



# **University of Asia Pacific (UAP)**

**Department of Computer Science & Engineering**

**Program: B.Sc. in Computer Science and Engineering  
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**Course Code : CSE 403**

**Course Title : Artificial Intelligence and Expert Systems**

**Name: Sudip Ghose**

**Reg. ID: 18101094**

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Ans to the qu no. 1(a)

The turing test is a deceptively simple method of determining whether a machine can demonstrate human intelligence.

Here are some features that would be required for an intelligent machine to pass the turing test.

1. Natural Language Processing:  
to enable it, to communicate successfully in english.

2. knowledge representation to store what it knows or hears.

3. automated reasoning to use the stored information to answer question and draw conclusion.

4. machine learning to adapt to the new circumstance and to detect patterns.

Total turing test include a video signal, so that the interrogator can test the subject's perceptual abilities.

Additional capabilities to pass total turing test;

1. computer vision to perceive object and environment.
2. Robotics to manipulate and move object.

Ans to the qus no. 1(b)

PEAS

Agent: Trash Picking Robot.

Performance measure:

Percentage of collecting ~~to~~ trash to dustbin.

Cleanliness.

Efficiency.

Environment:

Trash

Room

Dustbin

various obstacles.

## Actuators:

wheel

Brushes

Jointed arms

Hand

## Sensor:

camera

trash detection sensor

Infrared sensor

Bump sensor

cliff sensor

sonar sensor.

This is a short description of  
my intelligent agent.

