Artificial Intelligence 1

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Artificial intelligence is the science of making machines do things that would require intelligence if done by men.

Marvin Minsky, 1967

Four Views to Artificial Intelligence

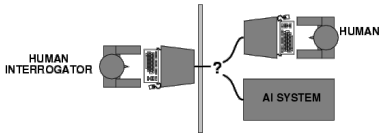
	human perfomance	ideal performance (rationality)
though processes	**Thinking humanly** cognitive science	**Thinking rationally** logic
behaviour	**Acting humanly** behaviorism	**Acting rationally** doing the right thing

Acting Humanly

Alan Turing (1950) provided an operational definition of intelligence.

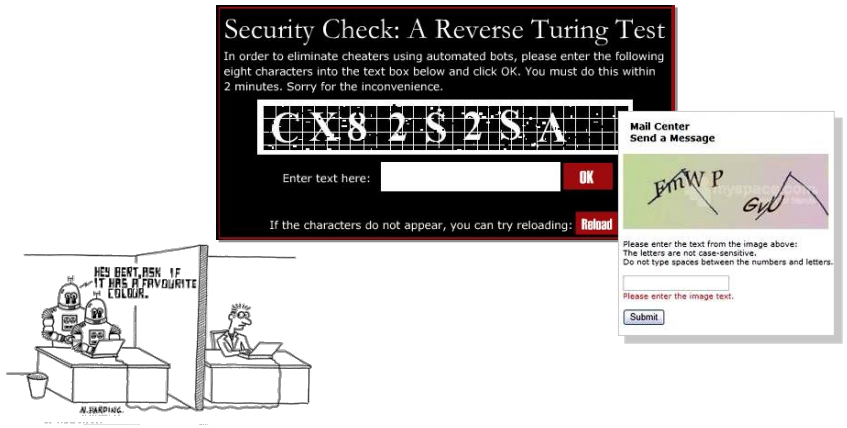
- „Can machines think?“ *like a man*
  ↳ „Can machines act intelligently?“
- **Turing test**

  A computer passes the test if a human interrogator, after posing some written questions, cannot tell whether the written responses come from a person or from a computer.
- **Required capabilities:**
  - **natural language processing**
  - **knowledge representation**
  - **automated reasoning**
  - **machine learning**
  - computer vision
  - robotics



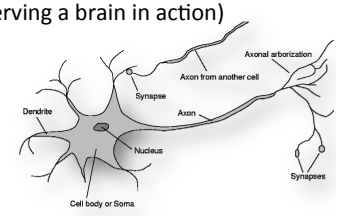
Reverse Turing test

computer attempts to recognize whether it communicates with a computer or a person



Cognitive Modelling

- modelling human mind
- we must have some way of determining how humans think
  - Top-down approach (**psychology**)
    - following human reasoning steps (found through introspection or through observing a person in action
    - GPS: General Problem Solver (Newell & Simon, 1957)
  - Bottom-up (**neuroscience**)
    - modelling the brain (through observing a brain in action)
    - connectionist models
    - „intelligent behaviour emerges by connecting a large number of simple units“

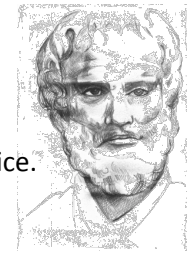


Since the time of **Aristotle** (384 – 322 BC) people attempted to codify „right thinking“

- *Syllogisms*
  - Patterns for argument structures that always yield correct conclusions when given correct premises
  - Socrates is a man, all men are mortal
    ⇒ Socrates is mortal
- This study initiated the field of **logic** (and mathematics)

Major obstacles:

- It is not easy to take informal knowledge and state it in the formal terms required by logical notation, particularly when the knowledge is less than 100% certain.
- There is a big difference between solving a problem „in principle“ and solving it in practice.



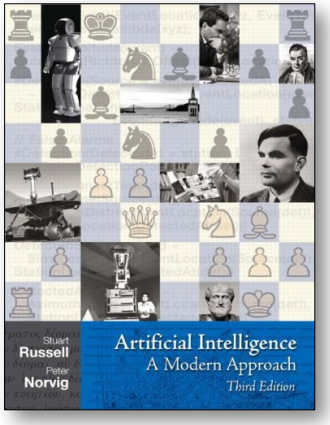
- **Rational behaviour** = doing „right things“
- **„right thing“** = achieving the best (expected) outcome even when there is uncertainty
- Making correct inferences (thinking rationally) is part of being a **rational agent**, but not exclusive.
  - In some situations, there is no provable correct thing to do, but something must still be done.
  - There are also ways of acting rationally that cannot be said to involve inference (for example, reflex actions).
  - **This course concentrates on general principles of rational agents and on components for constructing them.**

Course Structure

- **Introduction**
  - a bit of history, context, intelligent agents
- **Problem Solving**
  - search algorithms, constraint satisfaction
- **Knowledge and Reasoning**
  - logic and logical inference, knowledge representation
- **Planning**
  - composing actions to achieve goals

Resources

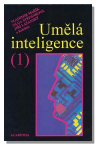
Artificial Intelligence: A Modern Approach

