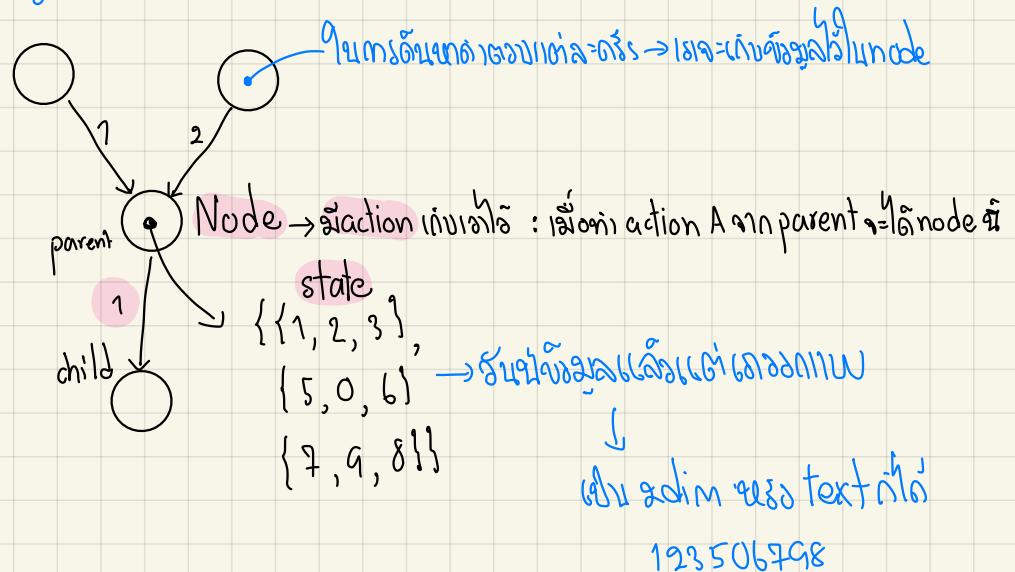


↳ 1. Problem Solving Agent

↳ ឧបករណីជាប្រភព case study ទៅធ្វើវានេរដៃនៅលីខុយ

↳ searching → ផ្តល់ឈើនូវការងារសម្រាប់បញ្ជីរបាយ

↳ infrastructure for search algorithms



↳ Measuring problem-solving performance

↳ សម្រាប់ការងារ 4 នេះ → ① Completeness

: តាមព័ត៌មានក្នុងបានចាប់ចាំបាច់

② Optimality

: តាមព័ត៌មានក្នុងបានចាប់ចាំបាច់^(ex) → cost តិច

③ Time Complexity

: នៅក្នុងការងារមានអាជីវការ

④ Space Complexity : ឱ្យបានលក្ខណៈការងារ

↳ ឯកសារ data structure: $|E| + |V|$

↳ ឯកសារ A: b (branching factor) ឬការងារការងារ

d (depth)

លក្ខណៈការងារ

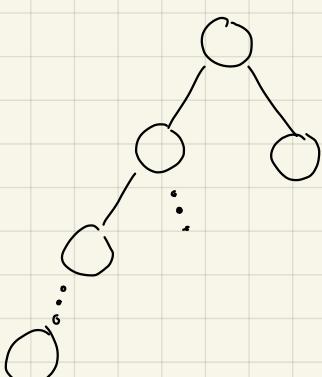
m (maximum length) តួនាទីការងារ

→ រាយការងារការងារ

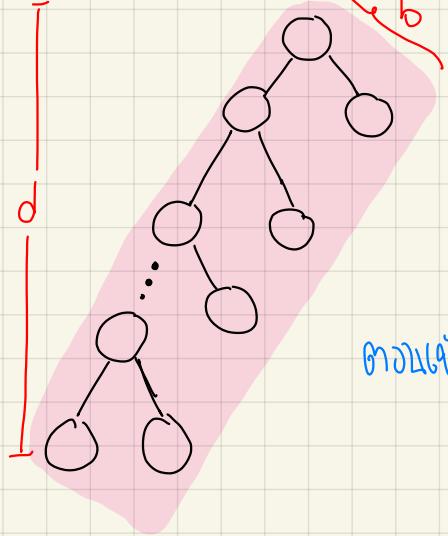
time complexity តួនាទី $b^0 + b^1 + b^2 + b^3 + \dots = O(b^d)$

space complexity តួនាទី $b^0 + b^1 + b^2 + b^3 + \dots = O(b^d)$

↓ node តួនាទីការងារ



↳ ການຄົ້ນຫາໄຟສຳ (dept-first search)



(ເວັບໄຊ) \therefore space complexity: $O(bd)$ (ເຕັມທີ່ node ທີ່ລວມ
ໃຫຍ່ຈະຖືກສູງ)

time complexity: $O(b^d)$ ໃຫຍ່ຈະຖືກສູງ

- ຕາມເງິນຫາ Code:
- ① check ຂວັງ node ສິ້ນເຫັນ
 - ② ດີວັດທີ່ອັນດີ
 - ③ ອັບປົວທີ່ໄດ້
 - ④ ອັບປົວວ່າ

↳ 1. Uninformed Search

↳ intro

↳ ដំឡើងសម្រាប់បង្កើតការ

↳ ផ្សេងៗ search ជូន 2 រូបរាងខាងក្រោម ① Uninformed Search (Blind Search)

② Informed Search (Heuristic Search)

↳ ដំឡើងសម្រាប់បង្កើតការដែលបាន

↳ Uninformed Search Strategies

↳ ① Breadth first Search (បែងការ)

```

function BREADTH-FIRST-SEARCH(problem) returns a solution, or failure
    node ← a node with STATE = problem.INITIAL-STATE, PATH-COST = 0
    if problem.GOAL-TEST(node.STATE) then return SOLUTION(node)
    frontier ← a FIFO queue with node as the only element
    explored ← an empty set
    loop do
        if EMPTY?(frontier) then return failure
        node ← POP(frontier) /* chooses the shallowest node in frontier */
        add node.STATE to explored
        for each action in problem.ACTIONS(node.STATE) do
            child ← CHILD-NODE(problem, node, action)
            if child.STATE is not in explored or frontier then
                if problem.GOAL-TEST(child.STATE) then return SOLUTION(child)
                frontier ← INSERT(child, frontier)

```

↳ evaluate

↳ completeness : Yes

↳ optimality : Yes (in term of step) → លេចធីនឹងត្រួតពេញចុង និងការវិភាគតាត់តុល = dept

