

Introduction

CS5491: Artificial Intelligence
ZHICHAO LU

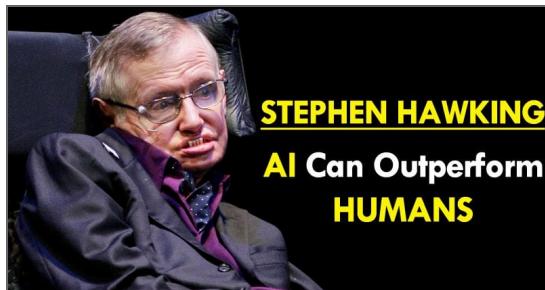
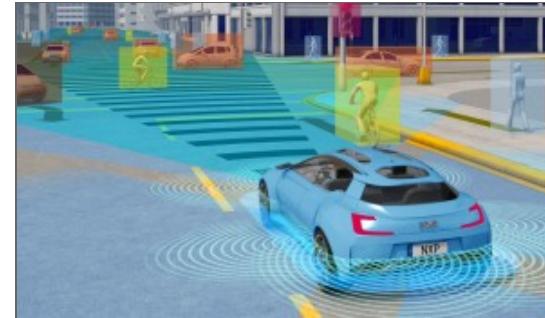
Content Credits: Prof. Wei's CS4486 Course
and Prof. Boddeti's AI Course

WHAT CAN AI DO?

HOLLYWOOD AI?



NEWS AI?



WHAT CAN AI DO?

Play a (decent) game of table tennis?

Play a (decent) game of Jeopardy?

Drive safely along a curving mountain road?

Drive safely along Grand River Avenue?

Buy a week's worth of groceries on the web?

Buy a week's worth of groceries from Meijer?

Discover and prove a mathematical theorem?

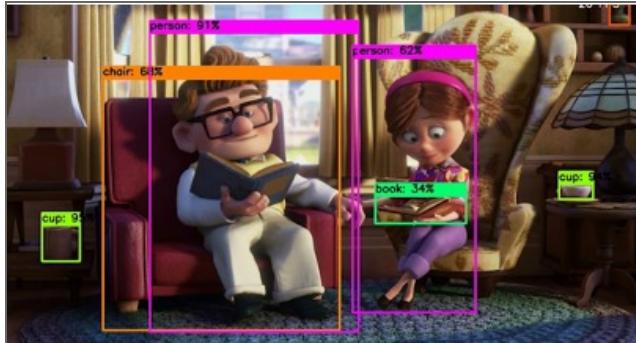
Converse successfully with a human for an hour?

Fold the laundry and put away the dishes?

Write an intentionally funny story?

PERCEPTION

Object and face recognition



Scene Segmentation



Image Classification

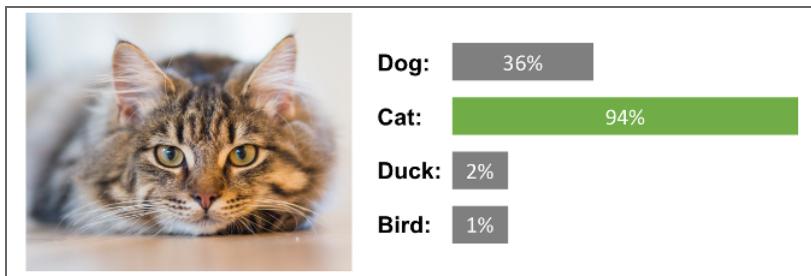


Image captioning



PERCEPTION

NATURE LANGUAGE PROCESSING

Question Answering

Context: California is a major economic center for US...

Question: What is a major importance of California?

Answer: major economic center

Machine translation

French: Cette rubrique comprend plusieurs tâches connexes.

English: This rubric includes several related tasks.

Sentiment analysis

Restaurant review: The dessert is excellent.

Sentiment: Positive

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 City University of Hong Kong
<https://www.cityu.edu.hk/catalogue/course/CS5491>

CS5491
This course introduces algorithms and techniques in artificial intelligence, with particular emphasis on reasoning in uncertain environments and machine ...

