

meder

4. Surf

1. Dönem

YAPAY

ZELHA

SERU

COŞTUMCULARI

1000

1000

1000

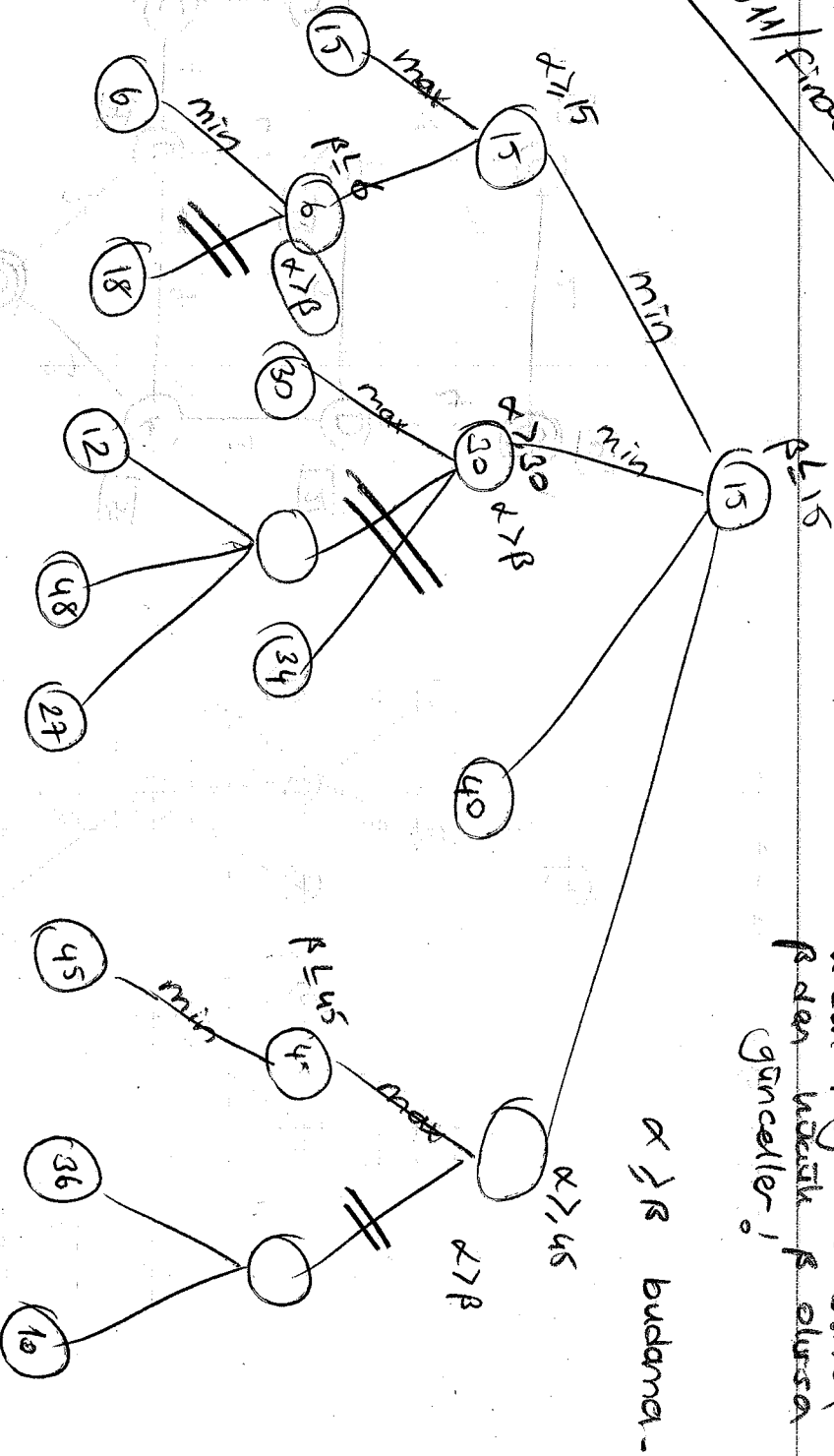
1000

1000

1000

1000

2011/ Final