↳ time complexity : $O(b^d)$ → ប្រព័ន្ធនៃការ node

↳ space complexity : $O(b^d)$

តើ path cost និងតាត់តុល → គាយទៅតុល cost និង

ខ្លួនតាមតម្លៃដែលបានផ្តល់ ទីតាំង

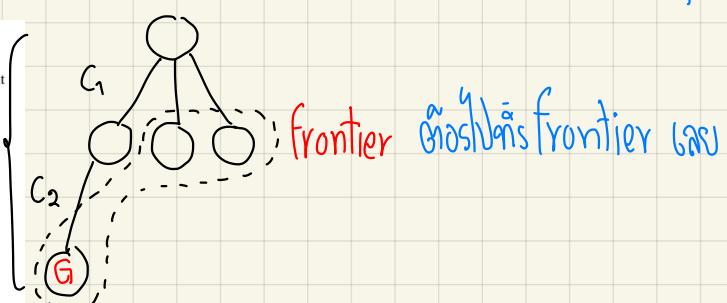
↳ ② Uniform cost search

↳ ការសម្រាប់សម្រាប់បង្កើតការនៃ BFS → តើ cost និងតាត់តុល BFS ដឹងតាមលេខាងក្រោម → លេចធីនឹងត្រួតពេញចុង

```

function UNIFORM-COST-SEARCH(problem) returns a solution, or failure
    node ← a node with STATE = problem.INITIAL-STATE, PATH-COST = 0
    frontier ← a priority queue ordered by PATH-COST, with node as the only element
    explored ← an empty set
    loop do
        if EMPTY?(frontier) then return failure
        node ← POP(frontier) /* chooses the lowest-cost node in frontier */
        if problem.GOAL-TEST(node.STATE) then return SOLUTION(node)
        add node.STATE to explored
        for each action in problem.ACTIONS(node.STATE) do
            child ← CHILD-NODE(problem, node, action)
            if child.STATE is not in explored or frontier then
                frontier ← INSERT(child, frontier)
            else if child.STATE is in frontier with higher PATH-COST then
                replace that frontier node with child

```



↳ evaluate

↳ Completeness : Yes

↳ Optimality : Yes (តើការតម្លៃ cost នឹងត្រួតពេញចុង)

តើ E ត្រូវបានពេញតាត់តុល

↳ Time complexity : $O(b^{1+LC*/E})$

$$; C^*/E = \text{ជាពាណិជ្ជកម្ម}$$

↳ Space complexity : $O(b^{1+LC*/E})$

③ Depth First Search

↳ ຖືກ node ທີ່ສຳເນົາ, ອັບ stack ຽຸມນີ້ implement

↳ ເລັດເຮັດວຽກເຊື້ອທີ່ທິດກິງຫຼວງ

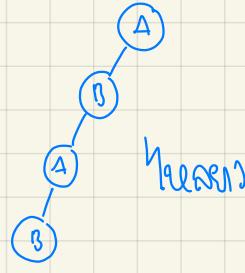
evaluate

↳ Completeness: No → ອັນຍຸກຄາວ state ພົບ

↳ Optimality: No → ນີ້ໄດ້ໃລ້cost ອົບທີ່ສຳ

↳ Time Complexity: $O(b^d)$

↳ Space Complexity: $O(bd)$



④ Depth Limited Search

↳ ຂາຍືບຕົວເກີນຢູ່ DFS, ອັບອົດເມື່ອຂຶ້ນ maximum solution depth

↳ ອົບການຍຸກເຫຼືອ cutoff → ເມື່ອມີນະຫຼາດ

Evaluate

↳ Completeness: Yes → if $l \geq \text{maximum dept of solution}$ ຕົວລັບ

↳ Optimality: No

↳ Time Complexity: $O(b^l)$ → ລ ດາວວັດທີ່ໃລ້ປັດຈຸນັກຂ່າຍວັດກໍາລົງທຶນ

↳ Space Complexity: $O(bl)$

⑤ Iterative Deepening Search

↳ ຂາຍືບຕົວເກີນຢູ່ DLS, ເປົ້າຍືນຕໍ່ໄລເປົ້າ 0, 1, 2, ... ຈະກ່າຍດີ່ goal, l is vary

evaluate

↳ Completeness: Yes → ສືບຕາວ BFS

↳ Optimality: Yes → ຖືບ BFS (ເລືອດືນ) ດີວວັດທຶນທີ່ຕົວລັບ

↳ Time Complexity: $(d)b + (d-1)b^2 + (d-2)b^3 + \dots + b^d = O(b^d)$

↳ Space Complexity: $O(bd)$ → ສັງກອດສ່ວນພາກສາ DFS



$$N(DLS) \approx N(BFS)$$

↳ note: ການຕົກລົງແຈ້ງໃນຍັງທຸກລົງ → ໂບເມື່ອຈະເປົ້າສິ່ງແຕ່ ໃນເປົ້າເປົ້າ

↳ node ຜົກປົກວະຈຸນວັນຊີ່ງເຜົ້າທີ່ຍັງກັບຜອນປລາງ

⑥ Bidirectional Search

2 ការស្នើសុំតាមរយៈការចាប់ពី init → goal និងការចាប់ពី goal → init ដូចមួយគឺជាបីន
នៅពេលវា state ដឹងឱ្យឈានលើការកើតឡើង goal

ឬ ឯករាជ្យមុនគេក្នុងស្ថាពាណិជ្ជកម្ម តើ set(init) ∩ set(goal) មួយតិច { } → ទេសពេលវាលើ

សែវភ័យនីមួយៗ breath-first search និង iterative deepening search ឲ្យ ដឹងឱ្យ
space complexity.

evaluate

Completeness : Yes

Optimality : Yes → ការគិតមោកការ, ឲ្យនឹងអនុលោះ function បន្ថែមទៀត

Time Complexity : $O(b^{\frac{d}{2}})$ → នាយករាជ្យបានបាន 2 ដំបូង $O(b^{\frac{d}{2}} + b^{\frac{d}{2}})$

Space Complexity : $O(b^{\frac{d}{2}})$ [BFS], $O(b\frac{d}{2})$ [IDS] } នៃពេលវាតាម algo

Comparison of uninformed search strategies

Criterion	Breadth-First	Uniform-Cost	Depth-First	Depth-Limited	Iterative Deepening	Bidirectional (if applicable)
Complete?	Yes ^a	Yes ^{a,b}	No	No	Yes ^a	Yes ^{a,d}
Time	$O(b^d)$	$O(b^{1+\lfloor C^*/\epsilon \rfloor})$	$O(b^m)$	$O(b^\ell)$	$O(b^d)$	$O(b^{d/2})$
Space	$O(b^d)$	$O(b^{1+\lfloor C^*/\epsilon \rfloor})$	$O(bm)$	$O(b\ell)$	$O(bd)$	$O(b^{d/2})$
Optimal?	Yes ^c	Yes	No	No	Yes ^c	Yes ^{c,d}

Figure 3.21 Evaluation of tree-search strategies. b is the branching factor; d is the depth of the shallowest solution; m is the maximum depth of the search tree; ℓ is the depth limit. Superscript caveats are as follows: ^a complete if b is finite; ^b complete if step costs $\geq \epsilon$ for positive ϵ ; ^c optimal if step costs are all identical; ^d if both directions use breadth-first search.

