👤 Keerthi Teja Konuri   ▼

| H | Weekly Activity & Quiz | Week01 Activity 8/29 | **Review Test Submission: Week01 Quiz2 Ch01-Ch02** |

Review Test Submission: Week01 Quiz2 Ch01-Ch02

User	Keerthi Teja Konuri
Course	CS 6364.001 - Artificial Intelligence - F15
Test	Week01 Quiz2 Ch01-Ch02
Started	9/4/15 8:33 PM
Submitted	9/4/15 8:42 PM
Due Date	9/6/15 11:59 PM
Status	Needs Grading
Attempt Score	34 out of 36 points
Time Elapsed	8 minutes out of 30 minutes
Results Displayed	All Answers, Submitted Answers, Correct Answers

Question 1   1 out of 1 points

A(n) ___ is just something that acts (___ comes from the Latin *agere,* to do).

Selected Answer: ✅ agent

Answers: ✅ agent

actor

artifact

aggressor

Question 2   1 out of 1 points

The so-called ___ **Turing Test** includes a video signal so that the interrogator can test the subject's perceptual abilities, as well as the opportunity for the interrogator to pass physical objects "through the hatch."

Selected Answer: ✅ total

Answers: sentimental

perceptual

✅ total

emphatic

Question 3

1 out of 1 points

_____ introduced a theory of reference that shows how to relate the objects in a logic to objects in the real world.

Selected Answer: ✅ Alfred Tarski (1902-1983)

Answers: ✅ Alfred Tarski (1902-1983)

Ludwig Wittgenstein (1889-1951)

Rudolf Carnap (1891-1970)

Gottlob Frcgc (1848-1925)

Kurt Godel (1906-1978)

Alan Turing (1912-1954)

Question 4

11 out of 12 points

AI Chapter 1. Russell and Norvig
Select the best choice for each entry to be matched. (Some answers can be used more than once).

Question	Correct Match	Selected Match
The first known calculating machine was constructed mound 1623 by ___	✅ K. Wilhelm Schickard (1592-1635),	✅ K. Wilhelm Schickard (1592-1635),
The Pascaline (a calculating machine) built in 1642 by ___ is more famous. ___ wrote that "the arithmetical machine produces effects which appear nearer to thought than all the actions of animals."	✅ G. Blaise Pascal (1623-16621)	✅ G. Blaise Pascal (1623-16621)
In his 1651 book _Leviathan,_ ____ suggested the idea of an "artificial animal," arguing "For what is the heart but a spring; and the nerves, but so many strings; and the joints, but so many wheels."	✅ C. Thomas Hobbes (1588–1679)	✅ C. Thomas Hobbes (1588–1679)
___ gave the first clear discussion of the distinction between mind and matter and of the problems that arise.	✅ I. Rene Descartes (1596-1650)	✅ I. Rene Descartes (1596-1650)
___ was a strong advocate of the power of reasoning in understanding the world, a philosophy now called rationalism, and one that counts Aristotle and Leibnitz as members.	✅ I. Rene Descartes (1596-1650)	✅ I. Rene Descartes (1596-1650)
Given a physical mind that manipulates knowledge, the next problem is to establish the source of knowledge. The empiricism movement was started with ___ who wrote	✅ B.	✅ B.

Novum Organum.	Francis Bacon (1561-1626)	Francis Bacon (1561-1626)
The empiricism movement and its pioneering and classic book (*Novum Organum*) is characterized by a dictum of ___ : "Nothing is in the understanding, which was not first in the senses".	✅ E. John Locke (1632-1704)	✅ E. John Locke (1632-1704)
____ 's theory of mind is often cited as the origin of modern conceptions of identity and the self, figuring prominently in the work of later philosophers such as Hume, Rousseau, and Kant. ____ was the first to define the self through a continuity of *consciousness*. He postulated that, at birth, the mind was a blank slate or *tabula rasa*. Contrary to Cartesian philosophy based on pre-existing concepts, he maintained that we are born without innate ideas, and that knowledge is instead determined only by experience derived from sense perception Answer: John Locke David Hume's (1711-1776) wrote: *A Treatise of Human Nature* (Hume, 1739), proposing what is now known as the principle of induction: that general rules are acquired by exposure to repeated associations between their elements.	✅ E. John Locke (1632-1704)	✅ E. John Locke (1632-1704)
___ developed the doctrine of **logical positivism.** This doctrine holds that all knowledge can be characterized by logical theories connected, ultimately to **observation sentences** that correspond to sensory inputs	✅ A. Rudolf Carnap (1891-1970)	✅ A. Rudolf Carnap (1891-1970)
The **confirmation theory** of Rudolf Carnap (1891-1970) and ___ attempted to analyze the acquisition of knowledge from experience.	✅ H. Carl Hempel (1905-1997)	✅ H. Carl Hempel (1905-1997)
The Logical Structure of the World by ___ defined an explicit computational procedure for extracting knowledge from elementary experiences. It was probably the first theory of mind as a computational process.	✅ H. Carl Hempel (1905-1997)	❌ A. Rudolf Carnap (1891-1970)
The pioneering AI re-searcher ___ won the Nobel Prize in economics in 1978 for his early work showing that models based on satisficing —making decisions that are "good enough," rather than laboriously calculating an optimal decision—gave a better description of actual human behavior.	✅ F. Herbert Simon (1916-2001)	✅ F. Herbert Simon (1916-2001)

