

Al

Intro

} thinking humanly
 } Acting rationally
 } humanly
 } rationally

1940~1950

1950-1970

1970-1990

1990-Present

gestation of AI
McCulloch & Pitts
Turing's

early Enthusiasm

Knowledge based
AI
AI winter

Neural Network
Data + ML Spring

Agents and Environment \rightarrow Search Agents \rightarrow Logical \rightarrow Learning \rightarrow Probabilistic \rightarrow Decision
 \rightarrow Ethical AI \rightarrow AI Application.

Search Agents { uninformed: BFS, DFS, UCS
informed: Greedy, A*

Adversarial Search: Game. Minimax. $\alpha\beta$ stochastic

Constraints satisfaction (CSP) :- problem formalization, back-tracking, arc-consistency.

Logical Agents: syntax + semantics: $KB \models \alpha$; ML: Data segmentation / clustering
unsupervised learning clustering. k-means, association rules
↳ Binary classification.

Agent

rational Agent = maximize a performance measure. ^{classification, k nearest neighbor perception neural network}
 { perceiving its environment through sensors ^{linear regression}
 Acting upon that environment through actuators (perceive. think. act)

PEAS { Performance (function): safety ...

Environment: roads...

Actuator: steering...

Sensor = camera. GPS

Fully/Partially ~~observator~~ ^{observable}: sensor give all state of enviro
Deterministic (^{probabilistic} ~~stochastic~~): completely determined by action.

Static (dynamic): enviro^{probability} is unchanged while agent deliberating

Discrete (Continuous): a limited number of distinct action.

known (Unknown): have knowledge of environment.

Number of Agents: 1
 ie agents don't affect

agents/agent affect the world.

Agent Types { Simple reflex = base on current state
Model-based: evolves independently from the agents/agent affect.
Goal-based
Utility-based. measure agents by a utility function/performance.

Agent's organizations:

Atomic representation \rightarrow Search performance.

Factored $\sim \rightarrow$ CSP

Structured \sim

Reflex \rightarrow states \rightarrow Variable \rightarrow Logic \rightarrow High-level Intelligence

AI search

Initial state =

states(space) = (search space)

Actions:

Transition model: action \rightarrow result

Goal test:

Death cost =

→ abstract configuration by tree or graph

Uninformed Agents.

BFS, DFS, DLS, IDS, UCS. (b: branches; d: depth of solution; m: max depth)

BFS: Complete: yes (if b is finite)

DFS: Complete: no (fail in infinite depth spaces)

queque Time: 06h

fringe: $O(b^m)$
stack

FIFO Space: $O(b^{d+1})$

Space: $O(bm)$

Optimal: yes

LIFO Optimal: no

Depth-Limited Search (depth-limit L)

Complete: no

Time: $O(b^L)$

Space: $O(bL)$

Optimal: no

Uniform-Cost Search

Complete: yes, if cost is finite.

Time: $O(bC^*/\epsilon)$ C^* : cost of optimal solution

Space: $O(bC^*/\epsilon)$ ϵ : Every action costs at least ϵ .

Optimal: Yes

Admissible $\forall n, h(n) \leq h^*(n)$

Consistency $\forall n, h(n) \leq c(n, a, n') + h(n')$ $n' = \text{succ}(n) \rightarrow A^*$

Informed Search

Greedy search

heuristic $h(n)$ estimate S to G
 \rightarrow from n to goal

A^* Search

heuristic: $h(n) + g(n) = f(n)$

est n to goal \rightarrow reach n .

complete \checkmark

Optimal \checkmark

Space: $O(b^d)$

trade off between heuristic. Accuracy and Computational Cost.

Local Search

- Current state

- Move only to neighbor of that node.

X search tree

\checkmark little memory

\checkmark good solution in continuous or large state space

Hill climbing (greedy local search): local optima, only look for immediate goal

Simulated annealing (see 7.5)

Local beam search = maintain k state when h_c .

Genetic algorithm: slow to converge.

sideway moves

Random start

Stochastic

AR Search

I : item \rightarrow itemset

Transaction dataset $D = \{t(tid, X(tid)) / tid \in T, X(tid) \subseteq I\}$

Size of Lattice itemset: $2^{|I|}$ (bottleneck - too many data, hard to

Apriori- Algor: BFS search layer + 1 (search)

CSP

variable.

domains

Constraints.

backtracking search. (DFS)

arc consistency

MRV: max remain value

LCV: least constraint value

FC: one step further. (not detect unassigned)

Node

arc consistency.

Path trans

complexity (AC) n : varia. d : domainsize.

$O(n^2 d^3)$ if sub. $O(\frac{n}{d} d^c)$ varia per subproblem

\rightarrow node

$O(nd^2)$

tree-structure (DAC)

Adversarial Search

Initial state

Players

Actions

Transitions

Terminal test

Utility function

Minimax (optimal and complete)

DFS time and space.

α - β Pruning. $\alpha = -\infty$ (update max)

$\beta = +\infty$ (\sim min)

when $\alpha \geq \beta$. pruning $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{worst } O(b^m) \\ \text{ideal } O(b^{m/2}) \end{array} \right.$

realtime \rightarrow eval(s) replace utility

Iterative-Deepening Search.

DLs with increasing limits

Complete: yes

Time: $O(b^d)$

Space: $O(bd)$

Optimal: yes, if step cost is 1.

1. start with random state. (Current)

2. $T = T_{max}$

3. when $T \neq 0$.

• select a neighbor

• $\Delta h = h(c) - h(n)$

• if $\Delta h \leq 0$. $C = n$.

else accept with prob.

$\propto e^{(-\frac{\Delta h}{T})}$

• decrease T . (exponential decay)