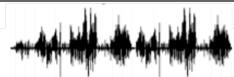
 City University of Hong Kong
<https://www.cityu.edu.hk:sgs/system/files/PDF...>

staff teaching assignment
CS5491 Artificial Intelligence. 3. PG <http://www.cityu.edu.hk/pg/current/course/CS5491.htm>.
Pre-requisites: CS3334 or, CS4335 or equivalent. A+ - F E. 2022/08/ ...
2 pages

SPEECH

Automatic speech recognition

Speech:



Text: This rubric includes several related tasks.

Text-to-speech synthesis

Text: This rubric includes several related tasks.

Speech:



Chatbot

User: Are you mad at me?

Siri: I can't answer that.

User: Do you love me?

Siri: Would you like me to search the web for "love"?

Speaker verification

Speech:

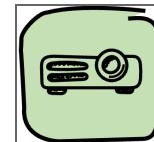
Question: Is this Bob's voice?

Answer: Yes

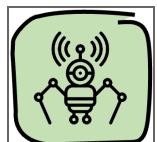
ROBOTICS



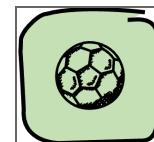
SELF-DRIVING CAR



WAREHOUSE ROBOT



RESCUE ROBOT

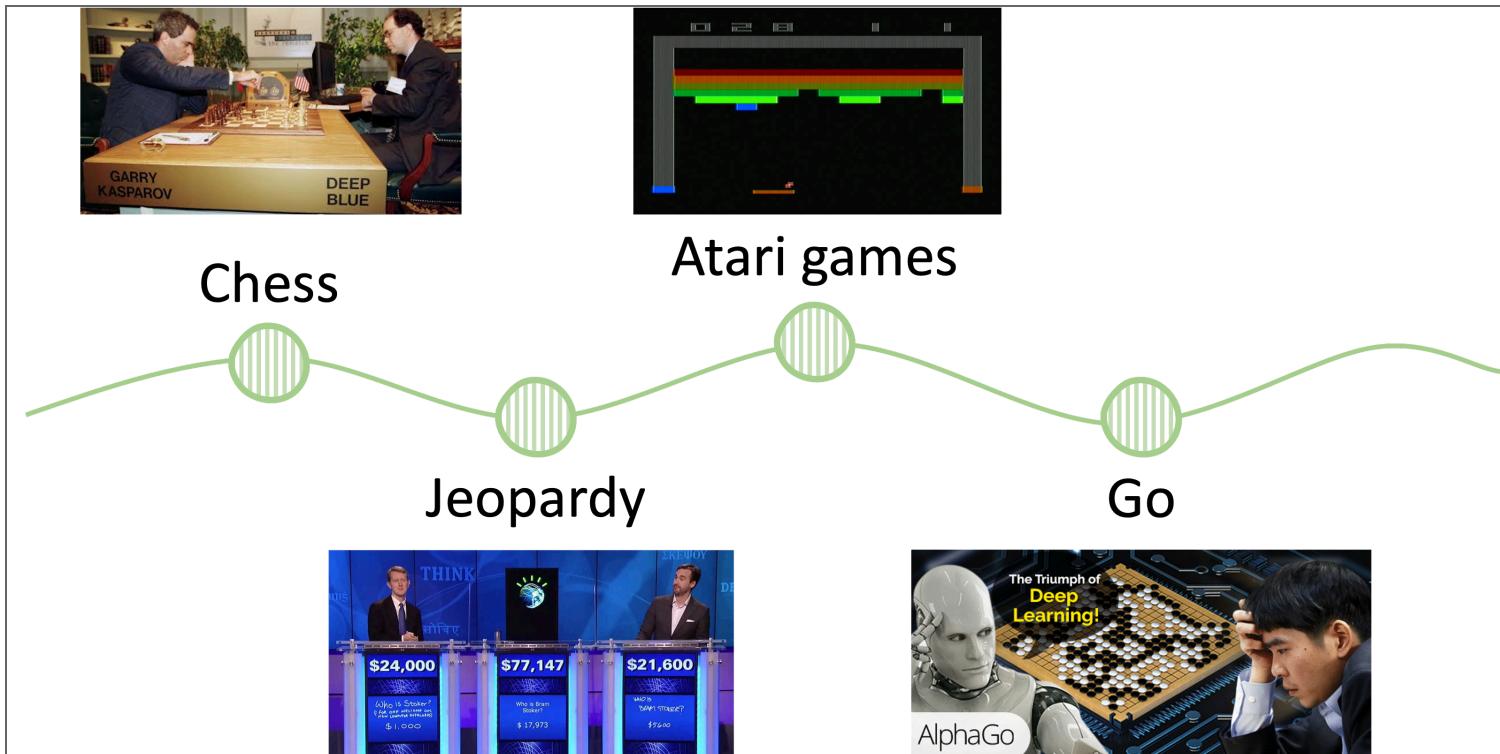


SOCCKET ROBOT

SELF-DRIVING CAR

WAREHOUSE ROBOT

GAMING PLAYING



GAMING PLAYING

WHAT IS AI?

WHAT IS AI?

Some classical definitions: The science of making machines that:

	like humans	rationally
think	cognitive science / neuroscience	logic and automated reasoning
act	Turing test	intelligent agents

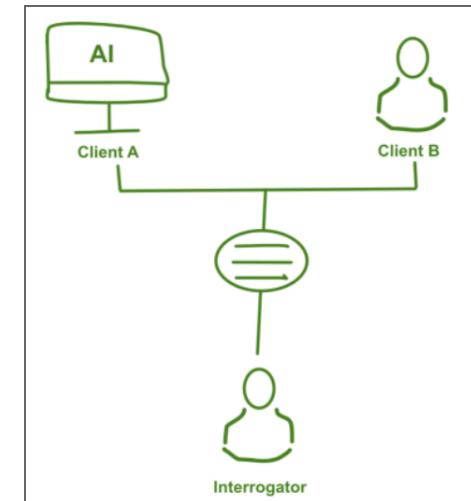
