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Weekly Activity &amp; Quiz Week01 Activity 8/29 Review Test Submission: Week01 Quiz1 Ch01-Ch02


## Review Test Submission: Week01 Quiz1 Ch01-Ch02

User	Keerthi Teja Konuri
Course	CS 6364.001 - Artificial Intelligence - F15
Test	Week01 Quiz1 Ch01-Ch02
Started	9/4/15 6:03 PM
Submitted	9/4/15 6:21 PM
Due Date	9/6/15 11:59 PM
Status	Completed
Attempt Score	23 out of 24 points
Time Elapsed	18 minutes out of 30 minutes
Results Displayed	All Answers, Submitted Answers, Correct Answers

### Question 1

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 2

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 3**

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 4**

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 5**

1 out of 1 points

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

Selected



Answer:

Modern 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.



Modern 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 6**

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 7

1 out of 1 points

\_\_\_\_ Alan Turing (1912-1954) tried to characterize exactly which functions *are computable*—capable of being computed.

Selected Answer: ☒ Alan Turing (1912-1954)

Answers:

- Alfred Tarski (1902-1983)
- Ludwig Wittgenstein (1889-1951)
- Rudolf Carnap (1891-1970)
- Gottlob Frege (1848-1925)
- Kurt Godel (1906-1978)
- ☒ Alan Turing (1912-1954)

### Question 8

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

### Question 9

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 Frege (1848-1925)

Kurt Gödel (1906-1978)

Alan Turing (1912-1954)

### Question 10

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 11

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 12

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 13**

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 14**

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 15**

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 16**

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 Frege (1848-1925)

✔ Kurt Gödel (1906-1978)

Alan Turing (1912-1954)

### Question 17

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 18

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 19

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 20**

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 21**

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 Frege (1848-1925)
-  Kurt Godel (1906-1978)
- Alan Turing (1912-1954)


**Question 22**

0 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 Humanly

Answers:

- Thinking Humanly
- Acting Humanly
- Thinking Rationally
-  Acting Rationally

**Question 23**

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 24**

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)

Tuesday, October 6, 2015 4:44:12 PM CDT

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