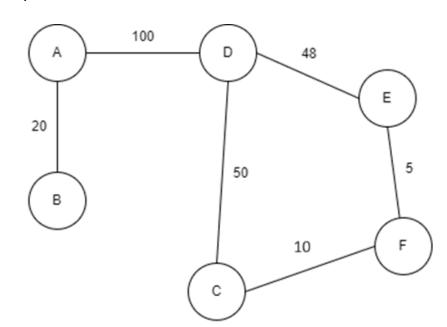
Exercícios

Daniel Nogueira

dnogueira@ipca.pt

1. Nos grafos a seguir, identifique todos os vértices e conexões possíveis (representação em lista) e os pesos das conexões (representação em matriz).



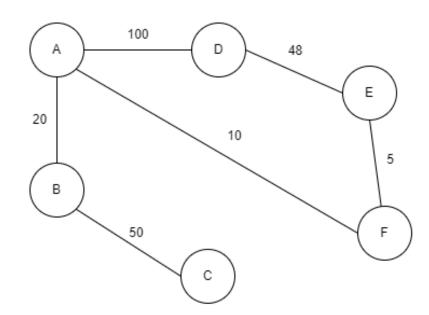


NÓ	CONEXÃO
Α	B, D
В	Α
С	D, F
D	A, C, E
E	D, F
F	C, E
C D E	D, F A, C, E D, F

	Α	В	С	D	Е	F
Α	0	20	0	100	0	0
В	20	0	0	0	0	0
С	0	0	0	50	48	10
D	100	0	50	0	48	0
E	0	0	0	48	0	5
F	0	0	10	0	5	0

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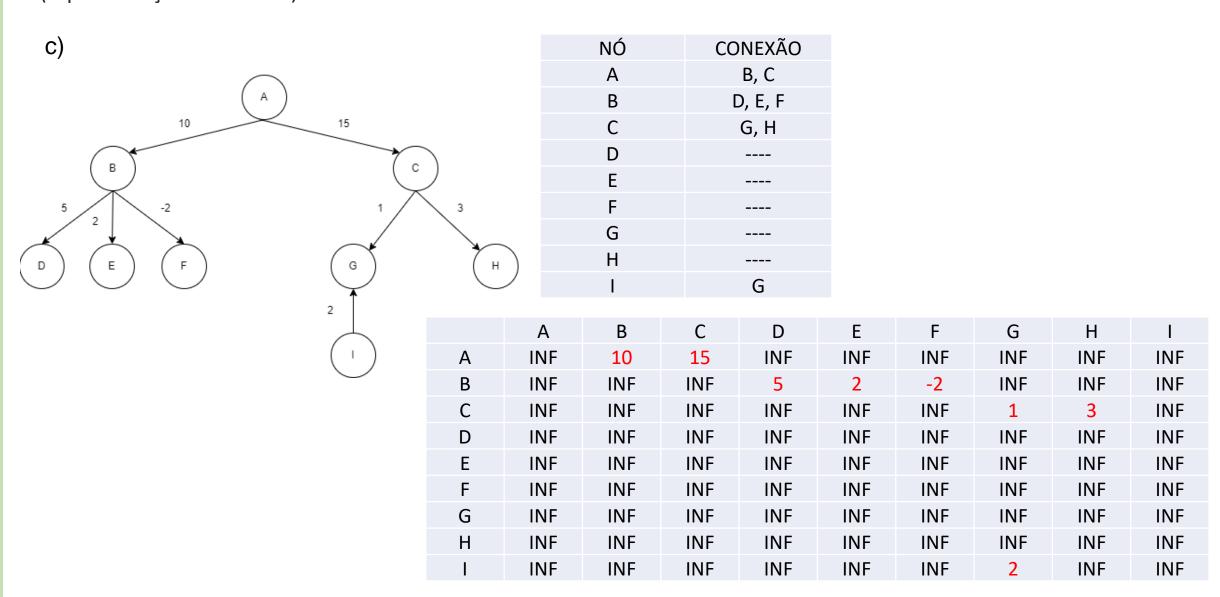
b)

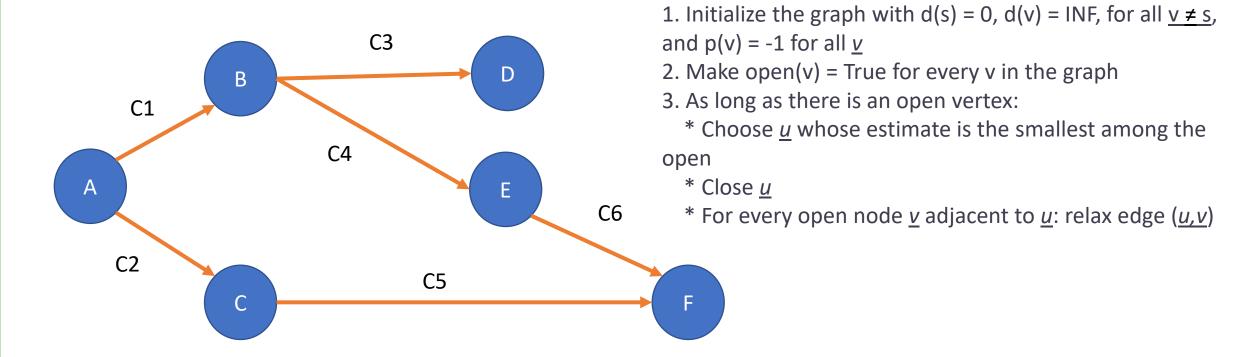


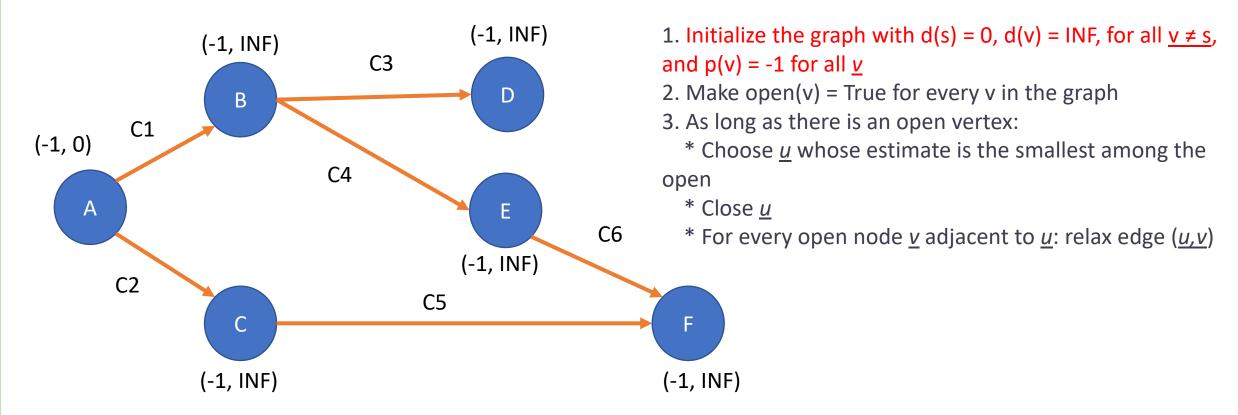
CONEXÃO
B, D, F
A, C
В
A, E
D, F
A, E

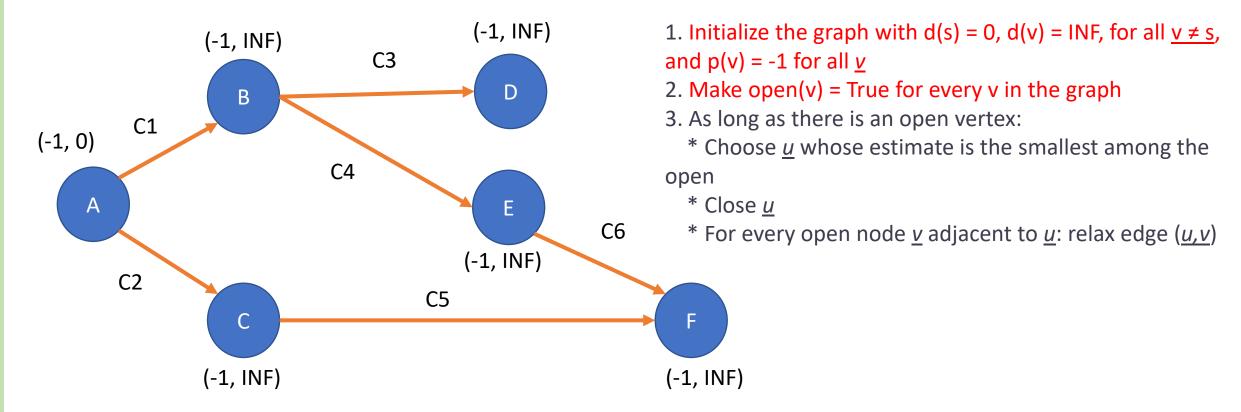
	Α	В	С	D	Е	F
Α	0	20	0	100	0	10
В	20	0	50	0	0	0
С	0	50	0	0	0	0
D	100	0	0	0	48	0
Е	0	0	0	48	0	5
F	10	0	0	0	5	0

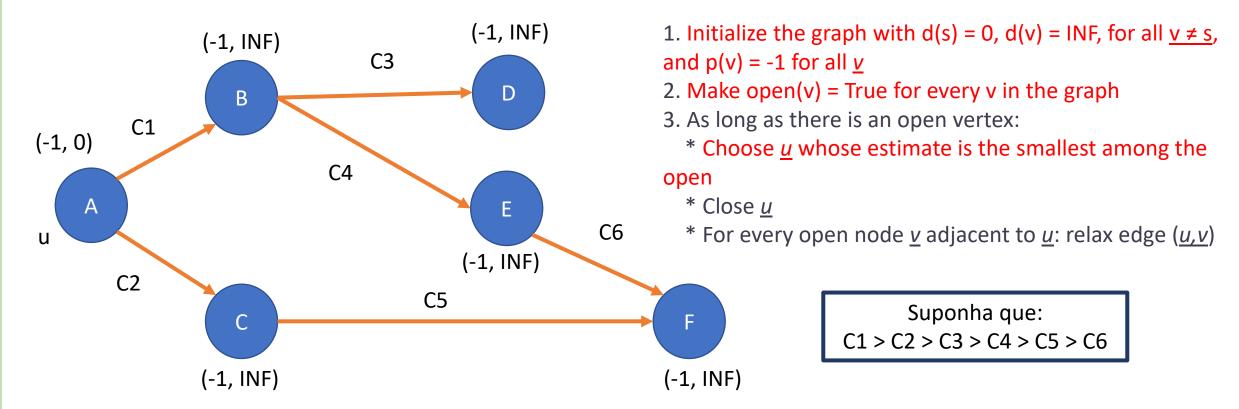
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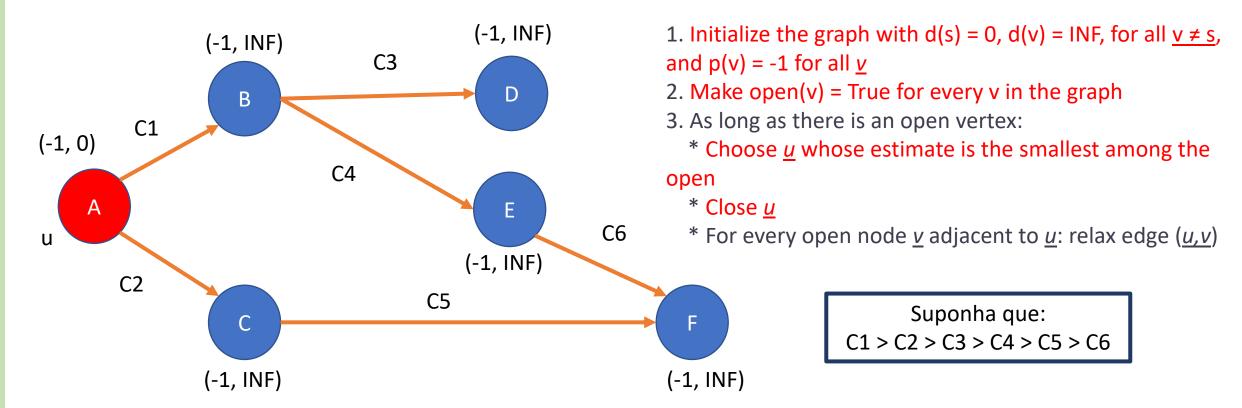


