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BSCS-3B

Part III. Reflection and Discussion

One time, I thought my classmate didn't want to join our group project because they were uninterested. Later, I found out that they had family problems and couldn't attend school for a week. Once I learned that, my conclusion completely changed. I realized they weren't lazy or uncooperative, they just had personal issues to deal with.

This situation is similar to non-monotonic reasoning in AI because my original conclusion was revised when new information became available. In AI, systems also start with assumptions or "default rules" but update their beliefs when new data contradicts those assumptions. Just like how I changed my belief about my classmate, an AI system can change its conclusion when it encounters exceptions or new facts. This kind of flexible reasoning makes AI smarter and more realistic because it can adapt to changing information rather than sticking to outdated conclusions.