

Computational Intelligence



LMU Munich
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Reading Exercise #1

Discussion on 2024-11-07

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MIND

A QUARTERLY REVIEW

OF

PSYCHOLOGY AND PHILOSOPHY



I.—COMPUTING MACHINERY AND INTELLIGENCE

By A. M. TURING

1. *The Imitation Game.*

I PROPOSE to consider the question, 'Can machines think?' This should begin with definitions of the meaning of the terms 'machine' and 'think'. The definitions might be framed so as to reflect so far as possible the normal use of the words, but this attitude is dangerous. If the meaning of the words 'machine' and 'think' are to be found by examining how they are commonly used it is difficult to escape the conclusion that the meaning and the answer to the question, 'Can machines think?' is to be sought in a statistical survey such as a Gallup poll. But this is absurd. Instead of attempting such a definition I shall replace the question by another, which is closely related to it and is expressed in relatively unambiguous words.

The new form of the problem can be described in terms of a game which we call the 'imitation game'. It is played with three people, a man (A), a woman (B), and an interrogator (C) who may be of either sex. The interrogator stays in a room apart from the other two. The object of the game for the interrogator is to determine which of the other two is the man and which is the woman. He knows them by labels X and Y, and at the end of the game he says either 'X is A and Y is B' or 'X is B and Y is A'. The interrogator is allowed to put questions to A and B thus:

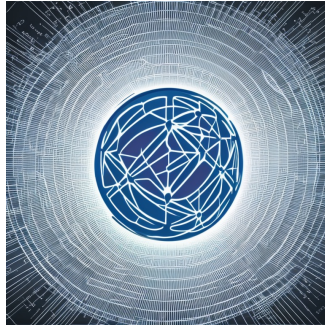
C: Will X please tell me the length of his or her hair?