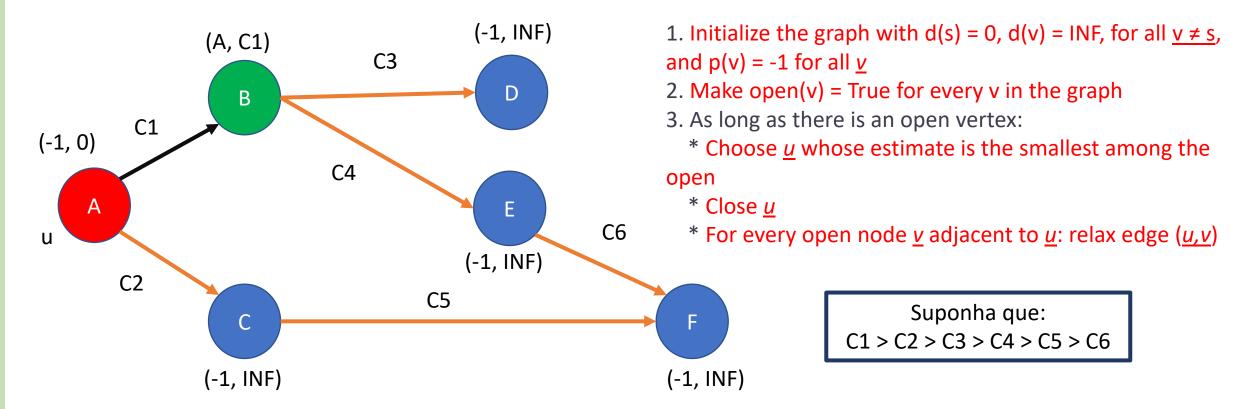


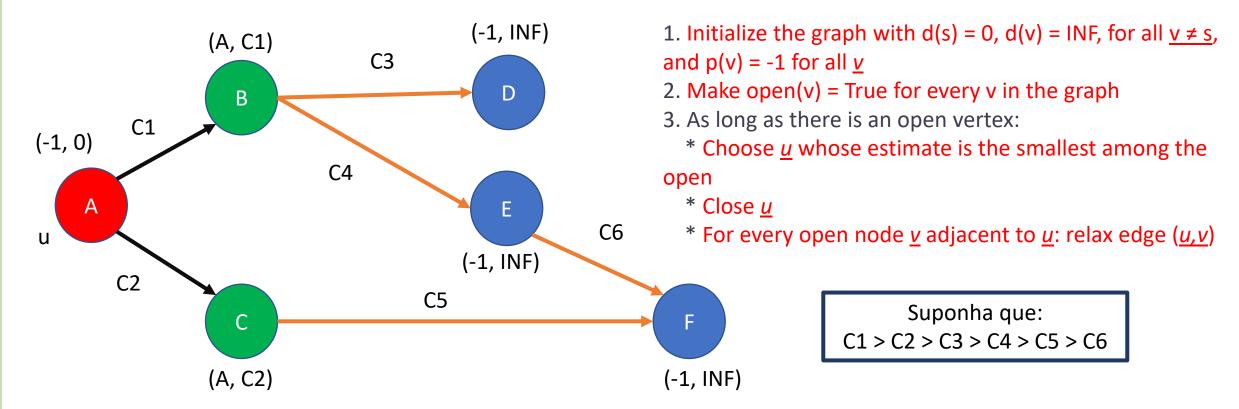


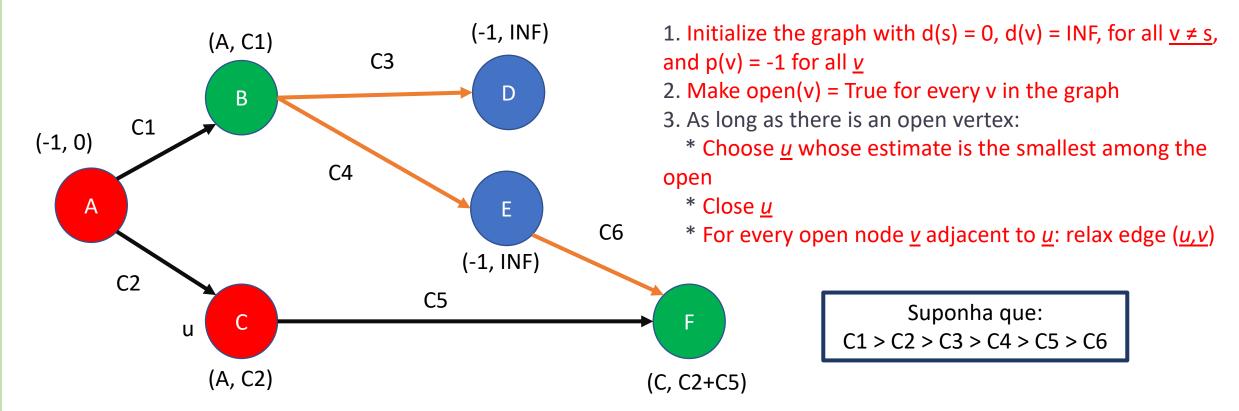


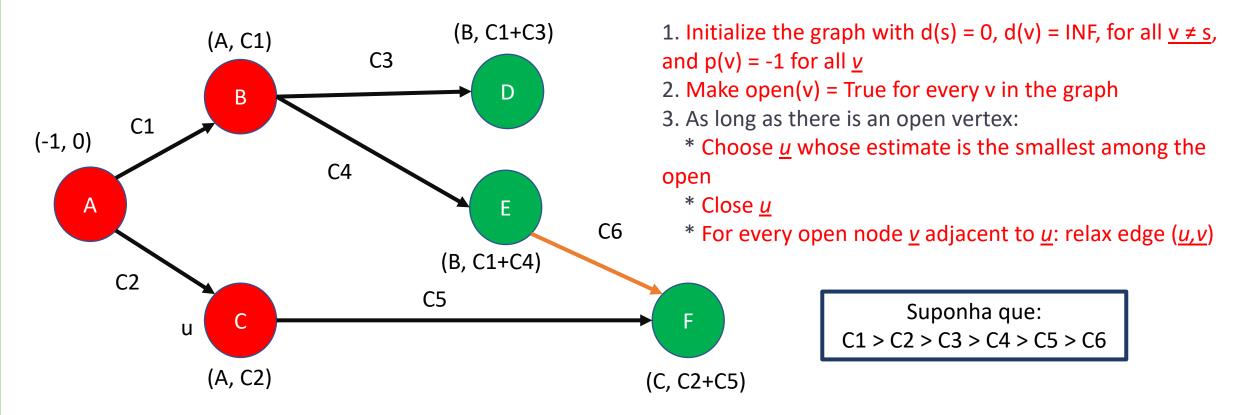


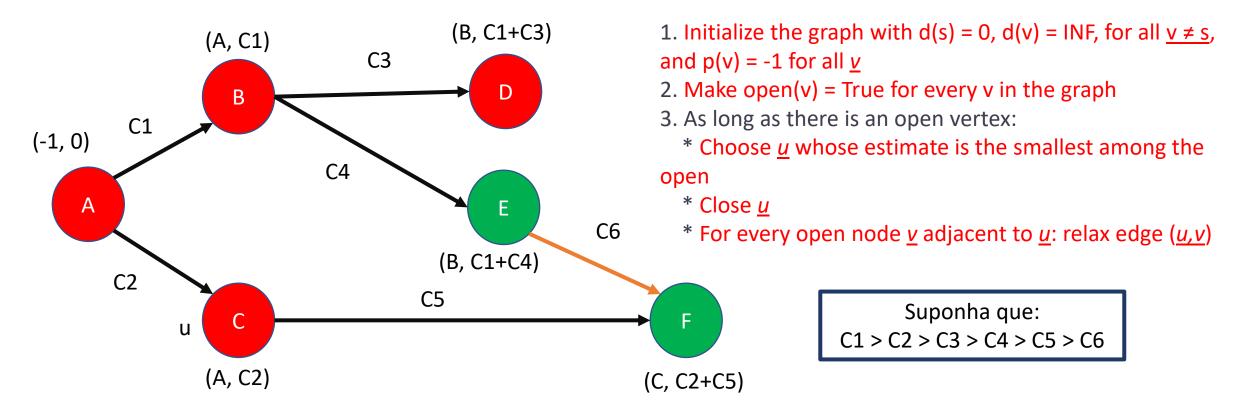


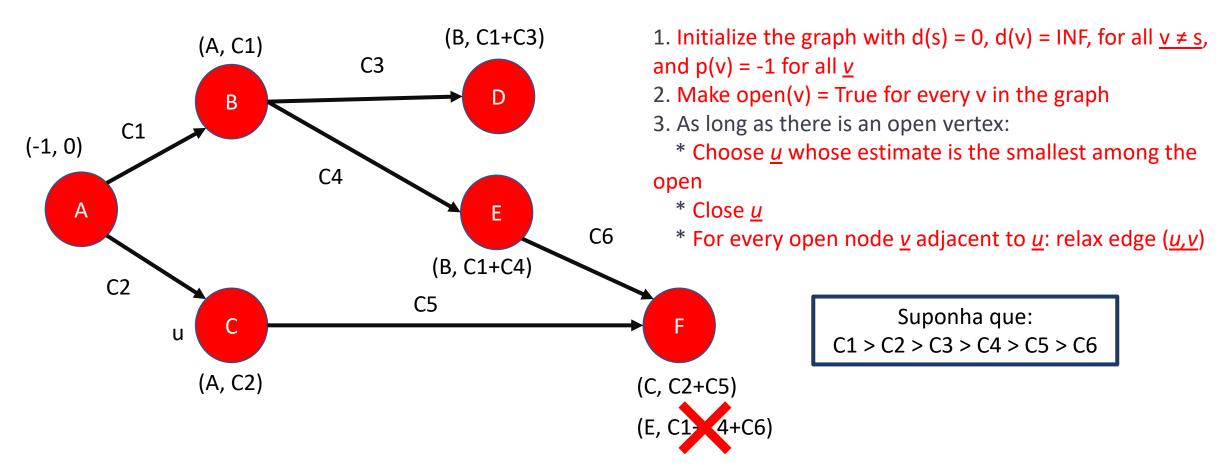




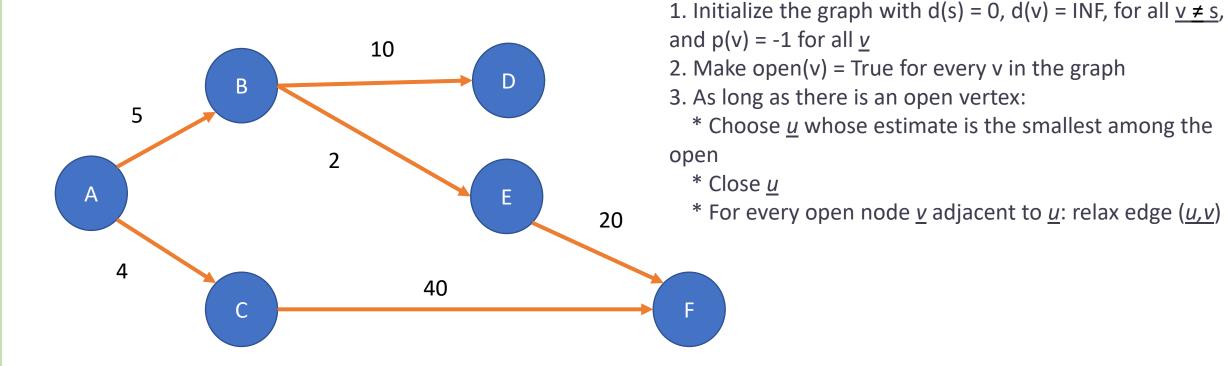


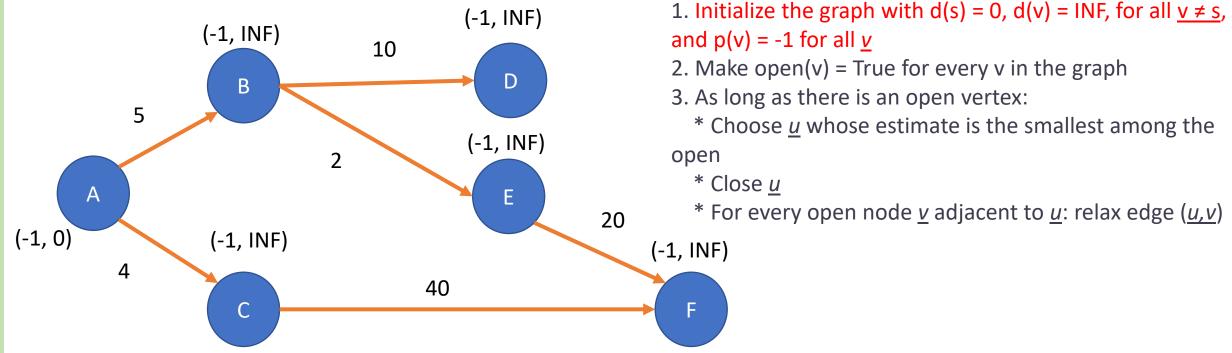


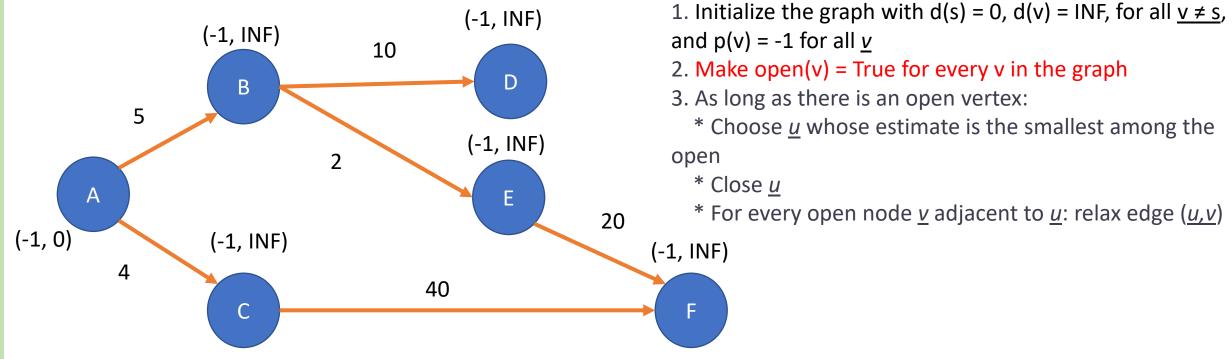


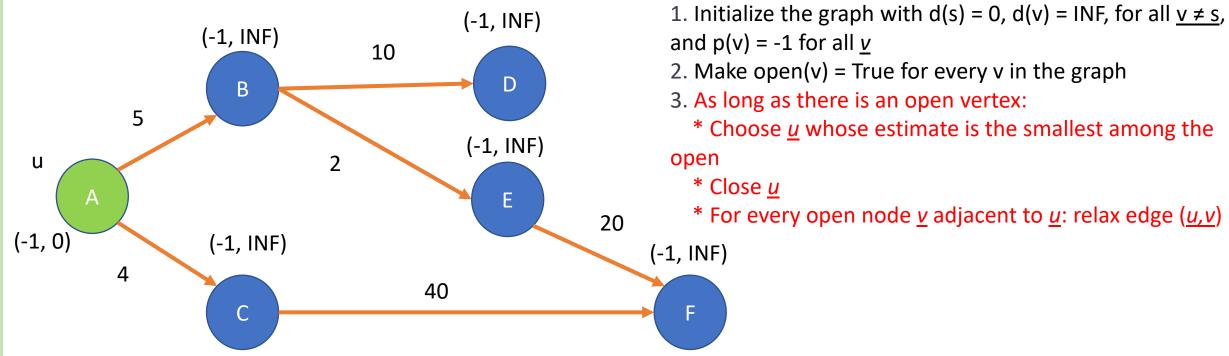


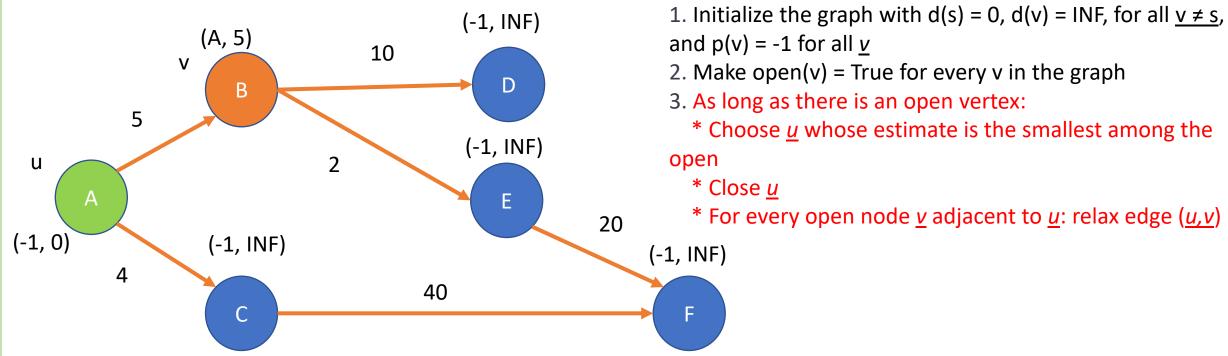
De A a $F \Rightarrow A - C - F$ (Custo total = C2+C5)

