

1. Search – A* (4 分)

要点总结

- A* 使用

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

- $g(n)$: 起点→n 的已知代价
- $h(n)$: 估计 n→goal 的代价 (heuristic)
- 使用 优先队列 (open list) 按 f 从小到大取节点; 有 closed list 存已扩展节点。
- Admissible heuristic: $h(n) \leq h^*(n)$, 保证不高估 → A* 最优。
- Consistent heuristic: $h(n) \leq c(n, n') + h(n')$, 保证单调。
- 与 UCS/Greedy 的对比:
 - UCS: 只看 g
 - Greedy: 只看 h
 - A*: 看 g+h

3. Ensemble learning – Random forest (4 分)

要点总结

- Random Forest = Bagging + 随机特征子集:
 - bootstrap 采样形成多份训练集 → 每份训练一棵树
 - 每个 split 处随机选 k 个特征, 从中选最佳分裂。
- 好处:
 - 降低 variance, 减少树间相关性, 抗过拟合。
- Out-of-Bag (OOB) error: 没被抽进某棵树训练集的样本, 用来评估这棵树

5. Reinforcement learning – TD learning (4 分)

要点总结

- TD(0) 状态值更新:

$V(S_t) \leftarrow V(S_t) + \alpha[R_{t+1} + \gamma V(S_{t+1}) - V(S_t)]$

- 里面的括号是 TD error。
- SARSA (on-policy):

$Q(S_t, A_t) \leftarrow Q(S_t, A_t) + \alpha[R_{t+1} + \gamma Q(S_{t+1}, A_{t+1}) - Q(S_t, A_t)]$

- Q-learning (off-policy):

$Q(S_t, A_t) \leftarrow Q(S_t, A_t) + \alpha[R_{t+1} + \gamma \max_a Q(S_{t+1}, a) - Q(S_t, A_t)]$

7. Computer vision – Edge detection (2 分)

要点总结 (2 分会考很小)

- 目标: 检测强度变化大的位置 (边缘)。
- 方法:
 - 一阶: gradient (Sobel、Prewitt)
 - 二阶: Laplacian
 - Canny: Gaussian smoothing → gradient → non-maximum suppression → double threshold + hysteresis。

8. Computer vision – Averaging filter (4 分)

要点总结

- Averaging / mean filter:
 - 3×3 kernel 全是 1/9, 做卷积。
 - 用于去除噪声, 平滑图像, 但会模糊边缘。
- 对二值图像也可以用 sum > threshold 判 1, 否则 0。

10. Knowledge representation – Propositional logic (4

要点总结

- 命题逻辑符号: $\neg, \wedge, \vee, \rightarrow, \leftrightarrow$ 。
- 真值表: 列出所有组合, 算表达式的 T/F。
- 常考推理形式: Modus Ponens 等。
- 可能涉及: 把英语描述转成逻辑式。

可能题型

- 把一段自然语言转为命题逻辑:
 - “如果在下雨并且我没带伞, 那我会淋湿。”
 $\rightarrow R \wedge \neg U \rightarrow W$

2. Decision Trees – Entropy (4 分)

要点总结

- Entropy:

$H(S) = - \sum_i p_i \log_2 p_i$

- 信息增益:

$Gain(S, A) = H(S) - \sum_v \frac{|S_v|}{|S|} H(S_v)$

- 直观:
 - 子集越“纯” (一个类占绝对多数) → entropy 低。
 - 完全 50/50 → entropy = 1 (对两类)。
- Patrons vs Type 例子:
 - Patrons 的加权 entropy=0.459
 - Type 的 entropy=1 → Patrons 更好。

4. Neural networks – Perceptron (4 分)

要点总结

- 单个感知机:

$s = w_0 + \sum_i w_i x_i, \quad y = step(s)$

- 可以实现 AND、OR、NOT 等线性可分函数; 不能实现 XOR。
- AND 示例:
 $w_0 = -1.5, w_1 = 1, w_2 = 1 \rightarrow$ 同时为 1 才输出 1。
- 多层感知机可以表示 XOR 和任意布尔函数。