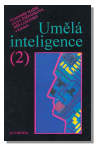


- S. Russell and P. Norvig
- Prentice Hall, 2010 (third ed.)
- http://aima.cs.berkeley.edu/

Umělá inteligence 1-6

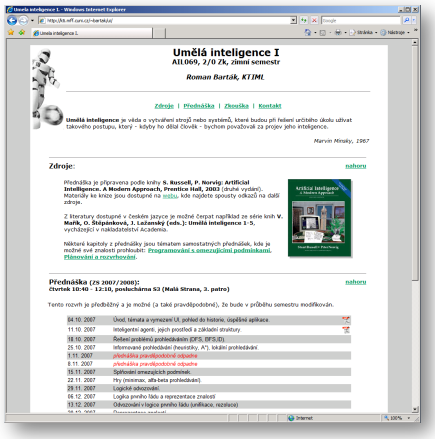
- Vladimír Mařík, Olga Štěpánková, Jiří Lažanský a kol.
- Academia





Course Web Page

`http://ktiml.mff.cuni.cz/~bartak/ui/`



You can find there:

- **slides**
- **links and resources**
- **contacts**
- **…**

Links to Other Courses

- **Seminar on Artificial Intelligence**
  - about theoretical and practical questions in a field of Artificial Intelligence
- **Constraint Programming**
  - about techniques of constraint satisfaction
- **Decision Procedures and Verification**
  - about logical inferences
- **Planning and Scheduling**
  - about automated construction of plans and schedules
- **Machine Learning**
  - about teaching computers to learn new things
- …

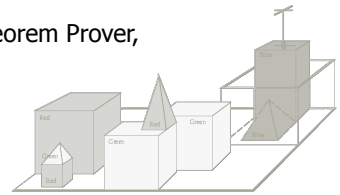
The Foundations of Artificial Intelligence

Artificial Intelligence draw ideas and techniques from many disciplines.

• **Philosophy** (428 BC -)	how does the mind arise from a brain? **logic**, reasoning techniques
• **Mathematics** (800 -)	what are the **formal** rules to draw valid conclusions? what can be computed?
• **Economics** (1776 -)	how to maximize payoff? **utility** theory, decision processes
• **Neuroscience** (1861 -)	how do **brains** process information? the physical seat of consciousness
• **Psychology** (1879 -)	how do humans think and act? **behaviourism**
• **Computer engineering** (1940 -)	how to build an efficient **computer**? machines for information processing
• **Control theory** (1948 -)	how can **artefacts** operate under their own control? systems maximizing an objective function over time
• **Linguistics** (1957 -)	how does **language** relate to thought? knowledge representation

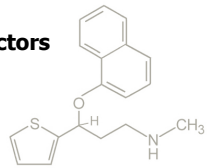
The History of Artificial Intelligence

- **The gestation of AI (1943-1955)**
  - W. McCulloch & W. Pitts: Boolean model of **neurons**
  - A. Turing: **„Computing Machinery and Intelligence"** the first complete vision of artificial intelligence
- **The birth of AI (1956)**
  - two-months workshop at **Dartmouth** College, NH
  - J. McCarthy gave the name **Artificial Intelligence**
  - A. Newell & H. Simon: software **Logic Theorist**
- **Great expectations (1952-1969)**
  - demonstrating one X after another from the list "a machine can never do X"
  - General Problem Solver, Geometry Theorem Prover, **Lisp (1958)**, Analogy, blockworld
  - J. McCarthy referred to this period as the **„Look, Ma, no hands!"** era.



The History of Artificial Intelligence

- **A dose of reality (1966-1973)**
  - „There are now machines that think, that learn and that create", but only on simple problems
  - Why?
    - the early programs **knew nothing of their subject matter**; they succeeded by means of simple syntactic manipulations
    - **intractability** of many problems that AI was attempting to solve (trying out different combinations of steps until the solution was found)
    - **fundament limitations** on the basic structures used (perceptron learns anything it can represent, but it could represent very little)
- **Knowledge-based systems (1969-1979)**
  - The alternative to „weak" general methods is to use more powerful, domain-specific knowledge.
  - expert (knowledge) systems:
    - **DENDRAL** (Buchanan) inferring molecular structure from the information provided by a mass spectrometer, introducing **rules** based on well-known patterns to reduce possible structures
    - **MYCIN** (Feigenbaum) diagnosing blood infections, introducing **certainty factors**
    - **PROLOG** (Colmerauer, 1972)
    - **frames** (Minsky, 1975) – motivations for current OOP



