

# **EECS 391**

## **Intro to AI**

### Intelligent Agents

L2: Tue, Sep 5, 2017

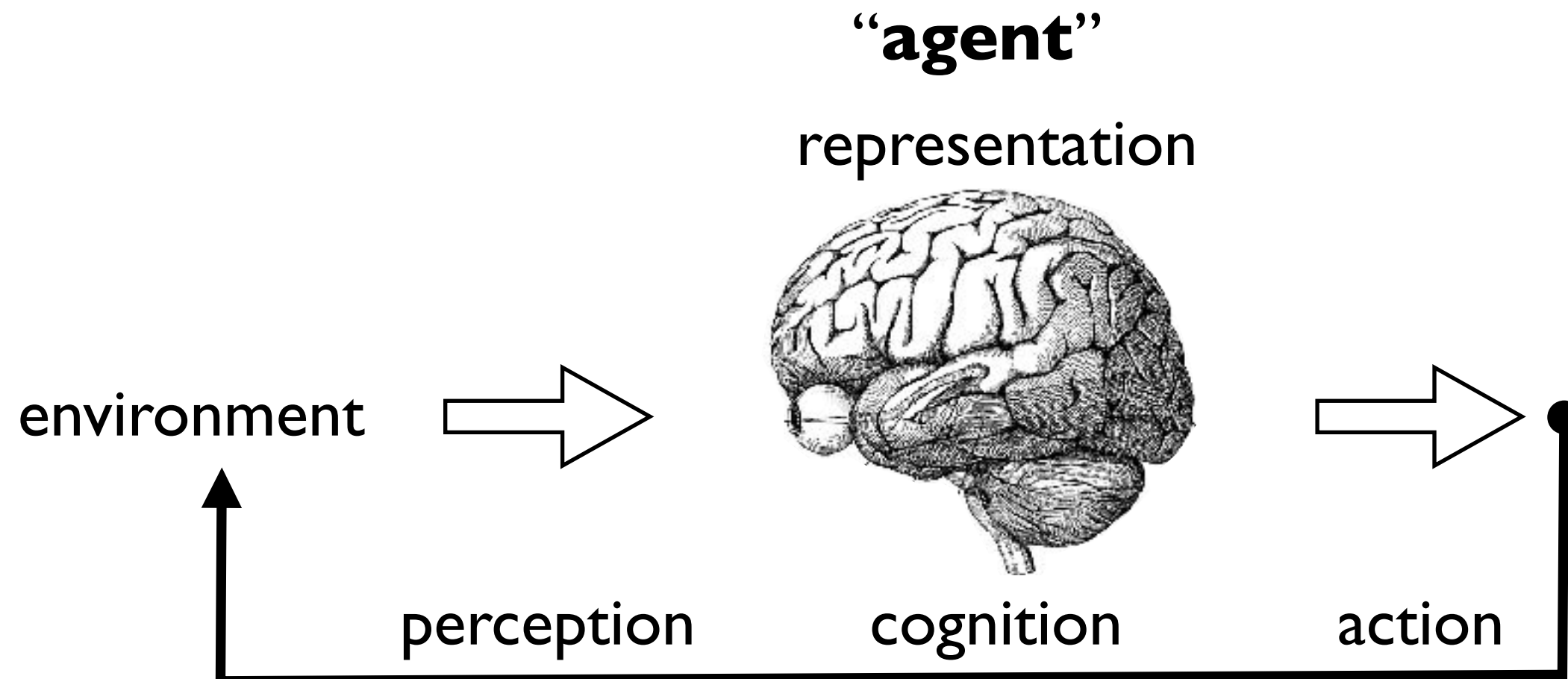
# Lecture Overview

- Questions of the day:
  - How do we define an intelligent system?
  - What are some real-world examples?
- Intelligent agents environments
- Rationality and performance measures

# What are intelligent systems?

Three key steps of a **knowledge-based agent** (Fraix, 1943):

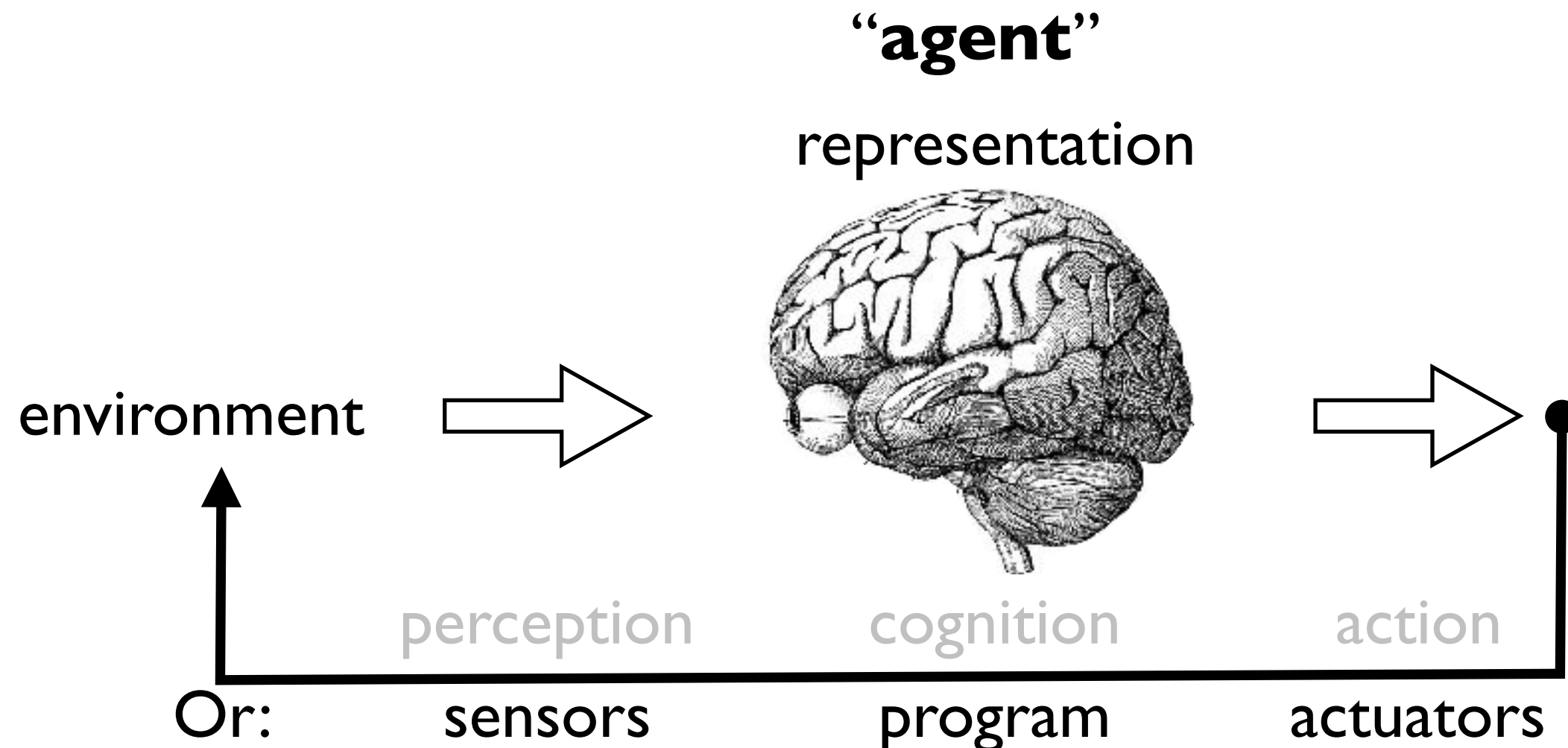
1. the stimulus (or world or problem space) must be translated into an *internal representation*
2. the representation is manipulated by *cognitive processes* to derive new internal representations
3. these in turn are translated into *action*



# What are intelligent systems?

Three key steps of a **knowledge-based agent** (Craik, 1943):

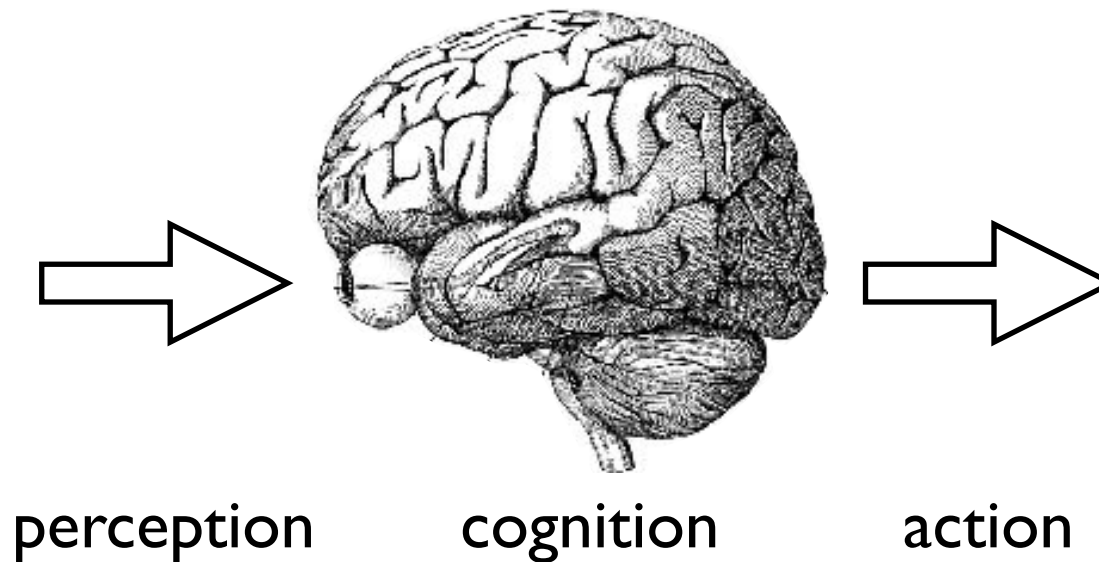
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# Representation and action

