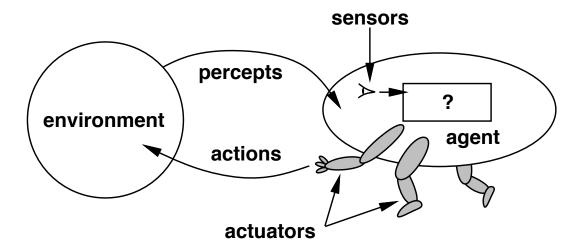
Intelligent Agents

Chapter 2

Agents and environments



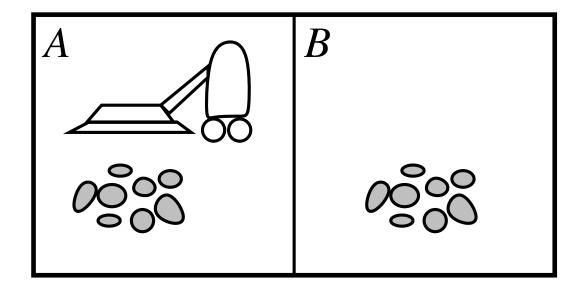
Agents include humans, robots, softbots, thermostats, etc.

The agent function maps from percept histories to actions:

$$f: \mathcal{P}^* \to \mathcal{A}$$

The agent program runs on the physical architecture to produce \boldsymbol{f}

Vacuum-cleaner world



Percepts: location and contents, e.g., [A, Dirty]

Actions: Left, Right, Suck, NoOp

A vacuum-cleaner agent

Percept sequence	Action
[A, Clean]	Right
[A, Dirty]	Suck
[B, Clean]	Left
[B, Dirty]	Suck
[A, Clean], $[A, Clean]$	Right
[A,Clean], $[A,Dirty]$	Suck
:	i i

```
function Reflex-Vacuum-Agent([location,status]) returns an action if status = Dirty then return Suck else if location = A then return Right else if location = B then return Left
```

What is the **right** function?
Can it be implemented in a small agent program?

Rationality

Fixed performance measure evaluates the environment sequence

- one point per square cleaned up in time T?
- one point per clean square per time step, minus one per move?
- penalize for > k dirty squares?

A rational agent chooses whichever action maximizes the expected value of the performance measure given the percept sequence to date

Rational \neq omniscient

percepts may not supply all relevant information

Rational \neq clairvoyant

action outcomes may not be as expected

Hence, rational \neq successful

Rational \Rightarrow exploration, learning, autonomy

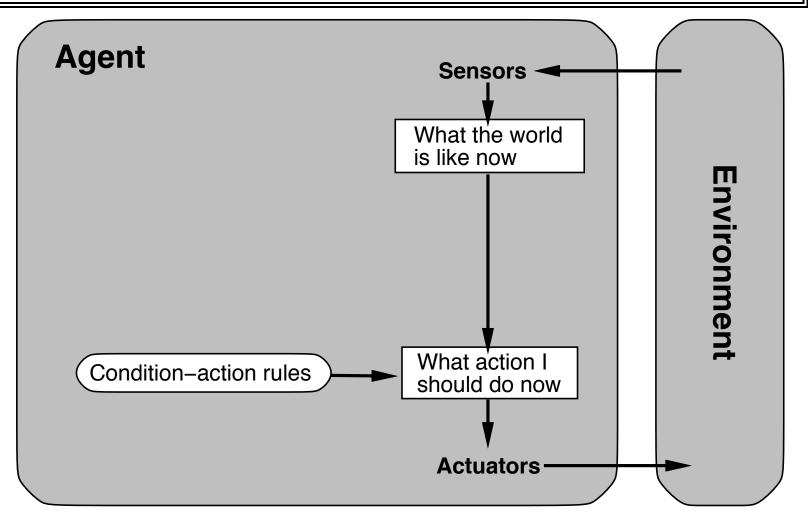
Agent types

Four basic types in order of increasing generality:

