# Artificial Intelligence - Exam 1 Outline - Fall 2019

## Introduction

- Definition of AI
- Four approaches to AI
  - Acting humanly
  - o Thinking humanly
  - o Thinking rationally
  - Acting rationally (approach we'll follow)
- Turing test

## **Intelligent Agents**

- Definition of agent, percept, action, rational agent
- PEAS description of task environment
  - o Performance, Environment, Actuators, Sensors
- Task environment properties
  - o Fully vs. partially observable
  - o Single vs. multi-agent
  - o Deterministic vs. stochastic
  - o Episodic vs. sequential
  - Static vs. dynamic
  - o Discrete vs. continuous
  - o Known vs. unknown
- Types of agents
  - o Reflex
  - Model-based
  - o Goal-based
  - Utility-based
  - o Learning: critic, learning element, problem generator
- Wumpus world

## Search

- Problem-solving agent
- Five parts of search problem
  - o Initial state, actions, transition model, goal test, path (step) cost
  - o Examples: vacuum world, 8-puzzle, wumpus world
- State space, search tree, path, frontier
- Tree search vs. graph search
- Performance: completeness, optimality, time and space complexity
- Branching factor
- Uninformed search (know algorithm and performance for each)
  - o Breadth-first, Depth-first, Depth-limited, Iterative deepening
- Informed search (know algorithm and performance for each)
  - Greedy best-first, A\*, Hill-climbing (stochastic)
- State space properties: plateau, local maximum, global maximum

- Heuristic functions
  - o Admissible, dominating
  - Designing good heuristics
  - o Heuristics: city-block (Manhattan), straight-line (Euclidean)
- Adversarial search
  - o Game tree
  - Minimax (know algorithm and complexity)
  - Alpha-beta pruning (know algorithm)
  - Move ordering
  - o Real-time games: cutoff test, state evaluator
  - Stochastic games: chance nodes, ExpectiMinimax
  - o Partially-observable games
  - o Games: tic-tac-toe, checkers, chess, go, backgammon, poker

# Logic

- Knowledge-based agent
- Syntax, semantics, model, entailment, soundness, completeness
- Propositional logic
  - Syntax and semantics
  - o Inference, validity, satisfiability
  - Proof by refutation
  - Logical equivalences
  - Inference rules
  - Clause
  - Conversion to CNF
  - Unit and full resolution
  - o PL-Resolution (know algorithm, soundness, completeness, time complexity)
  - o Frame problem and frame axiom
- Application to Wumpus World