All AI problems require some form of representation.  
The output can also be complex

- puzzle
- maze
- chess board
- text
- audio
- visual scene



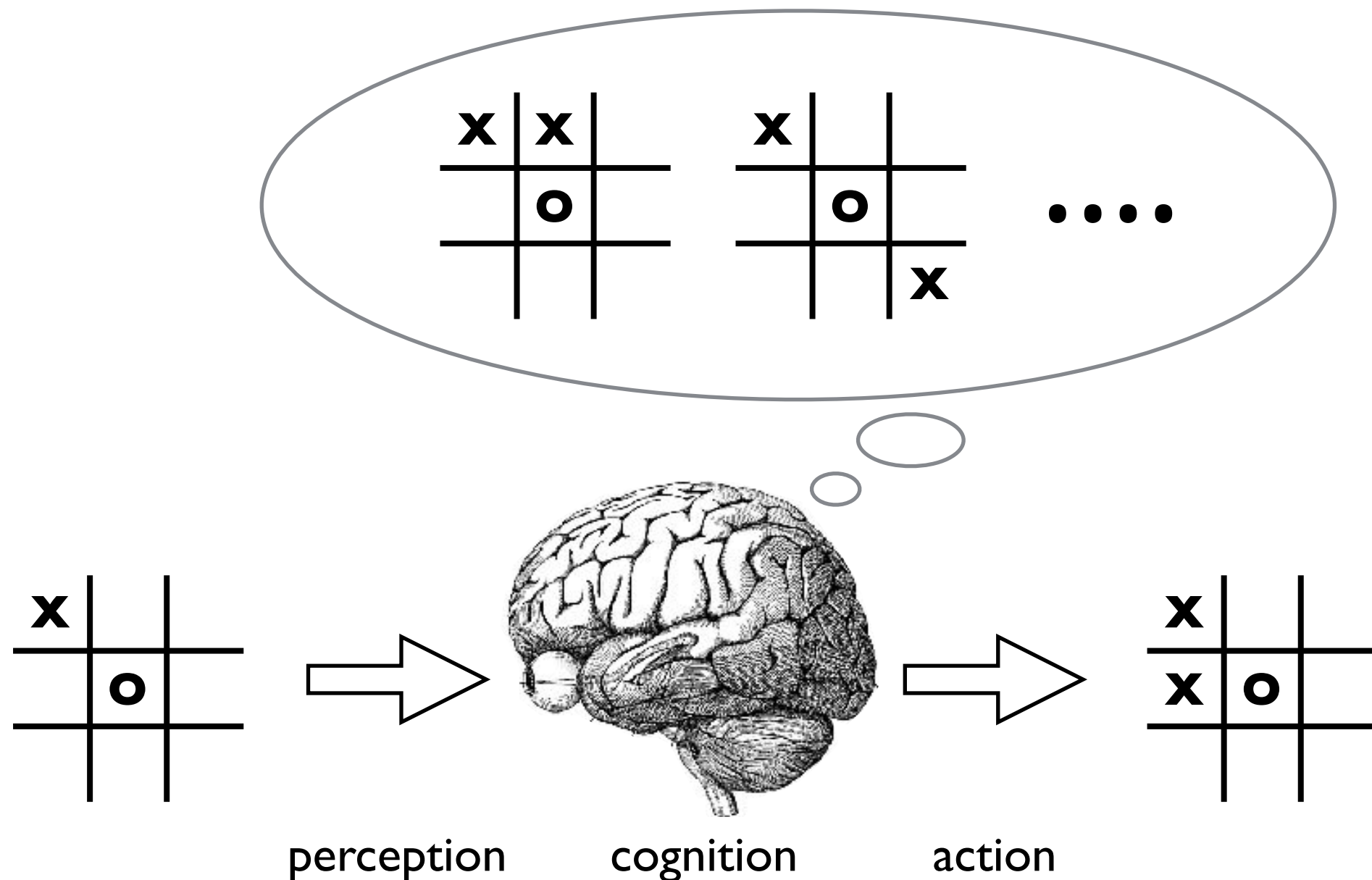
- next action / move
- text
- label
- actuator command

A challenge in AI is how to represent the environment to allow intelligent actions.

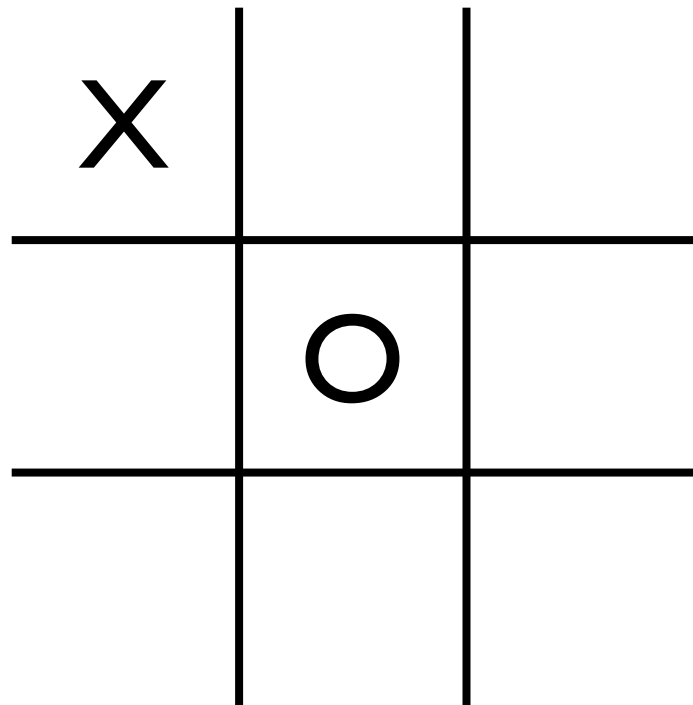
Sometimes the representation *is* the result, e.g. discovering structure in data.

# Representation and action in tic-tac-toe game

- no perception, just representation
- “thinking” starts from the current game state and explores future states
- action is the choice of next move



# Representing a tic-tac-toe game

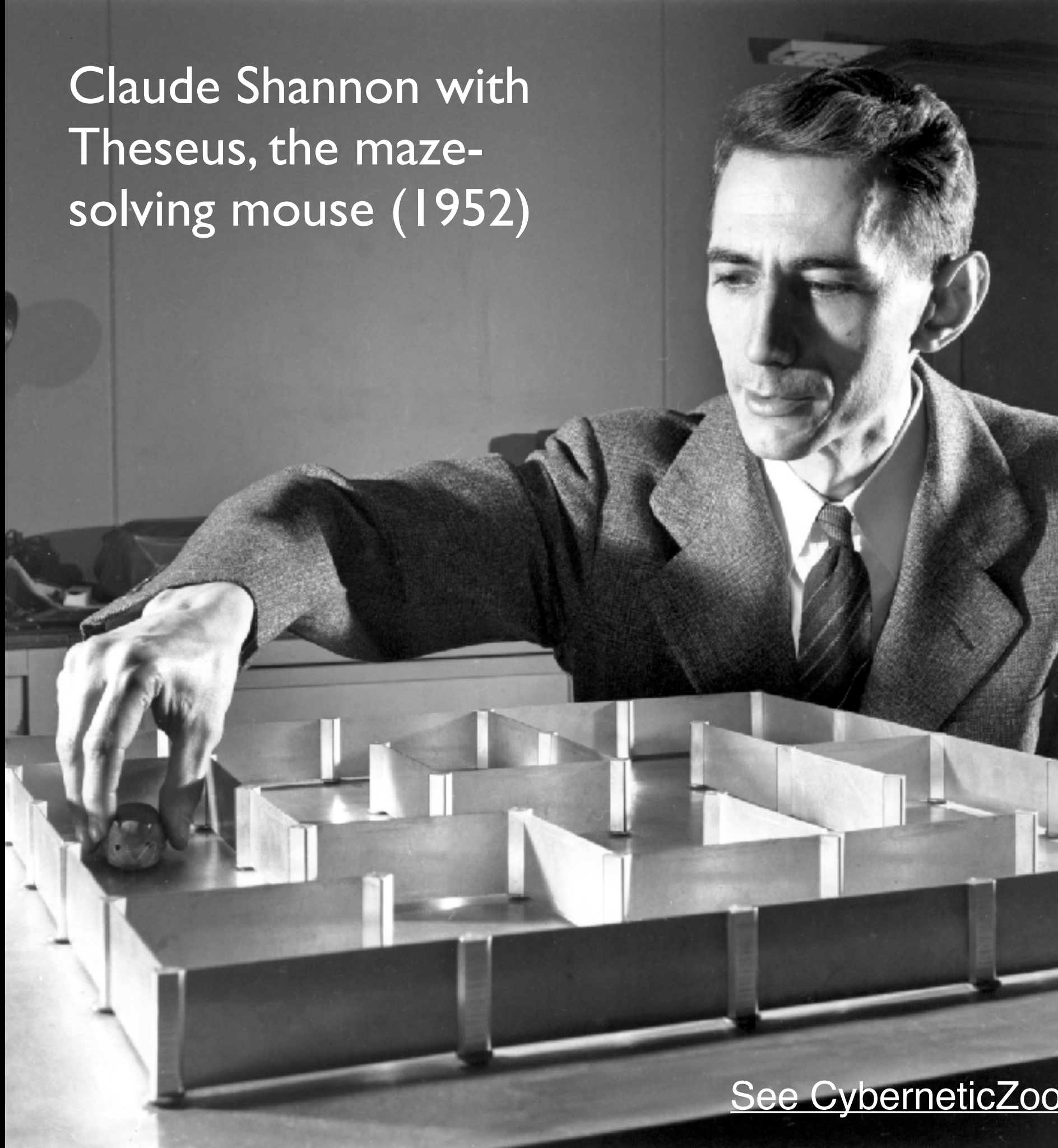


- many valid implementation choices
- positions need only blank, X or O
- Integer matrix:

