

Computational Intelligence



LUDWIG-
MAXIMILIANS-
UNIVERSITÄT
MÜNCHEN

LMU Munich
winter term 2024/2025

Thomas Gabor
Claudia Linnhoff-Popien

Exam Registration via moodle

Early Exam

The early exam will take place on **Thursday, February 6th 2025**, in the buildings **Geschwister-Scholl-Platz 1** and **Theresienstr. 39**. Rooms are listed below, room allocation will be announced after registration has ended. The exam takes place from 18:15 to 20:15, writing time is 90 minutes. We will **start the exam 18:30!** Please plan for enough time before and after the exam!

The exam (like the exercises and the slides) will be given fully in English. All answers can be given in English or German. You are allowed to bring a dictionary (unmarked and unaltered, of course). No other aids (including calculators) are permitted. Proof of student immatriculation and a photo ID (the LMU card is both in one) are required for participation.

Rooms:

- **Geschwister-Scholl-Platz 1, M 218**
- **Theresienstr. 39, C 123**
- **Theresienstr. 39, B 138**

Reading Exercise #4

Discussion on 2025-01-16

Danijar Hafner, Jurgis Pasukonis,
Jimmy Ba, Timothy Lillicrap.
Mastering Diverse Domains Through
World Models.
arXiv, 2023.

You might also have a look at the
accompanying blog post:

<https://danijar.com/project/dreamerv3/>

Mastering Diverse Domains through World Models

Danijar Hafner,^{1,2} Jurgis Pasukonis¹, Jimmy Ba², Timothy Lillicrap¹

¹DeepMind ²University of Toronto

Abstract

Mastering Diverse Domains through World Models

Danijar Hafner Jurgis Pasukonis Jimmy Ba Timothy Lillicrap

Preprint



arXiv:2301.04104v1 [cs.AI] 10 Jan 2023

Reading Exercise #4

Discussion on 2025-01-16

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Romera-Paredes et al.
Mathematical Discoveries
from Program Search
with Large Language Models.
Nature, 2023.

Mastering Diverse Domains through World Models

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Mathematical discoveries from program search with large
language models

RESEARCH

FunSearch: Making new discoveries in mathematical sciences using Large Language Models

14 DECEMBER 2023

Alhussein Fawzi and Bernardino Romera Paredes

[Share](#)



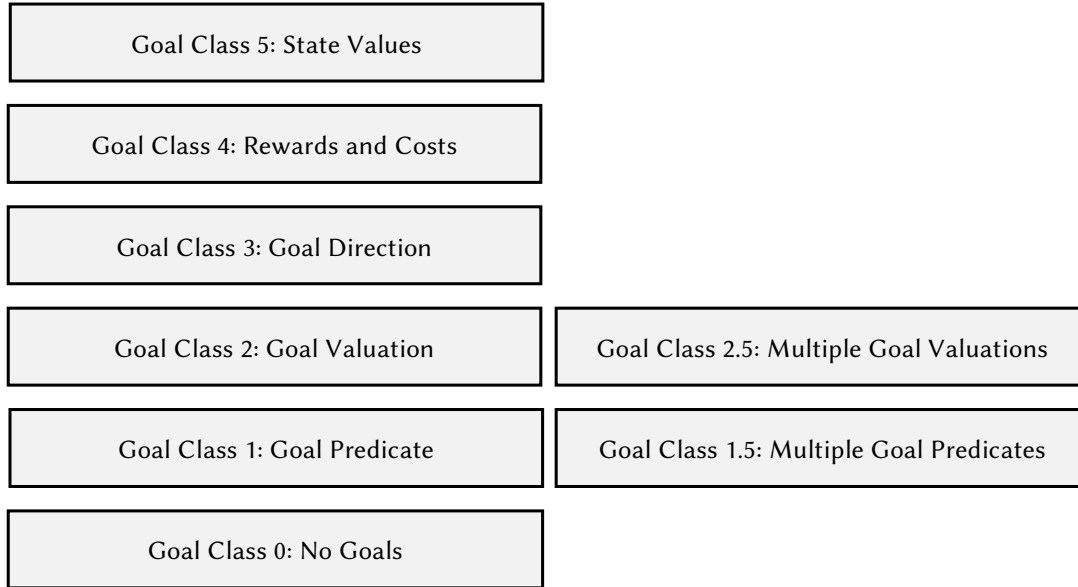
of interest), and infinitely improve over the best known solutions.