6. Optimisation – Genetic algorithms (4 分)

要点总结

- Genotype 表示为串 (bit string / real-valued 等)。
- 一代包括:
 - Selection (轮盘赌 / tournament)
 - Crossover (单点/两点/均匀)
 - Mutation (按小概率翻转位)
- Fitness function 决定选择概率。
- GA 优点: 全局搜索、适合非凸问题; 缺点: 慢、不保证精确最优。

9. Language processing – Trigram probability (4 分)

要点总结

- n-gram 模型:

$P(w_1, \dots, w_T) \approx \prod_t P(w_t \mid w_{t-n+1}, \dots, w_{t-1})$

- trigram:

$P(w_i \mid w_{i-2}, w_{i-1}) \approx \frac{C(w_{i-2}, w_{i-1}, w_i)}{C(w_{i-2}, w_{i-1})}$

- 可能用 Laplace smoothing 或加伪计数。

11. Uncertainty – Bayes’ theorem (4 分)

要点总结

- Bayes 定理:

$P(H \mid E) = \frac{P(E \mid H)P(H)}{P(E)}$

- 总概率:

$P(E) = \sum_i P(E \mid H_i)P(H_i)$

- 典型例子: 医疗检测、假阳性/假阴性、spam detection。

要点总结

- 来自 Week 10 “Human-aligned intelligent robotics”
- Powell 提到的 AI Level（大意）：
 - 工具型 AI（Tool）
 - 助理型 AI
 - 协作型 AI
 - 人类对齐 / 自主智能体 等层级
- 你只需要记住：从“被动工具”到“主动协作、对齐人类价值”的发展维度。

可能题型

- 让你列出/简要描述 2–3 个 AI level 及各自特点。
- 问：为什么“human-aligned AI / robotics”是更高层次目标？（强调安全、可解释、人机协作）

12. Uncertainty – Fuzzy logic （6 分）

6 分说明这里题会稍大一点，可能包括计算 + 概念。

要点总结

- Fuzzy set：元素有 membership degree $\mu_A(x) \in [0, 1]$ 。
- 基本操作：
 - $\mu_{A \cap B}(x) = \min(\mu_A(x), \mu_B(x))$
 - $\mu_{A \cup B}(x) = \max(\mu_A(x), \mu_B(x))$
 - $\mu_{\neg A}(x) = 1 - \mu_A(x)$
- 常见 membership function：triangular, trapezoidal, Gaussian ...
- Fuzzy rules：“IF temperature is HIGH AND humidity is LOW THEN fan_speed is FAST”
- 模糊推理步骤：
 - fuzzification（输入模糊化）
 - rule evaluation
 - aggregation
 - defuzzification（如 centroid）

$$\nabla^2 f(x, y) \approx f(x + 1, y) + f(x - 1, y) + f(x, y + 1) + f(x, y - 1) - 4f(x, y)$$

➤ We can write the kernel as follow:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 4 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

方法	类型	检测效果
Sobel/Prewitt	一阶梯度	方向敏感 edge detection
Laplacian	二阶导	方向不敏感 zero-crossing edges

✓ Solution

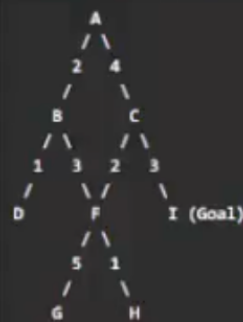
Answer: **C** — A → C → B → F → I

Step-by-step A* trace:

Step	Expand	f-value	Frontier (sorted by f)
1	A	f=6	B(f=7), C(f=6)
2	C	f=6	B(f=7), F(f=7), I(f=7)
3	B	f=7	D(f=9), F(f=7), I(f=7)
4	F	f=7	D(f=9), I(f=7)
5	I	f=7	Goal!