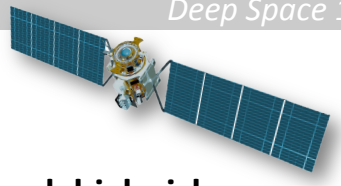
The History of Artificial Intelligence

- **AI becomes an industry (1980)**
  - commercial expert system **R1** for configuring computers DEC ($40 mil./year)
  - **Fifth Generation** of computers (Japan, 1981)
    - a 10-year plan to build intelligent computers running Prolog
  - **boom of AI industry** (billions of dollars in 1988)
  - and then the **„AI Winter"**
    - companies failed to deliver on extravagant promises (like the dot.com bubble)
- **The return of neural networks (1986)**
  - reinventing back-propagation learning algorithm
- **AI adopts the scientific method (1987)**
  - AI has come firmly under the **scientific method**, hypothesis must be subjected to rigorous empirical experiments, and the results must be analysed statistically for their importance; experiments can be replicated
  - novel approaches: hidden Markov models, Bayesian networks, data mining
  - formalisation and specialisation led to **fragmentation**
- **The emergence of intelligent agents (1995)**
  - encouraged by progress in solving the subproblems of AI researchers started to look at the "whole agent" problem again
  - SOAR (State, Operator and Result) – a complete agent architecture

Gulf War 1991:

- Traditional approach:
  - hundreds of human planners
  - months to generate plans
- IP&S approach:
  - O-PLAN2 helps human planners

- **Savings:**
  - faster development of background
  - less cargo flights
  - return of investment >> **all AI research supported by US government**:
    - Since 1956
    - not only IP&S, but **all AI research!**



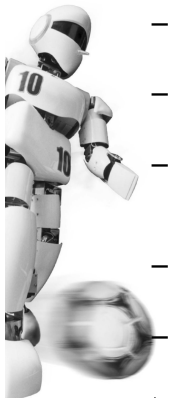
Launch: October 24, 1998

Target: Comet Borrelly

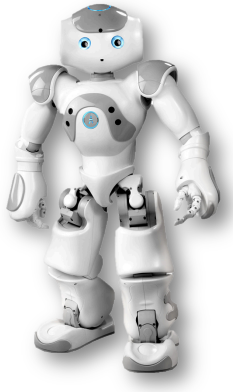
testing a payload of 12 advanced, high risk technologies

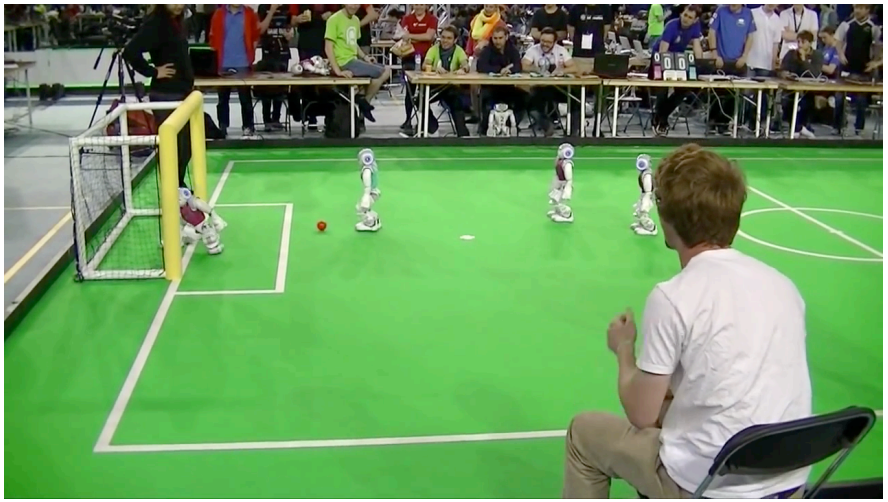
- **autonomous remote agent**
  - planning, execution, and monitoring spacecraft activities based on general commands from operators
  - three testing scenarios
    - 12 hours of low autonomy (execution and monitoring)
    - 6 days of high autonomy (operating camera, simulation of faults)
    - 2 days of high autonomy (keep direction)
      - » **beware of backtracking!**
      - » **beware of deadlock in plans!**

„By mid-21st century, a team of fully autonomous humanoid robot soccer players shall win the soccer game, complying with the official rule of the FIFA, against the winner of the most recent World Cup.“

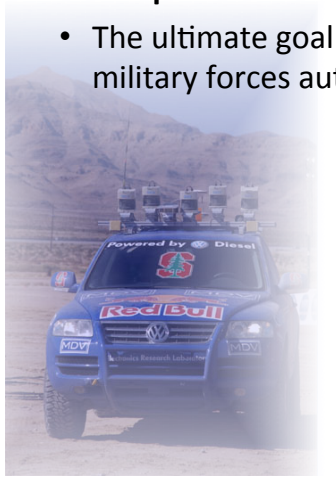


- **Simulation league**
  simulated games in computers
- **Small size league**
  robots limited to a 18 cm diameter
- **Middle size league**
  robots limited to a 50 cm diameter
  all sensors
- **Standard platform league**
  Sony Aibo, Nao
- **Humanoid league**
  penalty kicks and two-to-two game





- The Grand Challenge was the first **long distance competition for driverless cars** in the world.
- The ultimate goal was making one-third of ground military forces autonomous by 2015.



  - **2004 Grand Challenge**
    - Failure - None of the robot vehicles finished the route (max. 11,78 km, CMU)
  - **2005 Grand Challenge**
    - Done! Winner Stanley (212.4 km in about 7 hours, Stanford)
  - **2007 Urban Challenge**
    - Winner BOSS (CMU) driving in urban areas

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