ACTING HUMANLY

TURING TEST:

Proposed by Alan Turing in 1950

- › "Can machines think?" --> "Can machines behave intelligently?"
- › Operational definition of intelligence

Can a human interrogator tell whether (written) responses to her (written) questions come from a **human** or an **AI machine**?



ACTING HUMANLY

Attempts on passing the Turing test

- › 1960s: ELIZA (by Joseph Weizenbaum)
- › 1990s: ALICE
- › Yearly: Loebner prize

No machines has fully passed the test yet.

Why do we want to replicate human behavior, including the **imperfections?**

Applications of the Turing test

- CAPTCHA: Completely Automatic Public Turing tests to tell Computers and Humans Apart



ACTING RATIONALLY

Rationality:

- › do the **right** thing rather than “whatever humans think or act”.
- › Definitions of “right”:
- › Logic: Conclusions are provable from inputs.
- › Economics: The utility of outcomes is maximized.

ACTING RATIONALLY

Rationality only concerns what decisions are made (not the thought process behind them)

Irrationally ≠ insane

- › an irrationally solution could be sub-optimal.

Rationally ≠ successful

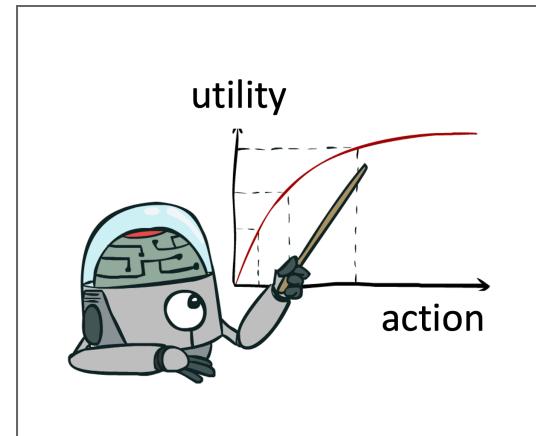
- › the most rational action may fail due to out-of-control circumstances or due to incomplete knowledge.

WHAT IS THIS COURSE?