2	0	0
0	1	0
0	0	0

- 9-character ASCII string:  
"X\_\_\_O\_\_\_"
- minimal space, 18-bit vector:  
10 00 00 00 01 00 00 00 00
- advice: choose *simplest* (for both programming & state space search)
- memory savings is only a constant factor

Claude Shannon with  
Theseus, the maze-  
solving mouse (1952)



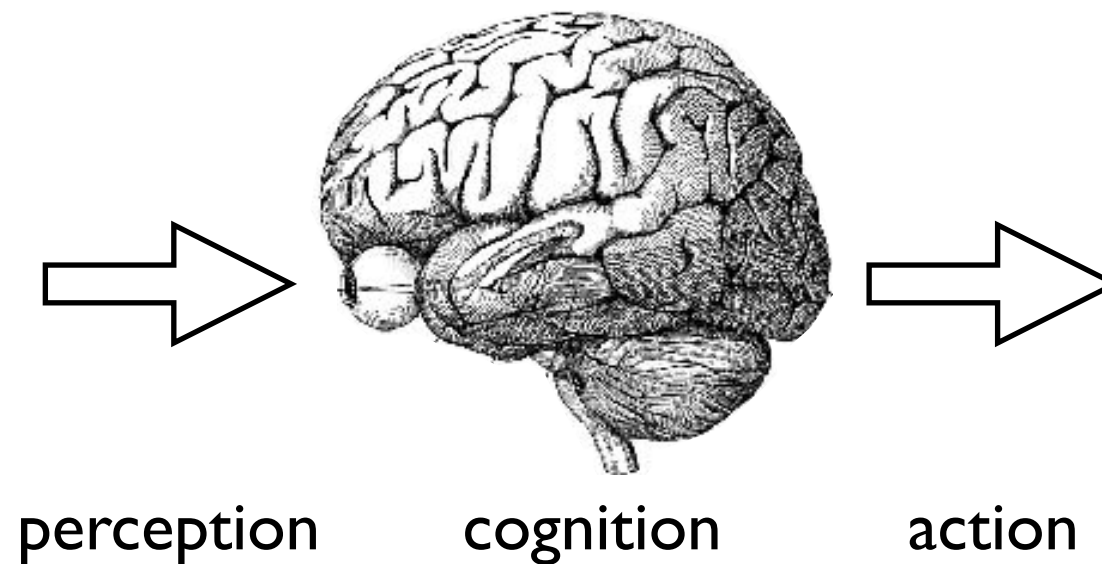
[See CyberneticZoo.com](http://CyberneticZoo.com) article





# Thinking

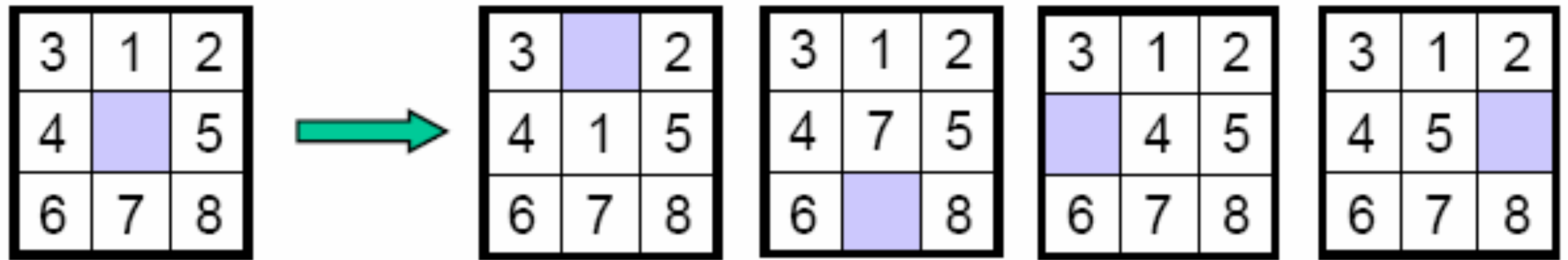
What do you do once you have a representation? This requires a goal.



- |                |                       |
|----------------|-----------------------|
| ● chess board  | ● find best move      |
| ● maze         | ● shortest path       |
| ● text         | ● semantic parsing    |
| ● object       | ● recognition         |
| ● room         | ● object localization |
| ● sound        | ● speech recognition  |
| ● visual scene | ● path navigation     |

*Rational behavior:*  
choose actions that  
maximize goal  
achievement given  
available information

# The 8-puzzle (a sliding block puzzle)



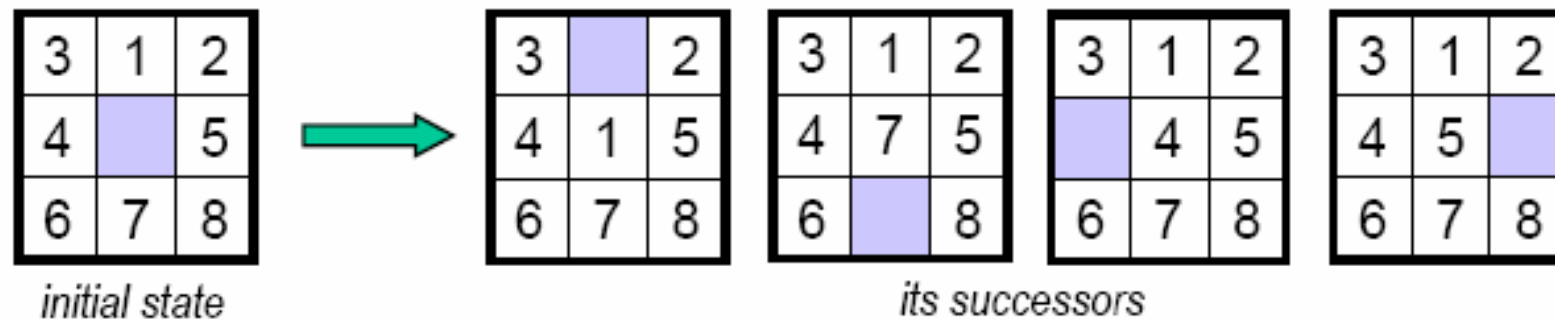
current  
state

states reachable by available actions

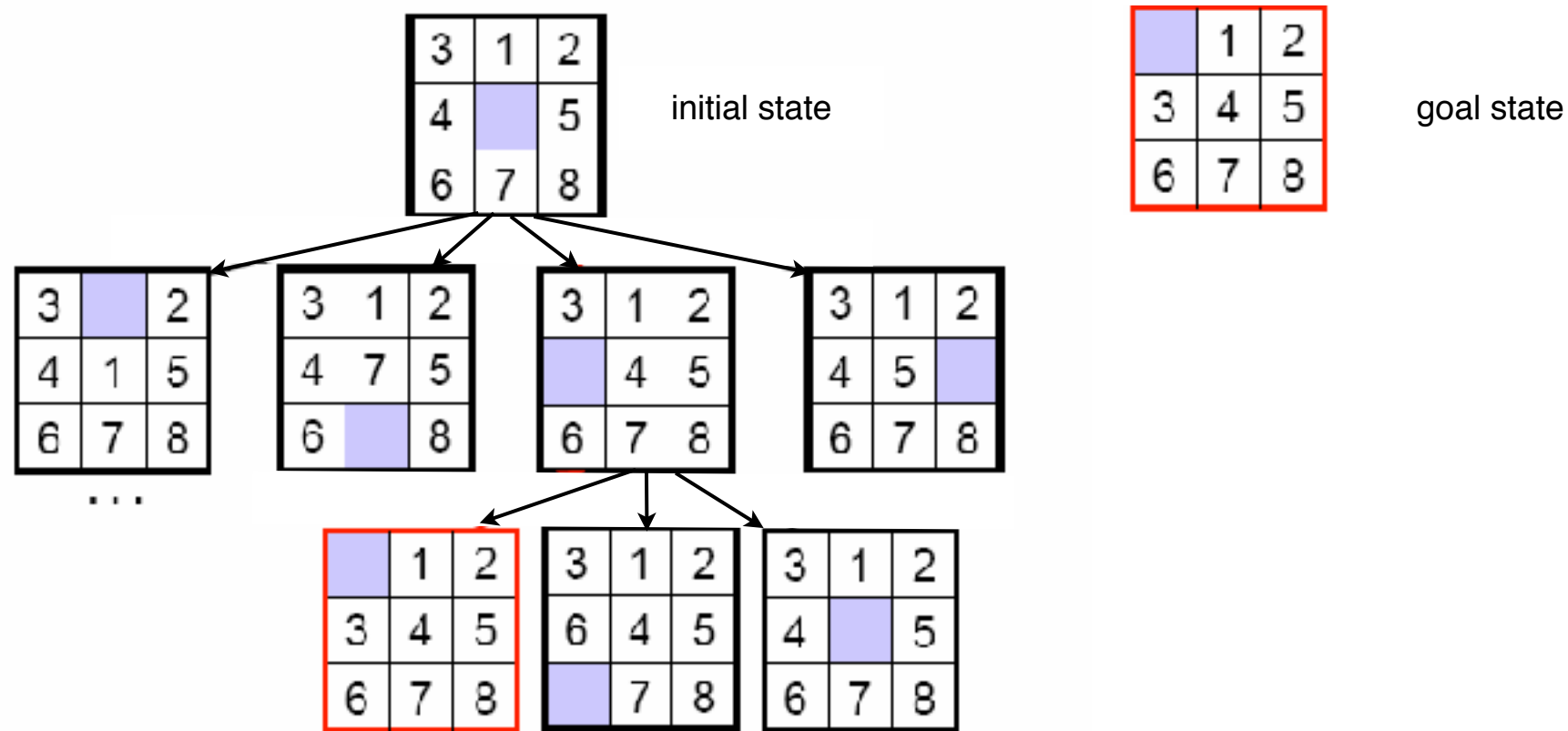
- environment could again be represented by a simple 3x3 matrix
- actions by the agent change the state of the environment