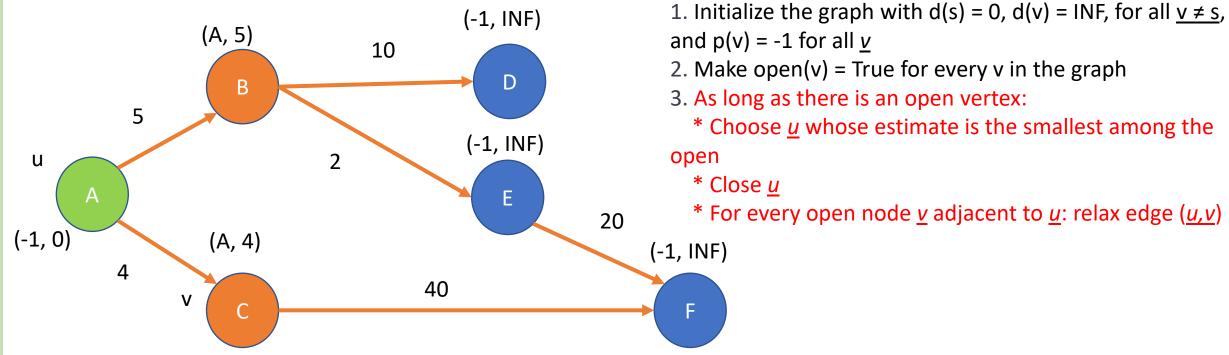


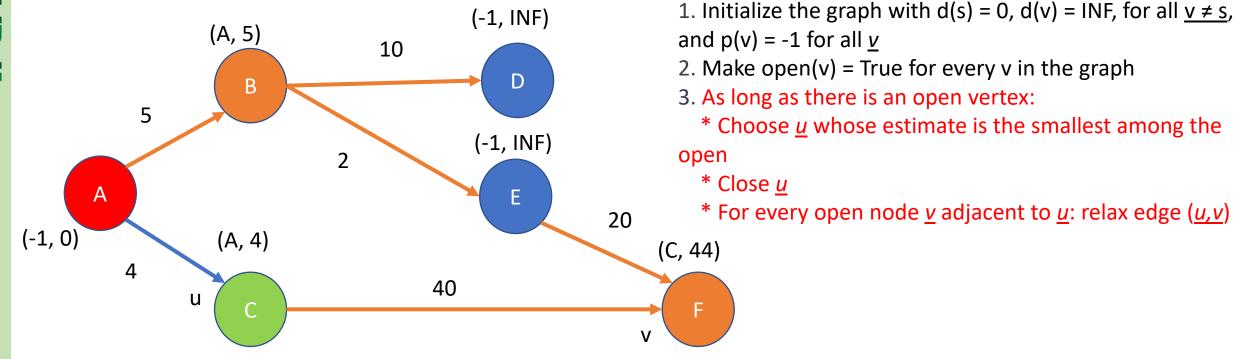


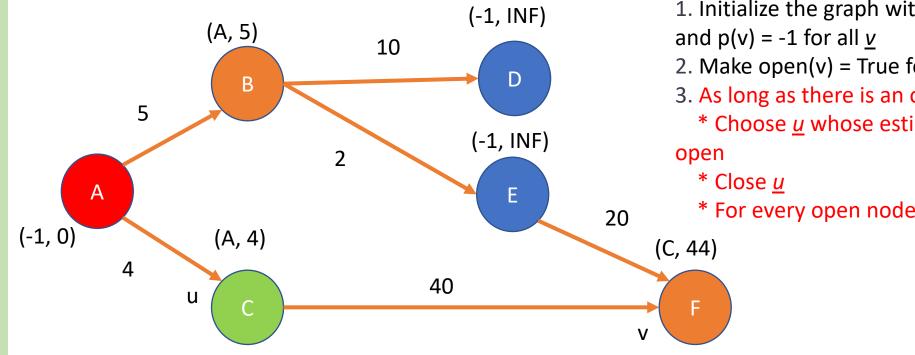




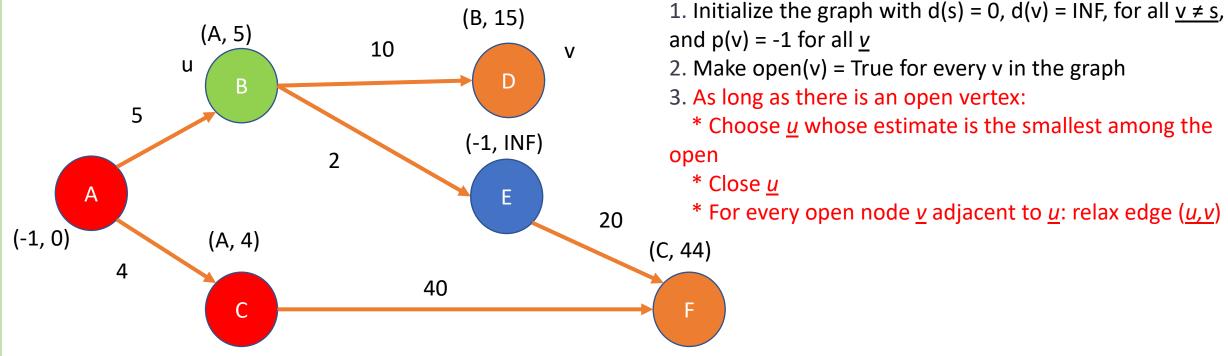


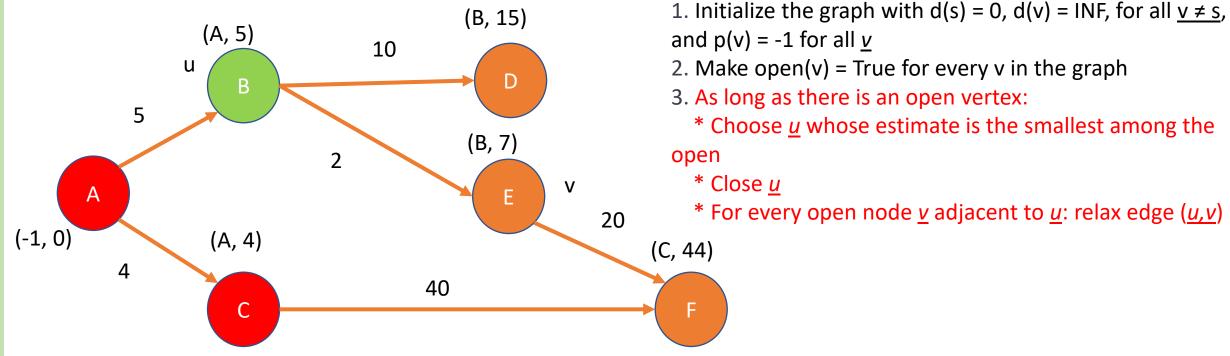


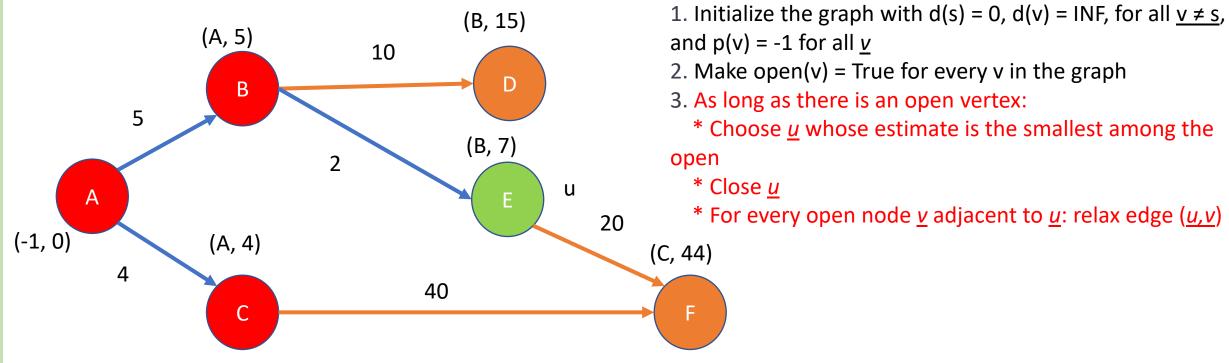


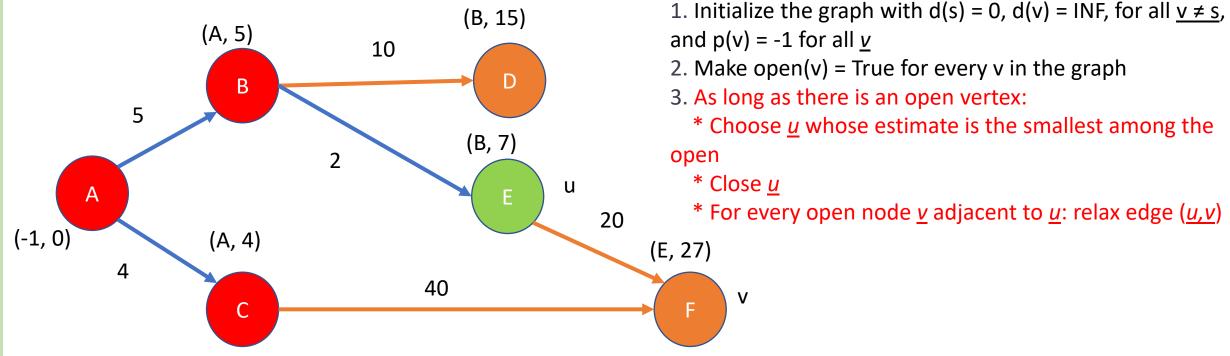


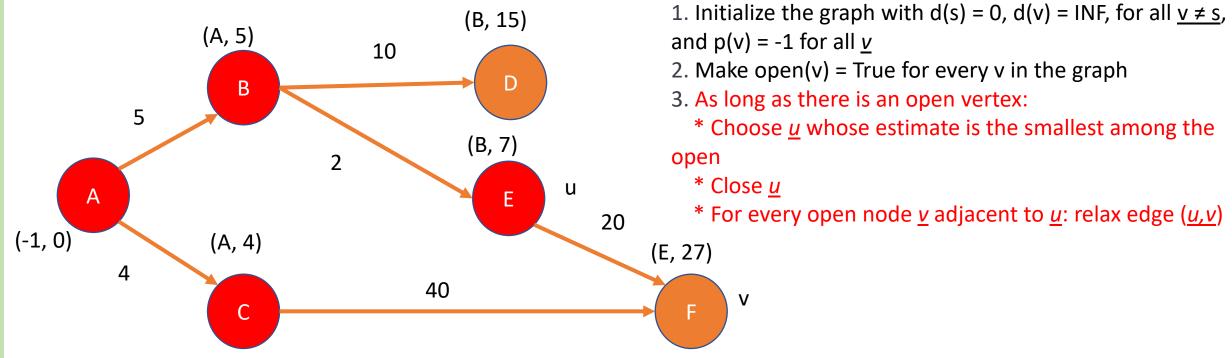
- 1. Initialize the graph with d(s) = 0, d(v) = INF, for all $v \neq s$,
- 2. Make open(v) = True for every v in the graph
- 3. As long as there is an open vertex:
- * Choose <u>u</u> whose estimate is the smallest among the
 - * For every open node \underline{v} adjacent to \underline{u} : relax edge ($\underline{u},\underline{v}$)

