

# Knowledge Representation in Artificial Intelligence

**Yizheng Zhao**

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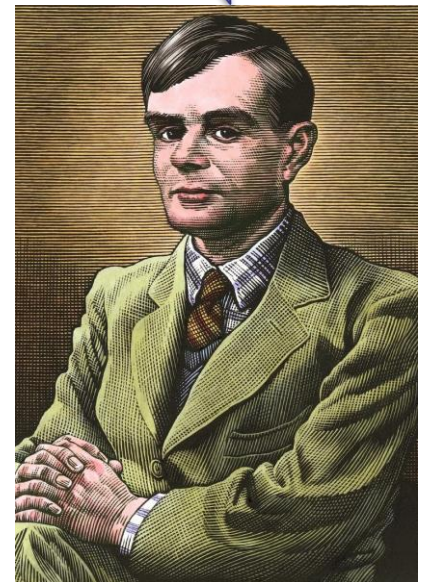


# Artificial Intelligence

Can machines think (like humans)?

Intuitively, a machine has **human intelligence** if it

- 1. thinks humanly, and**
- 2. acts humanly**



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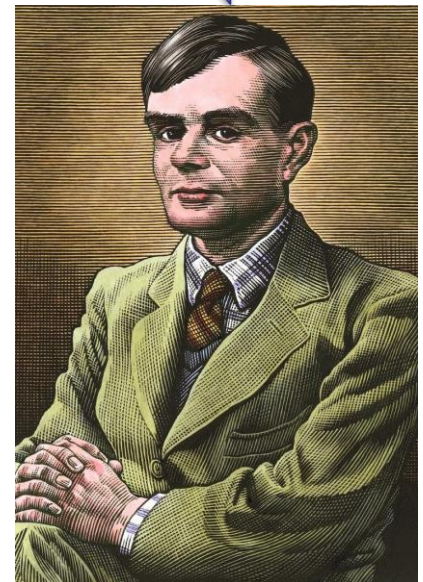
To let a machine **think humanly**, we need to get inside the actual workings of human minds

This can be done via:

**Introspection(自想)**: to catch our own thoughts as they go by

**Psychological experiments**: to observe a person in action

**Brain imaging**: to observe the brain in action



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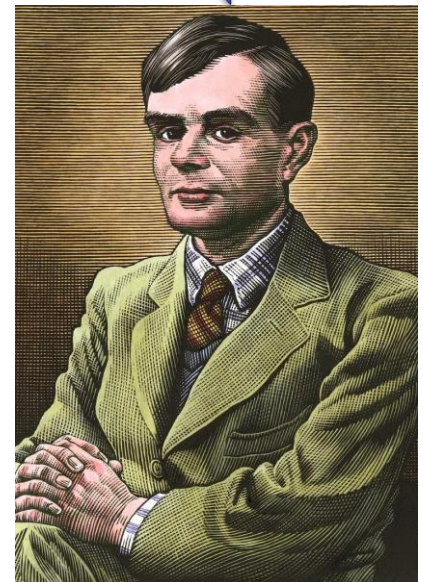
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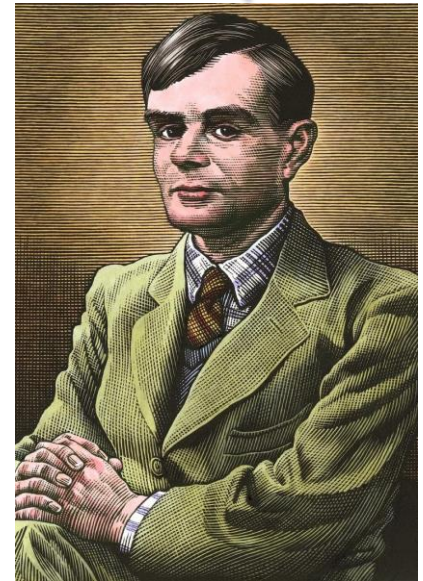
**Cognitive Science**: necessarily based on experimental investigation of humans or animals.



# Artificial Intelligence

Yes, I posed questions but I proposed insights too!