# State-space search

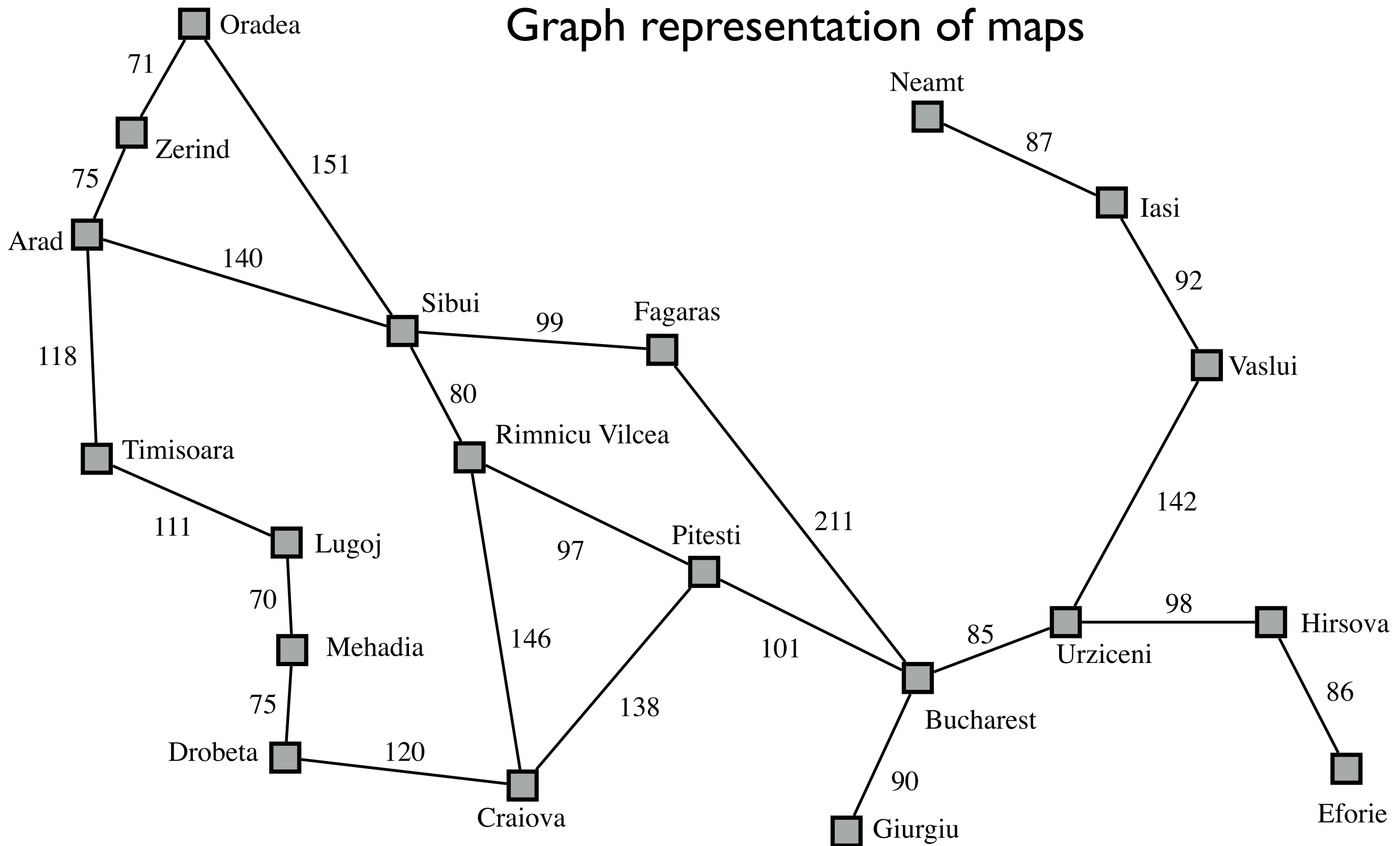
- Each successor defines different moves possible from the current puzzle state



- We can employ different *search strategies* to find the goal state

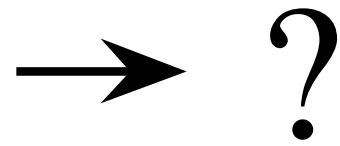
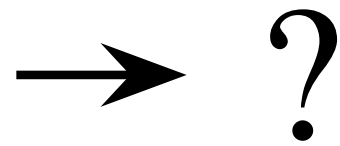
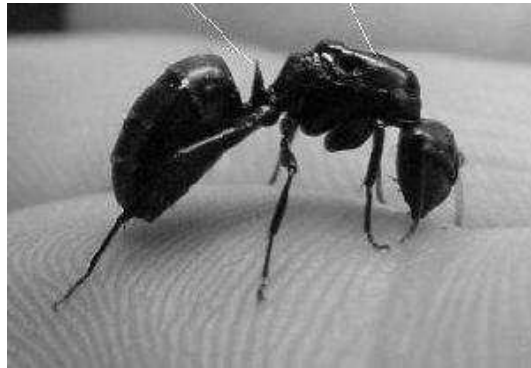


# Graph representation of maps



- What information is needed in the representation?
- Nodes, edges and weights: cities, roads, distance/time. Other info?
- Rational behavior?

# What about object recognition?



from (Mutch and Lowe, 2008)