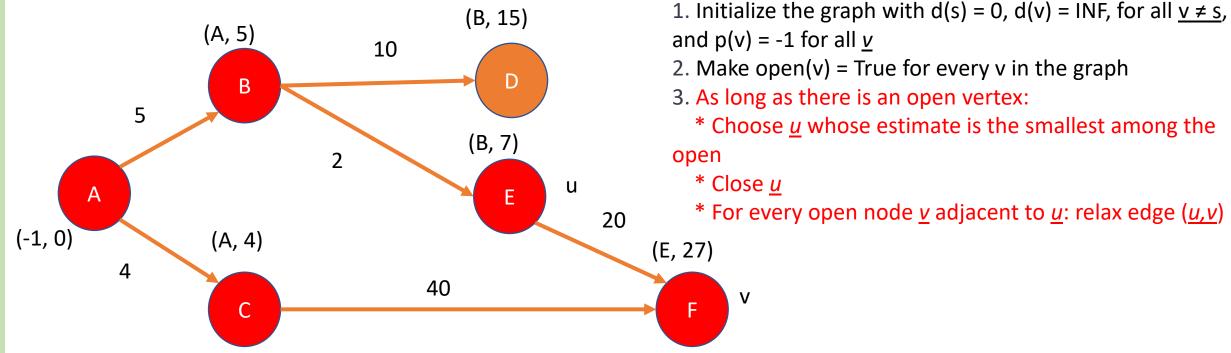


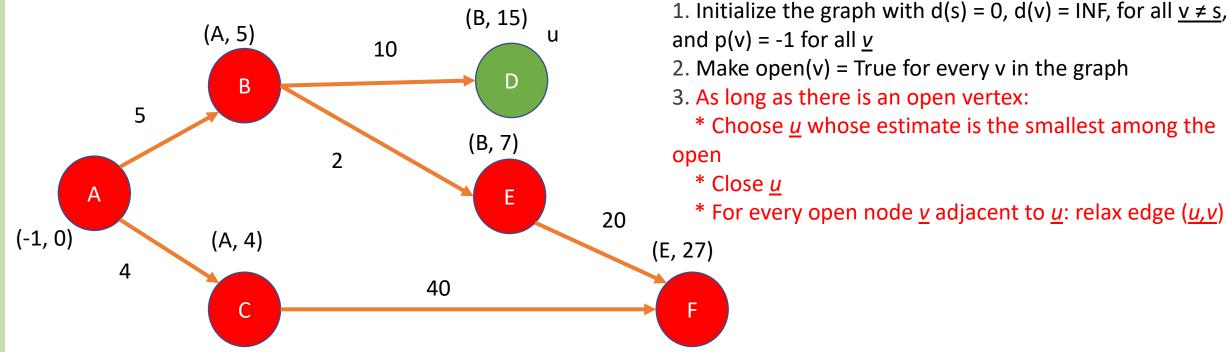


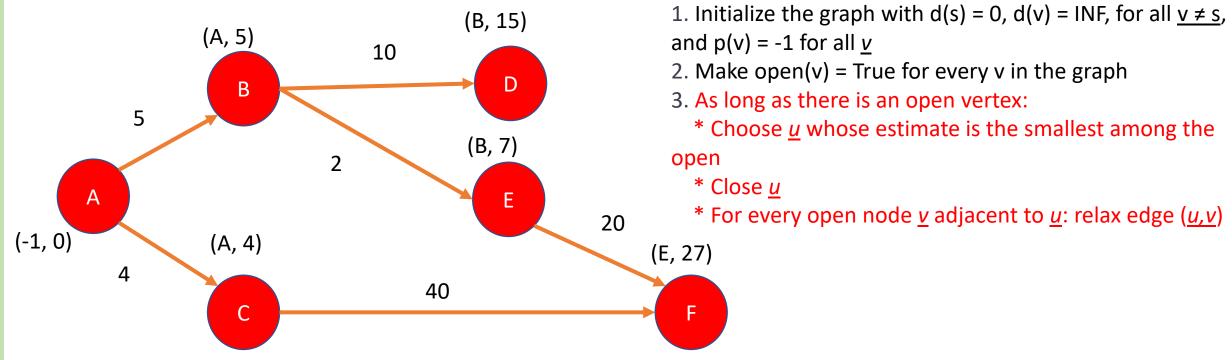


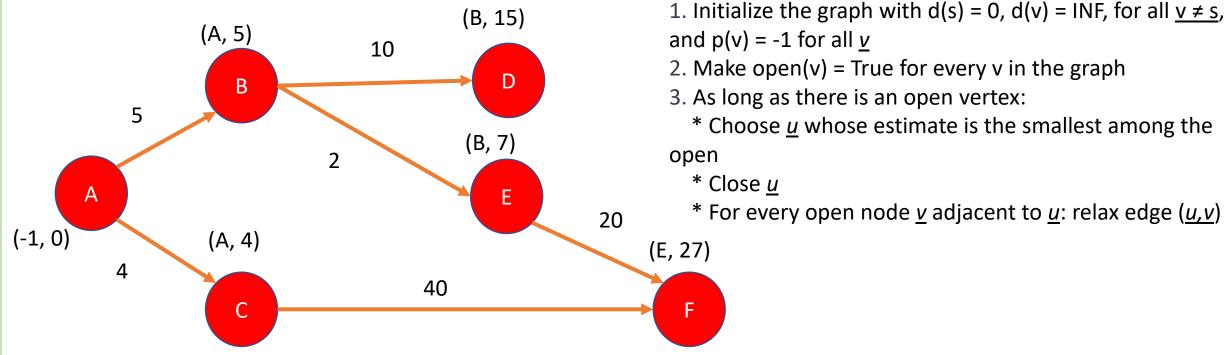






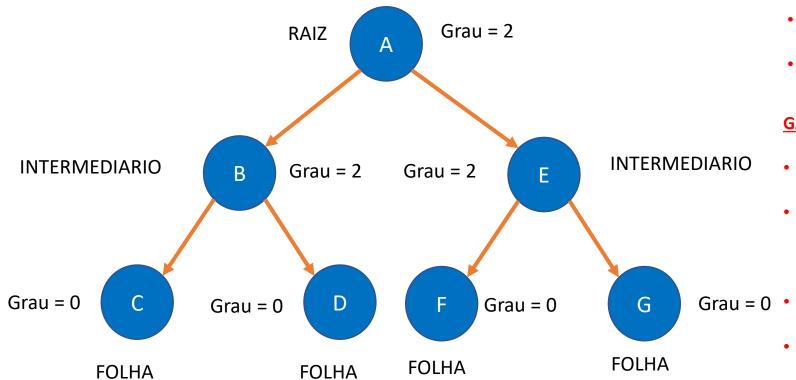






$$A \Rightarrow F \qquad F - E - B - A \qquad Custo: 27$$

- 3. Com relação a Árvore de Decisão a seguir, responda as seguintes questões
 - a) Identifique os nós em Raiz, Folha e Intermediários
 - o) Apresente o valor do Grau para cada nó
 - c) Defina Entropia e Ganho de Informação em algoritmos de Árvore de Decisão •



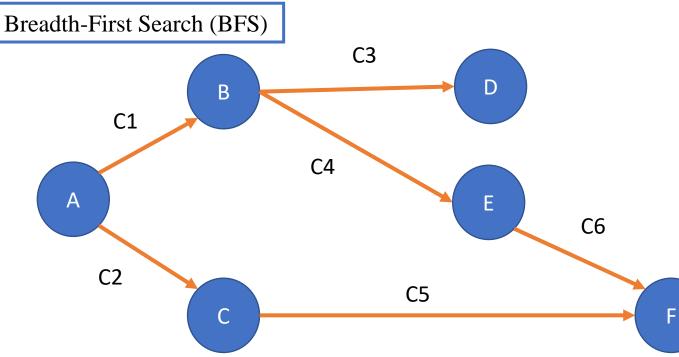
ENTROPIA:

- É uma métrica da teoria da informação que mede a impureza ou incerteza em um grupo de observações.
- Ajuda a decidir o melhor atributo para a divisão dos nós em uma árvore de decisões.
- Ajuda a identificar o atributo com maior ganho de informação.
- É a presença de impureza (grau de aleatoriedade).

GANHO DE INFORMAÇÃO:

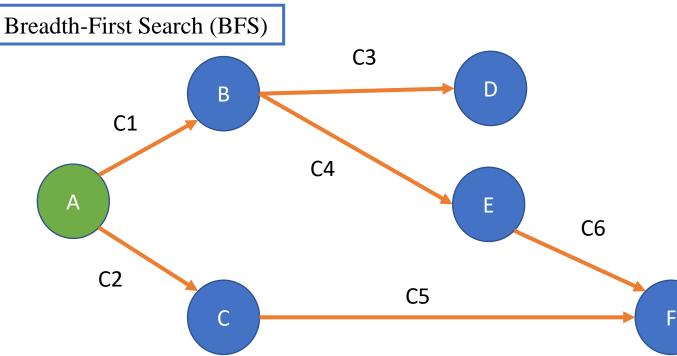
- Mede quanta informação um recurso fornece sobre uma classe.
- É a redução da entropia depois que um conjunto de dados é dividido com base em um atributo, de modo que ajuda a decidir qual atributo deve ser selecionado como nó de decisão.
- Ajuda a determinar a ordem dos atributos nos nós de uma árvore de decisão.
- Construir uma árvore de decisão envolve encontrar o atributo que retorna o maior ganho de informação.

4. Utilize o grafo a seguir para explicar o funcionamento do Algoritmo de Busca em Profundidade (DFS) e do Algoritmo de Busca em Largura (BFS). Destaque todos os passos da execução dos algoritmos e apresente o caminho final escolhido para ambos.



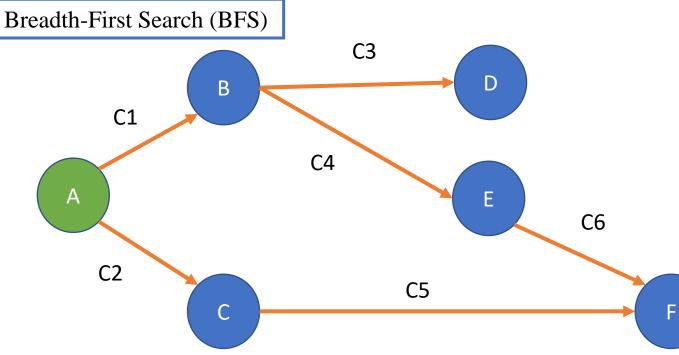
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- 2. Put it on the list
- 3. As long as the queue is not empty:
 - Remove the 1st node from the list, u
 - For each neighbour v of u:
 - * If v is not explored:
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- 4. Repeat from another starting node, if there is one

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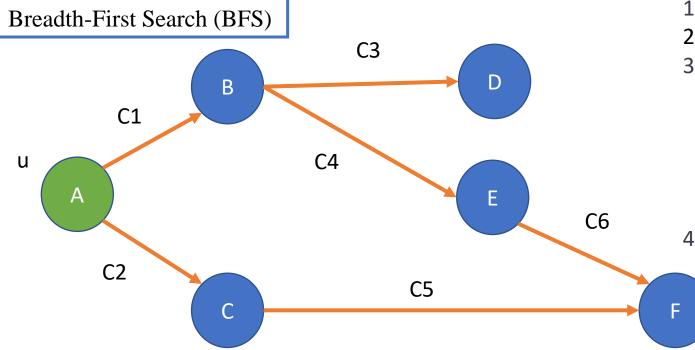
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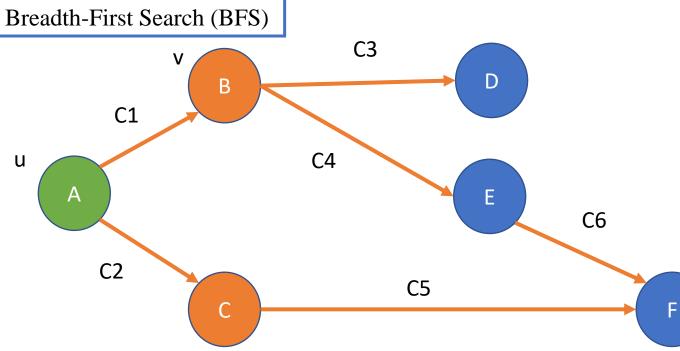
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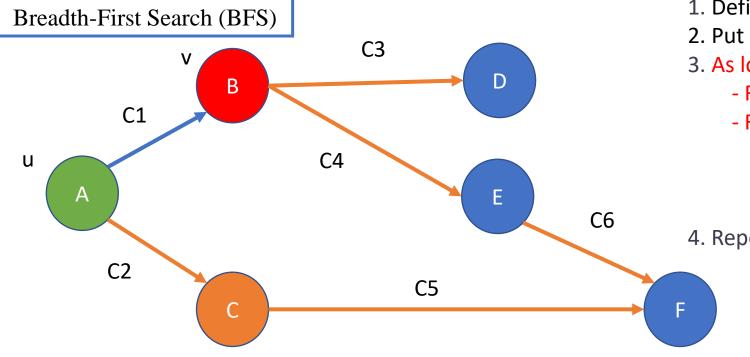
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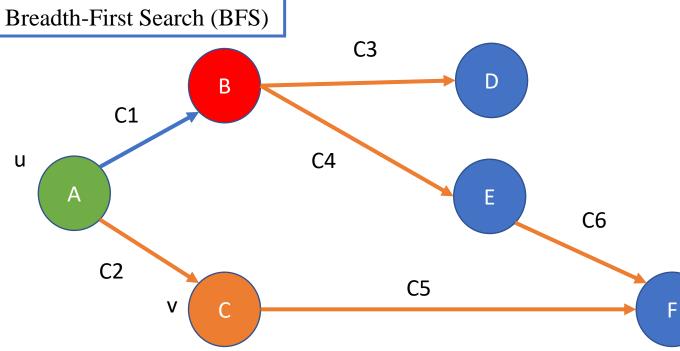
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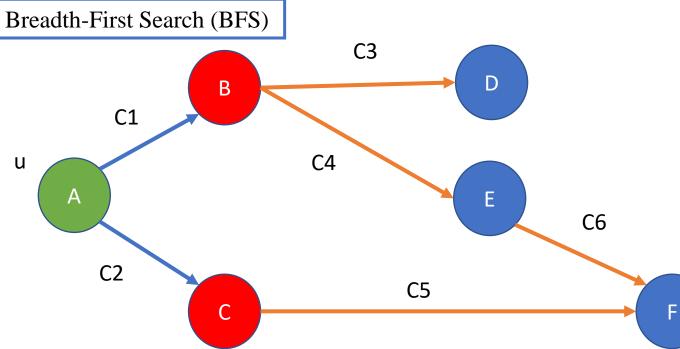
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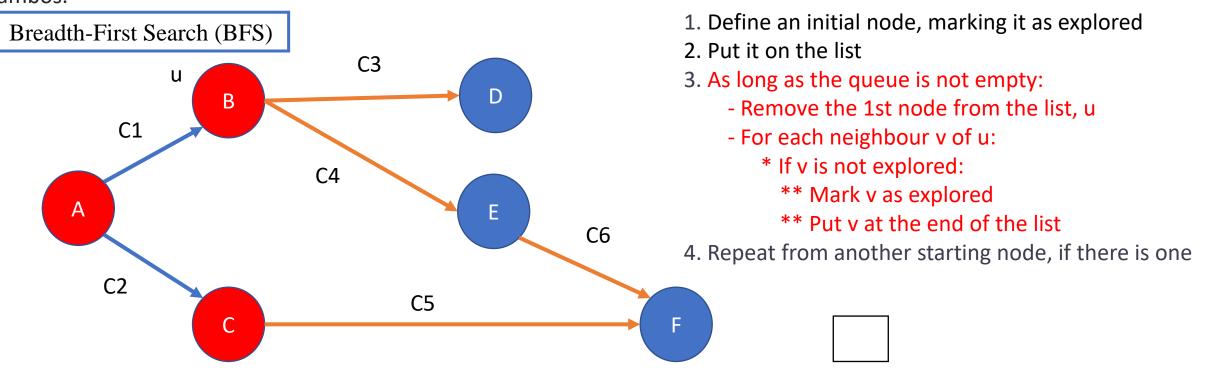
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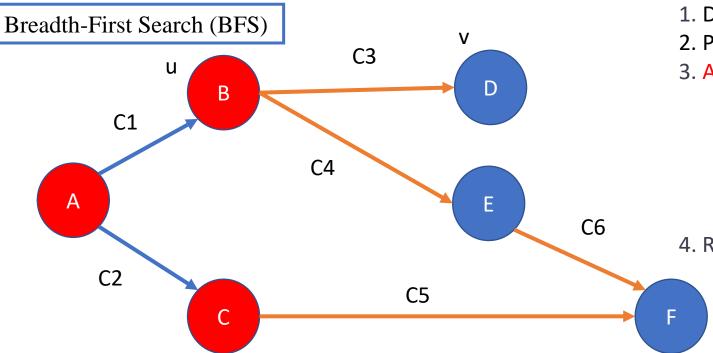