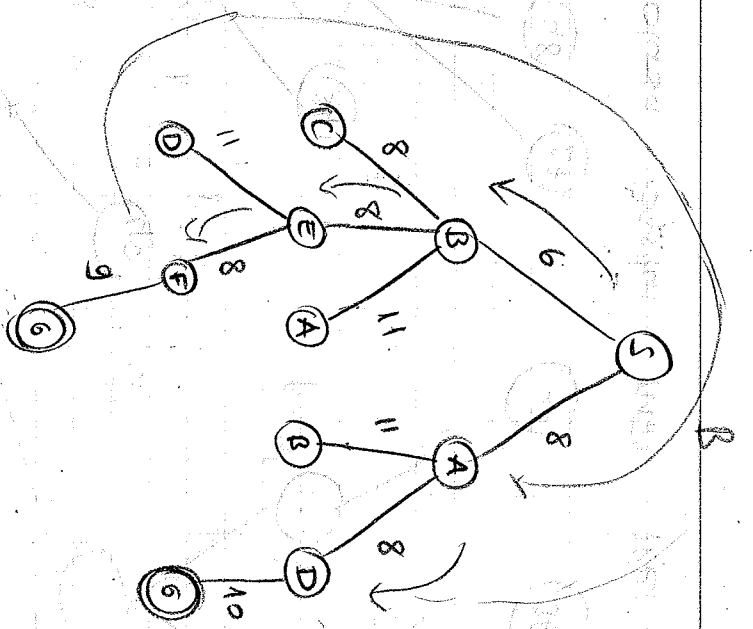
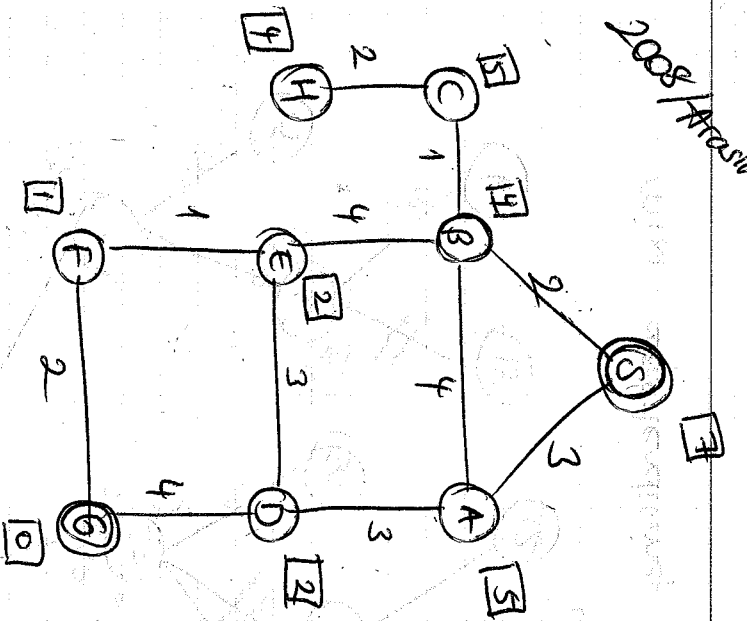


min degerlendirme olursa bastan min ile baslar.

α dan büyük α olursa
 β dan küçük β olursa
 gunceller!