ACTING RATIONALLY

AI as Rational Machines:

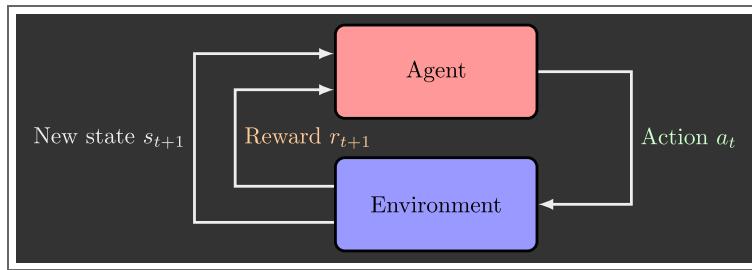
- › Rational: maximally achieving pre-defined goals
- › Goals are expressed in terms of the utility of outcomes
- › Being rational means maximizing your expected utility



ESSENCE OF COURSE

MAXIMIZE YOUR EXPECTED UTILITY

DESIGNING RATIONAL AGENTS



An **agent** is an entity that perceives and acts.

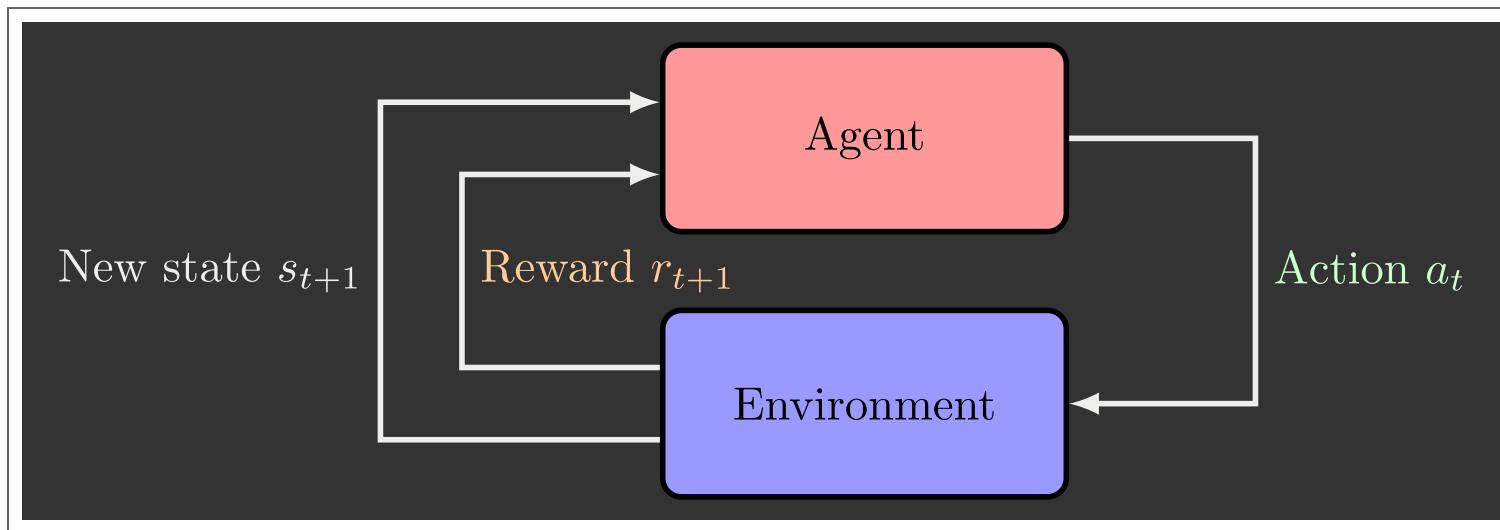
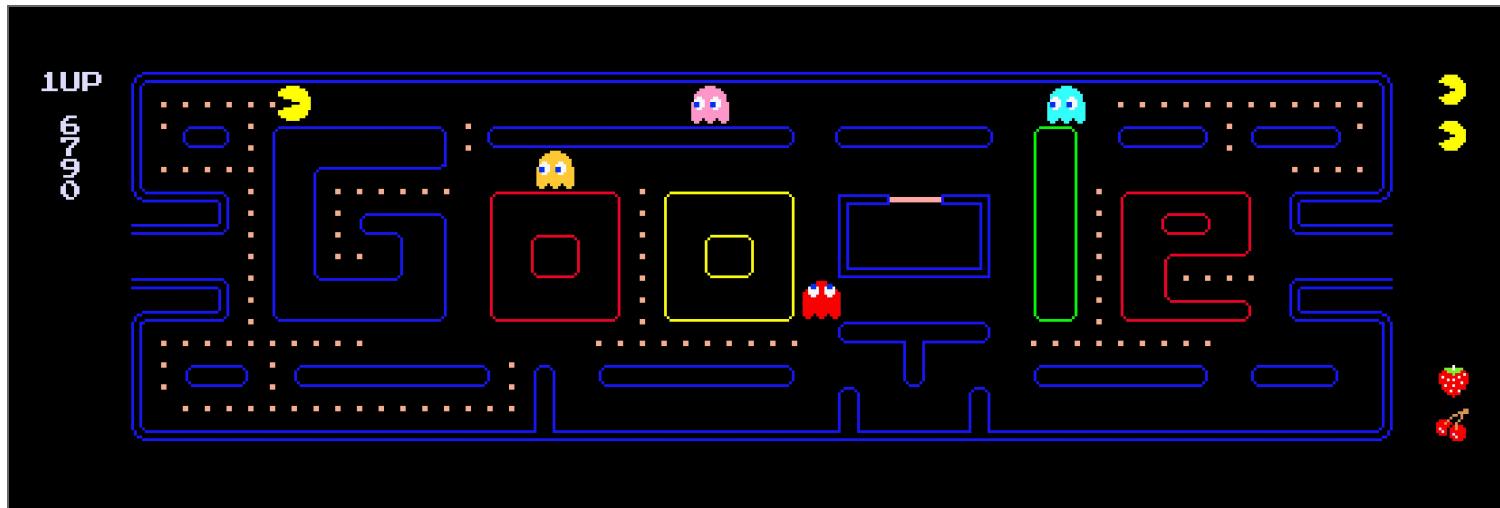
A **rational agent** selects actions that maximize its (expected) **utility**.