2. Informed Search

Informed Search Strategies

↳ សេចក្តីពីការតើងលក្ខណ៍បន្ថែមគឺជាប្រព័ន្ធដែលហើយនឹងការតើងលក្ខណ៍ទាំងអស់ តាម evaluation f (f_n)

$$f(n) = h(n) + g(n)$$

↳ វិធី h(n) គឺជា heuristic function ដូចតែមិនមែន f(n) ទៀត ប៉ុន្មាននៅក្នុងការតើងលក្ខណ៍

↳ ផែនតាត់ cost នឹងក្រឡាយក្នុង state នៃ n ទៅក្នុង goal → ត្រូវការតើងលក្ខណ៍ដូចតែមិនមែន f(n)

↳ ផែនតាត់ cost នឹង node នៃ frontier ទៅក្នុងលក្ខណ៍ uniform cost search

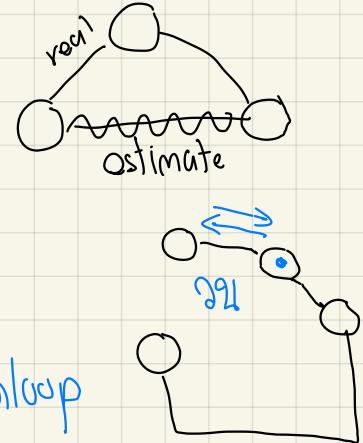
① Greedy best-first search

$$f(n) = g(n) \rightarrow \text{នៅតីត្រូវតើងលក្ខណ៍ heuristic function នូវរាជៈ}$$

↳ g(n) តាត់តែត្រូវតើងលក្ខណ៍ cost ទៅក្នុងលក្ខណ៍ដូចតែមិនមែន "overestimate"

↳ វិនិច្ឆ័យនៃការតើងលក្ខណ៍ → ក្នុងតាត់តែតើងលក្ខណ៍តាត់តែតើងលក្ខណ៍

↳ "not optimal, incomplete" នាមីតិចិបុរ



↳ evaluation → completeness: no → នៅតីតាត់តែ cost

optimality: no → នៅតីតាត់តែតើងលក្ខណ៍នៃការតើងលក្ខណ៍

Time Complexity: O(b^d)

Space Complexity: O(b^d)

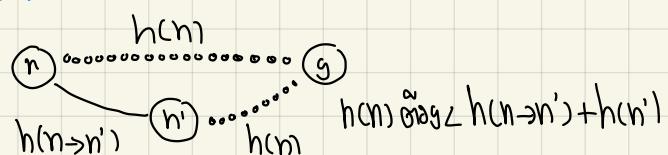
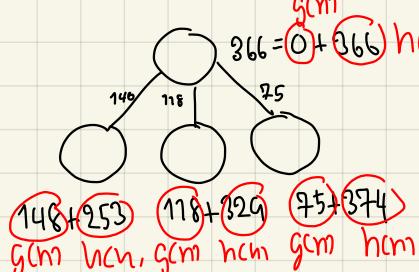
② A* search

$$f(n) = h(n) + g(n); g(n) \text{ គឺជា actual cost}$$

↳ សេចក្តីពីការតើងលក្ខណ៍បន្ថែមគឺជាប្រព័ន្ធដែលត្រូវតើងលក្ខណ៍ទាំងអស់ → ត្រូវតើងលក្ខណ៍ត្រូវតើងលក្ខណ៍ & complete

↳ ផែនតាត់តែតើងលក្ខណ៍ A* → ① h(n) must be admissible heuristic → ត្រូវតើងលក្ខណ៍ត្រូវតើងលក្ខណ៍

② h(n) must be consistency



↳ Local Search and Optimization Problems

- ↳ เป็นการลืมแบบไม่คงอยู่
 - ↳ เกิดขึ้นเมื่อเราหันหน้าไปทางใหม่ ในการคิดใหม่ๆ ที่เราแลกด้วยความต้องการ
 - ↳ ชุดคำสั่งที่เราเคยใช้ไปแล้วจะหายไป
 - ↳ ขึ้นได้โดยรูปแบบนี้
 - (1) ถ้า memory ดีอย่างมาก → โปรแกรมจะนำไปใช้บ่อยครั้ง
 - (2) ถ้า memory ดีอย่างน้อยๆ ก็จะไม่ใช้ไปเป็นที่สอง (not the best)
 - ↳ ผู้เขียนต้องทราบ state ที่ดีที่สุดตาม objective function
 - ↳ optimization problems → หาองค์ประกอบที่ดีที่สุด

↳ State-space landscape



గ్రహినయక రీతిలో గ్రహిని global max

↳ Hill-climbing Search

↳ return state \hat{x} is local maximum \rightarrow ansatz global max

current \leftarrow make-node(problem.initial-state)

loop do:

neighbor \leftarrow highest-valued successor of current \rightarrow max successor($\emptyset \cup \{n\}$)

if neighbor.value \leq current.value then return current.state

current \leftarrow neighbor \rightarrow *visitation only*

↓ សំគាល់តាម មិនុយ ខ្លួន

↳ វិនិច្ឆ័យ random នឹងរាយការណ៍ best successor នៃការរាំ

↳ පාර්ශ්ව දැක්වා ගැනීමේ “greedy local search”

ၷ အောက်ရှိခြေထဲမှာ ပေါ်လေ့ရှိသူများ

↳ ① local maxima : ដែល \max នៅលើការបង្ហាញមិនជា global max

② ridges (ສິນເງິນ): ອຸກອະນຸມາກໂຄງການໃຫ້ລັບລົງພຽດທີ່ມີຢູ່ໃນດែຍ

(3) ດາວວິຊ (ພົກເຕີງ) ຂອບມາດໄລຍະໂດຍ

③ plateaux (ដំបូងក្នុង) : មានច្បាស់ខ្លួនខ្លួរ

A simple line drawing of a stick figure running towards the left. The figure is positioned on a horizontal line that extends from the bottom left to the bottom right of the frame. The line has a small vertical tick mark at the point where the figure is located.

↳ Simulated Annealing

↳ ក្រសួងក្រសួង → នៅលើខ្លួនការប្រើប្រាស់នៃសាខាដែនទីនៃក្រសួង និងការណែនាំ នៅក្នុងក្រសួង

↳ QIS algorithm ដីប្រើសែរ \rightarrow map($t : T$)

func simulated-annealing(problem, schedule) return a solution state

current \leftarrow make-node(problem, initial-state)

for $t = 1$ to ∞ do

$T \leftarrow$ schedule(t)

if $T = 0$ then return current

next \leftarrow a randomly selected successor of current

$\Delta E \leftarrow$ next.value - current.value

if $\Delta E > 0$ then current \leftarrow next $\xrightarrow{\text{accept}}$

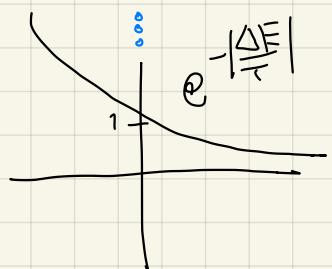
else current \leftarrow next only with probability $e^{\Delta E/T}$

\downarrow prob ការត្រួតពេលវេលា $\xrightarrow{\text{accept}}$ $p=0.4$

$$e^{-\frac{|\Delta E|}{T}} \quad \text{ដូច T នៅរដ្ឋ C^{-0} = 1}$$

$$\text{ដូច T ជូន C^{-4} \approx 0$$

\downarrow ឯករាយការណ៍ឱ្យអាជីវកម្មនៃការងារ



↳ Local Beam Search

↳ សៀវភៅនិរាយបញ្ហាប្រើប្រាស់ agent ទីស្ថាន (ឡើងបានឈរត្រូវ 1 ដំឡើង)

