Artificial Intelligence (CS303)

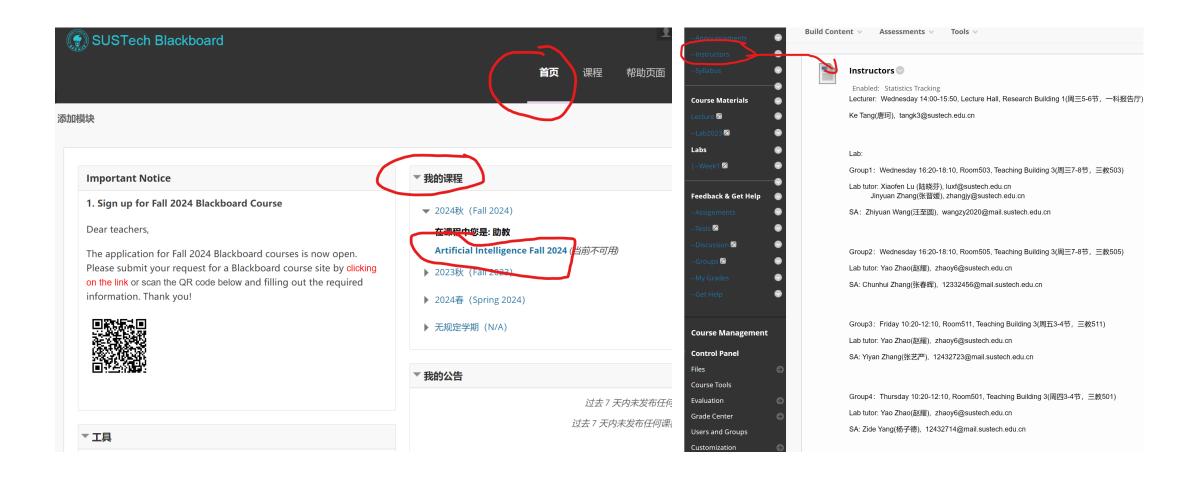
Lecture 0: Introduction

Course Information

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- Main reference:
- S. Russel & P. Norvig, Artificial Intelligence A Modern Approach (3rd Edtition)

Course Information



Outline of this lecture

• What is AI? (state-of-the-art, history, etc...)

What you can (or cannot) expect to learn from this course?

Course structure and requirements

What is Al?

Which figure is consistent with your imagination about AI?









All of them can be claimed as AI, while are quite different.

What is AI? – The Origin

• The rough idea of AI can be dated back to 1950, by **Alan Turing** in his paper "Computing machinery and intelligence. Mind, 49:433-460, 1950."



• The Dartmouth Artificial Intelligence (AI) Conference in 1956, initiated by John McCarthy gave the birth of the AI area.

What is AI? – The Origin

Most of us believe that human beings are intelligent.

- An ambitious question: can the intelligent human beings build other entities (agents) that are at least as intelligent as we are?
 - What is intelligence and how can we measure it? Sounds like a philosophical question...
 - No unique (neither conclusive) answer.

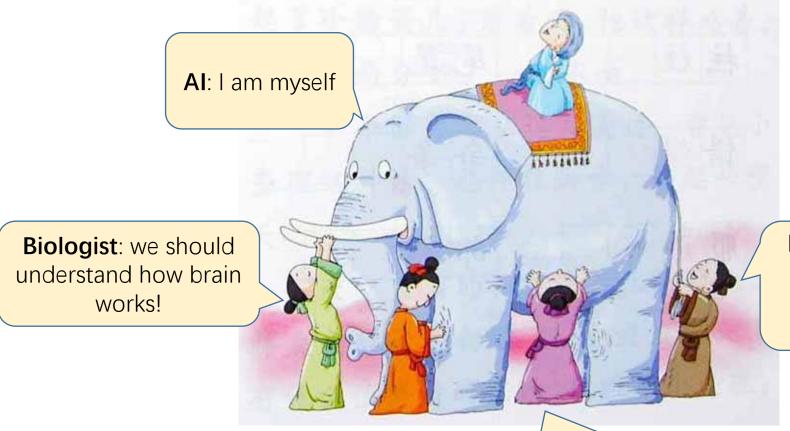
What is AI? – The Origin





Hence, Al is **never** a rigorously defined concept.