Characteristics of the **percepts**, **environment**, and **action space** dictate techniques for selecting rational actions.

This course is about:

- › General AI techniques for a variety of problem types
- › Learning to recognize when and how a new problem can be solved with an existing technique

PACMAN AS AN AGENT



PACMAN AS AN AGENT

GOALS OF THIS COURSE

- ✓ To have fun.
- ✓ To give you some ideas of AI.
- ✓ To be grounded despite the hype.
- ✓ To introduce you a set of key techniques and algorithms from AI.
- ✓ To get you thinking about how AI can be applied to a variety of real problems.
- ✓ To inspire your research.
- ✓ It is not about vision, natural language processing, or machine learning.

A (SHORT) HISTORY OF AI

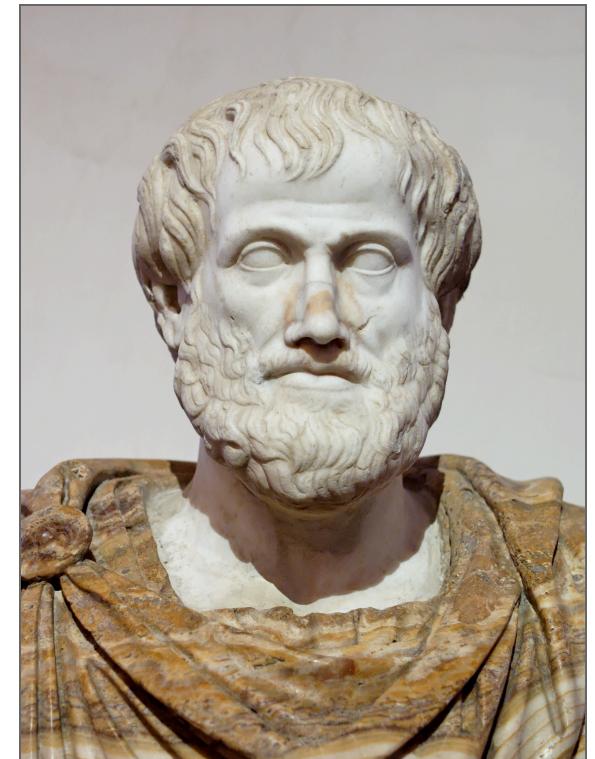
PRE-HISTORY (400 B.C. -)