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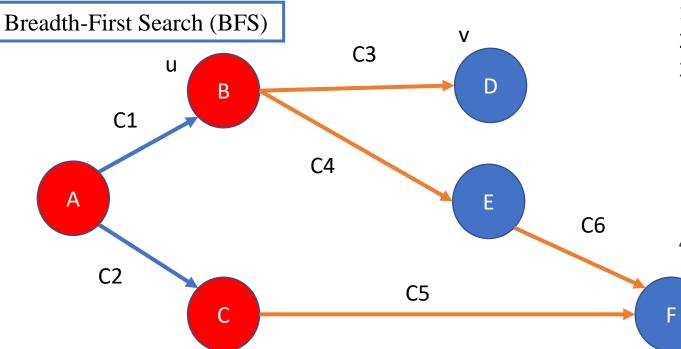


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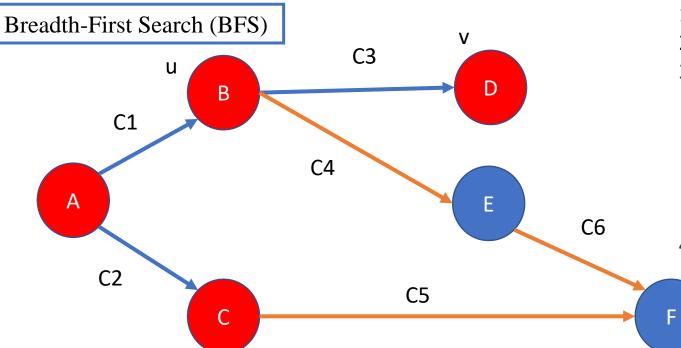




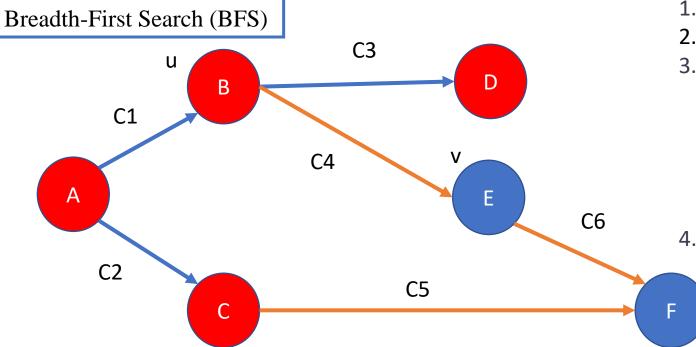
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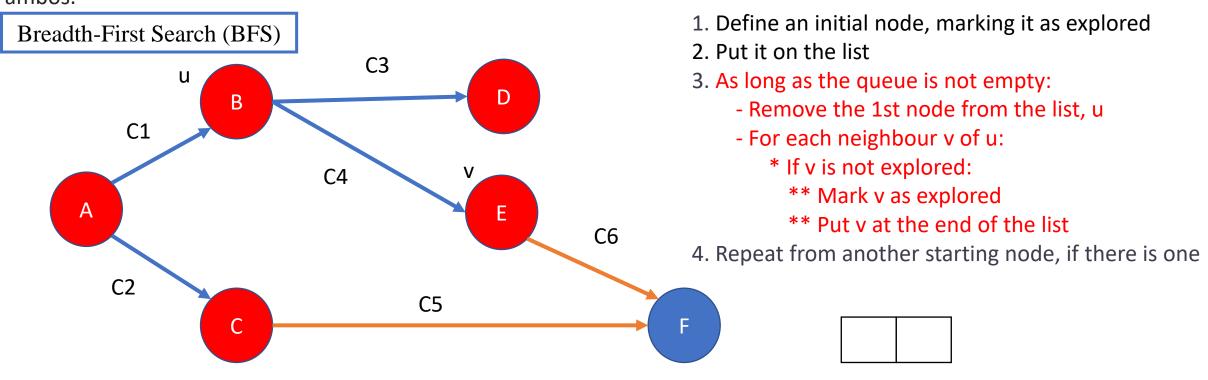


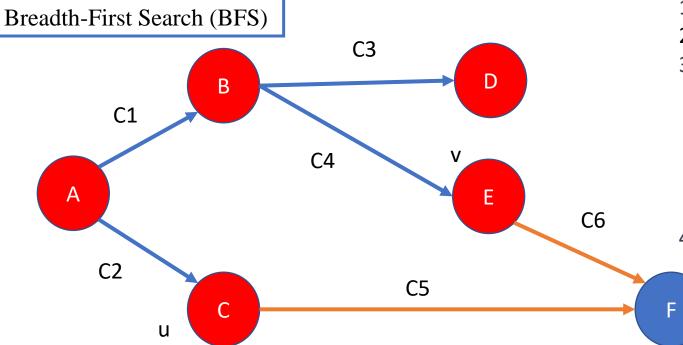
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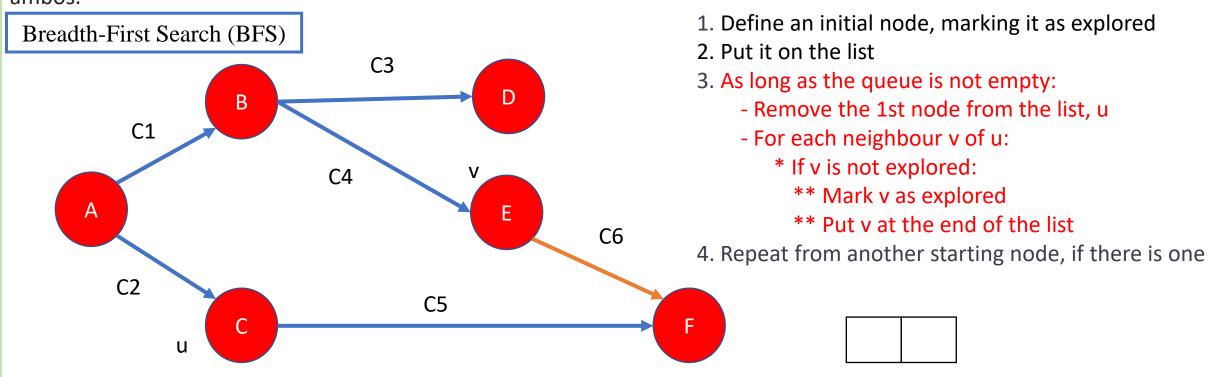
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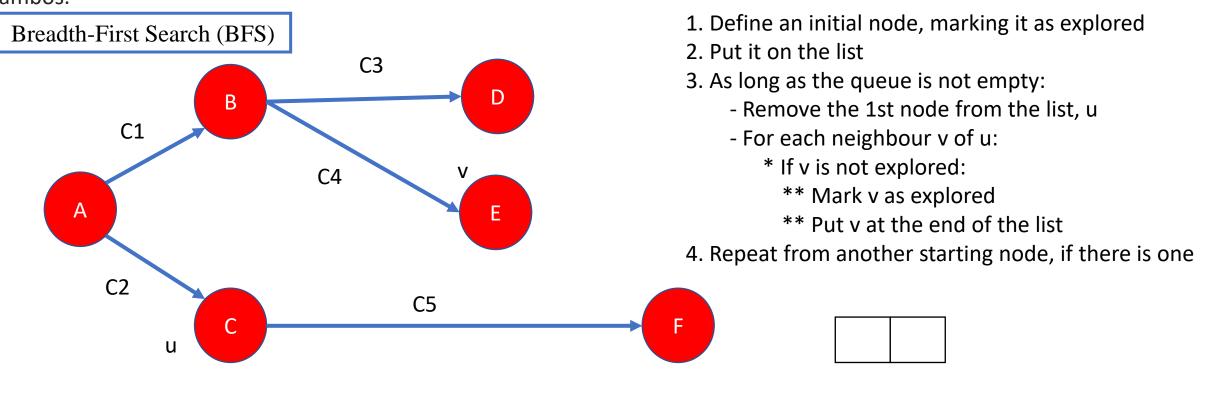


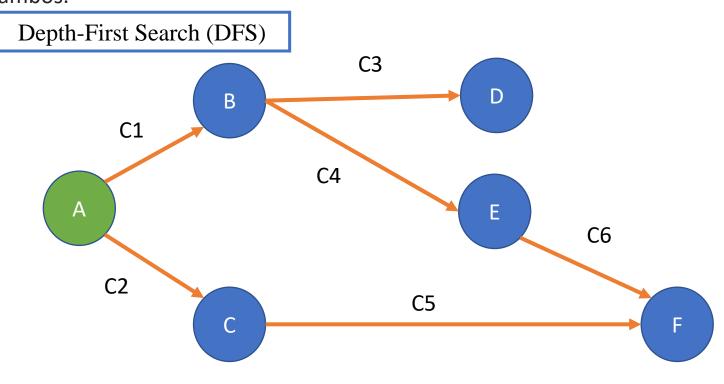


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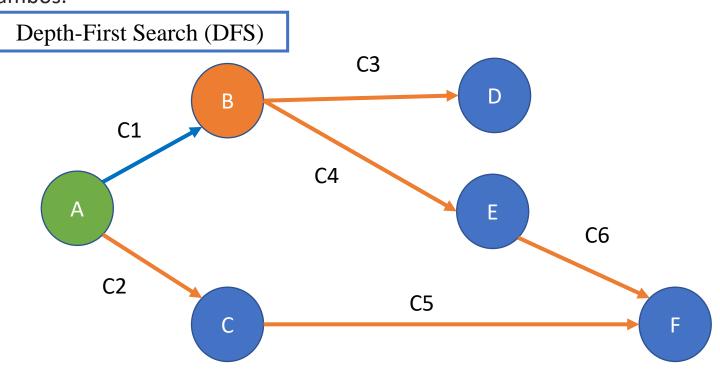




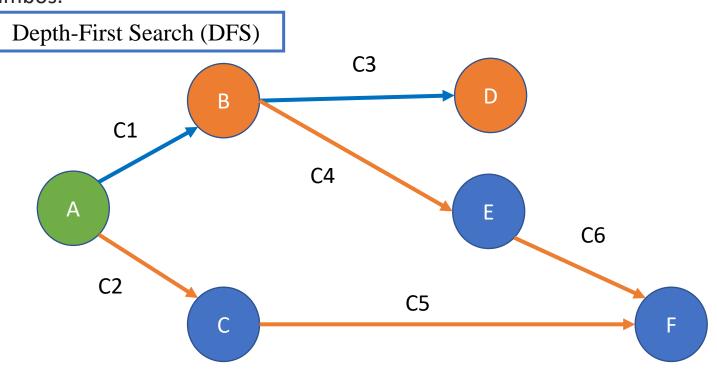




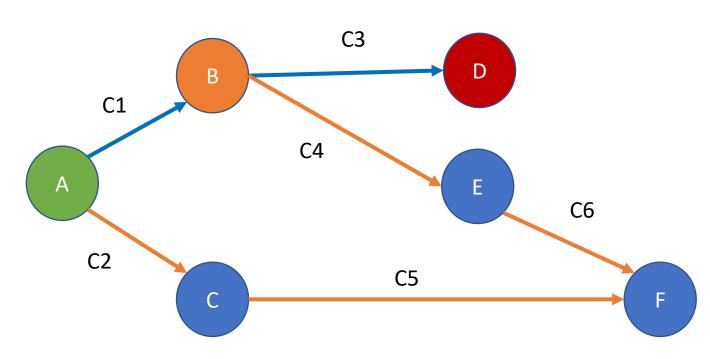
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- 2. While this is not an objective or final node (node whose adjacency has already been visited):
 - Choose an adjacent node not yet visited
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- 3. If it is a non-objective end node:
 - Return to this father
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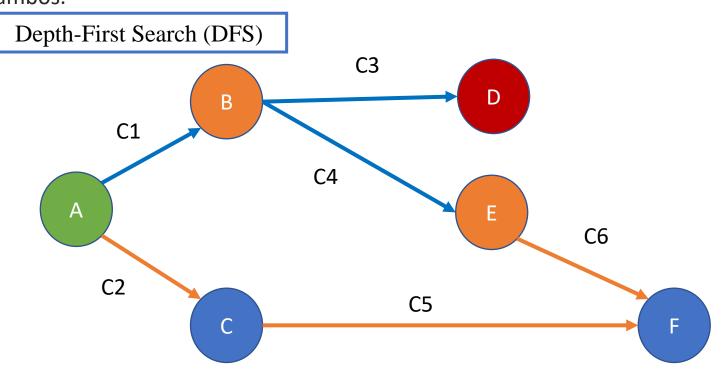


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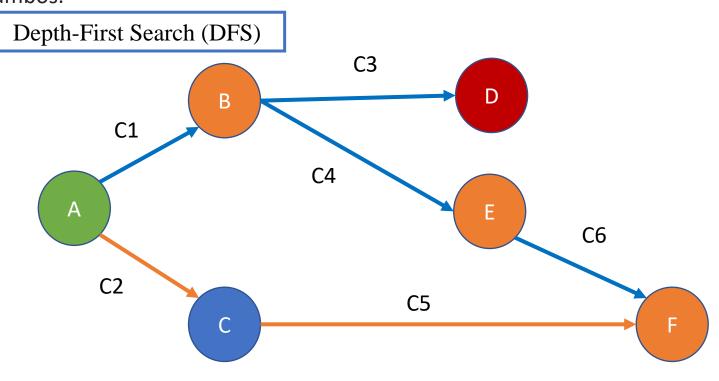