Question T1_q0035 (Search Algorithms)

Consider the following graph with edge costs shown on the edges:



Edge costs: A→B: 2, A→C: 4, B→D: 1, B→F: 3, C→E: 2, C→F: 3, F→G: 5, F→H: 1

Heuristic values $h(n)$:

A	B	C	D	F	G	H	I
6	5	2	6	1	5	3	0

Using A* Search to find the path from A to I, what is the exploration order?

Note: When f-values are equal, expand nodes in alphabetical order.

(A) A → B → C → D → F → I

(B) A → C → I

(C) A → C → B → F → I

Question T3_q0022 (Fuzzy Control Systems)

A fuzzy speed controller for an autonomous vehicle uses two inputs:

Input Membership Functions:

Distance to obstacle: Near (0-30m), Medium (20-60m), Far (50-100m)

Current speed: Slow (0-40 km/h), Moderate (30-70 km/h), Fast (60-100 km/h)

Output (Brake Pressure):

Light: 0-30% (centre at 15%)

Medium: 20-60% (centre at 40%)

Heavy: 50-100% (centre at 75%)

Current Inputs:

Distance = 35m $\rightarrow \mu(\text{Near}) = 0, \mu(\text{Medium}) = 0.75, \mu(\text{Far}) = 0.3$

Speed = 55 km/h $\rightarrow \mu(\text{Slow}) = 0, \mu(\text{Moderate}) = 0.625, \mu(\text{Fast}) = 0.375$

Fuzzy Rules:

Rule	IF Distance is	AND Speed is	THEN Brake is
R1	Near	Fast	Heavy
R2	Medium	Moderate	Medium
R3	Medium	Fast	Heavy
R4	Far	Moderate	Light
R5	Far	Fast	Medium

Using **Mamdani inference** (min for AND, max for aggregation) and **centroid defuzzification**, what is the brake pressure?

✓ Solution

Answer: B (44.3%)

Step 1: Rule Activations (min for AND)

Rule	Calculation	Activation	Output
R1	$\min(0, 0.375)$	0	Heavy
R2	$\min(0.75, 0.625)$	0.625	Medium
R3	$\min(0.75, 0.375)$	0.375	Heavy
R4	$\min(0.3, 0.625)$	0.3	Light
R5	$\min(0.3, 0.375)$	0.3	Medium

Step 2: Aggregate Outputs (max for same output)

Output	Centre	Rules	Final Activation
Light	15%	R4	0.3
Medium	40%	$\max(R2, R5)$	$\max(0.625, 0.3) = 0.625$
Heavy	75%	$\max(R1, R3)$	$\max(0, 0.375) = 0.375$

Step 3: Centroid Defuzzification

$$\text{Brake} = \frac{(15 \times 0.3) + (40 \times 0.625) + (75 \times 0.375)}{0.3 + 0.625 + 0.375}$$

$$= \frac{4.5 + 25 + 28.125}{1.3} = \frac{57.625}{1.3} = 44.33\%$$

Consider the following random variables:

- **ex**: exercises regularly.
- **bp**: has high blood pressure.
- **diet**: maintains a balanced diet.
- **chol**: has high cholesterol.
- **stroke**: has suffered a stroke.

The causal relationships and probabilistic knowledge are shown in the Bayes network below. Using the network, compute the probability of having high blood pressure given that a stroke has occurred and the person exercises regularly, i.e., $P(\text{bp} | \text{stroke}, \text{ex})$.

Given probabilities:

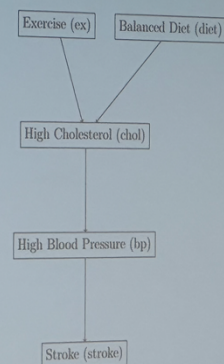
$$P(\text{ex}) = 0.3 \quad (1)$$

$$P(\text{diet}) = 0.6 \quad (2)$$

$$P(\text{chol} | \text{ex}, \text{diet}) = \begin{cases} 0.2 & \text{if ex and diet} \\ 0.3 & \text{if ex and not diet} \\ 0.4 & \text{if not ex and diet} \\ 0.7 & \text{if not ex and not diet} \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

$$P(\text{bp} | \text{chol}) = \begin{cases} 0.8 & \text{if chol} \\ 0.3 & \text{if not chol} \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

$$P(\text{stroke} | \text{bp}) = \begin{cases} 0.7 & \text{if bp} \\ 0.2 & \text{if not bp} \end{cases} \quad (5)$$