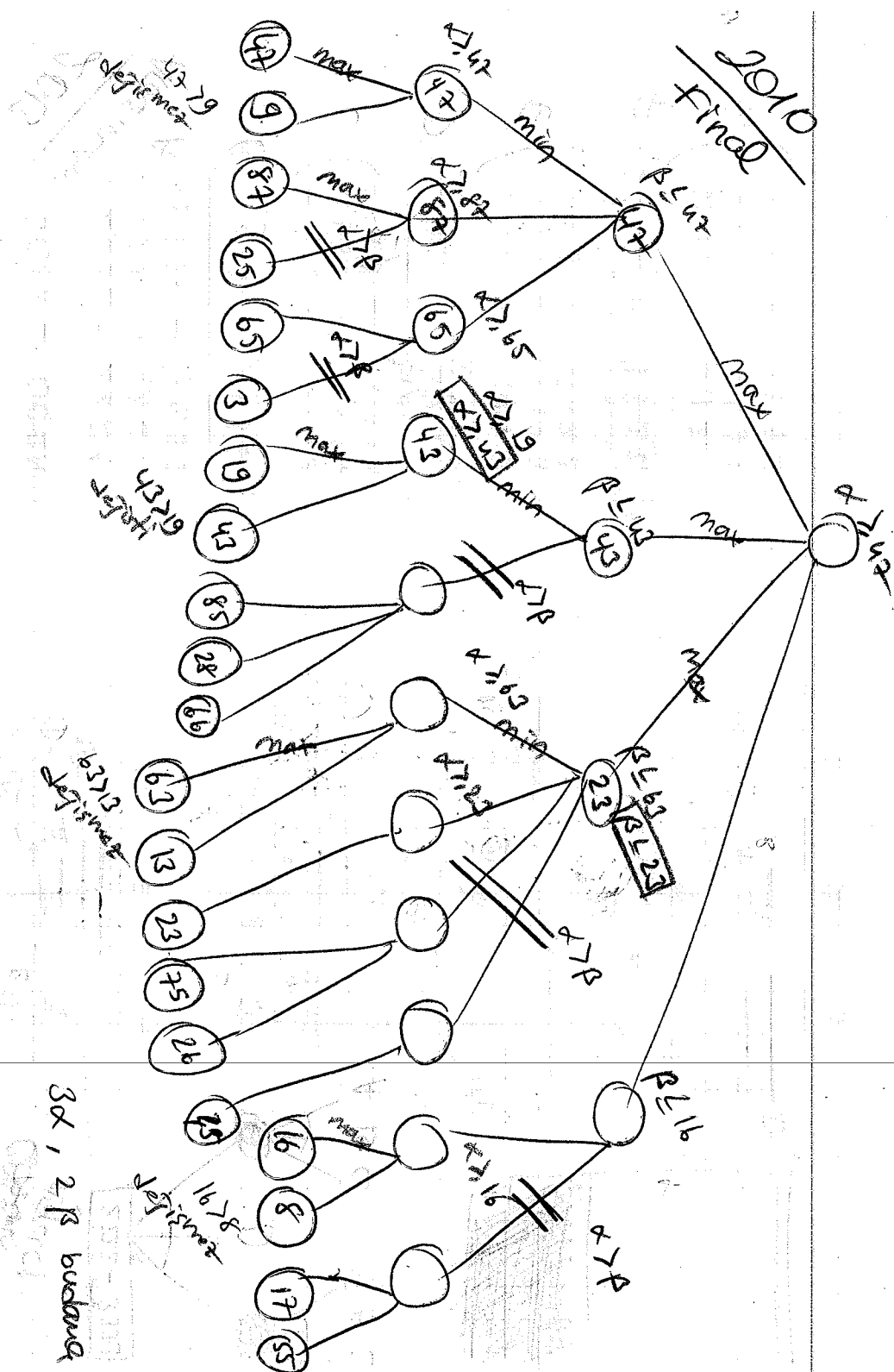
$\alpha \geq \beta$ budama.

2008 / Arasimay



$fs \leq 8$
 $fs \leq 9$
 $fs \leq 10$

S-B-E-F-G $\rightarrow 9$



2013
Assume

DCBA - DCBA

A (2222 - 2221
2221 - 2231
2231 - 2233

B (2233 - 2133)

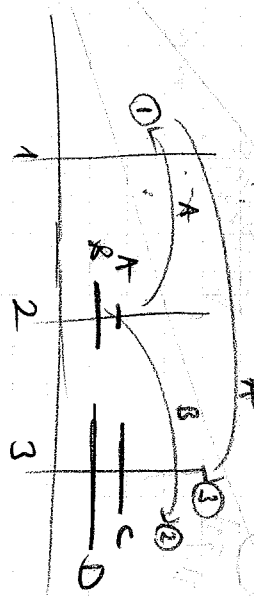
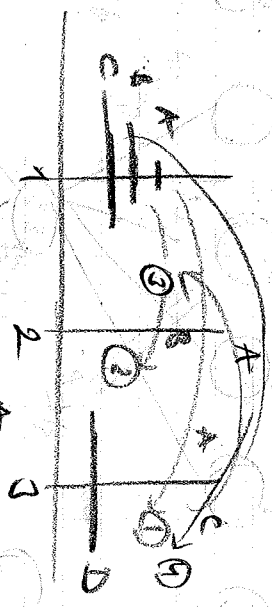
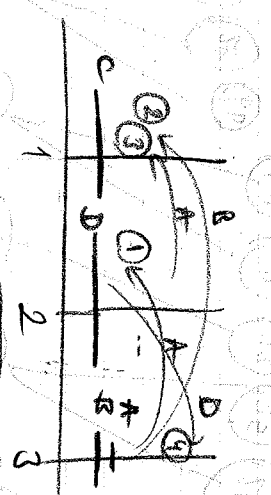
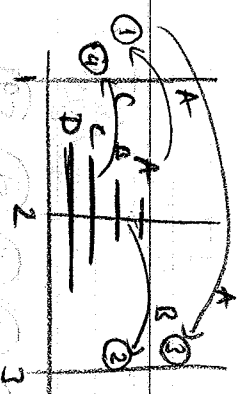
C (2133 - 2132
2132 - 2112
2112 - 2111