computational intelligence

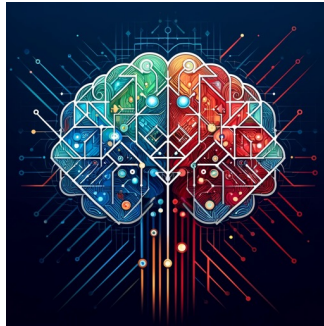
2024/2025, LMU Munich

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2023



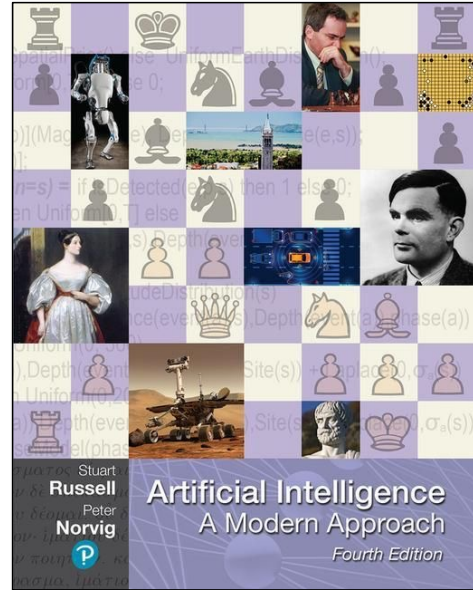
2024



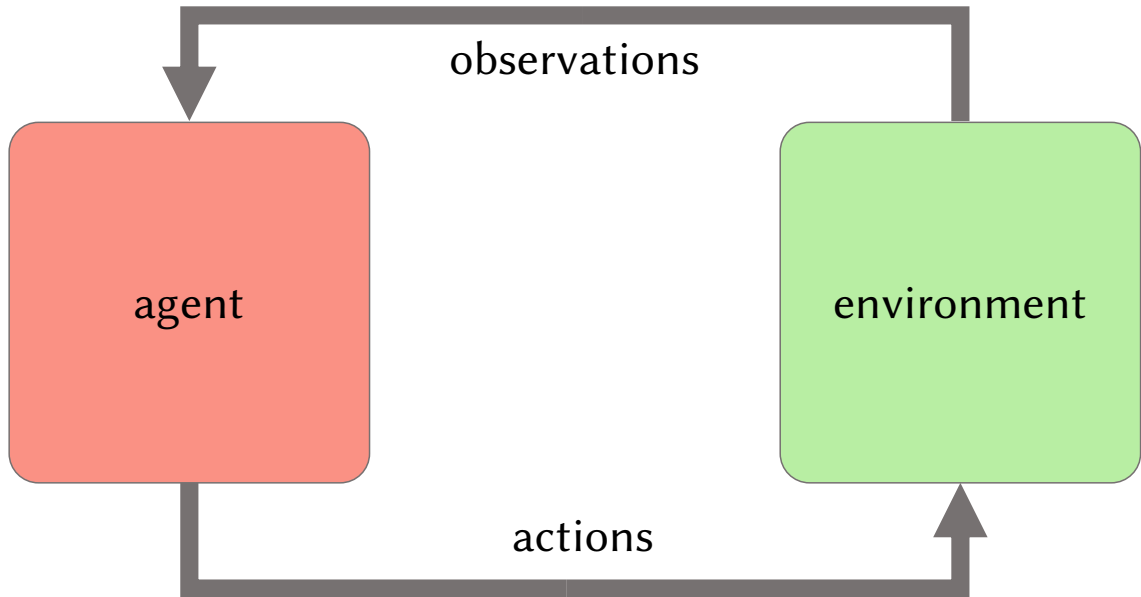
The Agent Model

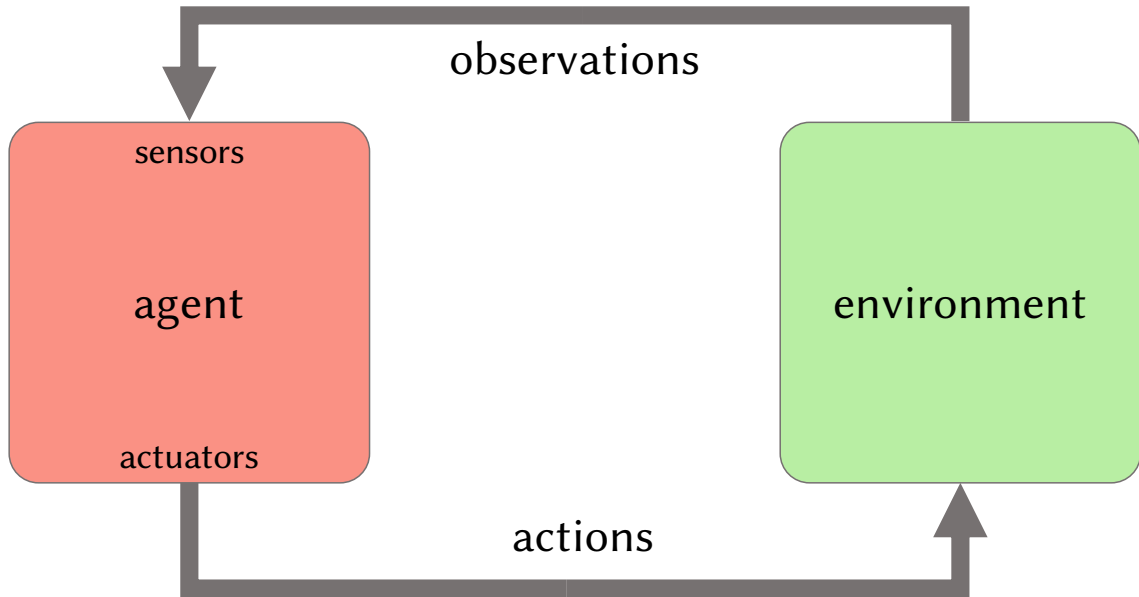
Russell, Norvig. Artificial Intelligence: A Modern Approach 1995, 2003, 2009, 2020.