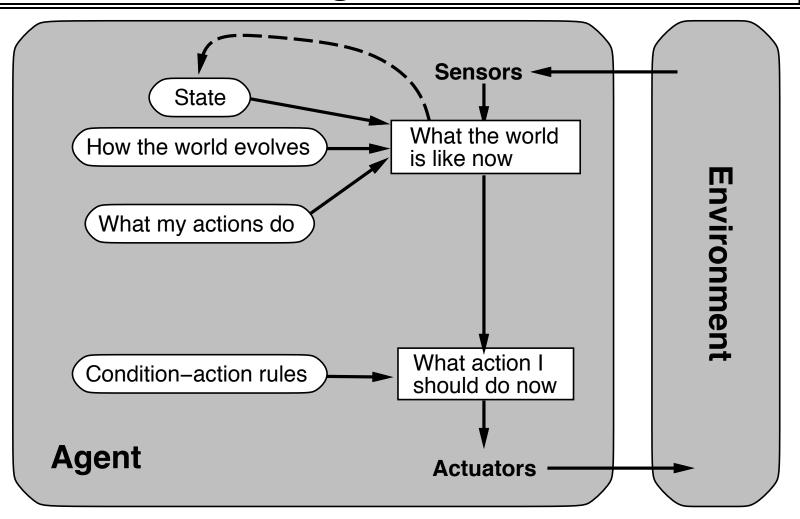
- simple reflex agents
- reflex agents with state
- goal-based agents
- utility-based agents

All these can be turned into learning agents

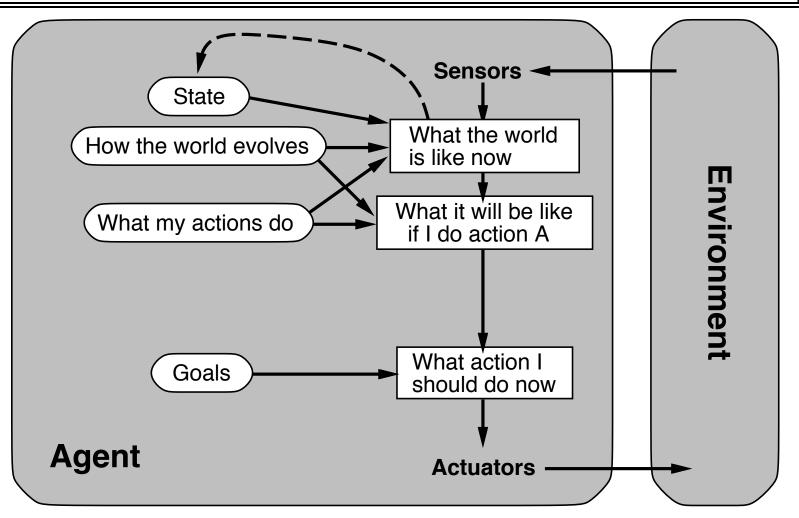
Simple reflex agents



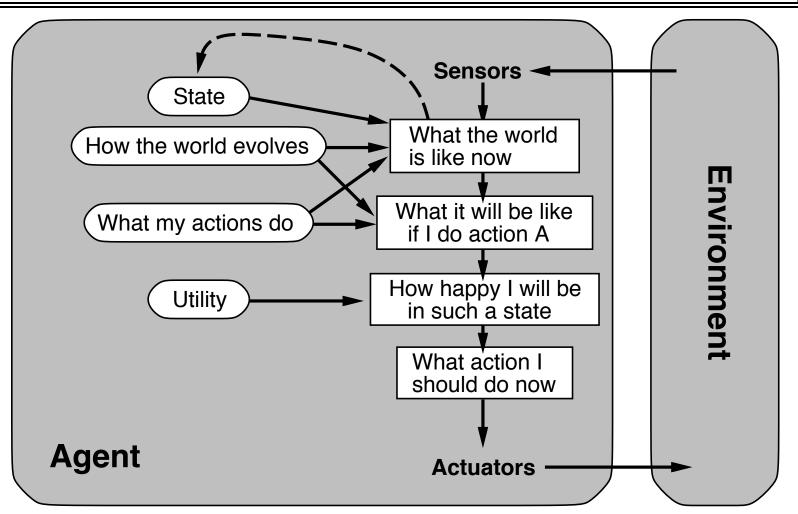
Reflex agents with state



Goal-based agents



Utility-based agents



Learning agents