All Answer Choices

A. Rudolf Carnap (1891-1970)

B. Francis Bacon (1561-1626)

C. Thomas Hobbes (1588–1679)

D. Bertrand Russell (1872-1970)

E. John Locke (1632-1704)

F. Herbert Simon (1916-2001)

G. Blaise Pascal (1623-16621)

H. Carl Hempel (1905-1997)

I. Rene Descartes (1596-1650)

J. Ludwig Wittgenstein (1889-1951)

K. Wilhelm Schickard (1592-1635),

Question 5   1 out of 1 points

____ is one that acts so as to achieve the best outcome or, when there is uncertainty, the best expected outcome.

Selected Answer: ✅ rational agent

Answers: ✅ rational agent

intelligent actor

learning artifact

problem solver

Question 6   1 out of 1 points

"Computational Intelligence is the study of the design of intelligent agents." (Poole et al, 1998) in Artificial Intelligence is to view or advance a machine _____.

Selected Answer: ✅ Acting Rationally

Answers: Thinking Humanly

Acting Humanly

Thinking Rationally

✅ Acting Rationally

Question 7   1 out of 1 points

___ developed GPS, the "General Problem Solver"

Selected Answer: ✅ Allen Newell and Herbert Simon

Answers: Stuart Russell and Peter Norvig

✅ Allen Newell and Herbert Simon

Ken Thompson and Dennis Ritchie

Christopher Strachey and Dana Scott

Question 8

1 out of 1 points

___ extended Boolc's logic to include objects and relations, creating the first-order logic that is used today.

Selected Answer: ✅ Gottlob Frcgc (1848-1925)

Answers: Alfred Tarski (1902-1983)

               Ludwig Wittgenstein (1889-1951)

               Rudolf Carnap (1891-1970)

           ✅ Gottlob Frcgc (1848-1925)

               Kurt Godel (1906-1978)

               Alan Turing (1912-1954)

Question 9

1 out of 1 points

___ showed that limits on deduction do exist. His **incompleteness theorem** showed that in any formal theory as strong as Peano arithmetic (the elementary theory of natural numbers), there are true statements that are undecidable in the sense that they have no proof within the theory.

Selected Answer: ✅ Kurt Godel (1906-1978)

Answers: Alfred Tarski (1902-1983)

               Ludwig Wittgenstein (1889-1951)

               Rudolf Carnap (1891-1970)

               Gottlob Frcgc (1848-1925)

           ✅ Kurt Godel (1906-1978)

               Alan Turing (1912-1954)

Question 10

1 out of 1 points

The Greek philosopher ____ was one of the first to attempt to codify "right thinking," that is irrefutable reasoning processes.

Selected Answer: ✅ Aristotle

Answers: ✅ Aristotle

               Athanasius

               Augustine

               Erasmus

Question 11

0 out of 1 points

"The art of creating machines that perform functions that require intelligence when performed by people." (Kurzweil, 1990) in Artificial Intelligence is to view or advance a machine _____.

Selected Answer: ❌ Acting Humanly

Answers: Thinking Humanly

                 Acting Humanly

                 ✅ Thinking Rationally

                 Acting Rationally

Question 12
1 out of 1 points

Which is not a correct observation on AI and Cognitive Science?

Selected Answer: ✅ Modem authors do not separate the fields of AI and Cognitive Science.

Answers: In the early days of AI there was often confusion between the approaches: an author would argue that an algorithm performs well on a task and that it is *therefore* a good model of human performance, or vice versa.

           ✅ Modem authors do not separate the fields of AI and Cognitive Science.

           The distinction or separation between AI and Cognitive Science has allowed both AI and cognitive science to develop more rapidly.

           The two fields (of AI and Cognitive Science) continue to fertilize each other, must notably in computer vision, which incorporates neurophysiological evidence into computational models.

Question 13
1 out of 1 points

Turing's test deliberately avoided direct ____ interaction between the interrogator and the computer, because *physical* simulation of a person is unnecessary for intelligence.