↳ ការងាររាយការណ៍ដែលត្រួតពេលវេលា

↳ Local Search In Continuous Spaces

↳ ទីតាំងនិរាយបញ្ហា \rightarrow discrete space \rightarrow branching factor ធម្មោគ

↳ {hill climbing, simulated annealing} \rightarrow និរាយនៃ continuous space, action space
 \hookrightarrow infinite branching factor

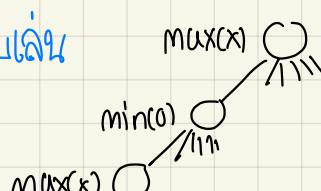
↳ វិប័យការសមសុគ្រោះគឺ calculus \rightarrow gradient \rightarrow optimizer with learning rate

↳ MINMAX Game

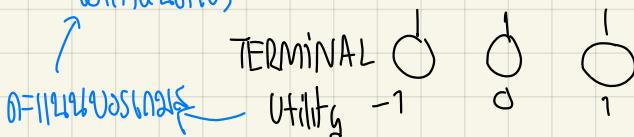
↳ សៀវភៅនិរាយសំខាន់សំខាន់ និងការសមសុគ្រោះគឺ

↳ នូវ MIN កំណត់របៀបរាយការណ៍ដែលនឹងបានការពិនិត្យក្នុងការការពិនិត្យ , MAX កំណត់របៀបរាយការណ៍

↳ ក្រឡាស X 0 ការិយភាពរបស់ខ្លួន

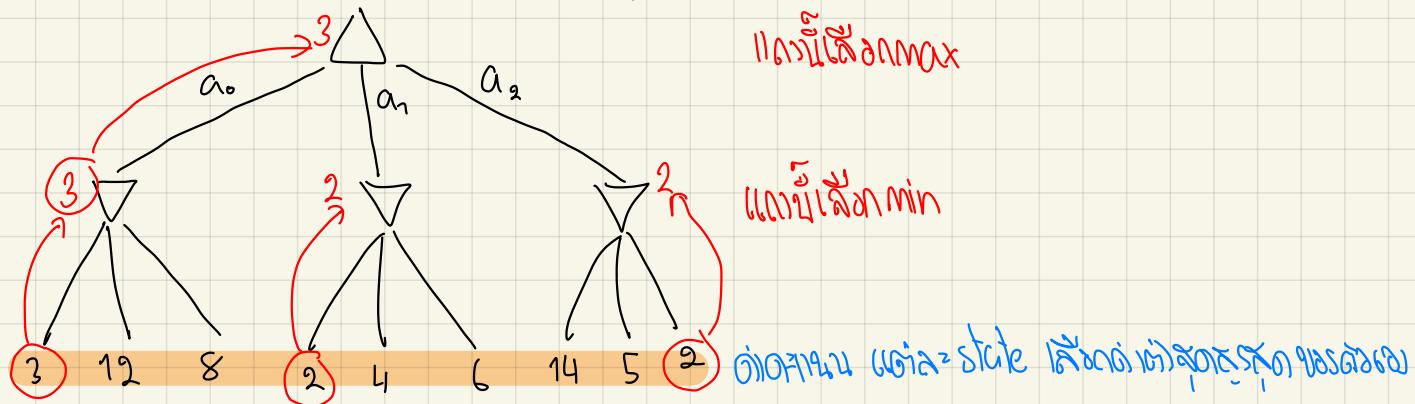


នូវការិយភាពរបស់ខ្លួន



\Rightarrow ឯករាយការណ៍

ការងារ free hand សម្របនៅ \rightarrow ការកិច្ចការ “Optimal Decision in Game”



គ្រប់គ្រងការកិច្ចការ minmax(s) for each step

$$\text{minmax}(s) = \begin{cases} \text{utility}(s) & \text{if terminal-test}(s) \\ \max_{a \in \text{Actions}} \text{minmax}(\text{result}(s, a)) & \text{if player}(s) = \max \\ \min_{a \in \text{Actions}} \text{minmax}(\text{result}(s, a)) & \text{if player}(s) = \min \end{cases}$$

$$\text{រាយការណ៍ឱ្យ} \text{minmax}(\text{root}) = \max(\min(3, 12, 8), \min(2, 4, 6), \min(14, 5, 2)) \\ = \max(3, 2, 2) \\ = 3$$

↳ time complexity $O(b^m)$

space complexity $O(bm)$

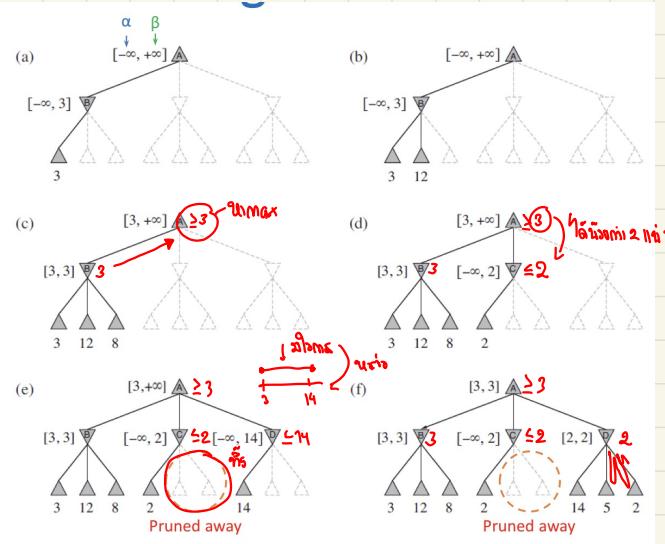
↳ optimal decision in multiplayer games

↳ ការកិច្ចការ 2 នាម ការអនុវត្តន៍យកនូវ minmax នៅក្នុងការកិច្ចការ utility $\rightarrow (1, 2, 3)$ (ប្រាក់ពេលវេលាដែល ការកិច្ចការ)

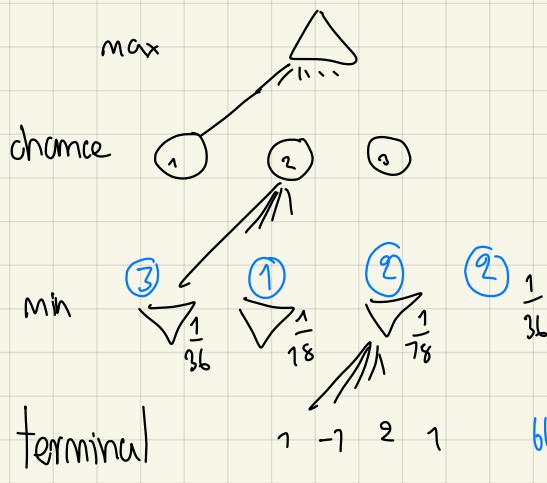
↳ Alpha-Beta Pruning

↳ ការកិច្ចការdfs only

↳ alpha \rightarrow តីត្រូវការកិច្ចការជាន់រងចាំរំលែក maximizer, beta \rightarrow តីត្រូវការកិច្ចការជាន់រំលែក minimizer