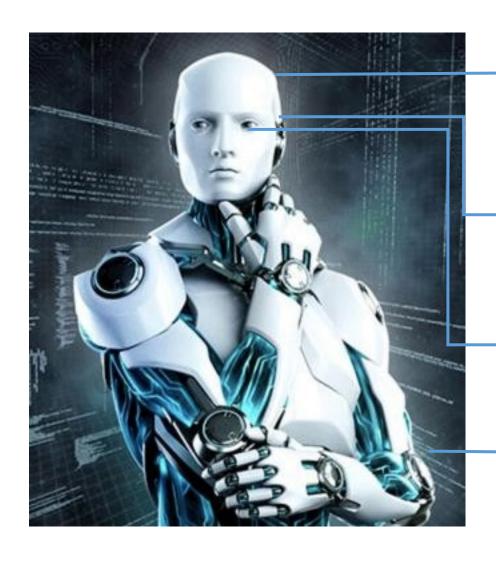
Basically, AI is about how to make machines (e.g., computing systems) handle intelligent tasks that could only be handled by human.



Engineer: I just want to build an intelligent system/agent that functions properly...

Logician & Mathematician:

Al should be rigorously provable!



Thinking like a human?

- Intelligent Search
- Machine Learning
- Logical Reasoning

Listening like a human?

- Speech Recognition
- Machine Translation

Seeing like a human?

- Machine Vision
- Autonomous Driving

Acting like a human?

Walking Control

Thinking Humanly

"The exciting new effort to make computers think ... machines with minds, in the full and literal sense." (Haugeland, 1985)

"[The automation of] activities that we associate with human thinking, activities such as decision-making, problem solving, learning . . ." (Bellman, 1978)

Thinking Rationally

"The study of mental faculties through the use of computational models."
(Charniak and McDermott, 1985)

"The study of the computations that make it possible to perceive, reason, and act." (Winston, 1992)

Acting Humanly

"The art of creating machines that perform functions that require intelligence when performed by people." (Kurzweil, 1990)

"The study of how to make computers do things at which, at the moment, people are better." (Rich and Knight, 1991)

Acting Rationally

"Computational Intelligence is the study of the design of intelligent agents." (Poole et al., 1998)

"AI ... is concerned with intelligent behavior in artifacts." (Nilsson, 1998)

Thinking Humanly

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AlphaGo The Evolution of Al Success of deep Invention of intelligent algorithm such learning as Backpropagation, requires significantly less computing power Dartmouth Workshop, birth of Al IBM DeepBlue 1956 1959 1976 1997 2006 1986 1990 2016 Core technologies for the success of modern Al No practical significance due Practical significance still limited **Computing Power** to the overwhelming **Algorithm** computing power required. **Data**

Why is Al hot again?

Making our life easier (more convenient)













Why should I Learn an AI course?

• The university/department require me to learn...

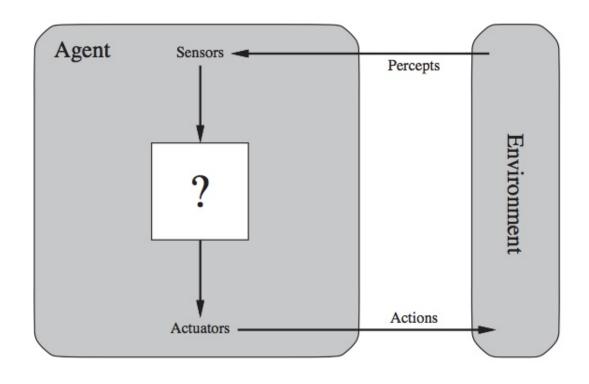
To seek a job – I can build a super-good AI system!

It is likely that I'll have to interact/evolve with AI systems for my whole life.

We take the engineering perspective.