To determine whether a machine can **act humanly**, Turing proposed the **Turing Test**



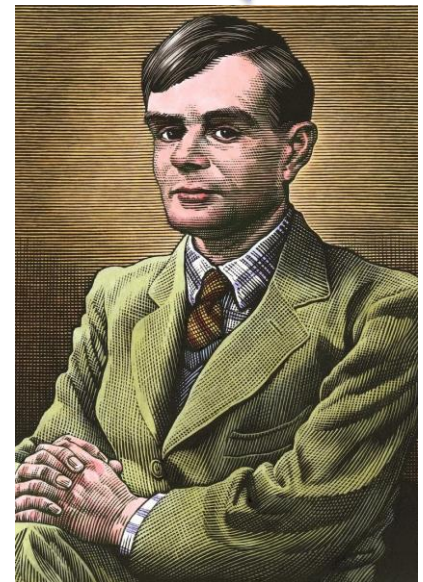


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A machine passes the **Turing Test** if a human interrogator(询问者), after posing some written questions, cannot tell whether the written responses come from a person or a machine.

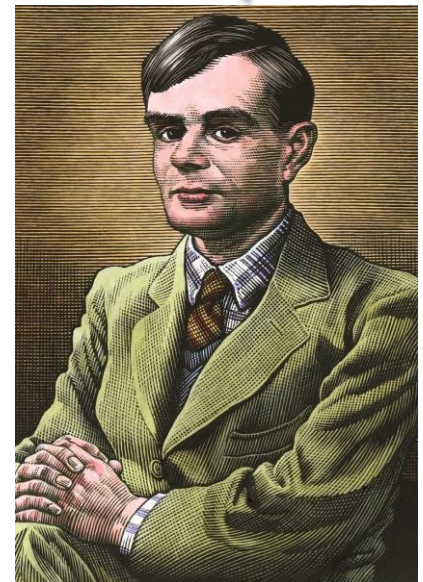


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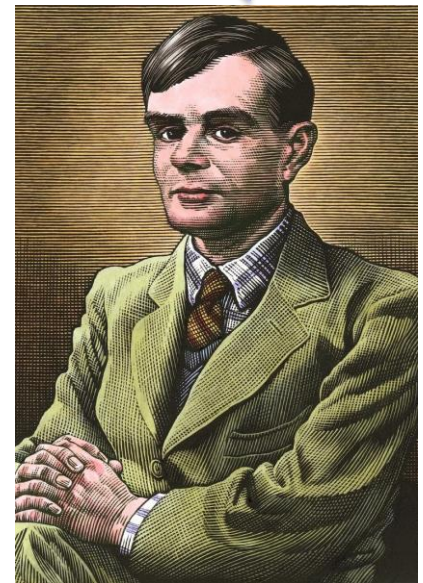
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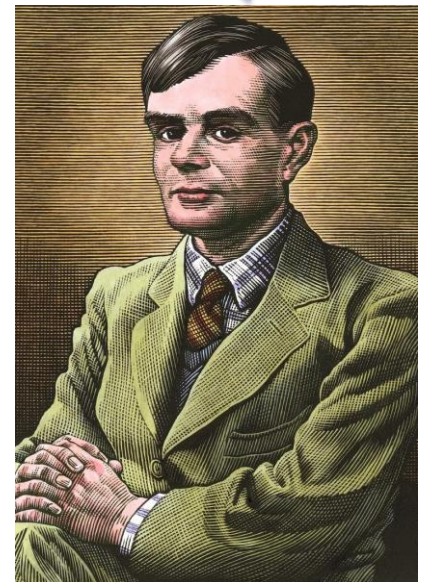




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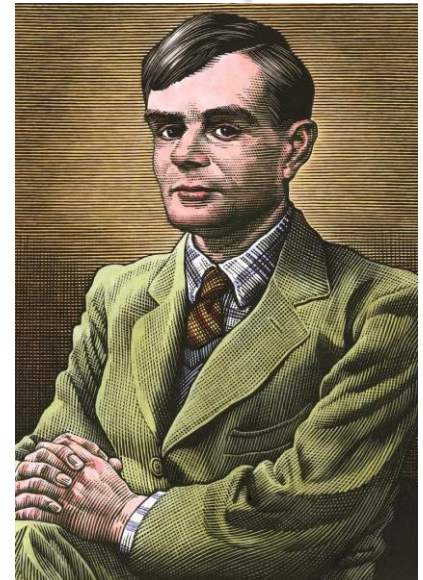