D (2111 - 3111)

E (3111 - 3113
3113 - 3123
3123 - 3122

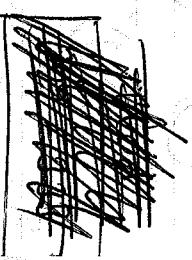
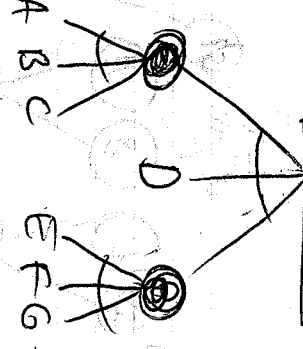
F (3122 - 3322)

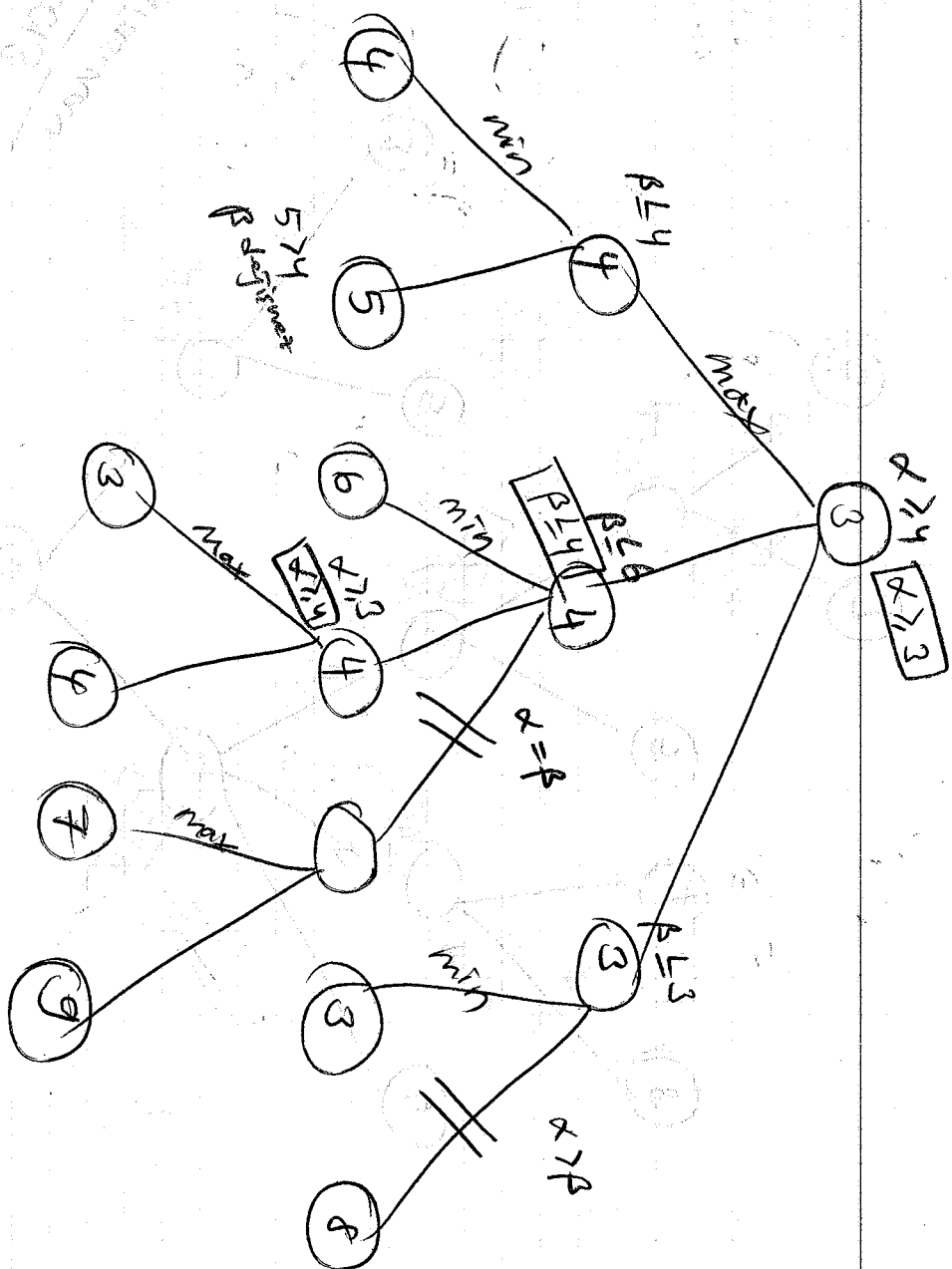
G (3322 - 3321
3321 - 3331
3331 - 3333

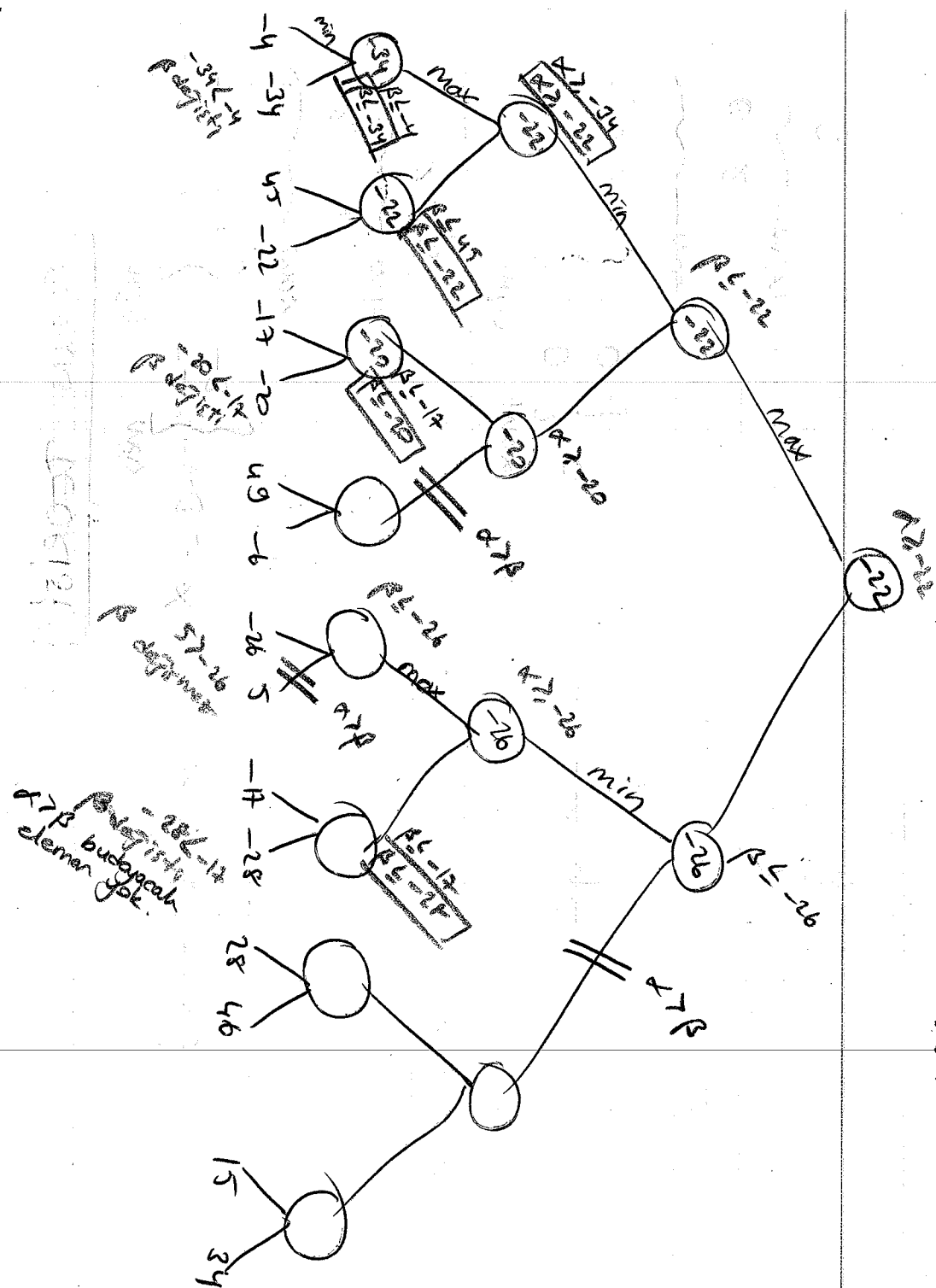


Column
abcd

2222-3333







Oyun Teorisi

$$\left(\begin{array}{cc} \min & \max \\ -3 & 4 \end{array} \right) \left\{ \begin{array}{cc} \max & \min \\ -3 & -3 \end{array} \right\} \quad -3 = \alpha$$

$$\mu \in [-3, 2]$$

max

2 4

min

$$2 = \beta$$

min

max

$$\left(\begin{array}{cc} \min & \max \\ 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \left\{ \begin{array}{cc} \max & \min \\ 0 & 0 \end{array} \right\} \quad 0$$

karar yok!

