CMSC 372 Artificial Intelligence

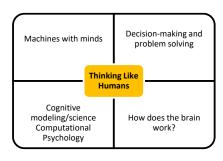
Fall 2017

Administrivia

- Instructor: Deepak Kumar
- Lectures: Mon& Wed 10:10a to 11:30a
- Labs: Fridays 10:10a to 11:30a
- Pre-requisites: CMSC B206 or H106 and CMSC B231 or permission of instructor
- Course web page: http://cs.brynmawr.edu/Courses/cs372/fall2017/

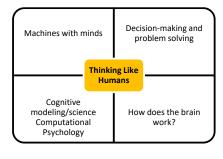
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What is AI? Decision-making and Machines with Robots Machines with minds problem solving actions **Acting Like** Thinking Like Humans Humans Cognitive Speech modeling/science How does the brain Turing Test Computational Understanding work? Psychology Machines with logic "laws of thought" Intelligent behavior in Do the right thing Logic artifacts Acting **Thinking** rationally Rationally Designing Intelligent learning Etc. Reasoning Agents 4



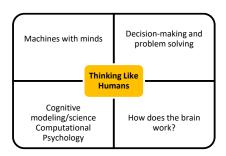
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What is AI?



Cognitive Science

- Brain as an information processing system
- Requires theories of internal activities of the brain (level of abstraction? Knowledge or circuits?)
- · How to validate?
 - Predicting and testing behavior of human subjects (top-down)
 - Theories from neurological data (bottom-up)
- Two fields: Cognitive Science & Cognitive Neuroscience



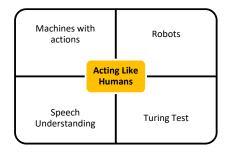
Cognitive Science

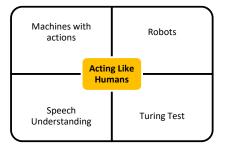
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- Two fields: Cognitive Science & Cognitive neuroscience

Problem: Current theories do not explain anything resembling human-level general intelligence.

7

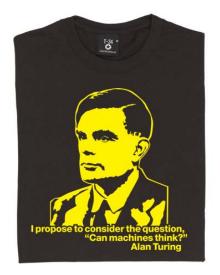
What is AI?



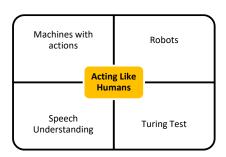


Alan Turing (1950)

The Imitation Game



What is AI?

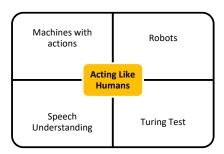


Alan Turing (1950)

The Imitation Game







Alan Turing (1950)

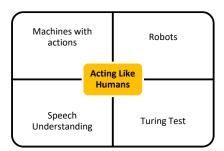
The Imitation Game

The Turing Test

- Operational test for intelligent behavior
- Predicted that by 2000, a machine might have a 30% chance of fooling a lay person for 5 minutes.
- Anticipated all major arguments against Al in following 50 years
- Suggested major components of Al: knowledge, reasoning, language understanding, learning
- Major subfields of AI: language processing, knowledge representation & reasoning, machine learning, vision, robotics

11

What is AI?



Alan Turing (1950)

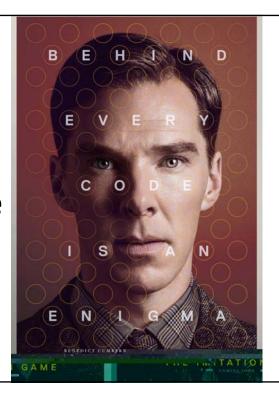
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Problem: Turing Test is not reproducible, constructive, or amenable to mathematical analysis

2015 Movie The Imitation Game



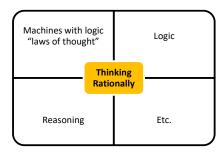
13

CAPTCHA?

Completely Automated
 Public Turing test to tell
 Computers and Humans
 Apart

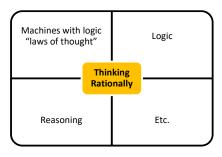


A "reverse Turing Test"?



15

What is AI?

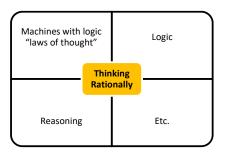


Reasoning with Logic

- Aristotle: What are correct arguments/thought processes?
- Formal Logics:

Socrates is human. All humans are mortal. Therefore Socrates is mortal.