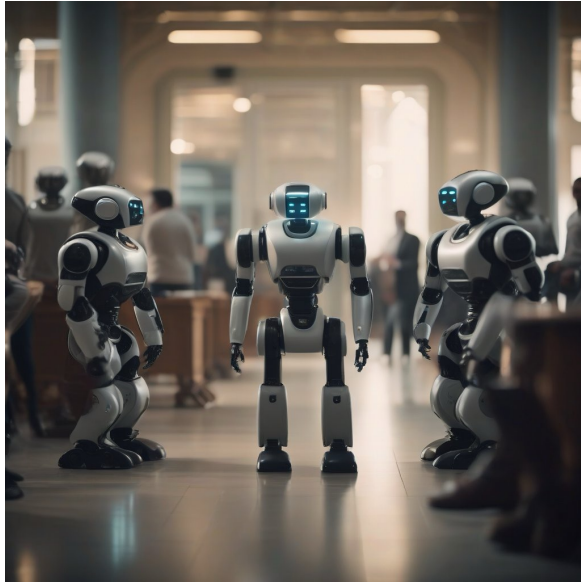
*Equal contributors.

arXiv:2301.04104v1 [cs.AI] 10 Jan 2023

Reinforcement Learning

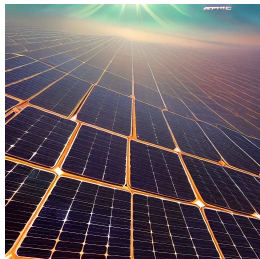
The Goal Class Hierarchy



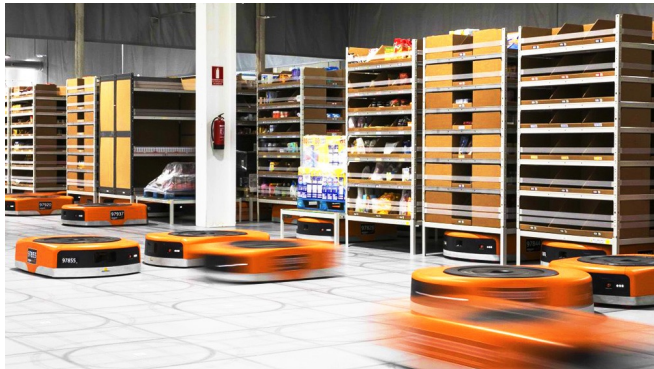


<https://stablediffusionweb.com>

Multi-Agent Applications



<https://stablediffusionweb.com/prompts>



<https://aws.amazon.com/de/solutions/case-studies/amazon-robotics-case-study/>



<https://aaai.org/Conferences/AAAI-19/invited-speakers/>

Speaker: Cynthia Breazeal

Title: „Living and Flourishing with AI“

single-agent
programming

multi-agent
programming

single-agent
goals

single agent system
(or ignorant agents?)

coordination
(game theory)