Philosophy: mind/body, dualism, materialism

Mathematics: logic, probability, decision theory, game theory

Cognitive psychology

Computer engineering



BIRTH OF AI (1943 - 1956)

1943 - McCulloch and Pitts: a simple neural network

1950 - Turing test

1955-1956 - Newell and Simon (Logic Theorist)

1956 - Dartmouth conference, organized by John McCarthy, Marvin Minsky, Nathaniel Rochester, Claude Shannon. ("Artificial Intelligence" adopted)



EARLY SUCCESS (1950 - 1960)

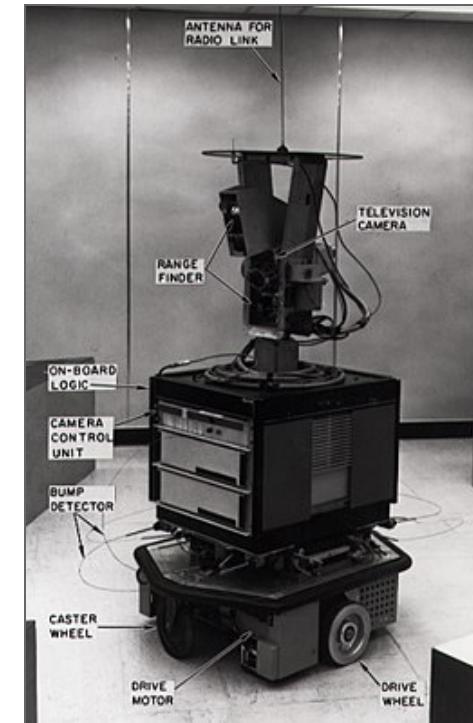
1952 - Arthur Samuel develops checkers program, learns via self-play

1958 - McCarthy LISP, advice taker, time sharing

1958 - Rosenblatt's Perceptron algorithm learns to recognize letters

1968-1972 - Shakey the robot (A^* algorithm)

1971 - 1974 - Blocksworld planning and reasoning



FIRST AI WINTER (LATER 1970)

Many early promises of AI fall short

1969 - Minsky and Pappert's "Perceptrons" book shows that single layer neural network cannot represent XOR function

1973 - Lighthill report effectively ends AI funding in U.K.

1970 - DARPA cuts funding for several AI projects



Expert Systems and Businesses (1970-1980)

- › Move towards encoding domain expert knowledge in the form of logical rules
- › 1971-1974 - Feigenbaum's DENDRAL (molecular structure prediction) and MYCIN (medical diagnoses)
- › 1981 - Japan's "fifth generation" computer project, intelligent computers running Prolog
- › 1982 - R1, expert system for configuring computer orders, deployed at DEC



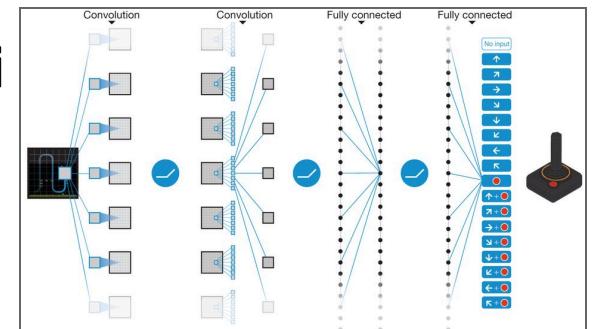
Focus on Applications (1990 - 2010)

- › AI (under the guise of a sub-field), achieved some notable milestones
- › 1997 - Deep Blue beats Gary Kasparov
- › 2001 - 2010 - \$60 Billion involved in combinatorial sourcing auctions
- › 2005, 2007 - Stanford and CMU respectively win DARPA grand challenge in autonomous driving
- › 2011 - IBM's Watson defeats human opponents on Jeopardy