max

0 2

min

0

$$q_1 = \frac{D - a_{12}}{a_{11} - a_{12}}$$

$$p_1 = \frac{a_{22} - a_{21}}{(a_{22} + a_{11}) - (a_{12} + a_{21})}$$

$$= \frac{4+3}{6+16} = \frac{7}{12}$$

$$p_2 = 1 - p_1 = \frac{5}{12}$$

$$D = 2.7/12 + (-3) 5/12$$

$$= -1/12$$

$$\begin{array}{cc} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{array}$$

2013
Final

8 taş problemi normasiligi, $O(4^n)$ dir.

Bir basit sıralama problemi $O(n^2)$ ile sunuldu

Sanatın teknoloji ile sıralama prob. çözülürün
problem 1000. 8 taş prob. ise 100 ise 4096 u çz
gün bilgisyarlarda çözülürcekl problem boyutu?

$$4096 = 4^6 = 64^2$$

$$4^{100} \cdot 4^6 = 4^{106}$$

$$\underline{\underline{n=106}}$$

$$(1000)^2 \cdot (64)^2 = (64000)^2 \rightarrow \underline{\underline{64000}}$$

Hanoi C kodu: (111-333)

```
void hanoi (int n, char x, char y, char z)
{
    if (n==1)
        printf ("Diski opceden olocye uot", x, z);

```

else

```
{
    hanoi (n-1, x, z, y);
    hanoi (1, x, y, z);
    hanoi (n-1, y, x, z);
}
```

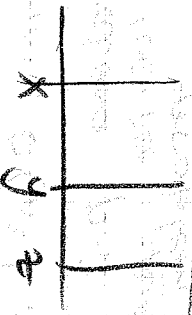
2^d - 1

0

}

222-333

n-1 (y z x)
1 (y x z)
n-1 (x y z)



N = 2^d - 1
geçirli durum sayisi

N. 2 + 1 = cötim sayisi

3³ = 27

2³ - 1 = 7

Bu kadar durumu çözümler

3	5	7
2	6	1
4	8	-

—

1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	-

çoxam mümkünlüyü?

3 5 7 2 6 1 4 8

3 1 5 7 2 6 4 8

1 5 3 7 2 6 4 8

1 5 2 3 7 6 4 8

1 2 3 5 7 6 4 8

1 2 3 5 4 7 6 8

1 2 3 4 7 5 6 8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

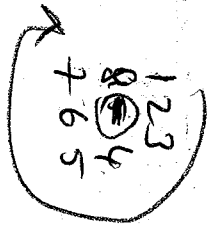
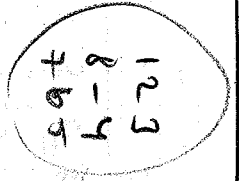
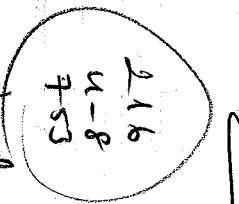
çoxam mümkündür.

çoxam mümkündür.

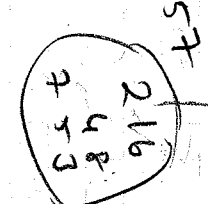
Gagenditlmis Fork:

$$h_3 = P + 35$$

$h_1 \downarrow$
ceta



nodef



$P = h_1$ (vendi yene uatufi)

$$(2) (1) (6) (4) (6) (7) (5) (3) = 11$$

$$J(Ceta) =$$

$$2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 4 = 15 \text{ serialis } 2 \text{ ortada } 11$$

$$h_3 = 11 + 3.15 + 1 = 57$$

$h_1 \downarrow$
denilik

stern: IQ (Intelligence Quotient) - zeka bədənini həsrətin

öncədi.

$$IQ = \frac{Z.Y. 100}{Təxmin Y.}$$

Turing: Sistemlərin zəki davranışlarının kontrolu

Sibernehtik: İnsan və heyvan davranışlarının təhlili.

