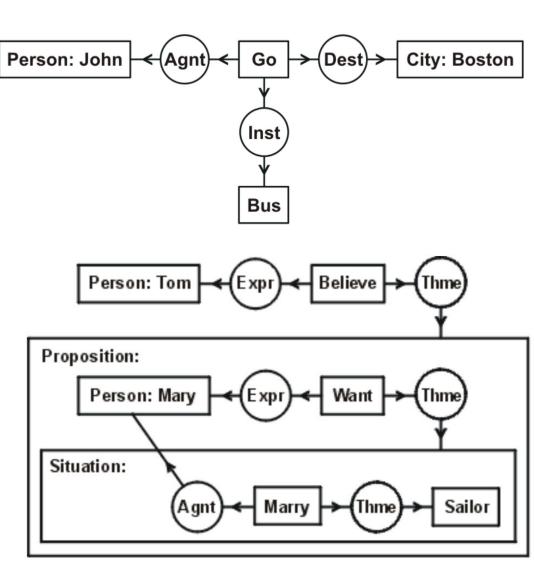
The above representation says, essentially this: John's thirst caused him to decide to DO an action that would result in a beer being opened which would enable him to drink it. What we have is: the THIRST initiated an MBUILD (left out) to open the beer which was the REASON that he did the action (whatever it was) that resulted in the beer being open. The beer being open enabled another action (spilling) that happened much later in the sequence of events. (States enable events but the events that are enabled can occur any time after the state is initially present just as long as the state continues to be present.)

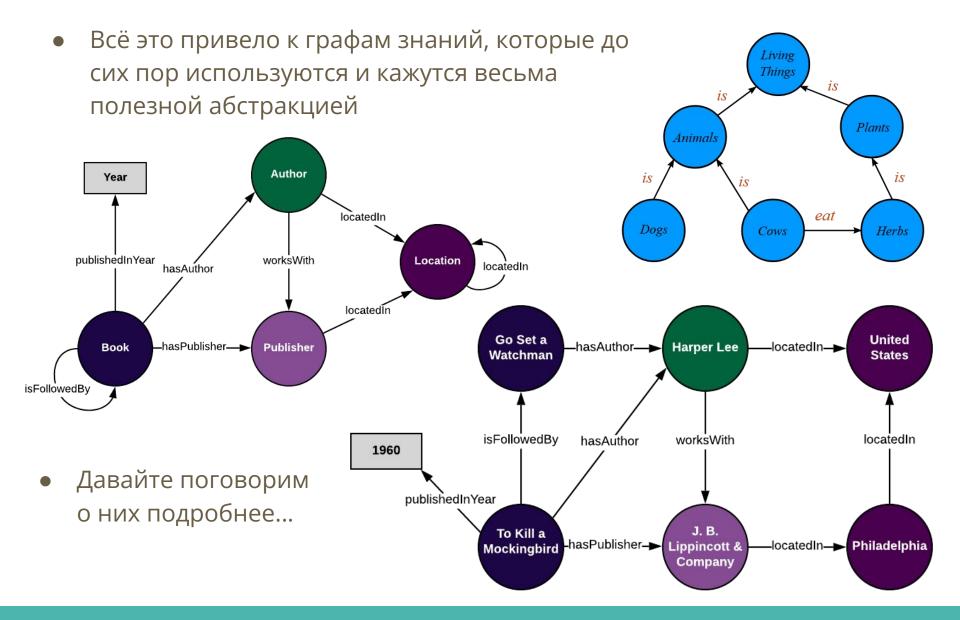


#### Представление знаний

- John Sowa (1976): Conceptual Graphs for a Database Interface
- Прямоугольники концепты, круги концептуальные отношения
- Можно распространить на условные утверждения, утверждения об утверждениях

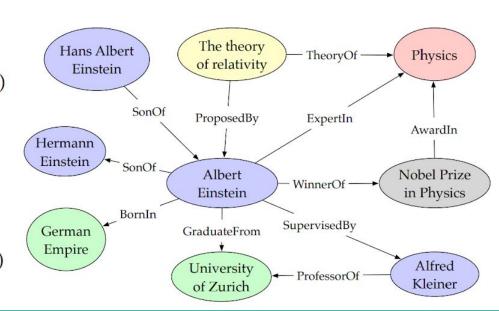






- Графы знаний (knowledge graphs) кажутся мне недооценёнными; это хорошо развитая область (<u>Hogan et al., 2022</u>; <u>Ji et al., 2021</u>; <u>Heist et al., 2020</u>; <u>Yan et al., 2018</u>), но кажется, что их можно было бы использовать чаще
- Вершины объекты, рёбра отношения между ними
- Объектов много (могут быть миллиарды), отношений мало (тысячи)