# Form of most object recognition models

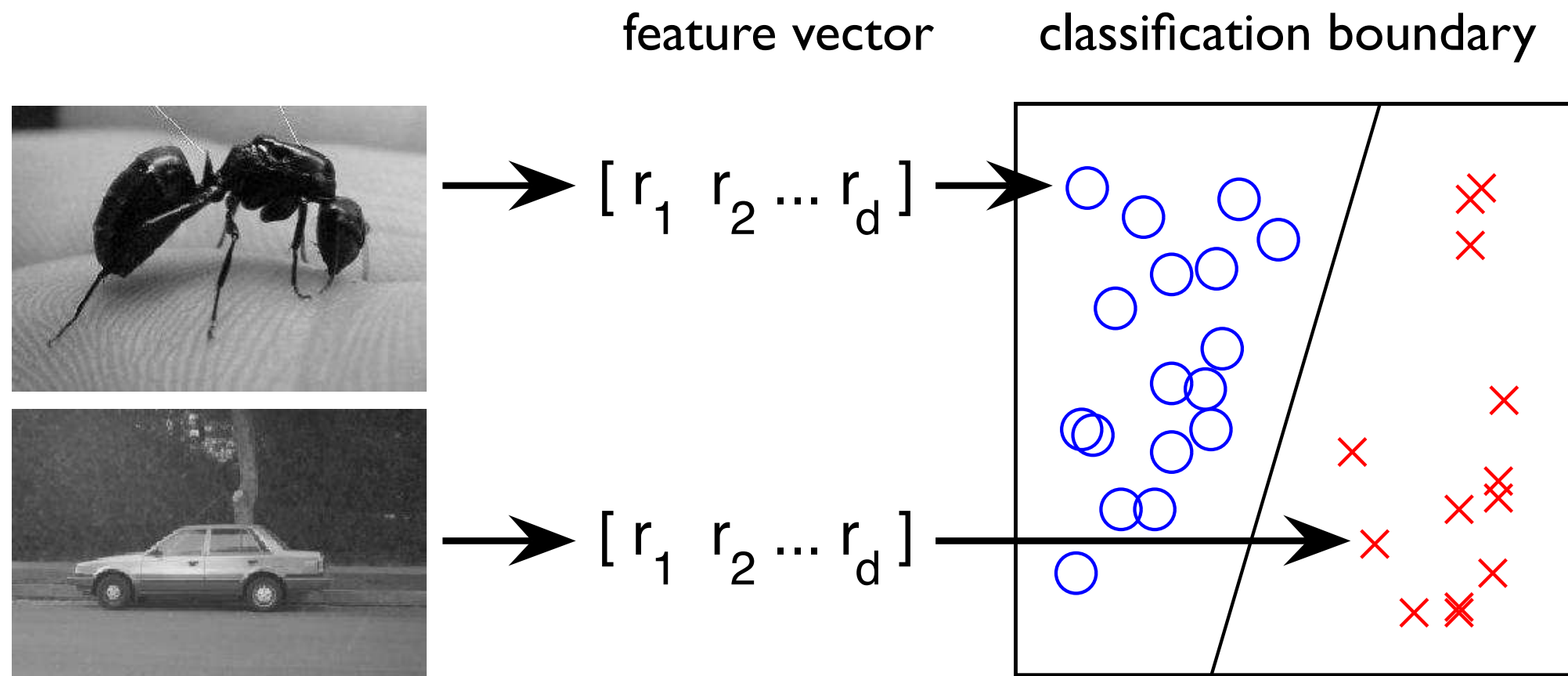
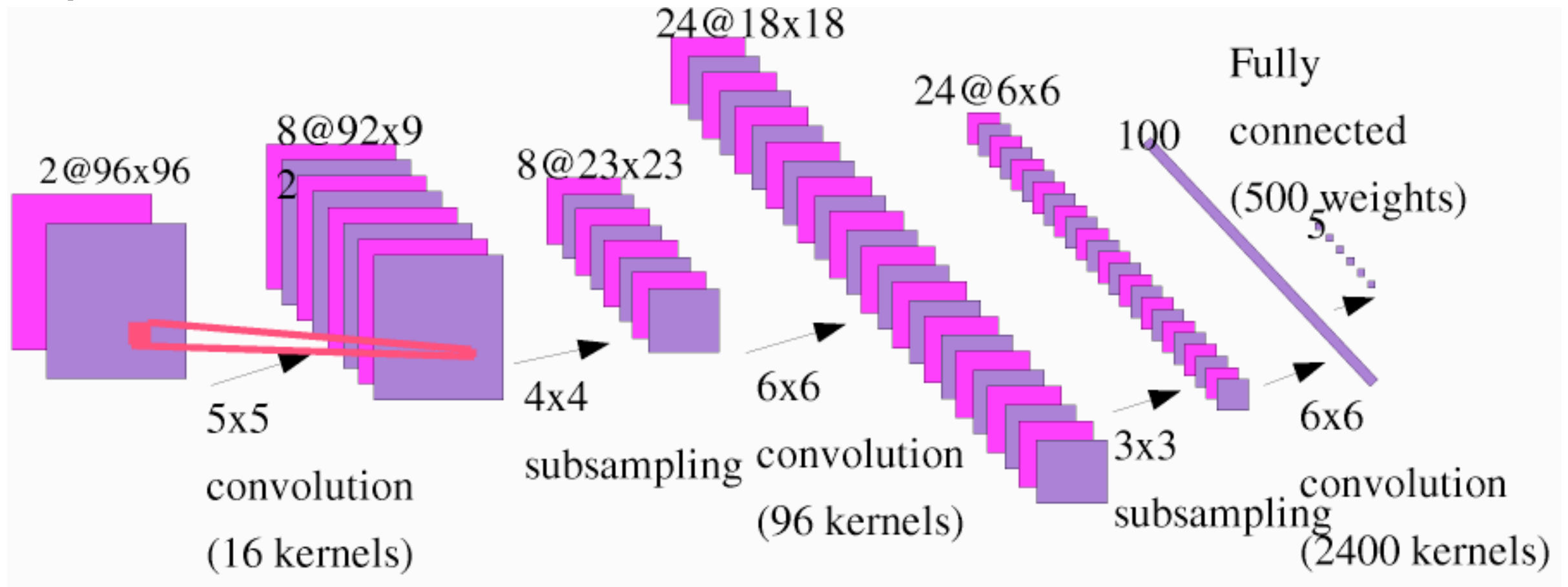


Figure 1. Overall form of our model. Images are reduced to feature vectors which are then classified by an SVM.

from (Mutch and Lowe, 2008)

# Deep neural network

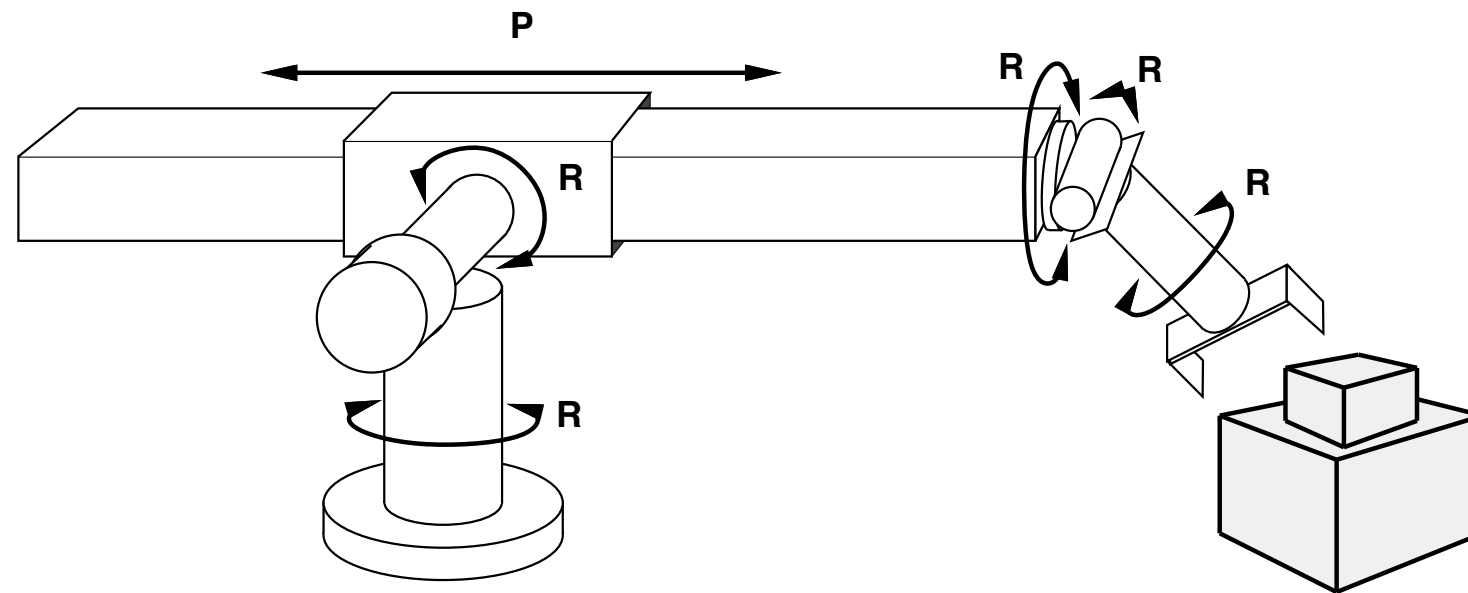


The transformation from image to feature vector can be arbitrarily complex.





# Robotic arm



Representation?

Angles and coordinations of joints.

Also need object shapes and positions.

Cognition?

How to grasp object or avoid other obstacles.

Actions?

motion actions of robot arms and manipulators

Goal?

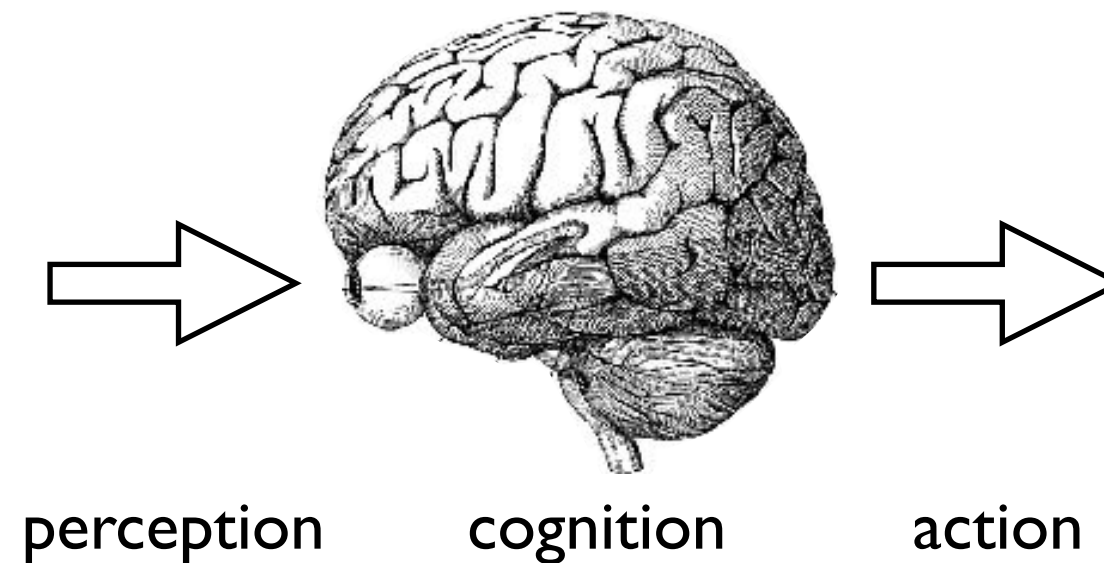
grasp/place/sort objects

Rational behavior?

speed / accuracy / robustness

# Reasoning

Reasoning can be thought of as constructing an accurate world model.



- facts
- observations
- “wet ground”
- logical consequences
- inferences
- “it rained” or “sprinkler” ?

*Rational inference:*  
What can be logically  
inferred give available  
information?

What kinds of AI-type goals might Google have?



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## Language Tools

### Translated search

Type a search phrase in your language. Google will find results in other languages and translate them for you to read.

Search for:

[Translate and Search](#)

Search pages written in:

☒ **Automatically selected languages**

☐ Specific languages

My language:

[English ▼](#)

Example: 1. Search for [Bern tourist information](#).