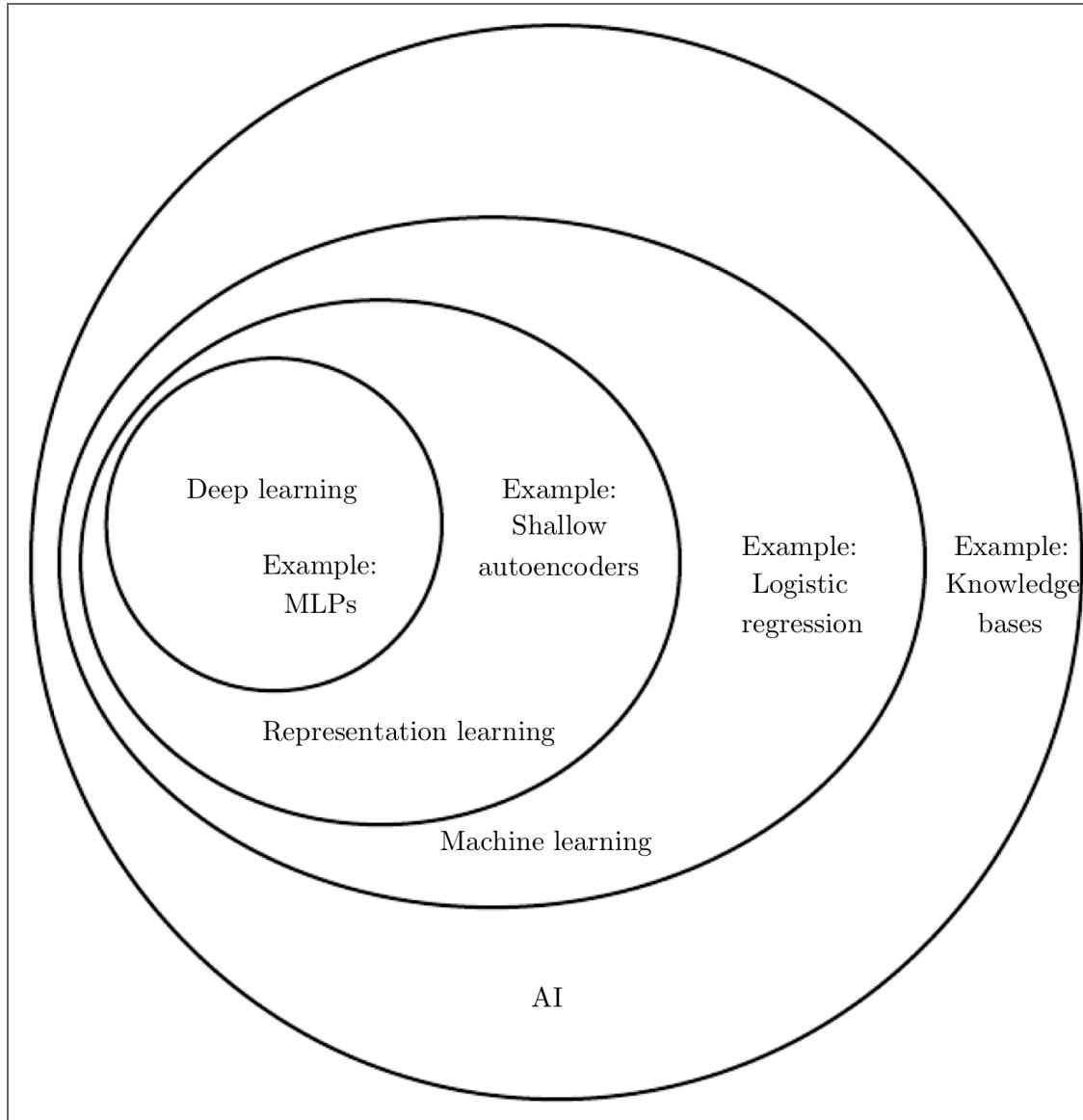


Reemergence of AI (2010 - ?)

- "AI" seems to be a buzzword again
- Google, Facebook, Microsoft, Amazon etc. all have large AI labs, named as such
- 2012 - AlexNet wins image classification contest
- 2013 - DeepMind shows computer learning to play Atari games
- 2015-2017 - superhuman speech recognition
- 2015-present - generating realistic fake images and video



WHERE DOES AI FIT?



SUMMARY

Course Logistics

AI Overview

History of AI

To Do List:

- › Check Canvas course page and Piazza
- › Reading for the lectures

READING

Today's Lecture: RN Chapter 1 and 2

Next Lecture: RN Chapter 3.1-3.4

Q & A



XKCD

Speaker notes