↳ ගාලුපිටාගෙන් සෑම ගිරුවක් ගේ යුතු ප්‍රත්‍යුම්පූරුණ



Expectiminimax(s) =

$$\begin{cases} \text{utility}(s) & ; \text{ if terminal-test}(s) \\ \max_a \text{expectiminimax(result)}(s, a) & ; \text{ if player}(s) = \max \\ \min_a \text{expectiminimax(result)}(s, a) & ; \text{ if player}(s) = \min \\ \sum_r P(r) \text{expectiminimax(result)}(s, r) & ; \text{ if player}(s) = \text{human} \end{cases}$$

ແລ້ວອີກ່າມໄລດະຫຼາຍນິວ chunc ອົງກາໄ

693

⇒ μ chance of min 15% =

$$\textcircled{2} = 3\frac{1}{36} + 1\frac{1}{18} + 2\frac{1}{18} + 2\frac{1}{36}$$

3. Logic agent

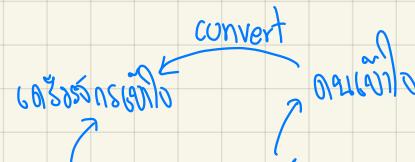
↳ knowledge-based agents

↳ เป็นตัวเรียบร้อยและมีไฟล์หรือ text file

↳ ภาษาคอมพิวเตอร์ที่เขียนมาไว้

↳ ภาระเป็น fact หรือ (เช่น บันทึกเมื่อสัจจะการที่ไปฟัง) \rightarrow sentence vs fact

$\xrightarrow{\text{sentence}}$ ไม่ใช่ sentence ที่ KB

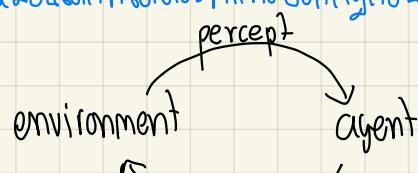


↳ เมื่อวันก่อน

↳ method ที่สำคัญ tell, ask

↳ ไม่ใช่แค่ KB

↳ กรณีที่มี แม็คซ์มัมเพิร์ฟ์ ไม่ต้องการที่จะดูต่อไป \rightarrow ต้องเปลี่ยนเรื่องความต้องการของผู้ใช้ \rightarrow รู้ว่าต้อง \rightarrow จัดการ $\xrightarrow{\text{action}}$



$\xrightarrow{\text{(tell,)}}$ $\xrightarrow{\text{(ask,)}}$ $\xrightarrow{\text{(ctell,)}}$
 $\xrightarrow{\text{action}}$

↳ เกี่ยวกับ Wumpus World (โลกมนุษย์วัปปัส)

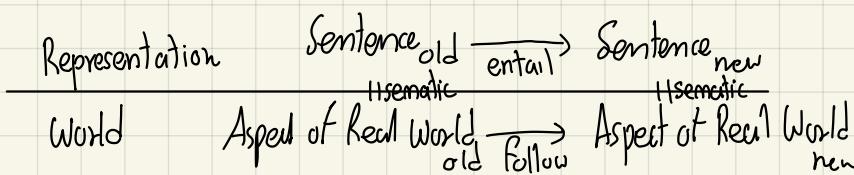
↳ ตัวอย่างของ logic กรณีเรื่อง Wumpus, บกพร่องของระบบ

↳ ฉะนั้นจึงต้องมี ข้อกำหนดเพิ่มเติม

↳ กระบวนการ reasoning

↳ หมายความว่า logic คือ

↳ ต่อ กรณีที่ sentence ใดๆ ก็ตาม sentence ใดๆ ก็ตาม ให้ต้องสืบทอดกันไปเรื่อยๆ ไม่ได้ตัดขาด



↳ Propositional logic: Very Simple Logic

↳ syntax: กฎต่างๆ ของภาษาต้องมีใน sentence

↳ atomic sentence

↳ 例句 sentence ที่มีองค์ประกอบดังนี้

↳ เช่น symbol \rightarrow w_1, w_2 : wampus อยู่ตำแหน่ง (1,3) \rightarrow จะเก็บ w_1 ไว้ในตัวแปร

↳ complex sentence

↳ มากกว่า atomic sentence ทางด้านมีเครื่อง logics connectives $\{ \sim, \wedge, \vee, \rightarrow, \leftrightarrow \}$

สิ่งที่ต้องทำ

↳ Semantics

↳ ការនិបានតាមរាយនូវសម្រាប់ syntax → may be in term of truth table

↳ ក្រឡើងដែលមួយ ត្រូវបាន
 $\frac{\text{ក្នុង}}{\text{ខ្លួច}}$

$$\begin{array}{c} \alpha \rightarrow \beta, \alpha \\ \hline \beta \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \alpha_1 \wedge \alpha_2 \wedge \dots \wedge \alpha_n \\ \hline \alpha_i \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n \\ \hline \alpha_1 \wedge \alpha_2 \wedge \alpha_3 \dots \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \alpha_i \\ \hline \alpha_1 \vee \alpha_2 \vee \dots \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{and} \\ \hline \alpha \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \alpha \vee \beta, \neg \beta \\ \hline \alpha \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \alpha \vee \beta \\ \hline \alpha \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \alpha \vee \beta, \neg \beta \vee \gamma \\ \hline \alpha \vee \gamma \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \neg \alpha \rightarrow \beta, \beta \rightarrow \gamma \\ \neg \alpha \rightarrow \gamma \\ \hline \alpha \vee \gamma \end{array}$$

↳ ការការណើដោយ gmv $\xrightarrow{\text{percept}}$ marker $\xrightarrow{\text{sentence}}$ kb

↳ ការតែងតាំង sentence query \rightarrow gmv query (ដោយរាយនីតិវិធី) + ក្រឡើងពីរបៀបអនុញ្ញាតបាន (ដើម្បី)

↳ ឯកសារ sentence query \rightarrow ផែកនវត្ថុនៃវត្ថុ \rightarrow ពីរទីកន្លែង

↳ ក្រឡើងដែលត្រូវបានដោយរាយនីតិវិធី និង take action នូវវាទេ?