2. We translate your query into French and German, and find French and German results.

3. Finally, we translate the French and German results back into your language.

### Translate text

Spanish

Afrikaans  
Albanian  
Arabic  
Belarusian  
Bulgarian  
Catalan  
Chinese (Simplified)  
Chinese (Traditional)  
Croatian  
Czech  
Danish  
Dutch  
English ✓  
Estonian  
Filipino  
Finnish  
French  
Galician  
German  
Greek  
Haitian Creole  
Hebrew  
Hindi  
Hungarian  
Icelandic

[Translate](#)

### Translate a web page

[http://](#)

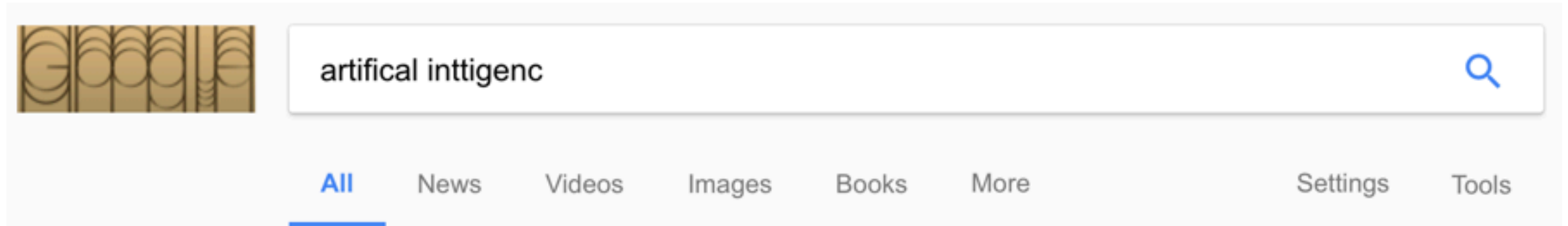
Spanish

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### Use the Google

### Language

# Spell-check is an AI problem



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(natural intelligence, NI). In computer science, the field of AI ...

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# Artificial intelligence



Field of study

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Google's real goal

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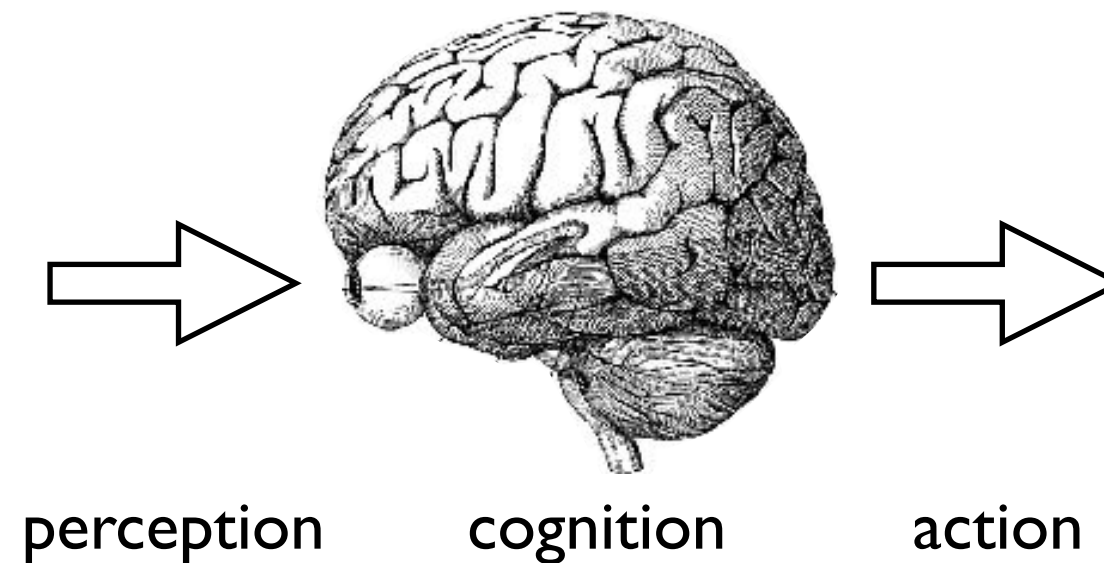
Robotics

Feedback



# Reasoning with uncertain information

Most facts are not concrete and are not known with certainty.



- facts
- observations
- “fever”
- “aches”
- platelet count=N

- inferences
- What disease?
- What causes?

*Probabilistic inference:*  
How do we give the proper weight to each observation?

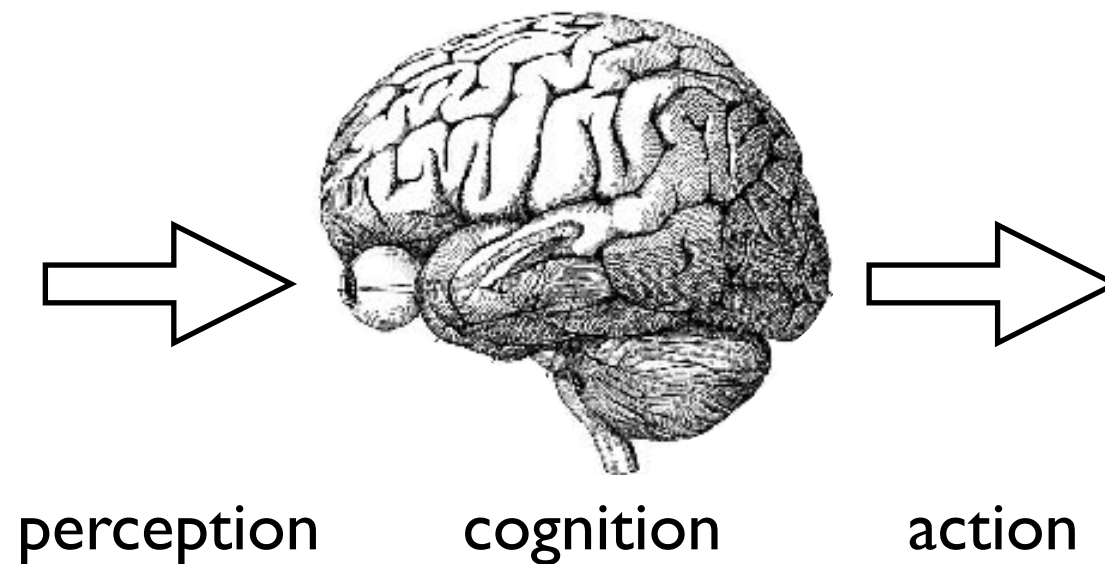
What is ideal?

# IBM's Watson



# Learning

What if your world is changing? How do we maintain an accurate model?



- chess board
- maze
- text
- object
- room
- sound
- visual scene

*Learning:*  
adapt internal  
representation so  
that it is as accurate  
as possible.

Can also adapt our  
models of other agents.

# Where can this go?

- problem solving
- game playing
- computer aided design
- robotics
- internet search
- planning & scheduling logistics
- human-computer interaction
- economics, auction design
- medical/problem diagnosis
- computer aided reasoning

In class, we will focus on general methods for problem representation, inference, and learning.