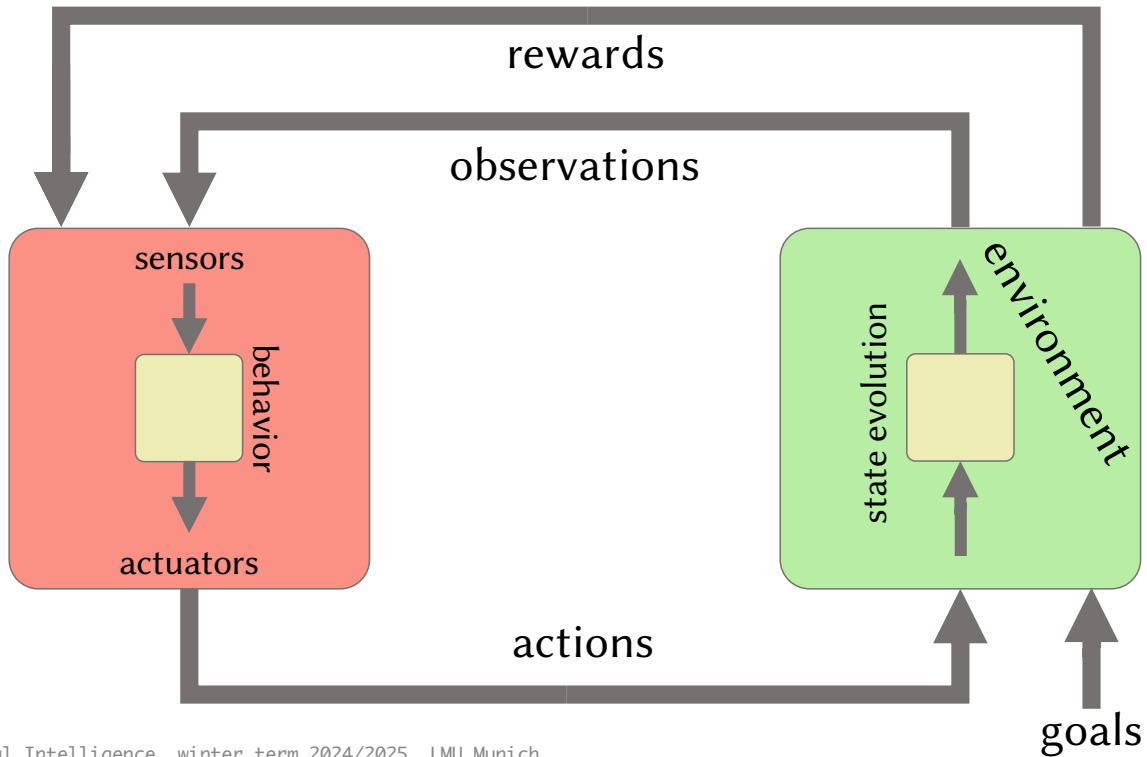
multi-agent
goals

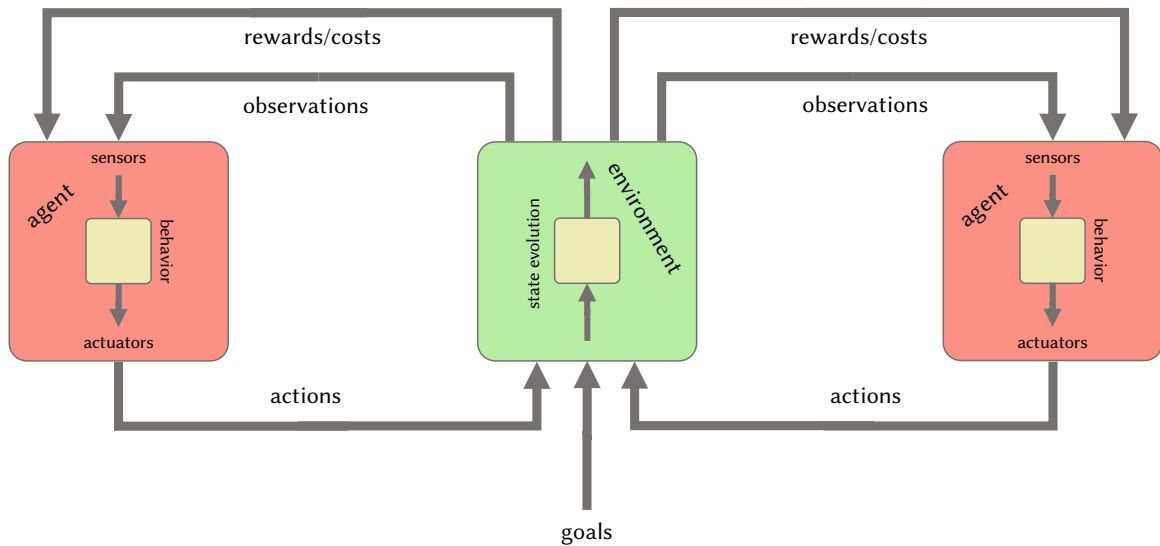
emergent behavior
(swarms etc)

agent groups,
societies, institutions

Multi-Agent Systems

Why?