↳ ចំណាំក្រឡើង action និងដំឡើង

↳ គិតិយាយនៃ Propositional Logic

- ↳ ① ចំណាំក្រឡើង ក្នុងប្រព័ន្ធនឹងការការពារ នៅលើ Wumpus World ដើម្បី $\frac{16}{4} \times \frac{4}{4}$
 ② ក្រឡើងដែលដោលឱ្យបានដំឡើង \rightarrow សារិកនឹងក្រឡើង ដែលមានការប្រើប្រាស់នូវលក្ខណៈដែលរាយការណើ

4 First Order Logic

↳ First Order Logic

↳ propositional logic ត្រូវបានក្លាយទៅ fact (ទេសចរណ៍) → ត្រូវ define ក្រុមរយៈ
↳ FOL វិនិយកក្នុងព័ត៌មាន → ទាមទំនាក់នាក់នៃ object នៅ (ក្រុមរយៈ → ក្រុមស៊ី) [លក្ខណៈទៅលើ ឱ្យបានក្លាយ]

↳ FOL Syntax and Semantics

↳ Symbol

↳ Constant symbol : object

↳ Predicate symbol : relation

↳ Function symbol : function that return object

↳ Term : logical expression that refer to object (constant symbol) នៅក្នុងក្នុង

↳ Atomic sentence : represent a relationship between object

$\text{Brother}(x, y)$
(pred) (con) (con)

↳ Complex sentence : logic connectives of atomic sentence (king(O)) → king(Est))

↳ គឺជាលក្ខណៈដែលអាចត្រូវការបញ្ជាផ្ទាល់បាន Quantifier

↳ Quantifier

↳ ត្រូវបង្ហាញព័ត៌មានទាំងអស់នៃ object

↳ (1) Universal Quantification (\forall)

$\forall x \text{Cat}(x) \rightarrow \text{mammal}(x)$ [\forall]

→ ក្នុងក្រុម (ស្ថាបន) $F \rightarrow \exists$ ពិនិត្យនៅក្នុង ដែលត្រូវត្រូវ
 $\downarrow [\forall \rightarrow \text{mammal}] \wedge [F \rightarrow \exists] = T$
ក្នុងក្រុមទាំងអស់ for all

ត្រូវបង្ហាញព័ត៌មានថា “ នៅក្នុងក្រុម Cat ត្រូវត្រូវត្រូវ mammal ”

↳ ត្រូវបង្ហាញព័ត៌មានថា “ នៅក្នុងក្រុម Cat ត្រូវត្រូវត្រូវ mammal ” $\forall x \text{Cat}(x) \wedge \text{Mammal}(x)$
 \sim apply ពី obj នៃ domain

$[\text{Cat}(\text{King}) \wedge \dots] \wedge$
 $[\text{Cat}(\text{Meow}) \wedge \dots] \wedge$
ទីនេះ $T \wedge F \approx F$ ឥឡូវ
 \downarrow
ពិនិត្យនៅក្នុង

(2) Existential Quantification (\exists)

$\exists x \text{sister}(x, spot) \wedge \text{cat}(x)$ [\exists] $\rightarrow [\exists \wedge \text{mammal}] \vee \dots = T$

នៅក្នុងក្រុមសម្រាប់ x ត្រូវត្រូវត្រូវ \exists for some

នៅក្នុងក្រុមសម្រាប់ $spot$ ដែលត្រូវត្រូវត្រូវ \exists $[F \wedge \exists] \vee [F \wedge \exists] \dots$ ក្នុងក្រុមទាំងអស់

↳ ត្រូវបង្ហាញព័ត៌មានថា $\exists x \text{sister}(x, spot) \rightarrow \text{cat}(x)$ $\rightarrow [\exists \rightarrow \exists] \vee$
 $[F \rightarrow \exists] \vee \exists \rightarrow \text{ពិនិត្យនៅក្នុង}$

(3) Nested Quantification → គឺជាពាណាគារ $\forall \exists$ (ផ្តល់លើរក្សាន់)

↳ ត្រូវ $\forall x$ ត្រូវត្រូវត្រូវ x “ ស្ថាបនក្នុង x, \dots ”

ត្រូវ $\exists x$ ត្រូវត្រូវត្រូវ x “ នៅក្នុង x ត្រូវត្រូវ x, \dots ”

ក្នុងក្រុម Cat ត្រូវត្រូវត្រូវ x

↳ Everybody loves somebody

$$\forall x \exists y \text{Love}(x, y)$$

↳ Everybody is loved by someone

$$\exists x \forall y \text{Love}(y, x)$$

↳ Nobody love everyone

= Everybody does not love somebody

$$\forall x \exists y \sim \text{Love}(x, y)$$

↳ There is someone who is loved by everybody

$$\exists x \forall y \text{Love}(y, x) \quad \text{↗}$$

↳ Someone loves everybody

$$\exists x \forall y \text{Love}(x, y)$$

ກົດທີ່ມີສຳເນົາໃນຂອງເປົ້າຕອດຮັບແລະ $\forall x [\rightarrow]$
 $\exists x [\wedge]$

↳ Connection between \forall and \exists

$$\hookrightarrow \text{De Morgan} \quad \forall x \sim P \equiv \sim \exists x P$$

$$\sim \forall x P \equiv \exists x P$$

$$\forall x P \equiv \sim \exists x \sim P$$

$$\exists x P \equiv \sim \forall x \sim P$$

$$\sim (P \vee Q) \equiv \sim P \wedge \sim Q$$

$$\sim (P \wedge Q) \equiv \sim P \vee \sim Q$$

$$P \wedge Q \equiv \sim (\sim P \vee \sim Q)$$

$$P \vee Q \equiv \sim (\sim P \wedge \sim Q)$$

ຕົວຢ່າຍຄວາມຈິງ

↳ ປຸສຶພື້ນຖານ $\forall x \equiv \sim \exists x$ ຂັ້ນທີ່ມີ

↳ Equity \rightarrow ມີຄົນດີເລືອດມາລະບຽບທີ່ກີບ

↳ ex. Father(John) = Henry

↳ ເສົາເປົ້າການກົດໝາຍພະນັກງານ \rightarrow “ມະນາຄາຂົງກວດຫຼັດຫຼັງ”

↳ ex. ຖະໜາກົດໝາຍຊັ້ນສາງ 2 ດອນ

↳ ຕາມກົດໝາຍ ຊັ້ນສາງ 2 ດອນ \rightarrow ມີ 2 ກ່າວລະວັງ ຈະກິດໃນ domain

$$\exists x, y \text{sister}(\text{ປັກຸມ}, x) \wedge \text{sister}(\text{ປັກຸມ}, y) \wedge \sim (x = y)$$

2 ດອນນີ້ຈະໄກ້ໃຫ້ດັນ
ເຕັ້ນກັນ

↳ Kinship domain

↳ ແລະດີການສ່ວນຊູ່ຮະດູວໃຈ object

↳ ອືນ domain ອອນ mother

$$\forall m, c \text{Mother}(c) = m \leftrightarrow \underbrace{\text{female}(m) \wedge \text{parent}(m, c)}_{\text{description}}$$

male

female

domain of mother(c)=m

ນະໂຍດຕາມວິທີກາລົາເປັນ F, P ໄກສະ

↳ Assertion and queries in first-order logic

↳ ໂສລະລັບການ tell(kb, tell(lb, king(Poh))), tell(lb, person(o)), tell(lb, $\forall x \text{king}(x) \rightarrow \text{person}(x)$)

↳ ໂດຍກົດໝາຍ ask(lb, king(Poh)) \rightarrow return True, ask(lb, person(Poh)) \rightarrow True

↳ First-order logic for reflex agent

casual rule

① $\forall s, b, u, c, t \text{percept}([s, b, \text{location}, u, c], t) \rightarrow \text{action}(\text{grab}, t)$ \wedge so AtGold(t)