Ams to the qus no.2

$$h(A) = 94\% \cdot 4 + 2 = 2 + 2 = 4$$

$$h(B) = 94\% \cdot 5 + 3 = 4 + 3 = 7$$

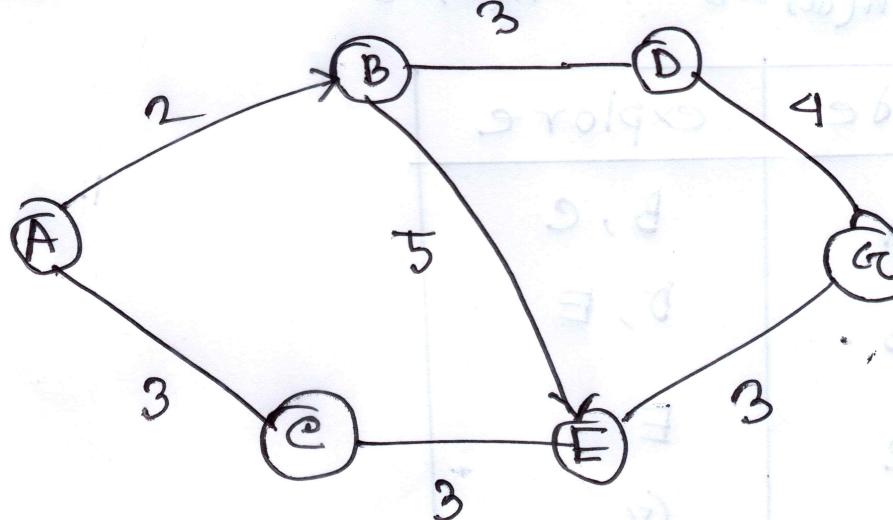
$$h(C) = 94\% \cdot 6 + 1 = 4 + 1 = 5$$

$$h(D) = 94\% \cdot 5 + 2 = 4 + 2 = 6$$

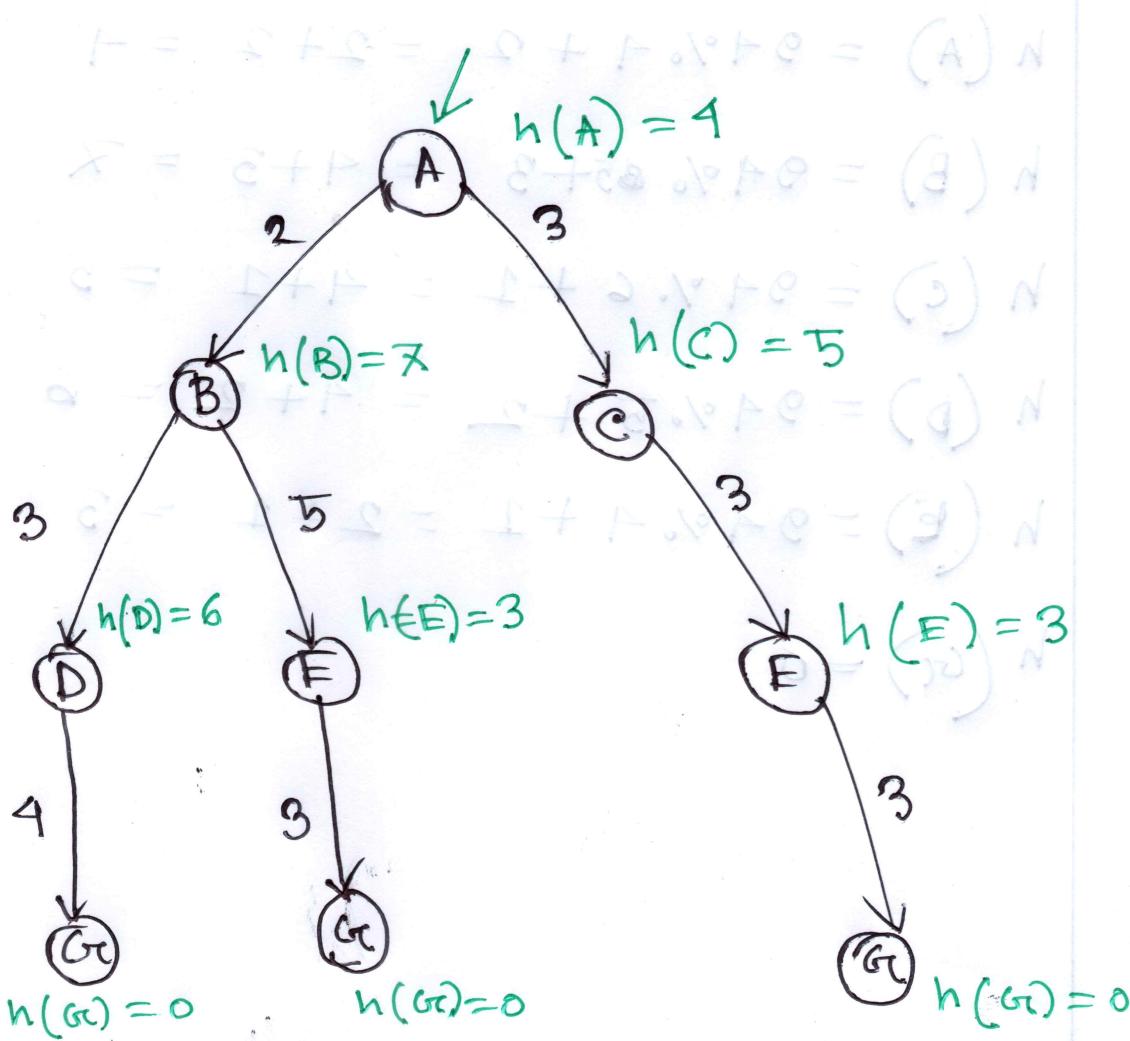
$$h(E) = 94\% \cdot 4 + 1 = 2 + 1 = 3$$

$$h(G) = 0$$

Graph:



## Search Tree:



Node	explore
A	B, C
B	D, E
C	
D	G
E	G

## A\* Search tree:

iteration	state expand	$h(n)$	$g(n)$	$f(n) = h(n) + g(n)$	close fringe	open fringe
1	A	4	0	4	A	B, C
2	A → C	5	3	8	A, C	B, E
3	A → C → B	2	2	9	A, C, B	E, D, E
4	A → C → B → E	3	6	9	A, C, B, E	D, E, G <sub>C</sub>
5	A → C → B → E → E	3	2	10	A, C, B, E, E	D, G <sub>C</sub> , G <sub>C</sub>
6	A → C → B → E → E → E → D	6	5	11	A, C, B, E, E D	G <sub>C</sub> , G <sub>C</sub> , G <sub>C</sub>
7	A → C → B → E → E → F → D → G <sub>C</sub>	0	9	9	A, C, B, E E, D, G <sub>C</sub>	G <sub>C</sub> , G <sub>C</sub>

∴ path return: A → B → D → G<sub>C</sub>

Path cost: 9

Ans

### Ans to the Ques no. 3(a)

Simple reflex agent are the simplest agents. These agent take decision on the basis of the current percepts and ignore the rest of percept history.

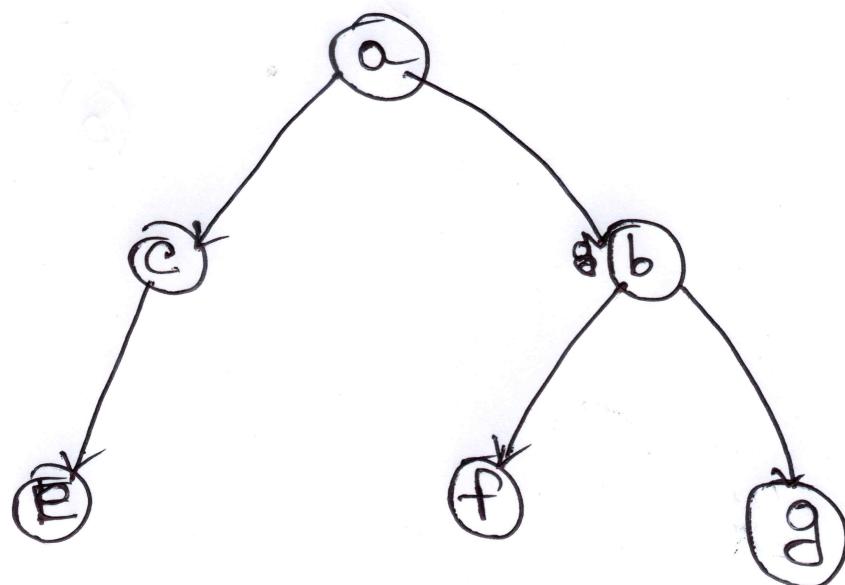
Model based agent can work in a partially observable environment. Then track the situation. These agent has two important factor.

Those are:

Model and Internal state.

Ans to the Ques no. 3(b)

A state graph of 6 nodes:



(i) Breadth First Search:

$$a \rightarrow c \rightarrow b \rightarrow e \rightarrow f \rightarrow \textcircled{g}$$

(ii) DFS:

$$a \rightarrow c \rightarrow e \rightarrow b \rightarrow f \rightarrow \textcircled{g}$$

(iii) IDS:

$$a, a \rightarrow c \rightarrow b, a, c, e, b, f, g$$