

# KADI SARVA VISHWAVIDHYALAYA

B.E. Semester-VI

Subject Code :- CE/IT 602

Subject name:-ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

Date:- 20.11.15

Time:- 10.30 to 1.30

Total Marks:-70

## Instruction:

1. Answer each section in separate Answer sheet.
2. Use of Scientific Calculator is permitted.
3. All questions are **Compulsory**.
4. Indicate **Clearly**, the options you attempt along with its respective question number.
5. Use the last page of main supplementary of **rough work**.

## Section-I

### Q-1 (All compulsory)

- (A) Define AI. List out characteristics of AI problem & explain any one of them in detail. [5]
- (B) Explain the production system with control strategies in detail. [5]
- (C) What is Hill Climbing? Explain Simple Hill Climbing. [5]

OR

- (C) Solve water-Jug Problem using Production Rule System [5]

### Q-2 Answer the following Questions.

- (A) Explain depth first search (DFS) and breadth first search (BFS) with suitable examples. Why is 'depth limited search' necessary in DFS? [5]
- (B) Explain AO\* algorithm in detail [5]

OR

- (A) Explain simulated annealing algorithm [5]
- (B) Explain A\* algorithm in detail. [5]

### Q-3 Answer the following Questions.

- (A) What is local maximum, Plateau and Ridge and how to deal with this problem? [5]
- (B) Solve The following Crypt arithmetic problem: [5]

CROSS

+ROADS

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DANGER

OR

- (A) Explain generate and test algorithm. [5]
- (B) Solve The following Crypt arithmetic problem: [5]

SEND

+MORE

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M O N E Y

**Section-II**

**Q-4 (All compulsory)**

- (A) Differentiate between forward and backward reasoning and under what conditions each would be best to use for given set of problem. [5]  
(B) What is fuzzy logic? How it is used for decision making under uncertainty? [5]  
(C) Explain the different approaches to knowledge representation. [5]

**OR**

- (C) Explain followings: [5]  
(i) Semantic net  
(ii) Frames

**Q-5 Answer the following Questions.**

- (A) Define Logical Agent. Explain Wumpus world problem the [5]  
(B) Assume the following facts : [5]

- John likes all kinds of food.
  - Apples are food.
  - Chicken is food.
  - Anything anyone eats and isn't killed by is food.
  - Bill eats peanuts and is still alive..
- i. Translate these sentences into formulas in Predicate logic  
ii. Prove that John likes peanuts using backward chaining.

**OR**

- (A) Explain the Bayesian Networks. [5]  
(B) Assume the following facts : [5]

- Anyone whom Mary loves is a football star.
  - Any student who does not pass does not play.
  - John is a student.
  - Any who does not study does not pass
  - Anyone who does not play is not a football star.
- Prove using resolution process that "If John does not study, then Mary does not love John".

**Q-6 Answer the following Questions.**

- (A) Write a prolog program to find sum of all the number of a list [5]  
(B) Explain the Minimax Procedure with example. [5]

**OR**

- (A) What is Ontology? Discuss RDF with example. [5]  
(B) Demonstrate the use of Cut and Fail Predicates in Prolog with example. [5]

**ALL THE BEST**



# KADI SARVA VISHWAVIDHYALAYA

B.E. Semester-VI

Subject Code :-

Subject name:-ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

Date:- 29.4.15

Time:- 10.30 to 1.30

Total Marks:-70

## Instruction:

1. Answer each section in separate Answer sheet.
2. Use of Scientific Calculator is permitted.
3. All questions are **Compulsory**.
4. Indicate **Clearly**, the options you attempt along with its respective question number.
5. Use the last page of main supplementary of **rough work**.

## Section-I

### Q-1 (All compulsory)

- (A) Explain the State Space with the use of 8 Puzzle Problem. [5]
- (B) What is production system? Explain it with an example. Discuss the Characteristics of a production system. [5]
- (C) Solve Travelling Salesman Problem using any AI technique [5]

OR

- (C) Solve water-Jug Problem using Production Rule System [5]

### Q-2 Answer the following Questions.

- (A) Explain depth first search (DFS) and breadth first search (BFS) with suitable examples. Why is 'depth limited search' necessary in DFS? [5]
- (B) Explain AO\* algorithm. [5]

OR

- (A) Explain simulated annealing algorithm [5]
- (B) i. What do you mean by admissibility of an algorithm? Is A\* algorithm an admissible one? When? [5]
- ii. Differentiate between declarative and procedural representation of knowledge.

### Q-3 Answer the following Questions.

- (A) What is local maximum, Plateau and Ridge? Give solution to this problem [5]
- (B) Solve The following Crypt arithmetic problem: [5]
- CROSS  
+ROADS  
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DANGER

OR

- (A) Define AI? Explain the characteristics of AI problem. [5]
- (B) Solve The following Crypt arithmetic problem: [5]



UPP ER  
+ LOWER

BOUND

### Section-II

**Q-4 (All compulsory)**

(A) Differentiate between forward and backward reasoning and under what conditions each would be best to use for given set of problem. [5]

(B) Explain following Prolog Terminology:-  
Predicates, Clauses, Atoms, Character, Arity [5]

(C) Explain the different approaches to knowledge representation. [5]

OR

(C) Explain the algorithm of predicate logic resolution. [5]

**Q-5 Answer the following Questions.**

(A) Explain the Minimax Procedure with example. [5]

(B) Assume the following facts : [5]

- Steve only likes easy courses.
- Science courses are hard.
- All the courses in the basket weaving department are easy.
- BK301 is a basket weaving course.

Use Resolution to answer the question, "What Course would Steve like?"

OR

(A) Explain the Bayesian Networks. [5]

(B) Assume the following facts : [5]

- John likes all kinds of food.
- Apples are food.
- Chicken is food.
- Anything anyone eats and isn't killed by is food.
- Bill eats peanuts and is still alive.
- Sue eats everything Bill eats.
- i. Translate these sentences into formulas in Predicate logic
- ii. Prove that John likes peanuts using backward chaining.

**Q-6 Answer the following Questions.**

(A) -Write a prolog program to find sum of all the number of a list [5]

(B) Define Logical Agent. Explain Wumpus world problem. [5]

OR

(A) What is Ontology? Discuss RDF with example. [5]

(B) Demonstrate the use of Cut and Fail Predicates in Prolog with example. [5]

ALL THE BEST