Artificial Intelligence

Reference Books

- 1. "Artificial Intelligence" -By Elaine Rich And Kevin Knight (2nd Edition)
 Tata Mcgraw-Hill
- 2. Introduction to Prolog Programming By Carl Townsend.
- 3. Artificial Intelligence : A New Synthesis by Nils J. Nilsson, Morgan Kaufmann Publishers

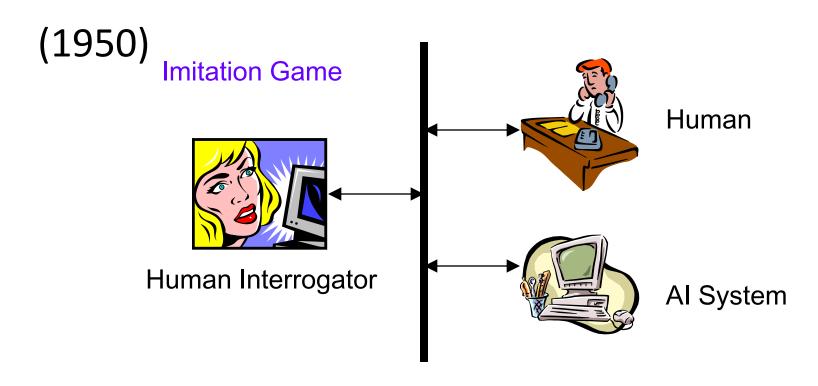
What is Artificial Intelligence?

 Artificial Intelligence is the study of how to make computers do things which at the moment people do better.

 Artificial Intelligence may be defined as the branch of computer science that is concerned with the automation of intelligent behaviour.

The Turing Test

- Alan Turing (1912-1954)
- "Computing Machinery and Intelligence"



Task domains of Artificial Intelligence

- Mundane Tasks
 - Perception
 - Vision
 - Speech
 - Natural Language
 - Understanding
 - Generation
 - Translation
 - Commonsense Reasoning
 - Robot Control

Formal Tasks

- Game Playing
 - Chess, Checkers, Backgammon etc.
- Mathematics
 - Proving theorems, Logic, Geometry, Calculus etc.

Expert Tasks

- Engineering
 - Design, Faultfinding, Manufacturing, Planning etc,
- Scientific Analysis
- Medical Diagnosis
- Financial Analysis

What is an AI Technique?

- Intelligence requires Knowledge
- But, Knowledge posessess some less desirable properties like,
 - Voluminous
 - Hard to characterize accurately
 - Constantly changing
 - It differs from data by being organized in a way that corresponds to the ways it will be used

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- An AI technique is a method that exploits knowledge that should be represented in such a way that:
 - The Knowledge captures generalization
 - It can be understood by people who must provide it
 - It can be easily modified to correct errors and to reflect changes in the world / our world's view
 - It can be used in a great many situations even if it is not totally accurate or complete.
 - It can be used to help overcome the data explosion problem by helping to narrow down the range of possibilities that must usually be considered

The 3 important AI Techniques

- 1. Knowledge: vital for solving a problem
- 2. Search : search the problem space for a solution
- 3. Abstraction: separate the important features from unimportant ones, so that the learning task becomes focused and is simplified