 We concern building computing systems for applications that needs some level of intelligence.

• The term "Agent" might be the very first concept for Al.



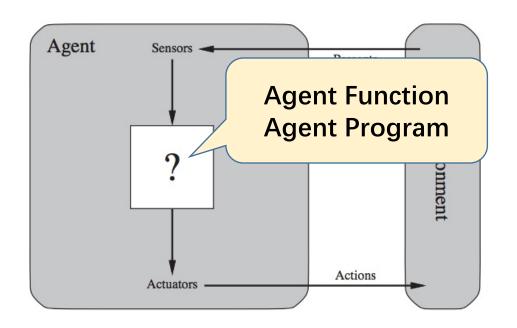
For human

- Sensors: eye, ears
- Actuators: hand/leg...
- ?: brain

 Agent is an abstract concept, it can be everything, similar to a point (object) in a high school physics textbook.

 Agent is the most basic <u>terminology</u>, as well as the entity to investigate, in many classical Al literature.

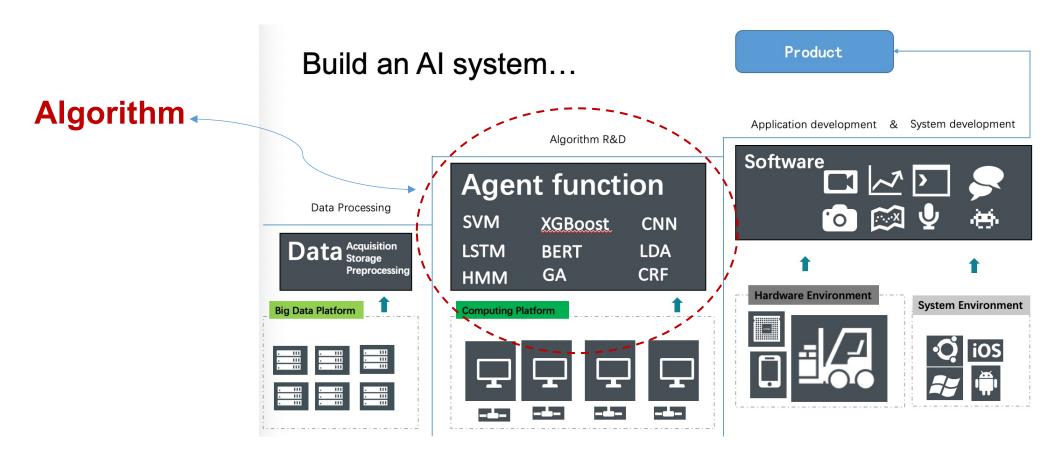
• Recently, different sub-areas of AI have started using more domain-specific terminology, rather than agent, e.g., "learner" in machine learning.



$$F_9(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{i=1}^{D} (z_i^2 - 10\cos(2\pi z_i) + 10)$$
 Function

• From the CS viewpoint, an agent's behavior is described (mathematically) by the agent function that maps any given percept sequence to an action.

In a nutshell, this course introduce how to design various agent functions.



Course Structure

Lectures: 3 sections

- Problem Solving: Al as search
- Learning: gain experience/knowledge from data
- Knowledge and Reasoning: represent human knowledge logically.

Projects: 3 near-industry/academia-level projects

Course Requirements - General

- Final Score depends on:
 - final-exam: 40 points
 - Homework + attendance: 15 points
 - 3 Projects: 45 points
- Please do not negotiate for more scores (no matter for what reason), unless we make a mistake in calculating your scores.
- Please join the Blackboard site of this course.
- Note: Homework and the 3 projects are crucial.
 - e.g., if you never attend and submit only 1 out of 3 projects, you probably will fail.

Course Requirements - Projects

- We can elaborate on the project requirements in lab, but will not write a program for you.
- Please finish the 3 projects independently (good chance to practice/prepare for your postgraduate study or job).
- Project report/program submitted after the deadline will be marked 0.
- Discussions and sharing are encouraged, but duplicated submissions, either program or report, will be marked 0 for all involved submissions.

To be continued