Simon Newellə görə Yapay Zeka:

- 10 yil içinde bilg. sahəsinə rəhbərlik
- 10 yil " bilg. yeni təcrübələr bəsləyəcək
- 10 " " bilg. psixologik durum dəyişdiriləcəkdir

7/6

CUT!

if else gibi düşünürse devam eder.
yoklarsa atlar geçer.

$P: a, b, \textcircled{i}, c.$

$P: d, e, i.$

$P: f.$

$P = abc \vee \bar{b}de \vee \bar{b}ef$

$P: a, b.$

$P: c, i, d.$

$P: e.$

$ab \vee cd \vee \bar{c}e$

$P: a, d, i, b.$
 $P: c.$

$adb \vee a\bar{d}c$

$P: a, b, c, d$

$P: m.$

$abcd \vee \bar{a}m$

$P: a, i, b.$
 $P: c.$

$ab \vee \bar{a}c$

$P: a, b, c, d, i.$

$P: m.$

$abcd \vee \bar{a}m \vee \bar{d}m$

$P: a, b, i.$
 $P: c.$

$ab \vee \bar{a}c \vee \bar{a}\bar{b}c.$

Setgisel Öarm Yöndem ;

ent ;
→ Burgenland
den
edleren
Wiederherstellung
Siedlung

[illegible]

8																			
7																			
6																			
5																			
5																			
3																			
2																			
1																			

a b c d e f g h
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

Costam: [7, 4, 2, 5, 8, 1, 3, 6]

prolog

BR) - faktörin ystem?

$$\text{fact}(1, 1). \\ \text{fact}(x, c) :- x > 0, z = x - 1, \text{fact}(z, ac), c = x * ac.$$

(
 si fact(s,c) :- s > 0 N = s - 1 = 4
 fact(4, Ac) c = s * Ac
 ↓ ↓
 y1 y1

BR) "starkes Problem?"

$$y_{\text{sd}}(x, y, z) := \text{val}(\text{val}(x, y, z)) \cdot \frac{\text{kom}^{\text{sch}}}{\text{kom}^{\text{sch}}}$$
$$y_2(x, y, z) := \text{unstable}(x, N, z_1), y_2(N, y, z_2), z = z_1 + z_2$$

This goal: Program some soulness $\text{dir}(x, z)$.

la geal: $ogrenci(x)$, $write(x)$

Test cut:

Sădese 1 sistem de coordonate pentru a se
cut calcula

$$f(x,0) := x < 3, 1.$$

$$f(x,2) := 3 \leq x, x < 6, 1.$$

$$f(x,4) := 6 \leq x.$$

urmata cut: cut valoarea de probabilitate.

$$f(x,0) := x < 3, 1.$$

$$f(x,2) := x < 6, 1.$$

$$f(x,4).$$

$$\max(x, y, x) := x > y, 1.$$

$$\max(x, y, y).$$

Listeye Uyelik:

uye (x, [x|-]) Listenin başında.

uye (x, [-|k|]) :- uye (x, k). Listenin kuyruğunda.

→ uye (5, [2,3,5,7,9]) 5 liste üyesi mi? True

→ uye (x, [2,3,5,7,9]) Liste hangi eleman
lardan oluşur?

x=2 x=3 x=5 x=7 x=9

uye (x, [x|-]) (:-|) CUT

uye (x, [-|k|]) :- uye (x, k).

→ uye (x, [2,3,5,7,9]) [x=2]

CUT! Listenin başında bulunan
diğerlerine bakılmaz

Liste Yaratma:

utamluk $([], \phi)$

utamluk $([-1k], L) := utamluk(k, ku), \underline{L} = ku + 1$

Baştaki eleman silinir. Baş eleman değiştirilir.
Baş eleman boş olana kadar tekrarlama. İlk silinen eleman.

Listeye Eleman Ekle:

ekle $(x, L, [x | L])$. Liste başına eklene.

ekle (x, L, L) - ye $(x, L), !$.

ekle $(x, L, [x | L])$.

x, listenin ayarısına sonus
cin kendisi, (kirmitt
cut)

Listeden Eleman Silme!

$sil(x, [x|k], k) :- !$. Basta ise siler buynuk done steler cut ile tehi denan steler.

$sil(x, [B|L], [B|L]) :- !, sil(x, k, L)$.
ilke liste son liste Kuyrukta sil son liste done.