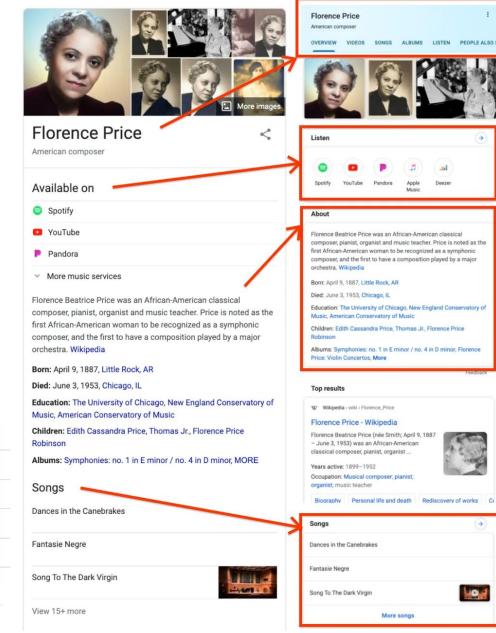
(Albert Einstein, **BornIn**, German Empire)
(Albert Einstein, **SonOf**, Hermann Einstein)
(Albert Einstein, **GraduateFrom**, University of Zurich)
(Albert Einstein, **WinnerOf**, Nobel Prize in Physics)
(Albert Einstein, **ExpertIn**, Physics)
(Nobel Prize in Physics, **AwardIn**, Physics)
(The theory of relativity, **TheoryOf**, Physics)
(Albert Einstein, **SupervisedBy**, Alfred Kleiner)
(Alfred Kleiner, **ProfessorOf**, University of Zurich)
(The theory of relativity, **ProposedBy**, Albert Einstein)
(Hans Albert Einstein, **SonOf**, Albert Einstein)



- Например, Google Knowledge Graph — это структура, из которой происходят панели с фактами в Google
- DBpedia граф знаний из Wikipedia; есть графы знаний с миллиардами вершин, и ими можно пользоваться

Sep 2020: Current entity size of selected KGs (open and closed), log-scale 1.00F+11 1.00E+10 1.00E+9 1.00E+8 1.00E+7 DBpedia DBpedia Google KG Diffbot KG Items in German National Wikidata Open Data FN Tiny Small NKG Largest (DBpedia KG (measured) Diamond (planned) Diamond Cloud (measured) (measured) (estimate)

Knowledge Graph (KG) brand names

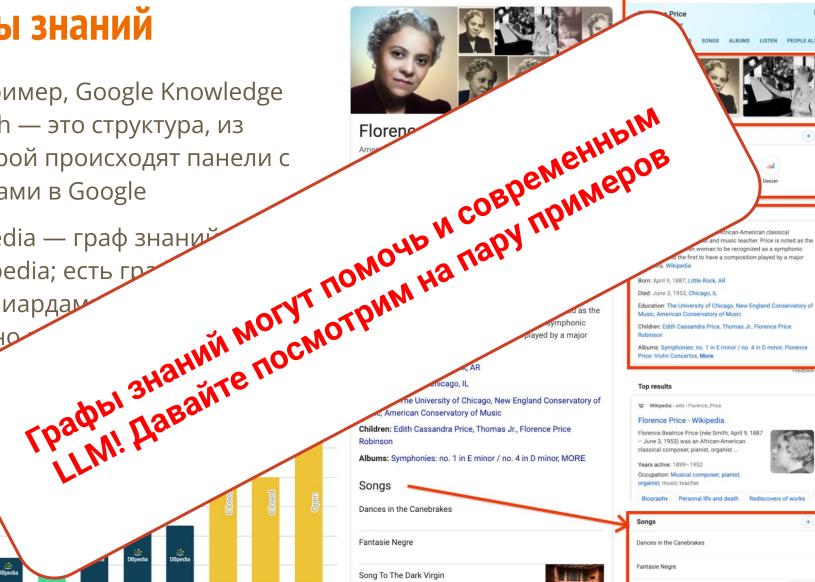




Например, Google Knowledge Graph — это структура, из которой происходят панели с фактами в Google