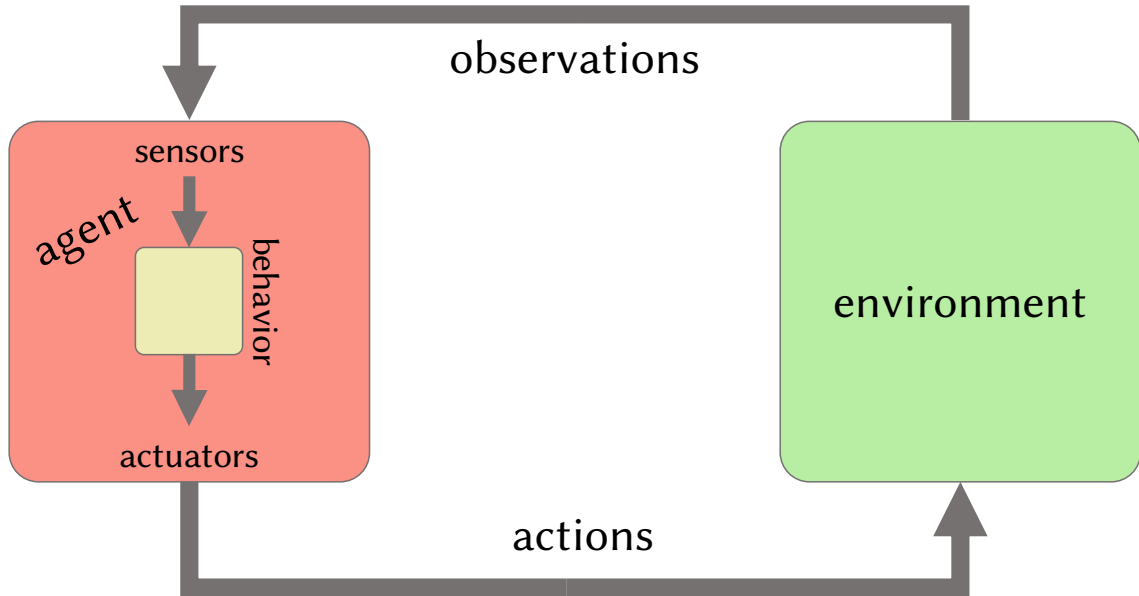
<https://inst.eecs.berkeley.edu/~cs188/fa22/>



A composite image of Earth from space, showing the Americas and parts of Europe and Africa. The text "the world" is overlaid in the center. The image is framed by a circular border containing various symbols, including a city skyline on the left and zodiac-like symbols on the right. The background is a dark, starry space.