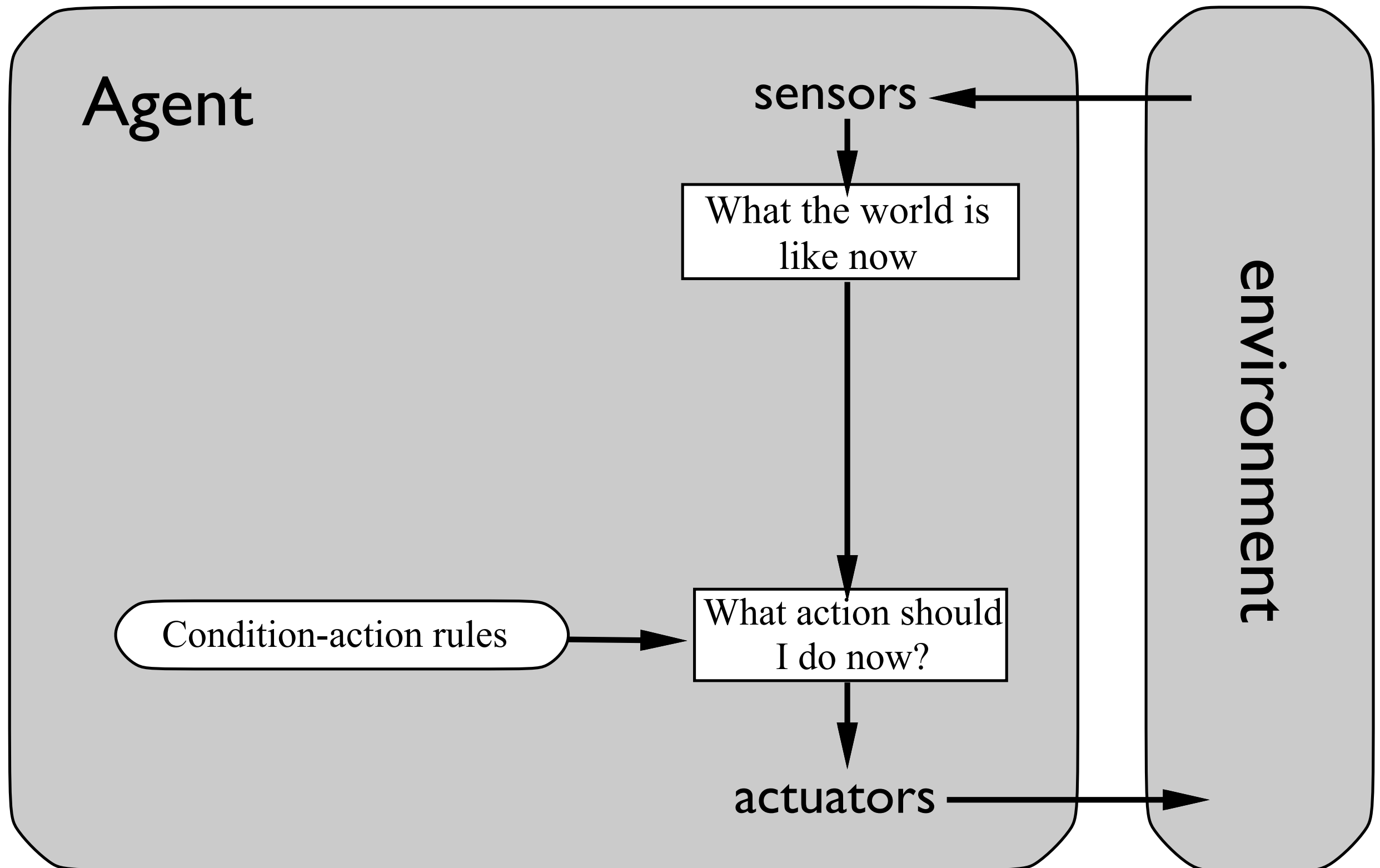
# Agents with artificial intelligence

- In AI, an agent is anything that **perceives** and **acts** in an **environment**
  - “*perceives*”: input information, e.g. through sensors
  - “*acts*”: the response to the percept
  - “*environment*”: external environment, problem space
- **Performance measures** define the behavior of a **rational agent**:
  - a *rational agent* acts to maximize the **expected performance**
- To specify an agent, we have to define:
  1. Performance measure
  2. Environment of the agent
  3. Actions the agent can perform
  4. Sensors the agent has
- *How do we know if an agent is rational?*

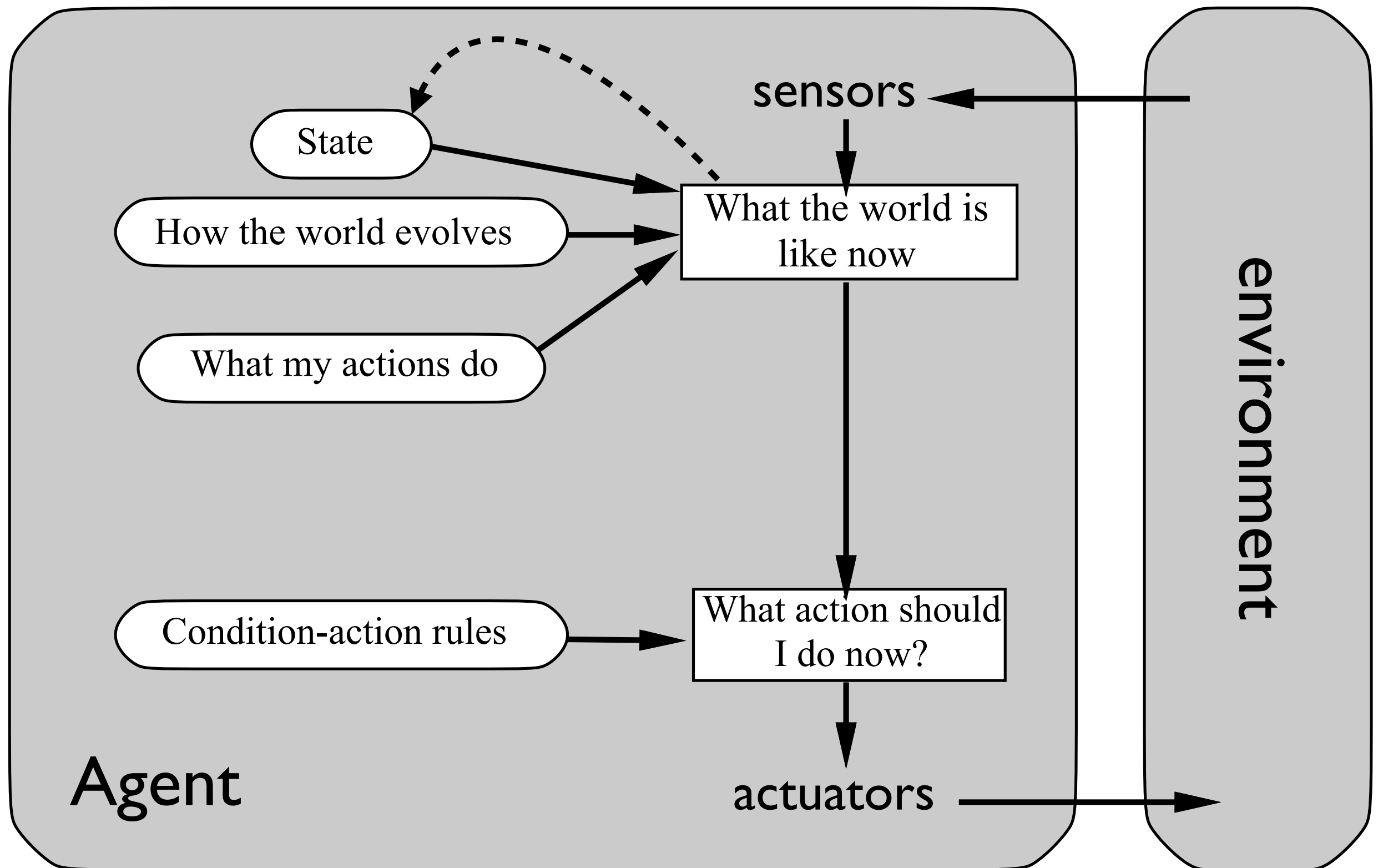
## Agent “PEAS” descriptions

Agent type	Performance measure	Environment	Actuators	Sensors
medical diagnosis	health, risk, cost, time	patient, hospital, staff	questions, test, diagnosis, treatment	symptoms, vitals, test results
image analysis	categorization accuracy	image acquisition system	categorization results	image sensor data, rgb pixel values
part sorting robot	sorting accuracy, speed	factory, conveyor belt	arm, actuators	camera, joint angle sensors
refinery controller	product purity, yield	refinery, operators	values, pumps, heaters, etc	flow, temperature, pressure, etc
English tutor	test score, retention	students, testing agency	exercises, suggestions, corrections	keyboard entry, speech