DBpedia — граф знаний Wikipedia; есть гр миллиарда МОЖНО Sep 2020 1.00E+11 1.00E+10 1.00E+9 1.00E+8 1.00E+7 Dutch DBpedia DBpedia Google KG Diffbot KG German National Wikidata (DBpedia Open Data NKG Largest KG (measured) Diamond (planned) Diamond Cloud (measured) (measured) (estimate)

Knowledge Graph (KG) brand names



View 15+ more

Song To The Dark Virgin

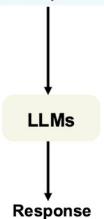
More songs



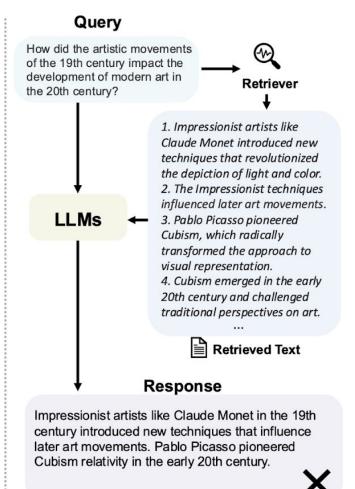
• <u>Peng et al. (2024)</u>: в контексте RAG (retrieval-augmented generation), если искать структурированные триплеты, ответы становятся точнее

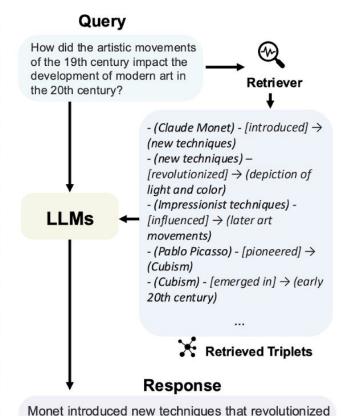
#### Query

How did the artistic movements of the 19th century impact the development of modern art in the 20th century?



The artistic movements of the 19th century influenced modern art in the 20th century by encouraging experimentation with color, form, and subject matter. These movements paved the way for abstraction, expressionism, and other innovative.





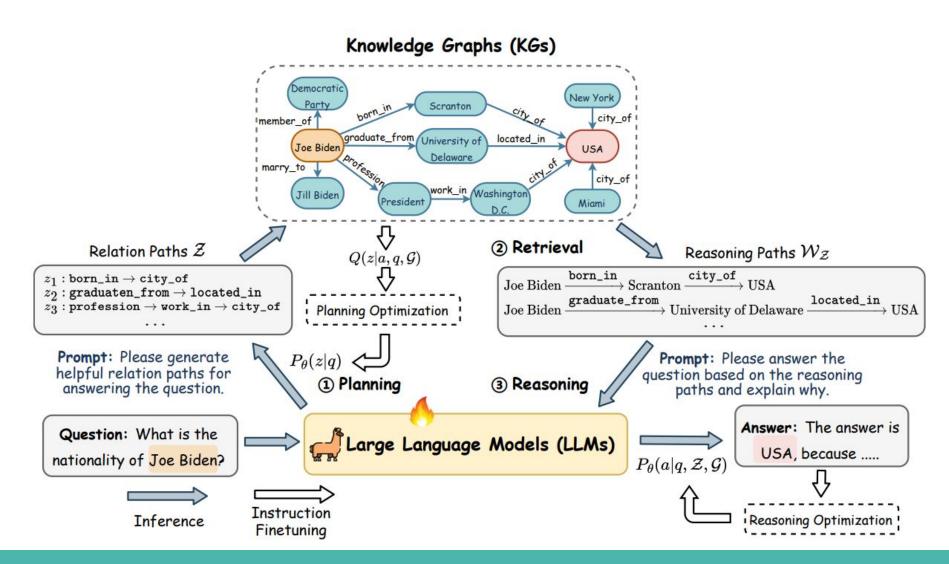
the depiction of light and color. His Impressionist

techniques influenced later art movements, including

Picasso's Cubism, which emerged in the early 20th

century. This influence helped shape Picasso's innovative approach to fragmented perspectives.