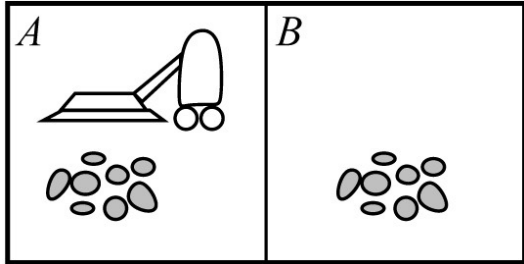






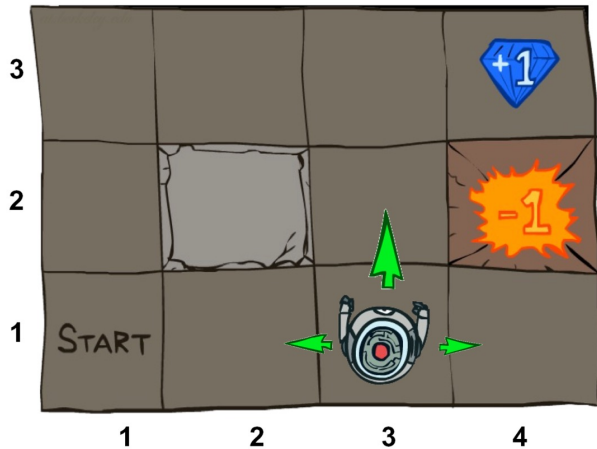
running example #1

The Vacuum World



running example #2

The Basic Grid World



running example #3

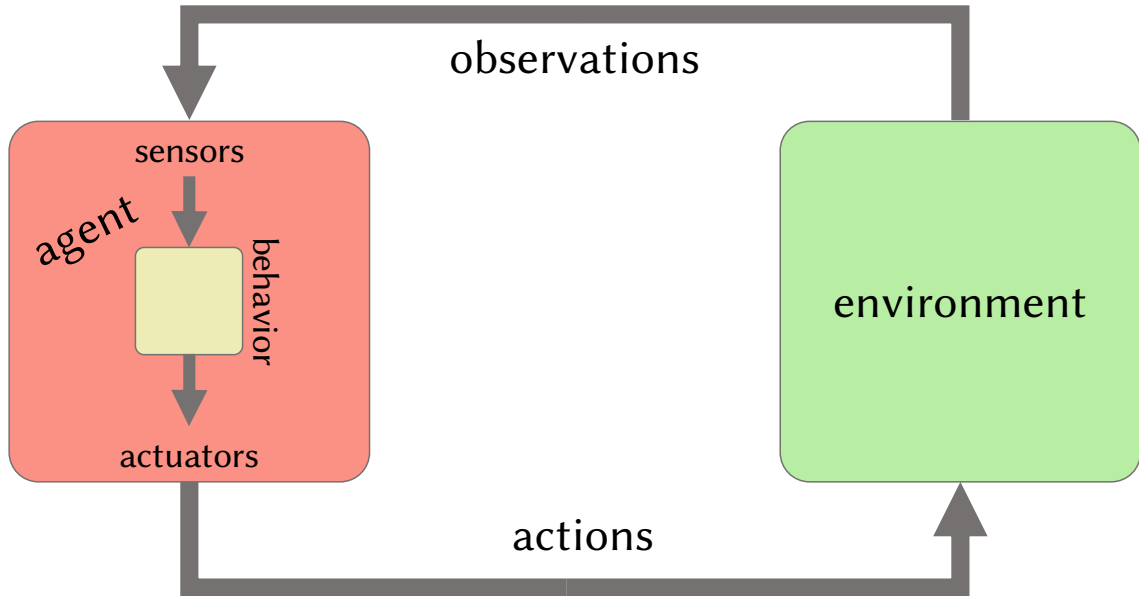
Resource/Stock Trading



More Examples

running example #4

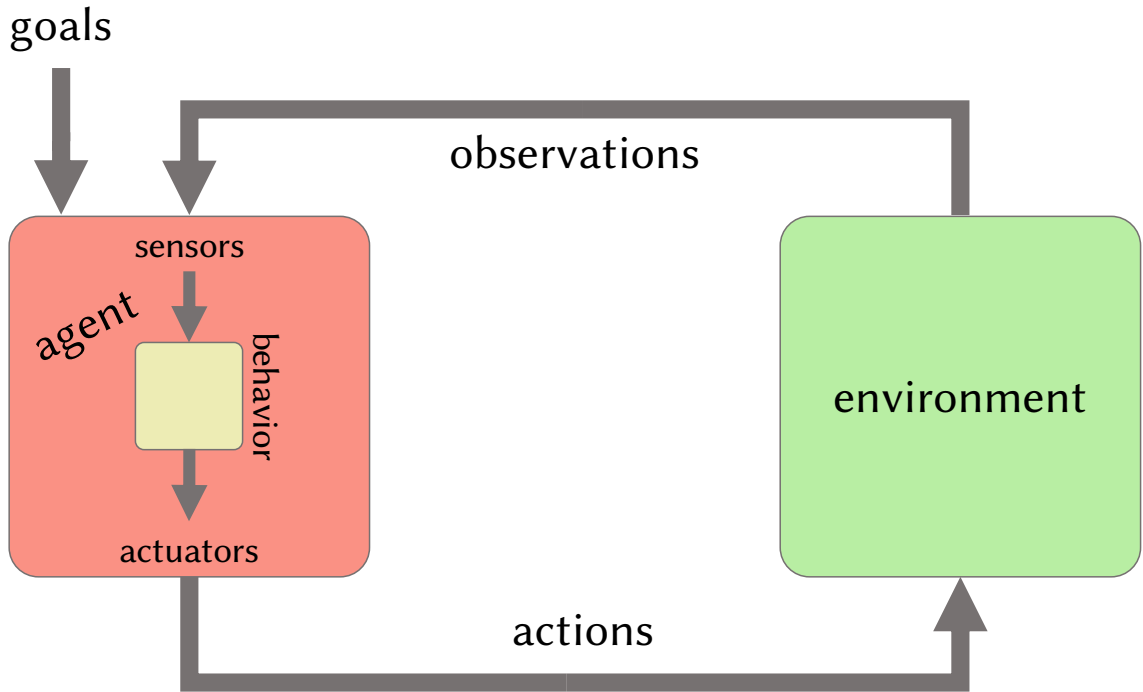




Definition 1 (agent). Let \mathcal{A} be a set of actions. Let \mathcal{O} be a set of observations. An agent A can be given via a policy function $\pi : \mathcal{O} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$. Given a time series of observations $\langle o_t \rangle_{t \in \mathcal{Z}}$ for some time space \mathcal{Z} the agent can thus generate a time series of actions $\langle a_t \rangle_{t \in \mathcal{Z}}$ by applying $a_t = \pi(o_t)$.

How can policies be represented?

What should a policy do?



The Goal Class Hierarchy

Goal Class 5: State Values

Goal Class 4: Rewards and Costs

Goal Class 3: Goal Direction

Goal Class 2: Goal Valuation

Goal Class 1: Goal Predicate

Goal Class 0: No Goals

Goal Class 0: No Goals

"I know one thing that I know nothing"

Goal Class 0: No Goals

"I know one thing that I know nothing"

"standard programming"

full autonomy

open-endedness

self-organization

meta-goals

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Goal Class 1: Goal Predicate

"I know it is good when I see it!"