MIND MAP ON FOUNDATION OF AI

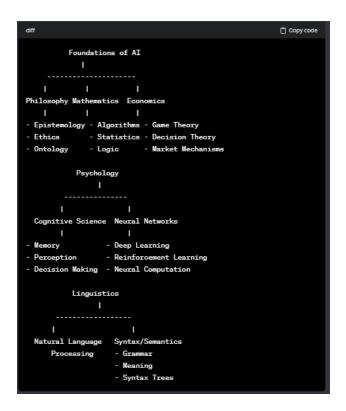
Name: Adithya Momidi

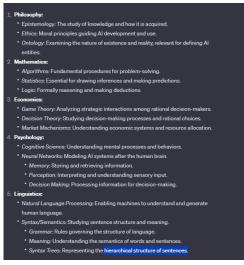
Reg No: 21BCE4002

Faculty Name: Ilanthenral K S P K

You

create a mind map on the foundations of Al. Main points include topics like philosophy, mathematics, economics, psychology, and linguistics. Along with these main topics, add more keywords and under it. Briefly expand on each.







give example of ontology



ChatGPT

Sure, let's consider a simpler example of ontology related to animals:

Example: Ontology of Animals

* Classes:

- Mammals
- Birds
- Fish

Properties:

- "Has Wings" (property for birds)
- "Lives in Water" (property for fish)

* Instances:

- "Dog" as an instance of the class "Mammal"
- "Eagle" as an instance of the class "Bird"
- "Goldfish" as an instance of the class "Fish"

Hierarchies:

• "Birds" and "Mammals" as subclasses of the broader class "Animals"



Explain game theory concise and simpler manner



Game theory is a way of studying how people make decisions when they're interacting with others. It looks at situations where the outcome for one person depends not only on their actions but also on the actions of others.

Expand more on cognitive science



Certainly! Cognitive science is an interdisciplinary field that explores the nature of the mind and intelligence. It integrates knowledge from psychology, neuroscience, linguistics, philosophy, computer science, and anthropology to understand how humans and other intelligent beings process information, solve problems, and interact with their environment. Here's an expanded view:

* Types of Memory: Cognitive science investigates different types of memory, such as short-term memory, long-term memory, and working memory, to understand how information is stored and retrieved.

 Sensory Processes: Examining how sensory information from the environment is received and interpreted, including visual perception, auditory perception, and tactile perception.

3. Decision Making:

* Rational Decision Making: Analyzing how individuals make choices by evaluating options, considering consequences, and balancing risks and rewards.

4. Problem Solving:

· Heuristics and Algorithms: Studying problem-solving strategies, from simple heuristics to complex algorithms, to understand how individuals approach and solve problems.