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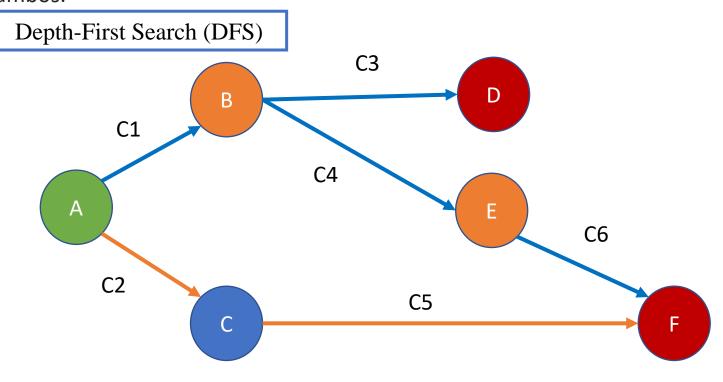




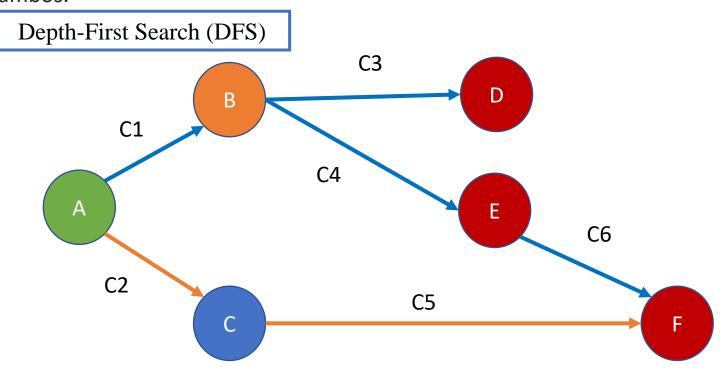
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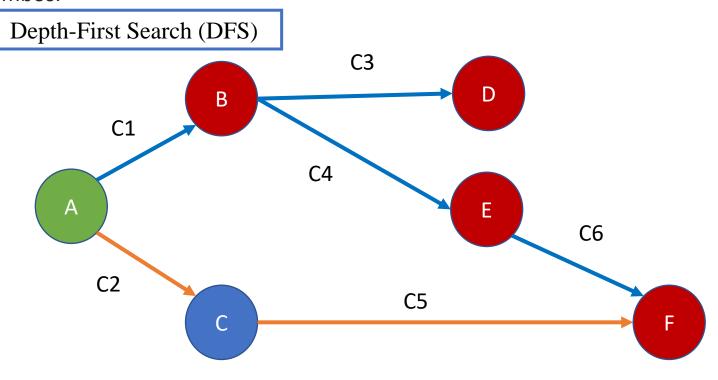
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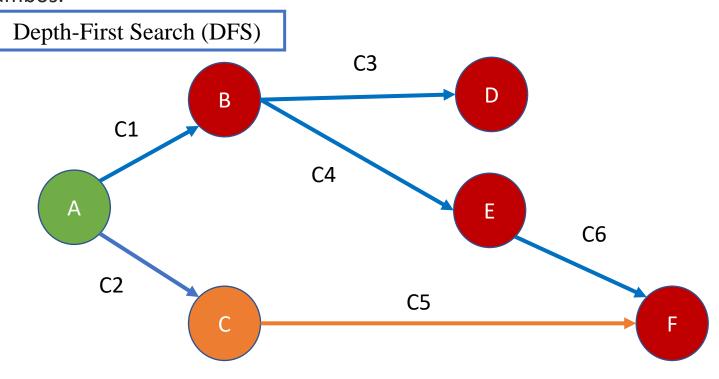
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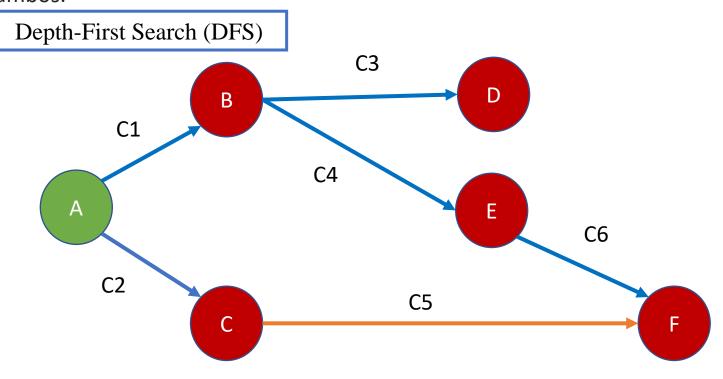
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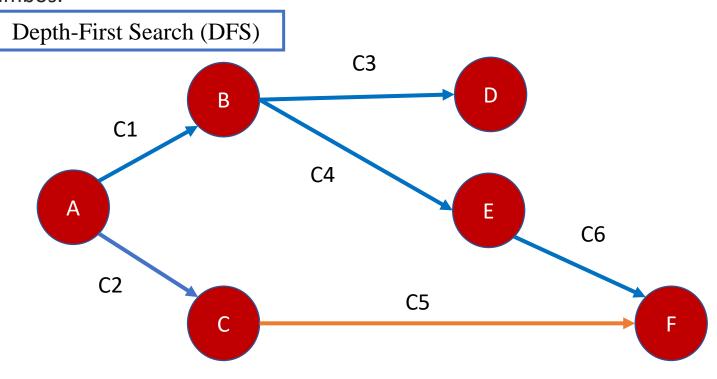
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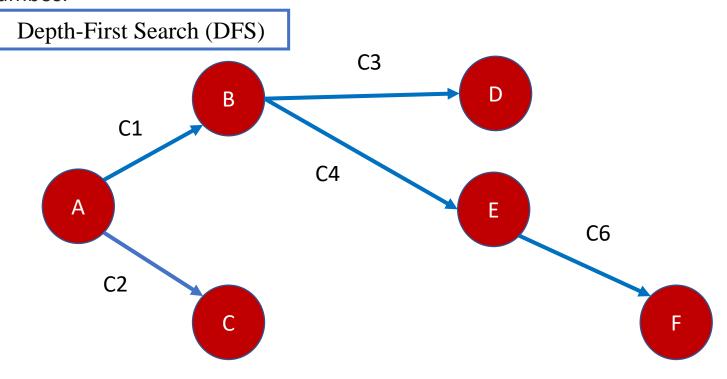
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 - Choose an adjacent node not yet visited
 - Visit it
- 3. If it is a non-objective end node:
 - Return to this father
- If there is a father, repeat. If there is no parent, choose another start node

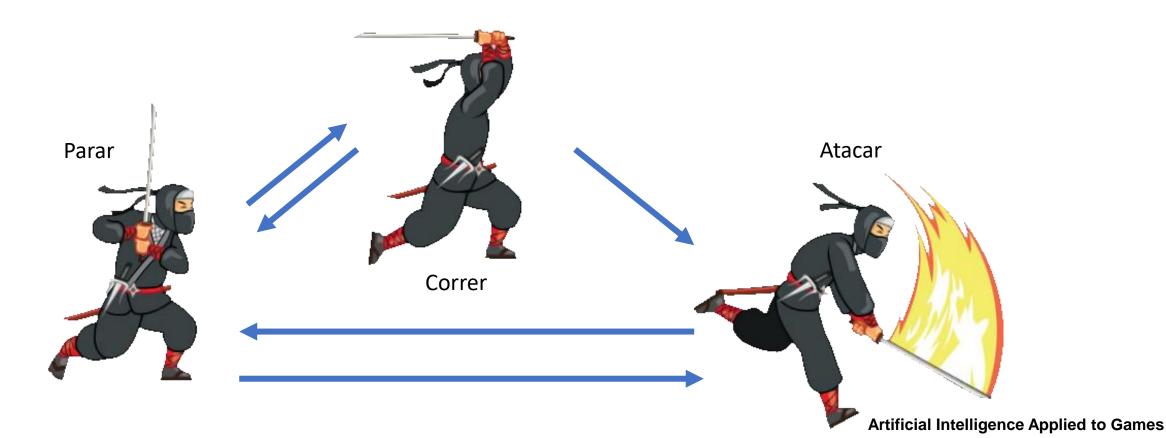


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5. Defina Máquina de Estados e Árvore de Comportamentos aplicados no desenvolvimento de jogos digitais. Apresente um exemplo de aplicação para cada uma das definições.

Máquina de Estados:

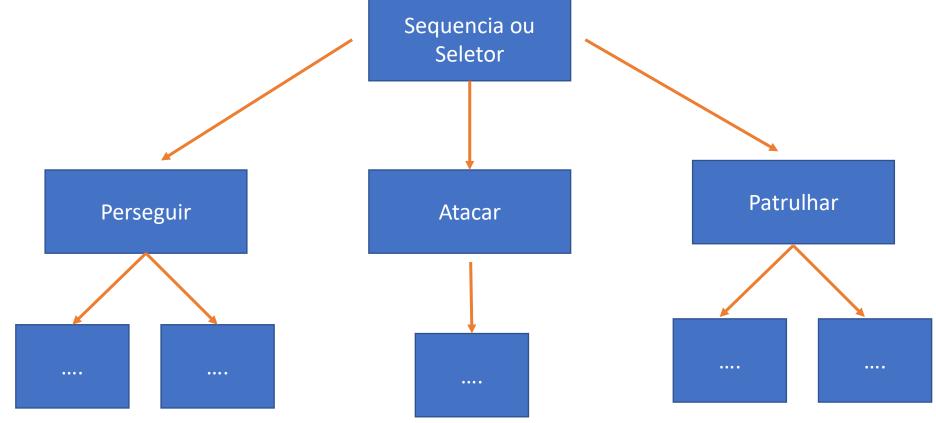
- É um modelo matemático utilizado para representar os diversos comportamentos e as respetivas transições entre estes em um programa.
- É composta por estados e transições.
- É um conjunto de estados finitos que funcionam como intermediários entre uma relação de entrada e saídas. Desta forma, a saída dependerá do estado das entradas naquele momento



5. Defina Máquina de Estados e Árvore de Comportamentos aplicados no desenvolvimento de jogos digitais. Apresente um exemplo de aplicação para cada uma das definições.

Árvore de Comportamentos:

- É uma árvore de nós hierárquicos que controlam o fluxo de tomada de decisão de uma entidade de Inteligência Artificial (IA)
- É uma arquitetura de IA que fornece aos **Non Player Characters (NPC)** do jogo a capacidade de selecionar comportamentos e executá-los, por meio de uma arquitetura semelhante a uma árvore que define operações lógicas simples.



- 6. Explique o que é Algoritmo Genético, destaque suas características e em quais aplicações eles são mais bem utilizados. Adicionalmente, apresente e explique o diagrama de funcionamento de um Algoritmo Genético.
 - Algoritmos Genéticos são algoritmos baseados em analogias biológicas e na evolução das espécies
 - Tem procedimentos, com passos distintos e bem definidos.

São melhores aplicados em Pesquisa e Otimização e são amplamente utilizado em problemas de difícil resolução com técnicas tradicionais

6. Explique o que é Algoritmo Genético, destaque suas características e em quais aplicações eles são mais bem utilizados. Adicionalmente, apresente e explique o diagrama de funcionamento de um Algoritmo Genético.

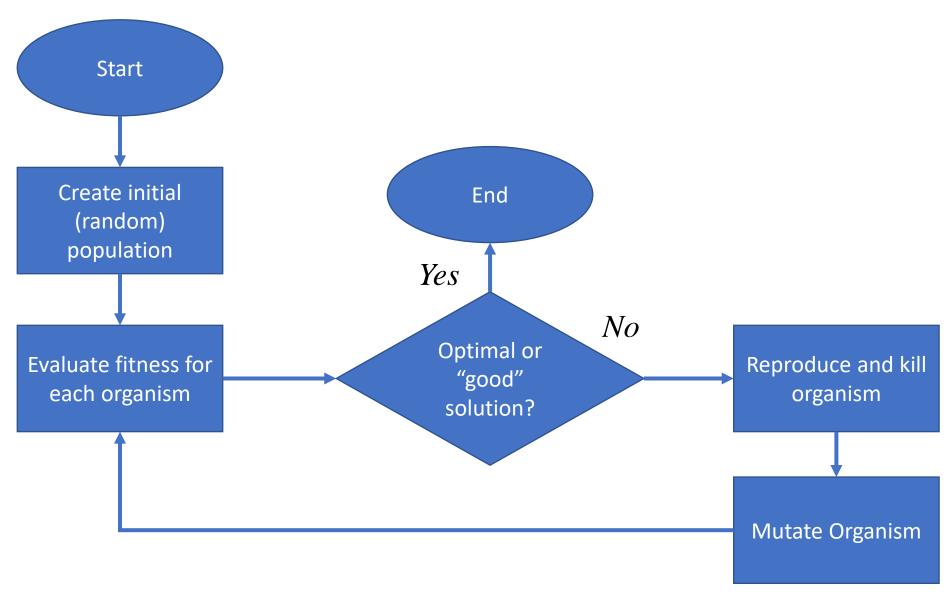


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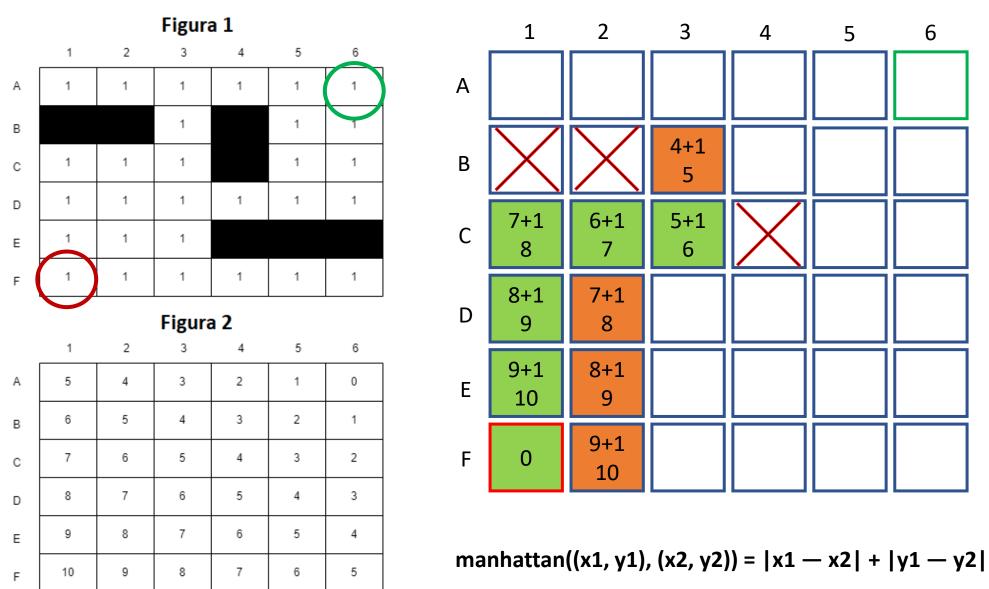