Diagnostic rule

② $\forall t \text{AtGold}(t) \rightarrow \text{Action}(\text{Grab}, t)$ \rightarrow ເນື້ອງການໃຊ້ອອກແນວໃນ ລາຍລະອຽດ Logicency $P_1 \wedge P_2 \wedge P_3 = P_4 \rightarrow$ ໄວ P4 ບໍ່ໄດ້ຮັບອະນາໄຫວ້າກ່ອນ P1, P2, P3 ຖໍ່ມີການ

5. Uncertainty and Naive Bayes Classifier

↳ Uncertainty

ၬ ဝေဒနီများမြင်နည်း → ဓမ္မဘာဂုဏ်ဆုပါန်မှုပိုကို

Prior probability

↳ የመሠረተው በታች ስምም ነው ex. $P(A) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)}$

(b) នៅលាក់នឹង $P(A \wedge B)$ និង $P(A, B)$

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)}$$

Conditional probability

↳ შესავალი და განამდებრე ex. $P(A|B) \neq P(A)$

↳ តារាងកំណើង (មូលដ្ឋាស PCA | BAC)

Joint probability distribution (សារមុនិកប្លង់រូប (មួយក្នុងទាំងពីរ ឬចាប់ពីលើក្នុងទាំងពីរ))

↳ វិវាទក្នុងរបៀបសម្រេចការងារ prob នាមអតិថជ្ជរដ្ឋបាន

↳ ຕາເດືອນເຖິງນີ້ແມ່ນກະທົບກວມ + ກະຕົກເຖິງນີ້ ແລ້ວມາດູລັບກົມ

Bayes' rule and its use → "marginal probability" (summing out)

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(Y|X, E) &= \frac{P(Y, X, E)}{P(X, E)} = \frac{P(X|Y, E)P(Y|E)P(E)}{P(X|E)P(E)} \\
 &= \frac{P(Y, X, E)}{P(X|E)P(E)} = \frac{P(X|Y, E)P(Y|E)}{P(X|E)} \\
 &= \frac{P(X|Y, E)P(Y|E)}{P(X|E)P(E)} = \frac{P(X|Y, E)P(Y|E)}{P(X|E)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\hookrightarrow P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} = \frac{P(B|A)P(A)}{P(B)} ; \text{ ສອງກວດວ່າຈະມີ-ມີຈຳນວຍຕົກປິດ}$$

↳ త్వరితంగా ప్రాచీనమైన పదముల విషయముల కోసం $P(\text{ప్రాచీనమైన పదము}) = \frac{P(\text{పదము}) \times P(\text{కోసం})}{P(\text{కోసం})}$; $P(\text{కోసం})$ లో విషయముల కొన్ని పదముల కోసం విషయముల కోసం విషయముల కోసం విషయముల కోసం

Probabilistic reasoning (Bayesian Networks)

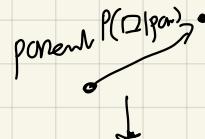
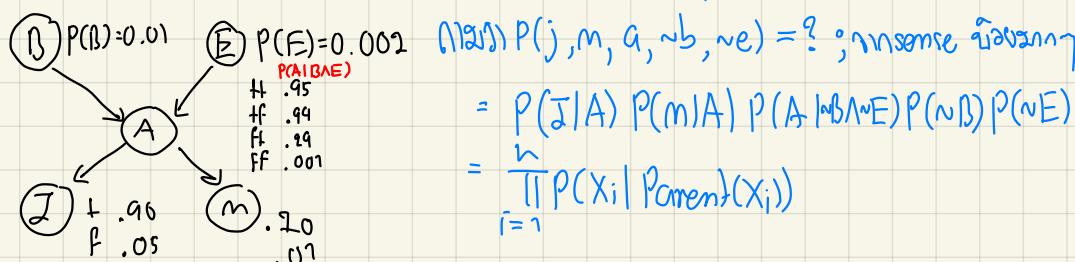
↳ კვლების data structure-ის შემთხვევაში "Bayesian Network"-ი → გათვალისწინებული ცვლილებების შემთხვევაში გადატვირთვა

↳ Geometrically solved question

↳ components ① node გეოგრაფიული

② Links \Leftrightarrow direct, overlapping circle

③ (Minimizing conditional probability) $\Rightarrow P(X_i | \text{Parent}(X_i))$



Useful techniques for manipulating probability

	to catch	~catch	not to catch	~catch
catch			catch	~catch
cavity				
~cavity				

① Marginalization

$$P(\text{Cavity}_y) = \frac{P(\text{Cav} \cap \text{Cat} \cap T)}{P(\text{Cav} \cap \text{Cat} \cap T) + P(\text{Cav} \cap \neg \text{Cat} \cap T)}$$

$$P(Y) = \sum_{Z \in \mathcal{Z}} P(Y, Z)$$

ஏதேனும் விடையைப் போல் முன்னிலை Z என்று
all possible combination

② Conditioning

② Conditioning
↳ (ການທີ່ຈະ) marginalization ລາຍງານໃຈ (conditional) prob (ຄວາມເຕັມ)

$$P(Y) = \sum_z P(Y|z)P(z)$$

③ Normalization constant

↳ რეალური ყველის შემთხვევაში $P(A|B) + P(\neg A|B) = 1$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(Ca | \overline{t}) &= \alpha P(Ca, \overline{t}) \\
 &= \alpha [P(Ca, \overline{t}, cat) + P(Ca, \overline{t}, \sim cat)] \\
 &= \alpha [\langle p_1, p_2 \rangle + \langle p_3, p_4 \rangle] \\
 &= \alpha [\langle p_{1+3}, p_{2+4} \rangle] \\
 &= \left\langle \frac{p_{1+3}}{p_{1+3} + p_{2+4}}, \frac{p_{2+4}}{p_{1+3} + p_{2+4}} \right\rangle ; \text{ msscale ကို အသုတေသန၏ } 1
 \end{aligned}$$

$P(B)$ ຈຳກັດຕົວນີ້ ເພື່ອຊື່ລວມ ຂ
↓
ປະຕິບັດແບ່ງວຽກແດວ “ເສື່ອໄຫວ້າວ່າ $P(B) \gg$
↓
ເປັນກັດຕົວໃນການ scale up ຢູ່ນີ້

(4) Using independence of variables to simplify baye's rule

$$P(\text{Cavity} \mid \text{toothache} \wedge \text{catch}) = \alpha P(\text{toothache} \wedge \text{catch} \mid \text{Cavity}) P(\text{Cavity})$$

ၬ. အကျင့်မြတ်စွာ tootache နှင့် catch ရှိပေးအောင်ချိတ်ဆုံးတော်လောက်ပဲ၏

$$= \alpha P(\text{footache} | \text{Cavity}) P(\text{catch} | \text{Cavity}) P(\text{Cavity})$$

గැනීමෙන් තුළ P(Cause, E₁, E₂, ..., E_n) = P(Cause) \prod_i^n P(E_i | Cause)

↳ အိသုဒ္ဓရ cause မျန်စာ cause (ဂရပါရီ)