# Simple reflex agent

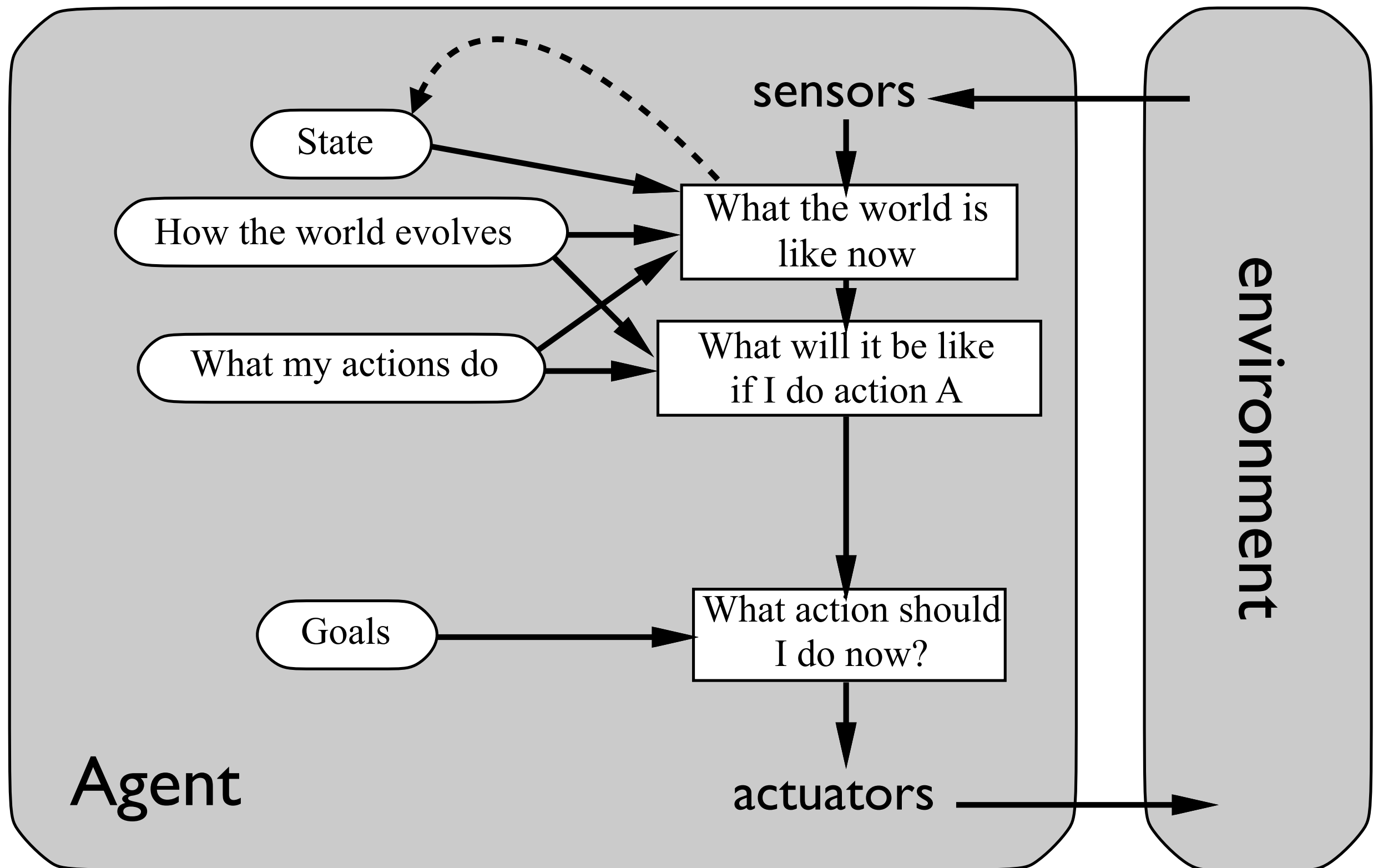


# Model-based reflex agent

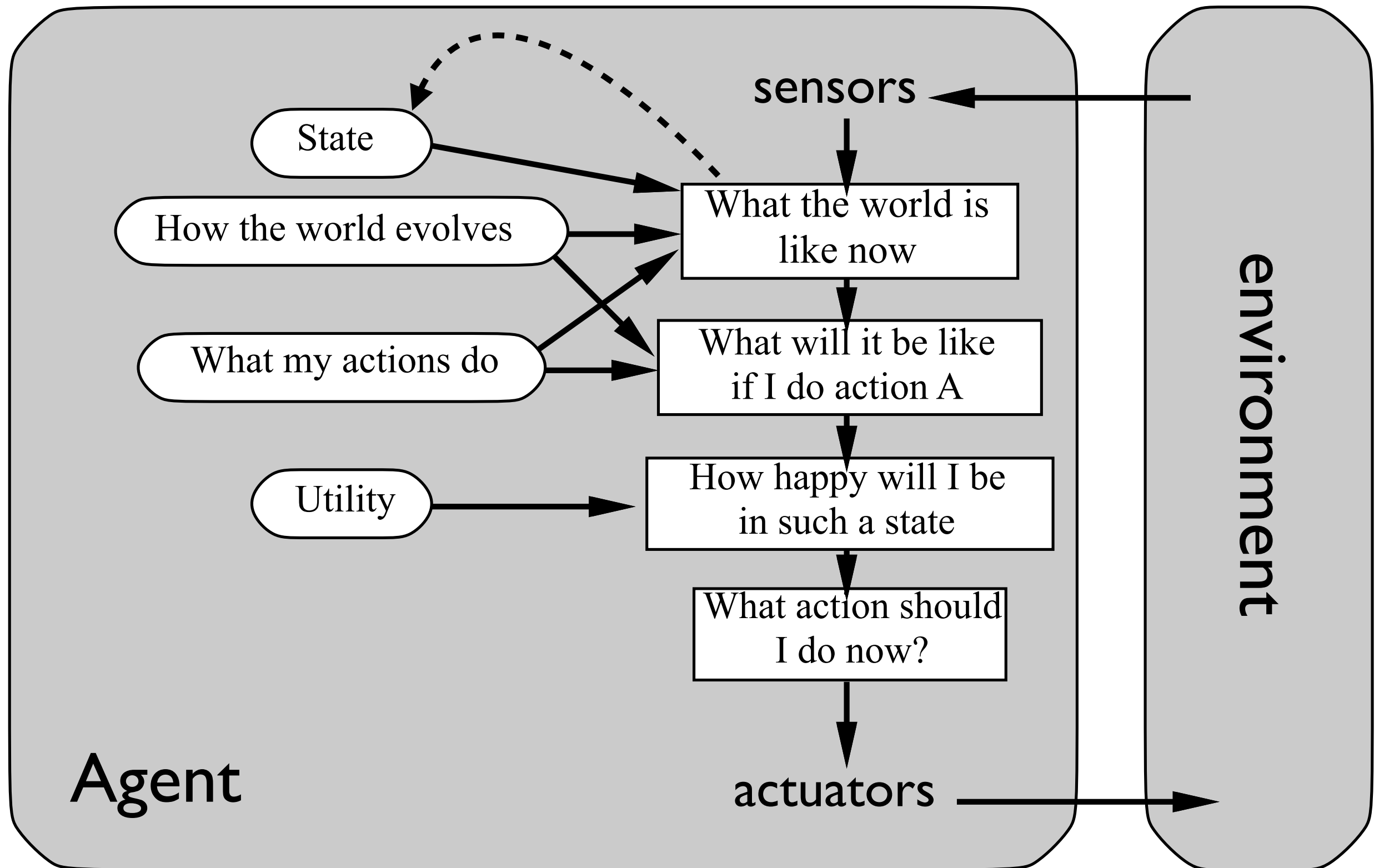




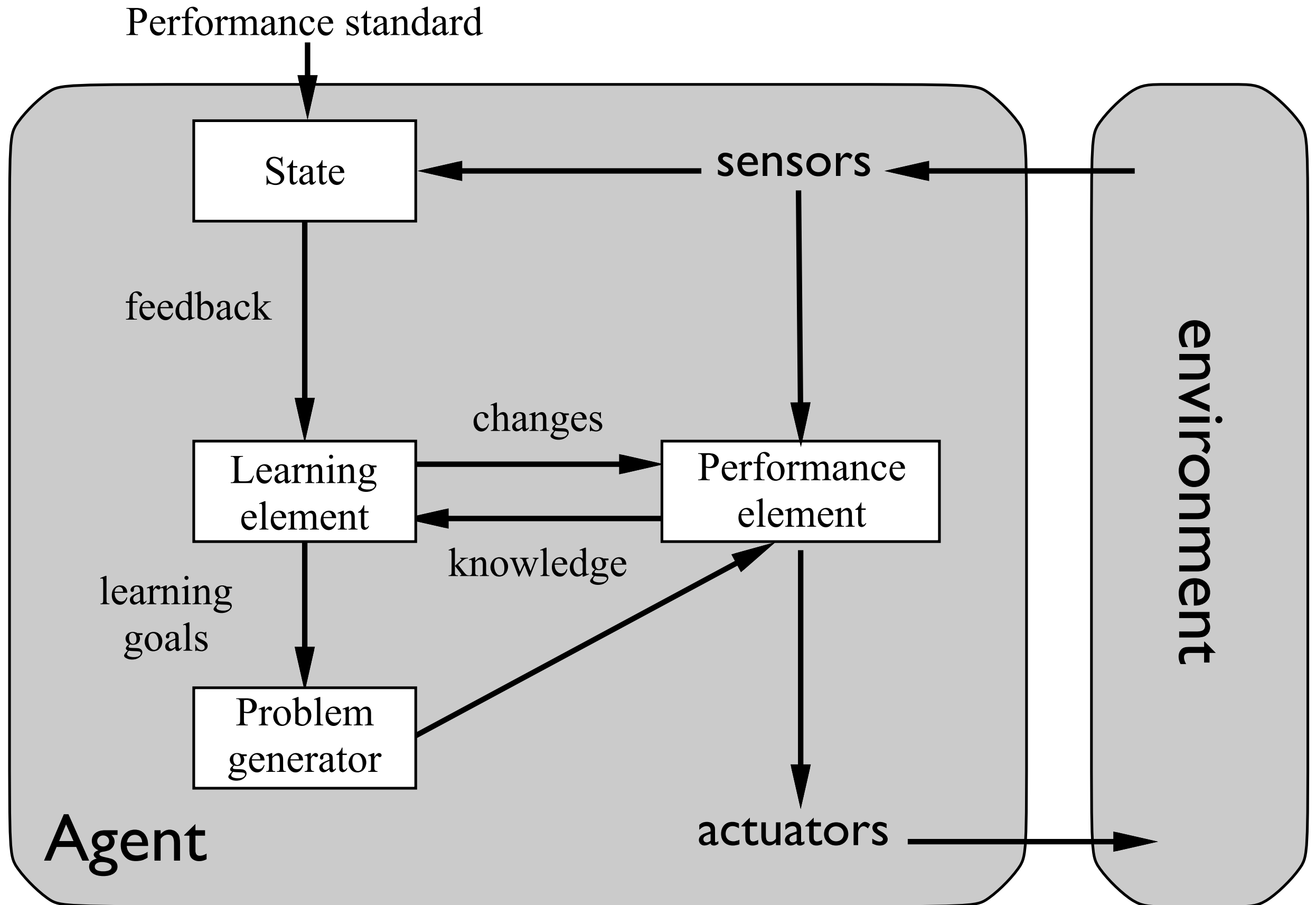
# Model-based, goal-based agent



# Model-based, utility-based agent



# General model of learning agents



# Types of environments

- **fully observable** vs **partially observable**

Can the agent sense the whole environment at once?

Are the sensors accurate or noisy?

Does it need to keep an internal representation of the environment?

- **deterministic** vs **stochastic**

Is the next state completely determined by the current state?

Is the environment completely predictable?

- **strategic environments** (games)

Environment is deterministic except for the action of other agents

- **episodic** vs **sequential**

In episodic environments, the next actions do not depend on previous ones.

Sequential environments require thinking ahead.

- **static** vs **dynamic**

- **discrete** vs **continuous**

- **single agent** vs **multiagent** (competitive or cooperative?)

# Watson today: AI platform for enterprise



- machine learning, reasoning, decision making
- language, speech, and vision processing
- turn business data into “actionable insights that enhance decision making”
- eg: H&R Block: provide best-possible tax outcome for clients
- Ed Harbour, IBM: head of Watson project:

*“The biggest misperception about Watson is that it’s meant to replace humans.”*