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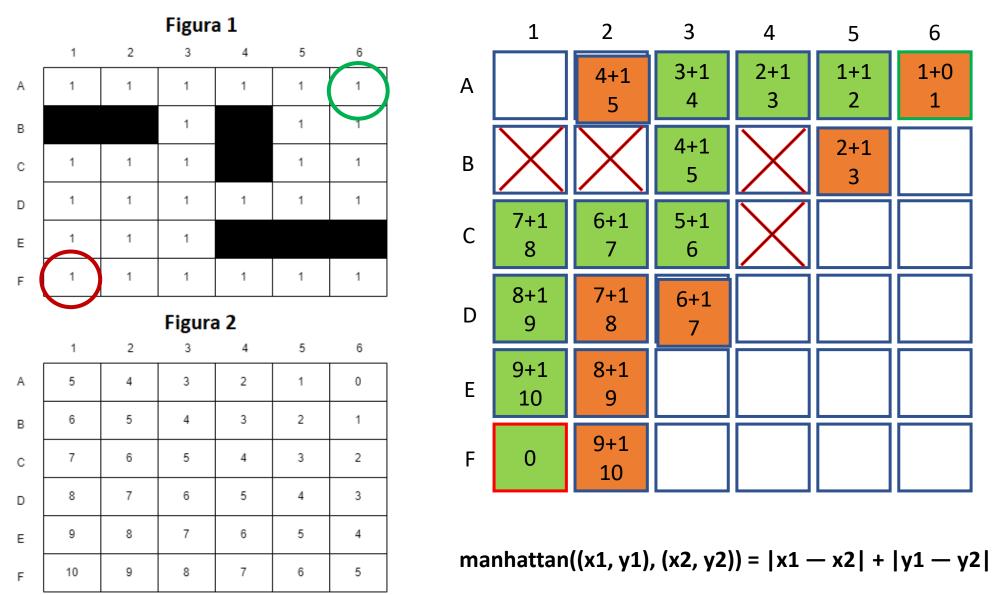
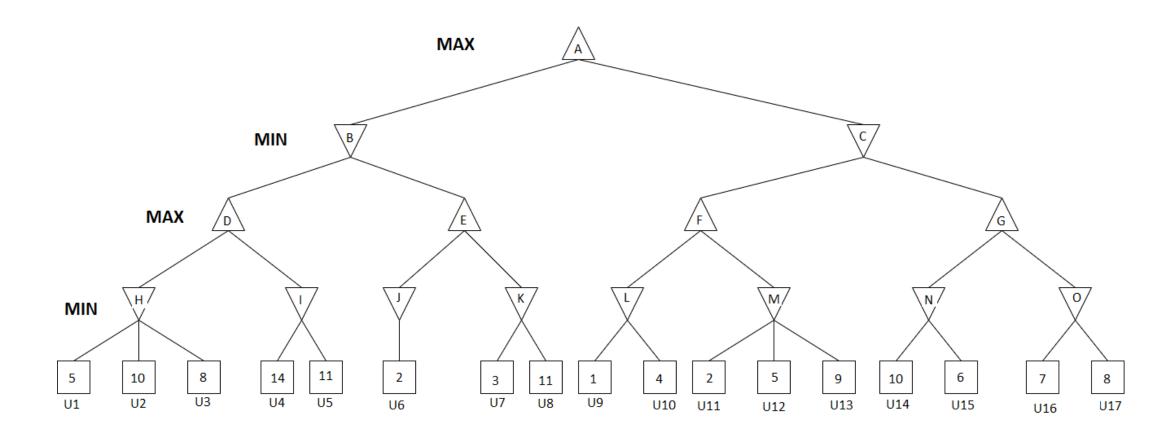


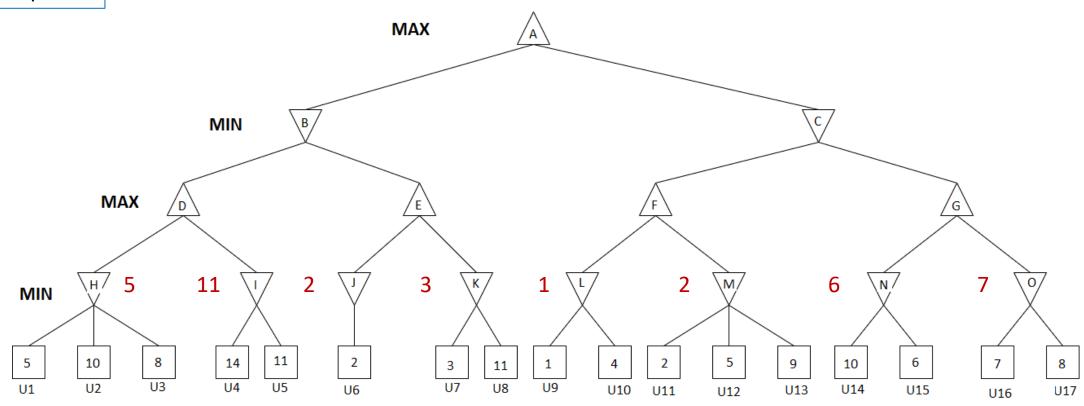
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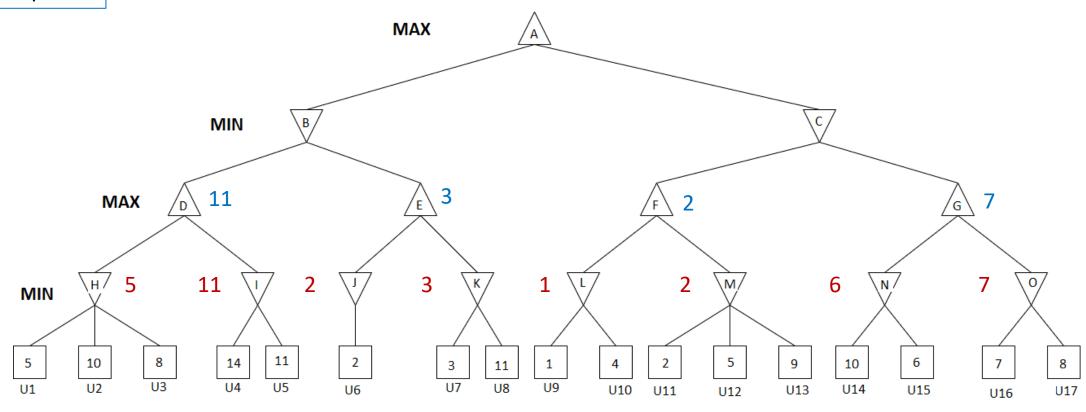
- a) Execute o Algoritmo MINIMAX sem Poda alfa-beta
- b) Execute o Algoritmo MINIMAX com Poda alfa-beta
- c) Identifique qual a principal diferença entre o resultado dos algoritmos MINIMAX com e sem Poda alfa-beta.