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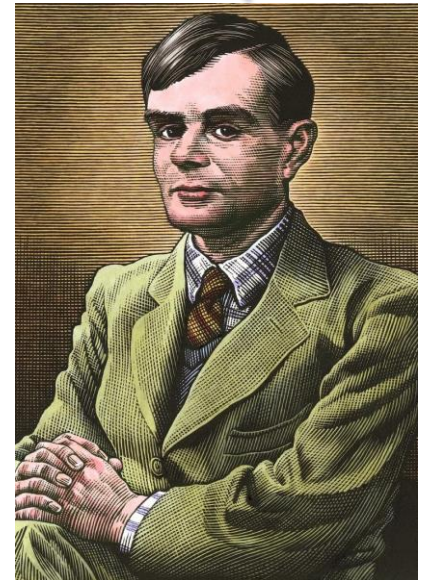


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To pass the **Turing Test**, a machine must possess (at least) the following capabilities:

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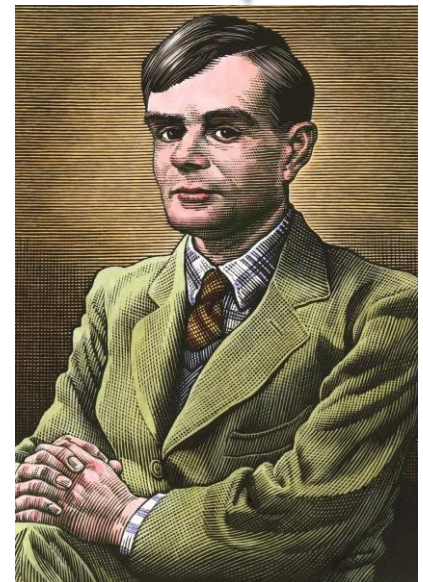


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To pass the **Turing Test**, a machine must possess (at least) the following capabilities:

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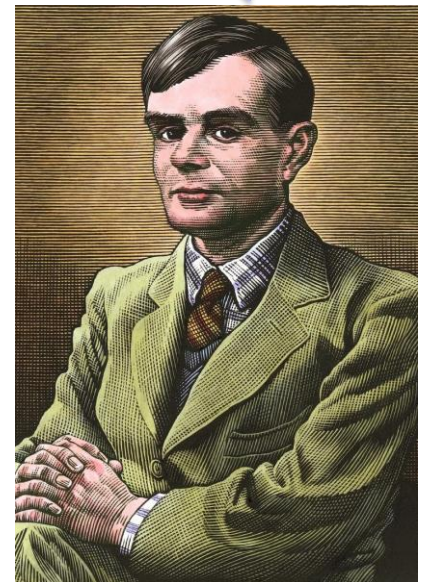


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4. to store what it knows (**knowledge representation**)



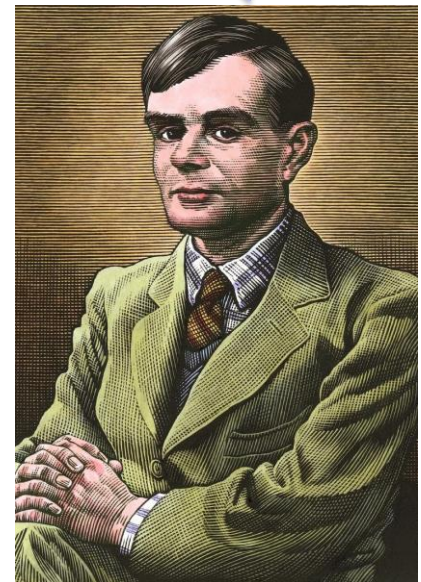


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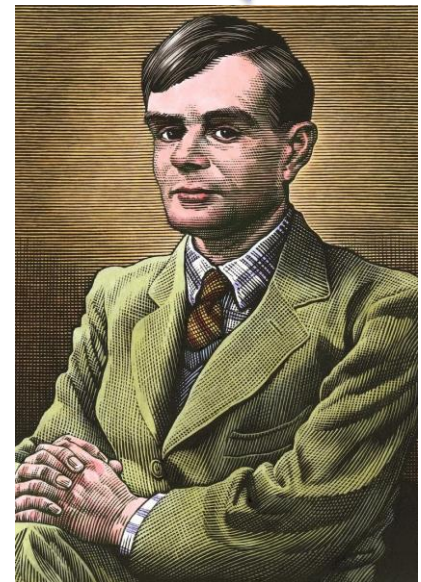


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To pass the **Turing Test**, a machine must possess (at least) the following capabilities:

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