<u>Luo et al. (2024)</u>: reasoning on graphs (RoG)



- <u>Luo et al. (2024)</u>: reasoning on graphs (RoG)
- Графы знаний дают структурированную информацию, которая уже сразу предназначена для логического вывода и сбора данных
- Структура, которую даёт граф знаний, помогает лучше отвечать на вопросы и избегать галлюцинаций, в том числе если это делает LLM

Question	What type of government is used in the country with Northern District?
Answer	Parliamentary system
ChatGPT + CoT	To determine what type of government is used in a country with a Northern District, we need more specific information. The term "Northern District" does not specify the name of any particular country or provide enough context to identify its government type. Could you please provide additional details or clarify the specific country you are referring to?
Reasoning Paths	Northern District → location.administrative_division.first_level_division_of → Israel → government.form_of_government.countries → <b>Parliamentary system</b>
RoG	The type of government used in the country with the Northern District is a <b>Parliamentary system</b> .  Explanations:  1. Northern District → location.administrative_division.first_level_division_of → Israel: The Northern District is a part of Israel.  2. Israel → government.form_of_government.countries → Parliamentary system: Israel has a Parliamentary system of government.  So, by following the reasoning paths provided, we can conclude that the country with the Northern District, which is Israel, uses a Parliamentary system of government.

(a) RoG gathers additional knowledge to answer a question

- <u>Luo et al. (2024)</u>: reasoning on graphs (RoG)
- Графы знаний дают структурированную информацию, которая уже сразу предназначена для логического вывода и сбора данных
- Структура, которую даёт граф знаний, помогает лучше отвечать на вопросы и избегать галлюцинаций, в том числе если это делает LLM

Question	Where is the home stadium of the team who won the 1946 World Series championship?
Answer	Busch Stadium
ChatGPT + CoT	Step 1: Identify the team that won the 1946 World Series championship. The team that won the 1946 World Series championship was the St. Louis Cardinals.  Step 2: Determine the home stadium of the St. Louis Cardinals during that time. The St.
	Louis Cardinals' home stadium during the 1946 season was Sportsman's Park.
	Therefore, the possible answer to the question "Where is the home stadium of the team who won the 1946 World Series championship?" is: - Sportsman's Park.
Reasoning Paths	1946 World Series → sports.sports_team.championships → St. Louis Cardinals → sports.sports_team.arena_stadium → <b>Busch Stadium</b> 1946 World Series → sports.sports_team.championships → St. Louis Cardinals → sports.sports_team.arena_stadium → Roger Dean Stadium
RoG	Based on the reasoning paths provided, the home stadium of the team who won the 1946 World Series championship is <b>Busch Stadium</b> . This conclusion is based on the following path:
	1. 1946 World Series $\to$ sports.sports_team.championships $\to$ St. Louis Cardinals $\to$ sports.sports_team.arena_stadium $\to$ Busch Stadium
	The reasoning path leads us to the St. Louis Cardinals as the team that won the 1946 World Series, and Busch Stadium is the stadium associated with the St. Louis Cardinals. Therefore, <b>Busch Stadium</b> is the home stadium of the team that won the 1946 World Series championship.

(b) RoG successfully avoids hallucination

• <u>Belova et al. (Oct 10, 2025)</u>: с другой стороны, LLM могут помочь собирать графы знаний, но это оказывается не так просто

```
Prompt. Please complete the following medical KG triple (head, relation, tail): (chronic kidney disease, has_finding_site, ...)
```

based on the sequence:

Chronic kidney disease (CKD) is a renal disorder. However, neuroimaging cohorts of people with CKD have reported subtle, group-level abnormalities within the cerebellar gray matter. Studies note modest reductions or regional alterations in cerebellar gray-matter volume, cortical thickness, and diffusion metrics. These observations are heterogeneous and not diagnostic, yet they place observable findings at the cerebellar gray matter in CKD. Thus, CKD may be associated with cerebellar gray-matter changes.

```
Gemini 2.5 Pro: (chronic kidney disease, has_finding_site, cerebellar gray matter)
```

The provided text explicitly states that neuroimaging studies "place observable findings at the cerebellar gray matter in CKD."

**GPT-5:** Based on the medical knowledge graph triple format and the provided sequence, the completed triple would be: (chronic kidney disease, has\_finding\_site, cerebellar gray matter)

This is based on the text where chronic kidney disease (CKD) is associated with observable findings in the cerebellar gray matter, specifically mentioning reductions in cerebellar gray-matter volume, cortical thickness, and diffusion metrics.