Selected Answer: ✅ physical

Answers: mechanical

                 virtual

                 ✅ physical

                 cognitive

Question 14
1 out of 1 points

The **Turing Test,** proposed by Alan Turing (1950), was designed to provide a satisfactory operational definition of intelligence. 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. AI is to view or advance a machine _____.

Selected Answer:　✅ Acting Humanly

Answers:　　　　Thinking Humanly

　　　　　　　✅ Acting Humanly

　　　　　　　Thinking Rationally

　　　　　　　Acting Rationally

Question 15

1 out of 1 points

By 1965, programs existed that could, in principle, solve *any* solvable problem described in logical notation. What is an incorrect statement in this trend and approach?

Selected Answer:　✅
There is a little difference between solving a problem "in principle" and solving it in practice.

Answers:　　　If no solution exists, the program might loop forever.

　　　　　　It is not easy to take informal knowledge and state it in the formal terms required by logical notation

　　　　　　There is no clear way to handle a case when the knowledge is less than 100% certain.

　　　　　　✅
There is a little difference between solving a problem "in principle" and solving it in practice.

Question 16

1 out of 1 points

"Socrates is a man; all men are mortal; therefore, Socrates is mortal." These laws of thought were supposed to govern the operation of the mind; their study initiated the field called ____.

Selected Answer:　✅ logic

Answers:　　　rhetoric

　　　　　　parable

　　　　　　✅ logic

　　　　　　physics

Question 17

1 out of 1 points

The "laws of thought" approach is closely related to ____.

Selected Answer:　✅ Thinking Rationally

Answers:　　　Thinking Humanly

　　　　　　Acting Humanly

✅ Thinking Rationally

Acting Rationally

Question 18
1 out of 1 points

Aeronautical engineering texts do not define the goal of their field as making "machines that fly so exactly like pigeons that they can fool even other pigeons." This may provide an insight or justification that one should not be so obsessed with a machine ____.

Selected Answer: ✅ Acting Humanly

Answers: Thinking Humanly

                   ✅ Acting Humanly

                   Thinking Rationally

                   Acting Rationally

Question 19
1 out of 1 points

____ showed that there exists an effective procedure to prove any true statement in the first-order logic of Frege and Russell, but that first-order logic could not capture the principle of mathematical induction needed to characterize the natural numbers.

Selected Answer: ✅ Kurt Godel (1906-1978)

Answers: Alfred Tarski (1902-1983)

                   Ludwig Wittgenstein (1889-1951)

                   Rudolf Carnap (1891-1970)

                   Gottlob Frcgc (1848-1925)

                   ✅ Kurt Godel (1906-1978)

                   Alan Turing (1912-1954)

Question 20
1 out of 1 points

The cognitive modeling approach is closely related to a machine ___.

Selected Answer: ✅ Thinking Humanly

Answers: ✅ Thinking Humanly

                   Acting Humanly

                   Thinking Rationally

                   Acting Rationally

Question 21
1 out of 1 points

"The automation of activities that we associate with human thinking, activities such as decision-making, problem-solving, learning" (Hellman, 1978) in Artificial Intelligence is to view or advance a machine _____.

Selected Answer: ✅ Thinking Humanly

Answers: ✅ Thinking Humanly

Acting Humanly

Thinking Rationally

Acting Rationally

Question 22   1 out of 1 points

"The art of creating machines that perform functions that require intelligence when performed by people." (Kurzweil, 1990) in Artificial Intelligence is to view or advance a machine _____.

Selected Answer: ✅ Acting Humanly

Answers: Thinking Humanly

✅ Acting Humanly

Thinking Rationally

Acting Rationally

Question 23   1 out of 1 points

____Alan Turing (1912-1954) tried to characterize exactly which functions *are com*putable— capable of being computed.

Selected Answer: ✅ Alan Turing (1912-1954)

Answers: Alfred Tarski (1902-1983)

Ludwig Wittgenstein (1889-1951)

Rudolf Carnap (1891-1970)

Gottlob Frcgc (1848-1925)

Kurt Godel (1906-1978)

✅ Alan Turing (1912-1954)

Question 24   1 out of 1 points

The rational agent approach in AI is closely related to the premise of AI in ___

Selected Answer: ✅ Acting Rationally

Answers: Thinking Humanly

Acting Humanly

Thinking Rationally

✅ Acting Rationally

Question 25

1 out of 1 points

There are three ways to do "thinking humanly" according to the book by Russell and Norvig.. Which one is not correct?

Selected Answer: ✅ through cognitive dissonance

Answers: through introspection

                   through psychological experiments

                   through brain imaging—observing the brain in action.

                   ✅ through cognitive dissonance

Tuesday, October 6, 2015 4:46:23 PM CDT

← OK