

# Lecture 2 (What is AI?)

## 1 What is Intelligence (Continuation)

### 1.1 Planning Tasks

1. Predicting Structures
  - i. Structure of amino acids
  - ii. How a protein folds
2. Sequential decision-making
  - i. Game playing
  - ii. Treatment recommendation

### 1.2 Logic and Reasoning

1. Logical Systems
  - i. Theorem provers
  - ii. Fault diagnosis
  - iii. Medical diagnosis
  - iv. Manufacturing planning
2. Methods
  - i. Deduction systems
  - ii. Constraint satisfaction
  - iii. Satisfiability solvers

### 1.3 Robotics/Embodied AI

1. Autonomous cars
2. Manipulation tasks
3. Unmanned exploration
4. Machine capable of walking

## 2 When is AI capability displayed?

1. Human centred

- i. Comparing with human performance
  - ii. Empirical observations and hypothesis about human behaviour
- 2. Engineering viewpoint
  - i. Rationality
  - ii. Performance wrt an objective
- 3. Thinking vs Acting

## 3 Thinking and Acting Humanly

### 3.1 Turing Test (Acting Humanly)

For AI to pass the **Turing Test**, the following is needed: 1. NLP 2. Knowledge representation 3. Automated reasoning 4. ML 5. Computer vision 6. Robotics

### 3.2 Thinking Humanly

- 1. Cognitive Science
  - i. How humans or animals perceive and act in the world
  - ii. Tested using introspection and psychological experiments
- 2. Aim of an AI system:
  - i. To match the cognitive model of a human
  - ii. Inform our understanding of human reasoning

## 4 Thinking and Acting Rationally

- 1. Understanding the thought process
- 2. Reflex actions exist too

## 5 Agent in AI

An agent is any entity which perceives the *environment* through *sensors* and acts upon it through *actuators* such that the *performance measure* is maximised (for a good agent).

## 6 Domain Characteristics

- 1. Fully vs Partially observed
- 2. Single vs Multiple agents
- 3. Deterministic vs Stochastic
- 4. Episodic vs Sequential
- 5. Static vs Dynamic
- 6. Discrete vs Continuous