• <u>Belova et al. (Oct 10, 2025)</u>: с другой стороны, LLM могут помочь собирать графы знаний, но это оказывается не так просто

```
Prompt. Please complete the following medical KG triple (head, relation, tail): (chronic kidney disease, has_finding_site, ...)
```

based on the sequence:

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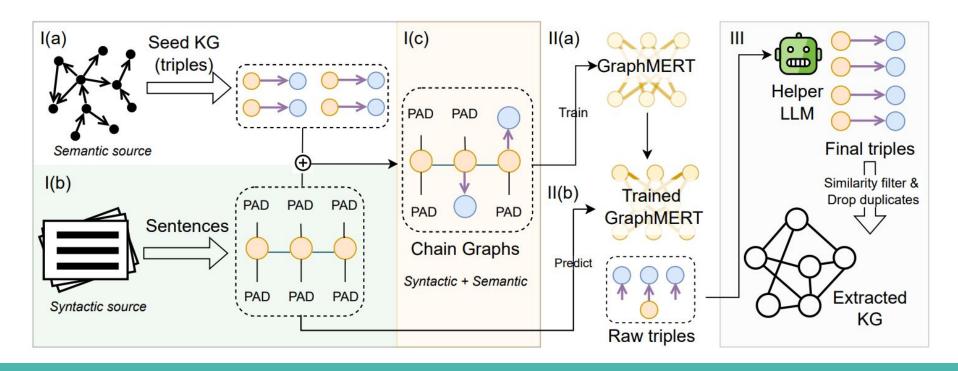
```
Gemini 2.5 Pro: (chronic kidney disease, has_finding_site, cerebellar gray matter)
```

The provided text explicitly states that neuroimaging studies "place observable findings at the cerebellar gray matter in CKD."

**GPT-5:** Based on the medical knowledge graph triple fermat and the provided sequence, the completed triple would be: (chronic kidney disease, has finding\_site, cerebellar gray matter)

This is based on the text where chronic kidney disease (CKD) is associated with observable findings in the cerebellar gray matter, specifically mentioning reductions in cerebellar gray-matter volume, cortical thickness, and diffusion metrics.

- <u>Belova et al. (Oct 10, 2025)</u>: GraphMERT; специальная архитектура (на основе RoBERTa) объединяет синтаксическую информацию (обычные предложения) с семантической (граф знаний) и выдаёт кандидатов в дополнение троек
- В детали сейчас вдаваться не будем, но это (экзотический) пример построения общего мультимодального представления; что это значит?



• <u>Belova et al. (Oct 10, 2025)</u>: и действительно помогает (с LLM, не сам)

**Prompt.** Please complete the following medical KG triple (head, relation, tail): (chronic kidney disease, has\_finding\_site, ...)

based on the sequence:

Chronic kidney disease (CKD) is a renal disorder. However, neuroimaging cohorts of people with CKD have reported subtle, group-level abnormalities within the cerebellar gray matter. Studies note modest reductions or regional alterations in cerebellar gray-matter volume, cortical thickness, and diffusion metrics. These observations are heterogeneous and not diagnostic, yet they place observable findings at the cerebellar gray matter in CKD. Thus, CKD may be associated with cerebellar gray-matter changes.

#### **GraphMERT:**

structure, kidney, system, function, renal, disease, heart, kidneys, of, physiology, arterial, underlying, pancreas, organ, impaired, health, cerebrovascular, pathophysiology, injury, morphology

#### Gemini 2.5 Pro reasons over GraphMERT triple candidates:

1. Analyze the Input:

Sequence: The text describes Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) as a "renal disorder," indicating its primary location is the kidneys. It also explicitly mentions that in people with CKD, neuroimaging has found "abnormalities within the cerebellar gray matter."

. . .

4. Final Decision: The best and most directly supported tail I can construct from the given tokens is kidneys. While the text mentions other sites, the provided tokens do not allow for their accurate creation.

Belova et al. (Oct 10, 2025): и действительно по

A Teneph Bephemon of avoranturing out of a property of the parties of a property of the parties **Prompt.** Please complete the following medical KG triple Wasi Ubupe uu akun kankaanaan akankaan kankaan akankaan kankaan kankaa (chronic kidney disease, has\_finding\_site, Kak ero mpabinisho dopmania obarish. based on the sequence: CKD Chronic kidney disease (CKD) is have reported subtle, group-le note modest and diffusion metreductions or regional alt rics. These observat rvable findings at the cerebellar grav gray-matter changes.

Gr s, of, physiology, arterial, underlying, pancreas, str org

#### Gemi

1. Anal Sequence kidney Disease (CKD) as a "renal disorder," indicating its primary location is the kid mentions that in people with CKD, neuroimaging has found "abnormalities atter." within the

4. Final Decision: The best and most directly supported tail I can construct from the given tokens is kidneys. While the text mentions other sites, the provided tokens do not allow for their accurate creation.



## **Южный федеральный университет**



# Спасибо за внимание!