Question:

Calculate the probability $P(\text{bp} | \text{stroke}, \text{ex})$ using the Bayes network provided.

$$P(\text{bp}, \text{stroke}, \text{ex}) = \sum_{\text{diet}} \sum_{\text{chol}} P(\text{ex}, \text{diet}, \text{chol}, \text{bp}, \text{stroke})$$

把上面的大乘积代入：

$$P(\text{bp}, \text{stroke}, \text{ex}) = \sum_{\text{diet}} \sum_{\text{chol}} P(\text{ex}) P(\text{diet}) P(\text{chol} | \text{ex}, \text{diet}) P(\text{bp} | \text{chol}) P(\text{stroke} | \text{bp})$$

注意：这里 $P(\text{stroke} | \text{bp})$ 跟 diet、chol 无关，可以提出来； $P(\text{ex})$ 也是常数（我们固定在 $\text{ex}=\text{true}$ 情况下），也可以提出来。

所以：

$$P(\text{bp}, \text{stroke}, \text{ex}) = P(\text{ex}) P(\text{stroke} | \text{bp}) \sum_{\text{diet}} \sum_{\text{chol}} P(\text{diet}) P(\text{chol} | \text{ex}, \text{diet}) P(\text{bp} | \text{chol})$$

括号里的那一大坨其实就是：

$$P(\text{bp} | \text{ex})$$

因为它就是“在 ex 已知的情况下，diet、chol 综合后得到 bp 的概率”。

所以分子变成：

$$P(\text{bp}, \text{stroke}, \text{ex}) = P(\text{ex}) P(\text{stroke} | \text{bp}) P(\text{bp} | \text{ex})$$

3.2 写出分母

$$P(\text{stroke}, \text{ex}) = \sum_{\text{bp}} P(\text{bp}, \text{stroke}, \text{ex}) = P(\text{stroke}, \text{bp}, \text{ex}) + P(\neg \text{bp}, \text{stroke}, \text{ex})$$

刚刚我们已经有：

$$P(\text{bp}, \text{stroke}, \text{ex}) = P(\text{ex}) P(\text{stroke} | \text{bp}) P(\text{bp} | \text{ex})$$

同理：

$$P(\neg \text{bp}, \text{stroke}, \text{ex}) = P(\text{ex}) P(\text{stroke} | \neg \text{bp}) P(\neg \text{bp} | \text{ex})$$

于是：

$$P(\text{stroke}, \text{ex}) = P(\text{ex}) [P(\text{stroke} | \text{bp}) P(\text{bp} | \text{ex}) + P(\text{stroke} | \neg \text{bp}) P(\neg \text{bp} | \text{ex})]$$

$$P(\text{bp} | \text{stroke}, \text{ex}) = \frac{P(\text{bp}, \text{stroke}, \text{ex})}{P(\text{stroke}, \text{ex})}$$

带入刚刚的表达式：

$$= \frac{P(\text{ex}) P(\text{stroke} | \text{bp}) P(\text{bp} | \text{ex})}{P(\text{ex}) [P(\text{stroke} | \text{bp}) P(\text{bp} | \text{ex}) + P(\text{stroke} | \neg \text{bp}) P(\neg \text{bp} | \text{ex})]}$$

$P(\text{ex})$ 在上下同时出现，约掉：

$$P(\text{bp} | \text{stroke}, \text{ex}) = \frac{P(\text{stroke} | \text{bp}) P(\text{bp} | \text{ex})}{P(\text{stroke} | \text{bp}) P(\text{bp} | \text{ex}) + P(\text{stroke} | \neg \text{bp}) P(\neg \text{bp} | \text{ex})}$$