Naive Bayes Classifier

၃. Reinforcement learning feature ဆုံးဖို့ ကြော်လှုပါမည်။

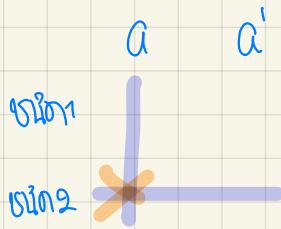
๒ เสือรุ่ง (แล้ววิจัย) prob ที่จะเกิดขึ้นของอี๊ด class 1 เช่น $\text{max}(\text{hypo})$

↳ ແມ່ນຈະໄດ້ feature ທີ່ສິລະອັບຕົວນີ້ \rightarrow ex. spam mail $P(\text{spam}) = P(\text{spam} | \text{word}_1) \cdot \dots$

↳ advantages: અનુભૂતિની વર્ગીકરણ, એવાં હશે (feature) વિભાગીની ક્ષમતા, બોલ્ડ ક્લાસ્સ્‌સ, એવાં હશે માટે
disadvantage: નિર્ધારિત કરી નથી, એવાં હશે કે એવાં હશે → નિર્ધારિત કરી નથી

↓
require more teaching

probability



$$P(A \cup A') = \text{เส้นรวมของลูกปัด}$$

$$P(A \cap A') = \times$$

↳ โอกาสที่ $P(A \cap B)$ ไม่ต่างจาก 0 แต่ไม่เท่า 0 \rightarrow มีน้ำใจที่มี \rightarrow จำนวนบุคคลที่สนใจในงานนี้มากกว่าเดิม

↳ เกิดขึ้นได้จริง \rightarrow ถ้าเราหักห้ามไปประชุมแล้วแต่จะเปลี่ยน = เกิดขึ้น

$$\therefore P(A|\bar{B}) = P(A|\sim B)$$

ผลของการลดลงจะเกิดขึ้นเมื่อหักห้าม

$$P(A|B) = P(A) \quad \text{และ} \quad P(B|A) = P(B)$$

$$\text{เหตุผล} \quad P(A \cap B) = P(A) P(B|A)$$

$$= P(A) \times P(B) ; \text{ ดังนั้น } \begin{cases} \text{ถ้า} \\ \text{หักห้าม} \end{cases} \rightarrow \text{ผลลัพธ์จะลดลง}$$

$$P(B|A)$$

$$P(A)$$

6. Classification

↳ ការប្រើប្រាស់មេនូវប្រព័ន្ធបច្ចុប្បន្ននៃសម្រាប់សម្រាប់ machine learning

↳ ① ប្រព័ន្ធបច្ចុប្បន្ននៃគណន៍ Logistic regression

② មានលក្ខណៈដែលបានរាយចក្ខុវា → នៅលើផែន គណន៍នៃយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រ algorithm

③ និងការសម្រាប់មេនូវបច្ចុប្បន្ននៃគណន៍

Form of Learning

↳ ① Unsupervised learning → $x \rightarrow y$ → policy

② Reinforcement learning → $x; a \rightarrow r$ → reward

③ Supervised learning → $x \rightarrow y$

↳ បានបញ្ជាក់ថា "generalizes" → នៅពេល train នៅ 70-80%

Learning Decision Tree (ID3 algorithm)

↳ max tree នឹង optimal តើ? → ឱ្យបាន តួនាទីនៃក្នុងការបង្កើត → ឱ្យការងារ

↳ Information gain entropy

↳ គឺជាធាមិត្តិភាពនៃការងារ → entropy & នាយកសម្រាប់ការងារ

ឧបករណ៍ $\text{label}_1(p) : ++++++$
 $\text{label}_2(n) : ----$

entropy ↑ ①

Attribute_n → Gain(Attribute_n)

$p \quad ++ \quad p \quad +++ \quad p \quad n \quad ---$ } entropy per group ↓ ②

$$\therefore \text{Gain}(A) = I\left(\frac{p}{p+n}, \frac{n}{p+n}\right) - \text{Remainder}(A)$$

ផ្លូវការនៃ branch នឹង possible

K Nearest Neighbor Algorithm (KNN)

↳ ប្រើប្រាស់ការស្នើសុំនៃការស្ថិត ឬ តែ

↳ មួយតម្លៃត្រូវការ scale

↳ k-fold មេនូវបច្ចុប្បន្ន data មាន → និងនៅក្នុង train → val → ឱ្យ mean នូវ accuracy, validation

7. Classification II Neural Network

Perceptron equivalent neural network

\hookrightarrow error = predicted - target

Weights update equation $w_i(p+1) = w_i(p) + \alpha x_i(p) \cdot \text{error}$

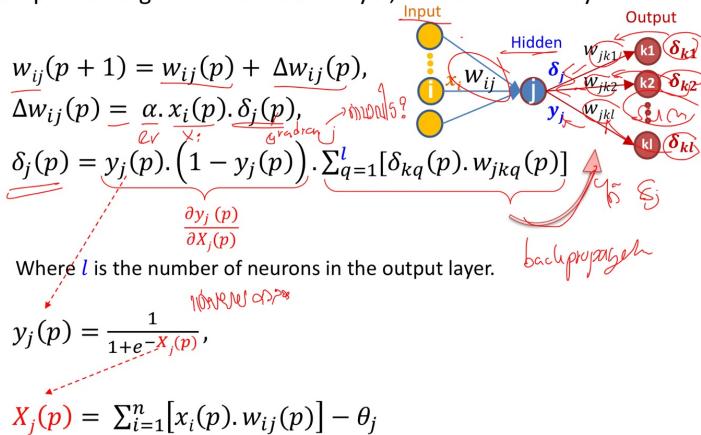
\hookrightarrow gradient descent error rate "Coverage"

Multilayer neural network

\hookrightarrow hidden layer

\hookrightarrow backpropagation algorithm (update weight)

- To update weights in the hidden layer, we do similar way:



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ပုဂ္ဂန်

Step3: Weight training (Backpropagation)

- Calculate the error gradient of neurons in the hidden-output layer.

$$e_k(p) = yd_k(p) - y_k(p), \quad \text{Hidden} \xrightarrow{w_{jk}} \text{Output} \quad e_k = yd_k - y_k$$

$$\delta_k(p) = y_k(p) \cdot (1 - y_k(p)) \cdot e_k(p),$$

$$\Delta w_{jk}(p) = \alpha \cdot y_j(p) \cdot \delta_k(p),$$

$$w_{jk}(p+1) = w_{jk}(p) + \Delta w_{jk}(p) \quad \leftarrow \text{အသုတေသနတဲ့ ပုံမှန် အဆင့်များ}$$

- Calculate the error gradient of neurons in the input-hidden layer.

$$\delta_j(p) = y_j(p) \cdot (1 - y_j(p)) \cdot \sum_{k=1}^l \delta_k(p) \cdot w_{jk}(p),$$

$$\Delta w_{ij}(p) = \alpha \cdot x_i(p) \cdot \delta_j(p),$$

$$w_{ij}(p+1) = w_{ij}(p) + \Delta w_{ij}(p)$$

လုပ်ပို့ပို့