$sil(-, [], []).$

$sil(x, [x|k], m) :- !, sil(x, k, m)$.

$sil(x, [B|k], [B|L]) :- sil(x, k, L)$.

Aynı değeri
+ tüm verileri
silimin.

$sil(3, [3, 2, 3], y), fail$.

tüm sonuçları listeler

$y = [2, 3]$

$y \neq [3, 2]$

$sil(x, [x, -1, L], n)$

Birini sil
birini atla-

$sil(4, L, [1, 2, 3])$

Silineninisi haddi!

$\rightarrow 4, 1, 2, 3 \rightarrow 1, 2, 4, 3$
 $\rightarrow 1, 4, 2, 3 \rightarrow 1, 2, 3, 4$

Liste Elementinin Yaadrlması:

writelst (CJ).

writelst ([81KJ] :- write (B), writelist (E).

Basi yader kuyruk bos olara kade recursive islem.

Listelerin Birleştirilmesi:

bird ([], L, L).

bird ([x|L1], L2, [x|L3]) :- bird (L1, L2, L3).

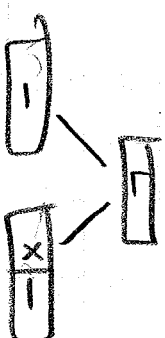
bird (X, [mays|Y], [o, s, m, n, h, t, a, e, e, h, a]).

X mays öncesi mays sonrası

bird (-, [x, mays, Y| -], [o, s, m, n, h, a, e, e, h, a])

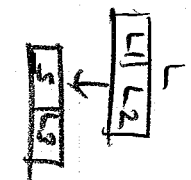
↓ nisan martı

ye (X, L) :- bird (-, [x, -], L).

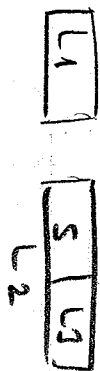


Alt listeler:

alt (S, L) :- bird (L1, L2, L), bird (S, L3, L2).



OR] at last $(S, [1, 2, 3])$, write list (S) , fail.

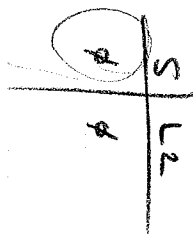
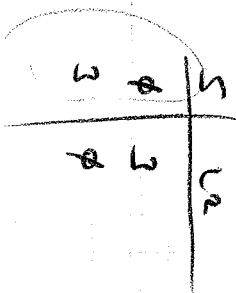
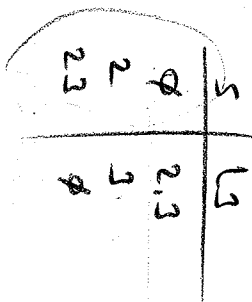
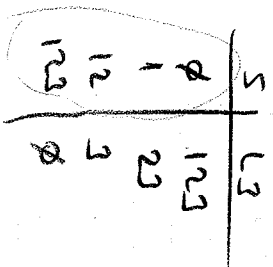


$$L_2 = 1, 2, 3$$

$$L_2 = 2, 3$$

$$L_2 = 3$$

$$L_2 = \phi$$



S: $\phi, 1, 1, 2, 1, 2, 3, \phi, 2, 2, 3, \phi, 3, \phi$

Tamsay nar:

worder ([3, [3]).

worder ([81k], [517k]) :- 5 = 8 * 8, 1corder (k, 71k).

cm (0, -, [3]).

verilen 314 komb. yordamir.

123 124 234 124

cm (N, [x1T], [x, y]) :- N > 0, N1 = N - 1, cm (N1, T, y).

cm (N, [-1T], y) :- N < 0, cm (N, T, y).

good

cm (3, [1, 2, 3, 4], x) write ("x = ", x), fail.

f1 (x, [x1y], y).

→ sil

f1 (x, [y1z], [y1z1]) :- f1 (x, z, z1).

f2 ([3, [3]).

→ gerdegiz.

? f = ([k, a, n], s)

f2 (L, [x1p]) :- f1 (x, L, u), f2 (u, p)

kar
kna
akr
akr
akr
kar

Son elementi elde etme!

son ([], y)

son ([x|k], y) :- son ([k], y)

sdz ([], [])

sdz ([b|k], [b|yk]) :- sdz ([k], [k, yk]).

sdz [2,3,6,2,3,2,6], y

u = 3,6,2,3,2,6
v = 6,2,3,2,6

b = 2
b = 3
b = 6
b = 2
b = 3
b = 2
b = 6