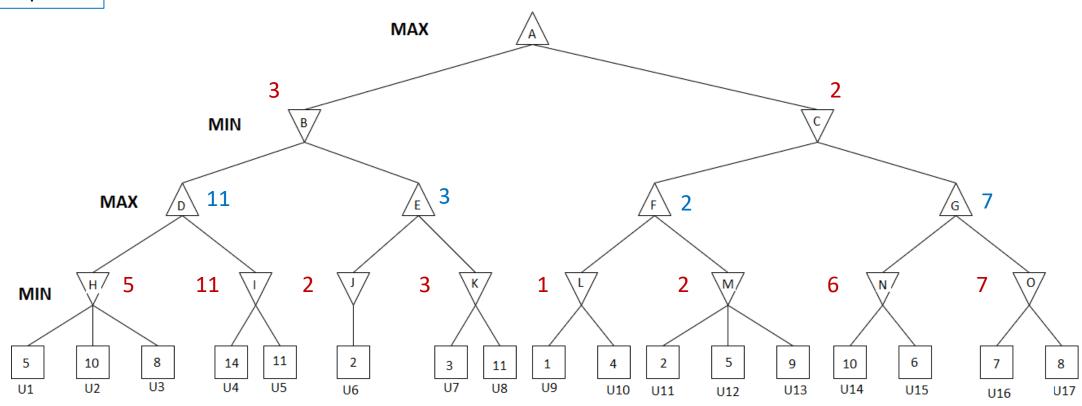
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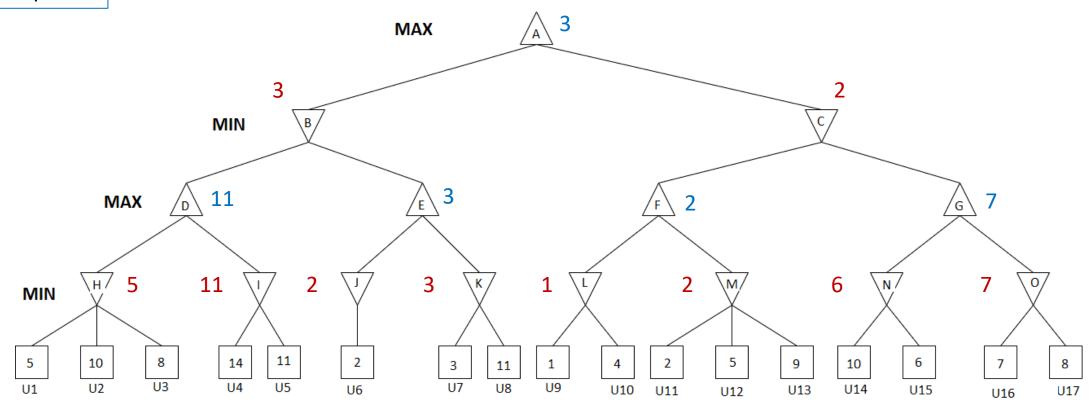
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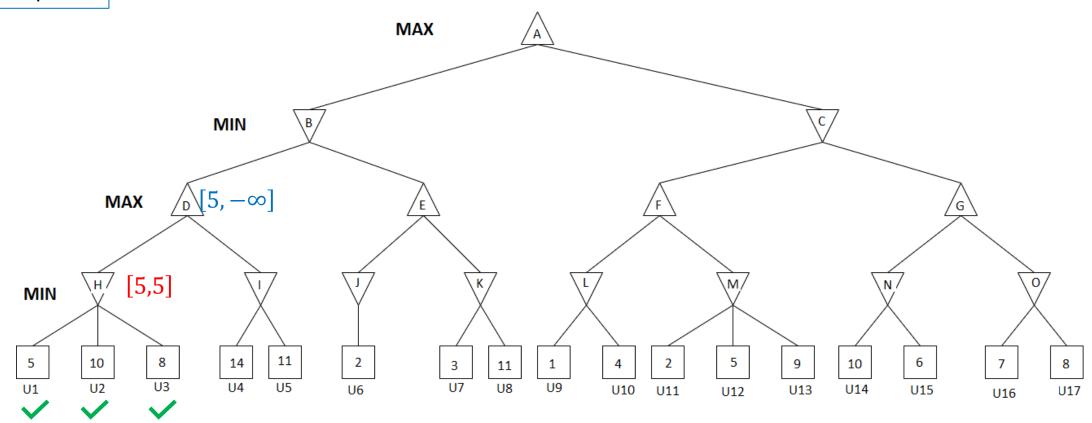
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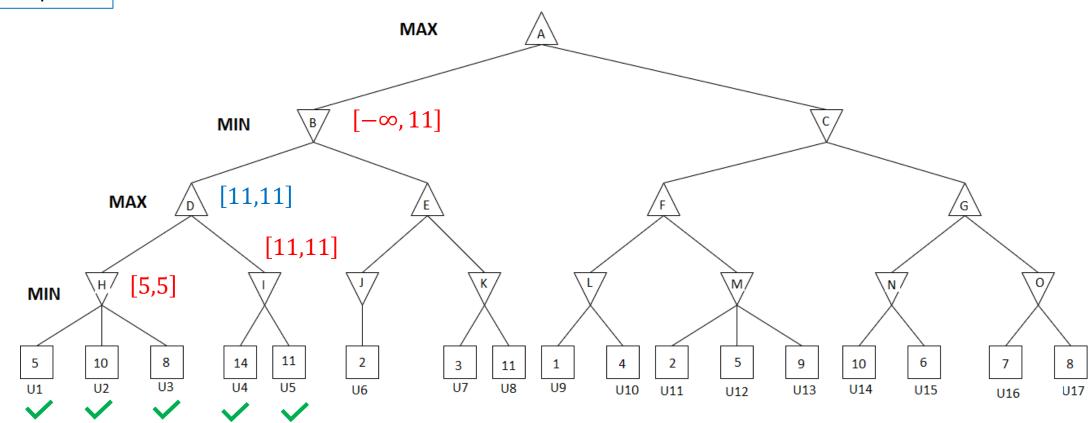
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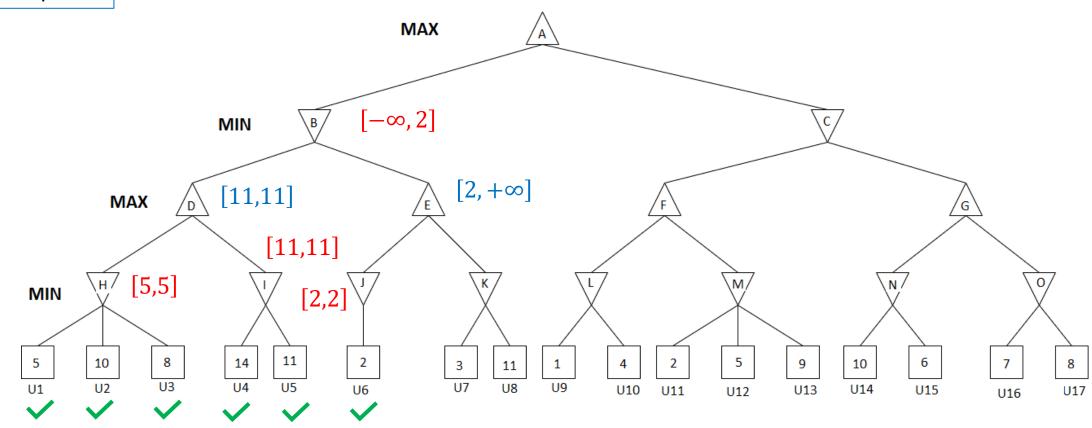
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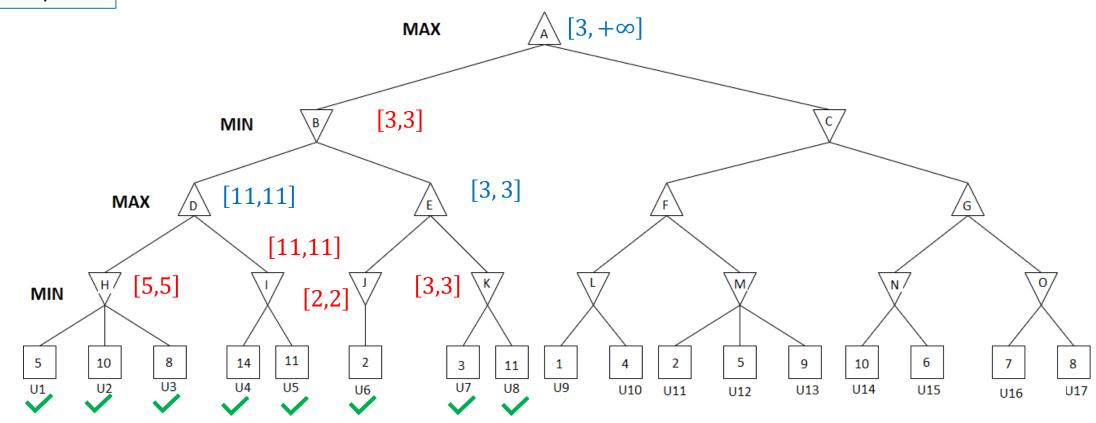
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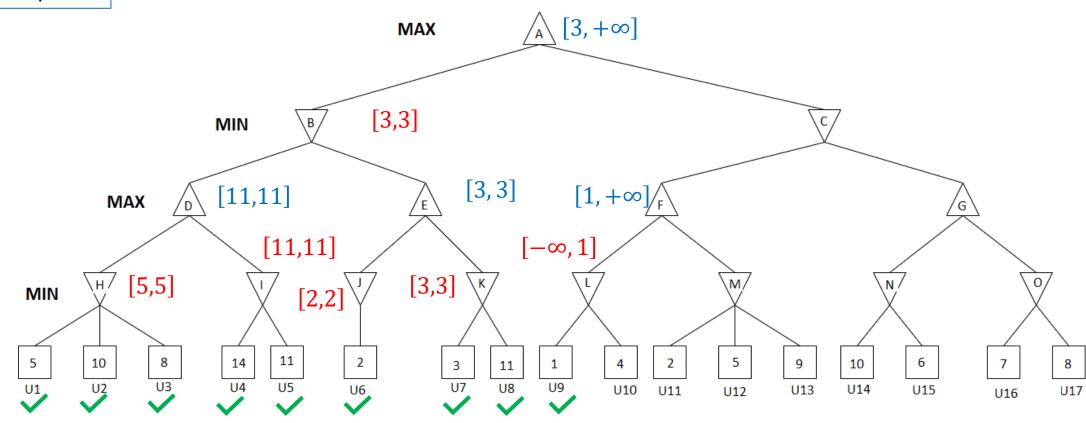
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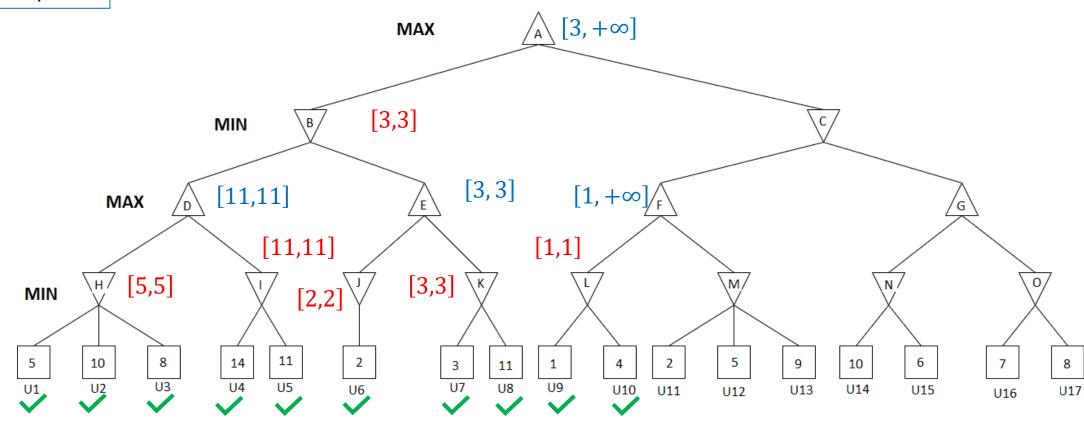
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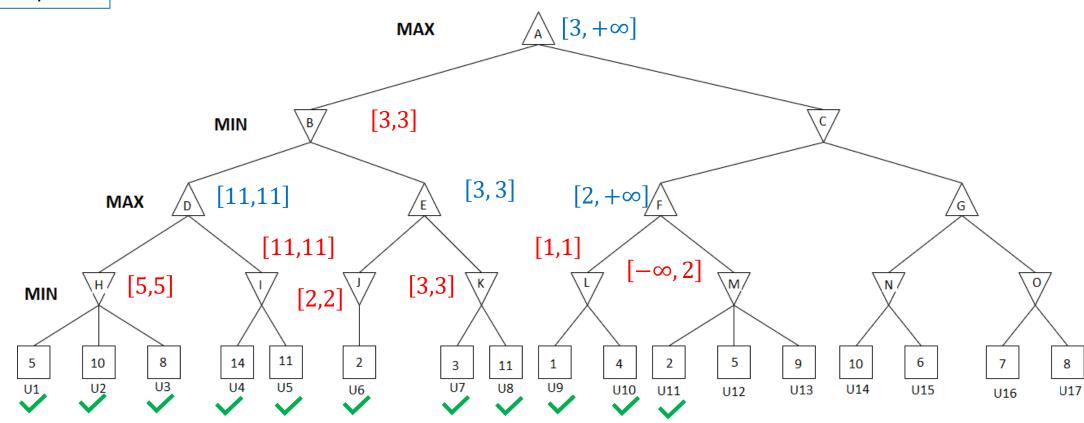
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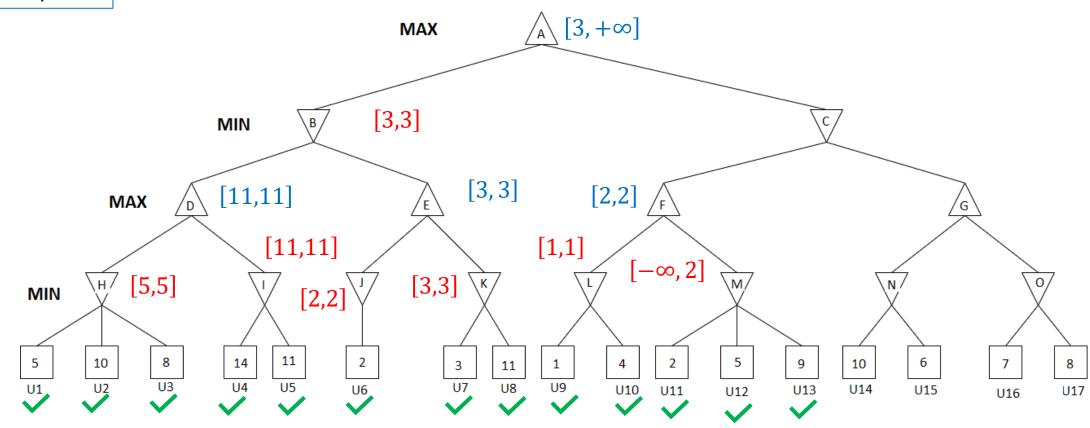
- a) Execute o Algoritmo MINIMAX sem Poda alfa-beta
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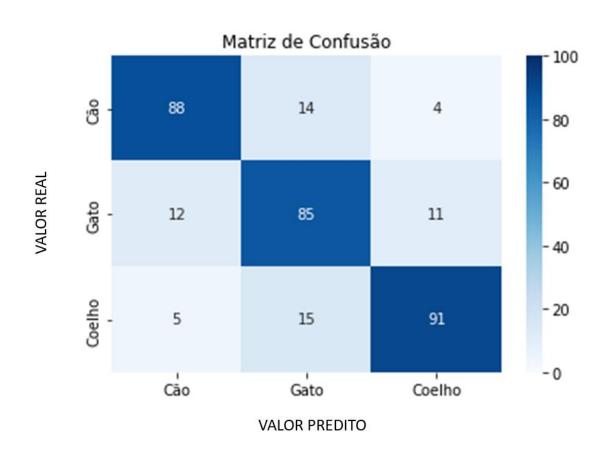
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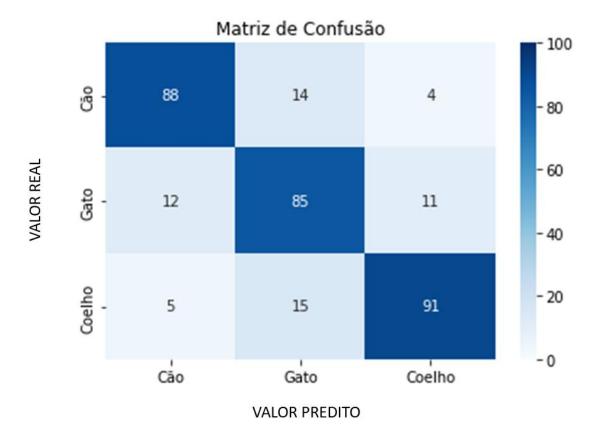
- 9. Com relação a Matriz de Confusão a seguir, responda as perguntas:
 - a) Quantas e quais são as classes?
 - b) Quantos são os dados de teste?
 - c) Para cada classe, apresente a quantidade real de dados de teste e a quantidade de predição.



- a) 3 classes (Cão, Gato e Coelho)
- b) 88+14+4+12+85+11+5+15+91 = 325

- 9. Com relação a Matriz de Confusão a seguir, responda as perguntas:
- a) Quantas e quais são as classes?
- b) Quantos são os dados de teste?
- c) Para cada classe, apresente a quantidade real de dados de teste e a quantidade de predição (correta e classes que a predição foram incorretas).

 CÃO:

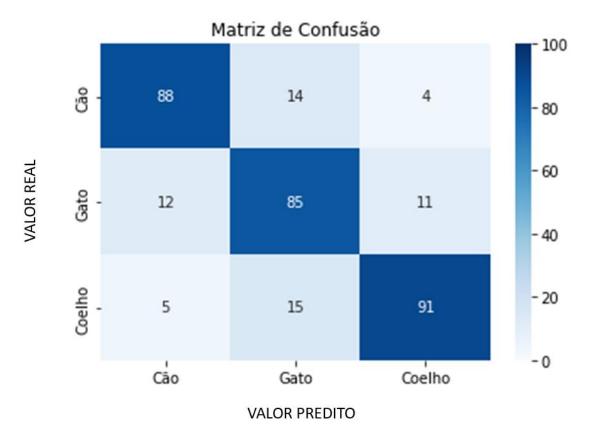


Realmente era COELHO = 15

Real = 88+14+4 = 106

- 9. Com relação a Matriz de Confusão a seguir, responda as perguntas:
- a) Quantas e quais são as classes?
- b) Quantos são os dados de teste?
- c) Para cada classe, apresente a quantidade real de dados de teste e a quantidade de predição (correta e classes que a predição foram incorretas).

 COELHO:



- 10. Construa a Matriz de Confusão para o teste de um modelo de classificação de objetos, sabendo que:
 - Existem quatro classes (Classe A, Classe B, Classe C e Classe D)
 - Foram utilizados 100 dados de teste (25 de cada classe)
 - Para a Classe A: foram preditos 25 objetos (dos quais 25 são mesmo da Classe A)
 - Para a Classe B: foram preditos 26 objetos (dos quais 25 são mesmo da Classe B e 1 da Classe D)
 - Para a Classe C: foram preditos 23 objetos (dos quais 23 são mesmo da Classe C)
 - Para a Classe D: foram preditos 26 objetos (dos quais 24 são mesmo da Classe D e 2 da Classe C)

- 10. Construa a Matriz de Confusão para o teste de um modelo de classificação de objetos, sabendo que:
 - Existem quatro classes (Classe A, Classe B, Classe C e Classe D)
 - Foram utilizados 100 dados de teste (25 de cada classe)
 - Para a Classe A: foram preditos 25 objetos (dos quais 25 são mesmo da Classe A)
 - Para a Classe B: foram preditos 26 objetos (dos quais 25 são mesmo da Classe B e 1 da Classe D)
 - Para a Classe C: foram preditos 23 objetos (dos quais 23 são mesmo da Classe C)
 - Para a Classe D: foram preditos 26 objetos (dos quais 24 são mesmo da Classe D e 2 da Classe C)

Predição

	Classe A	Classe B	Classe C	Classe D	
Classe A	25	0	0	0	25
Classe B	0	25	0	0	25
Classe C	0	0	23	2	25
Classe D	0	1	0	24	25

Real

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