Definition 12 (multi-agent system). Let $G = \{G^{[1]}, \dots, G^{[N]}\}$ be a set of $|G| = N$ agents with observation spaces $\mathcal{O}^{[i]}$ and action spaces $\mathcal{A}^{[i]}$ controlled by policies $\pi^{[i]}$ for all $i = 1, \dots, N$, respectively. The multi-agent system G then takes a joint action $a \in \mathcal{A}$ with $\mathcal{A} = \mathcal{A}^{[1]} \times \dots \times \mathcal{A}^{[N]}$ after making a joint observation $o \in \mathcal{O}$ with $\mathcal{O} = \mathcal{O}^{[1]} \times \dots \times \mathcal{O}^{[N]}$ based on the joint policy $\pi(o^{[1]}, \dots, o^{[N]}) = (a^{[1]}, \dots, a^{[N]})$ where $a^{[i]} = \pi^{[i]}(o^{[i]})$ for all i .

Multi-Agent Systems as a Paradigm for Distributed Programming

Multi-Agent Systems as a Paradigm for Distributed Programming

$$\textit{GreetingRobot}(_) = \textit{good_morning}.\overline{\textit{morning}}.\textit{GreetingRobot}(\text{"happy"}) \\ + \textit{morning}.\textit{GreetingRobot}(\text{"happy"})$$
$$\textit{HappyMultiAgentSystem} = \textit{GreetingRobot}(\text{"sad"}) \mid \overline{\textit{good_morning}}.\textit{GreetingRobot}(\text{"angry"})$$

Swarm Intelligence

local programming \Rightarrow emergent behavior

Experiment Time!

Experiment Time!



<http://10.181.179.137:80>

How many balls are in this jar?
[range 1 – 200]

`http://10.181.179.137:80`

How many balls are in this jar?
[range 1 – 200]

22

How many bricks are in this jar?
[range 1 – 200]

`http://10.181.179.137:80`

How many bricks are in this jar?
[range 1 – 200]

35

What is NVIDIA's current market cap
in 100 Billion US\$? [range 1 – 200]

`http://10.181.179.137:80`

What is NVIDIA's current market cap
in 100 Billion US\$? [range 1 – 200]

32.6



What is the current major release version of Mozilla Firefox?
[range 1 – 200]

`http://10.181.179.137:80`

What is the current major release version of Mozilla Firefox?
[range 1 – 200]

134.0

Firefox Release
January 7, 2025

Swarm Intelligence

it's all about goals...

single-agent
programming

multi-agent
programming

single-agent
goals

single agent system
(or ignorant agents?)

coordination
(game theory)

multi-agent
goals

emergent behavior
(swarms etc)

agent groups,
societies, institutions

Game Theory

“What do we do so that I get the most reward?”

Definition 13 (normal-form game). Let $G = \{G^{[1]}, \dots, G^{[N]}\}$ be a set of $|G| = N$ agents. Let $\mathcal{A} = \mathcal{A}^{[1]} \times \dots \times \mathcal{A}^{[N]}$ be the space of joint actions where $\mathcal{A}^{[i]}$ is the set of actions available to agent $G^{[i]}$ for all i . Let $\chi : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{T}$ be a utility function for the joint action space \mathcal{A} and the joint target space $\mathcal{T} = \mathcal{T}^{[1]} \times \dots \times \mathcal{T}^{[N]}$ where $\mathcal{T}^{[i]}$ is the target space of agent $G^{[i]}$ for all i . Unless stated otherwise, the utility χ is to be maximized. From χ we can derive a set of single-agent utility functions $\chi^{[i]} : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{T}^{[i]}$ for all i . A tuple $(G, \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{T}, \chi)$ is called a *normal-form game*.

Definition 14 (common-payoff game). A normal-form game $(G, \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{T}, \chi)$ is a *common-payoff game* iff for any two agents $G^{[i]}, G^{[j]}$ and for any joint action $a = (a^{[1]}, \dots, a^{[N]}) \in \mathcal{A}$ it holds that $\chi^{[i]}(a) = \chi^{[j]}(a)$.

Definition 15 (zero-sum game). A normal-form game $(G, \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{T}, \chi)$ is a *zero-sum game* iff for any joint action $a = (a^{[1]}, \dots, a^{[N]}) \in \mathcal{A}$ it holds that

$$\sum_{i=1}^{|G|} \chi^{[i]}(a) = 0.$$

Rock-Paper-Scissors

	R	P	S
R	0,0	+1,-1	-1,+1
P	+1,-1	0,0	-1,+1
S	-1,+1	+1,-1	0,0