Laws of thought govern the operation of the mind.



Reasoning with Logic

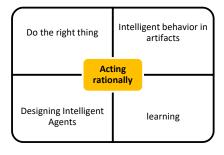
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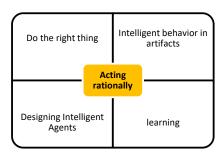
Socrates is human.
All humans are mortal.
Therefore Socrates is mortal.

Laws of thought govern the operation of the mind.

Problem: Not all intelligent behavior is mediated by logical deliberation. Not easy to formalize informal knowledge. E.g. Most students might be sleepy.

What is AI?





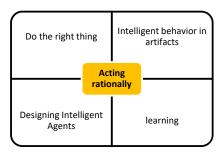
Rational Behavior

- Do the right thing.
- That which is expected to maximize goal achievement, given available information.
- Doesn't necessarily involve 'thinking'. E.g. blinking reflex.
- Any thinking there is, should be in service of rational action.
- Design Rational Agents.

$$f: P^* \to A$$

19

What is AI?

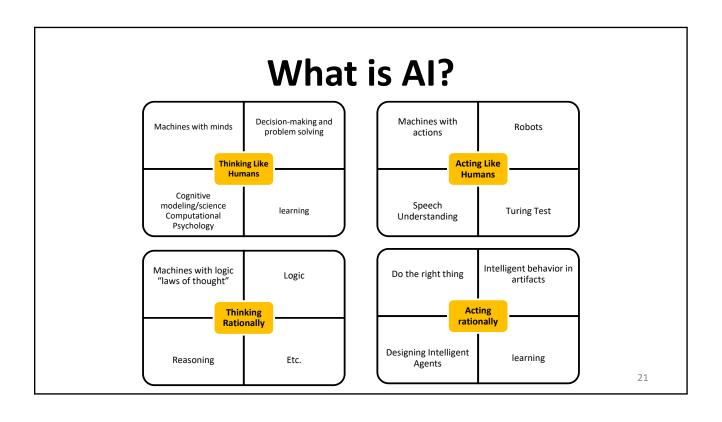


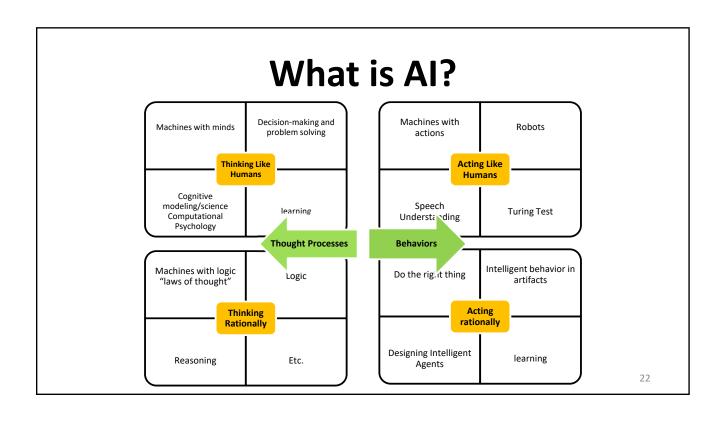
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$$f: P^* \to A$$

Problem: Computational limitations make perfect rationality unachievable. So, design best program for given computational resources.







RoboCup – Robot World Cup

"By the middle of the 21st century, a team of fully autonomous humanoid robot soccer players shall win a soccer game, complying with the official rules of FIFA, against the winner of the most recent World Cup."

From: http://www.robocup.org/

"Al Beats FIFA 2052 Champs!"

 What would it take to beat the FIFA World Cup 2052 champions?

25

"Al Beats Jeopardy! Champion!"



Answer: Deepak Kumar

Watson/Jeopardy set at CHM



29

What is AI?

Is intelligence computable?

Is intelligence computable?

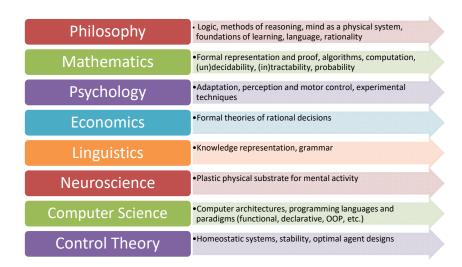
Physical Symbol System Hypothesis

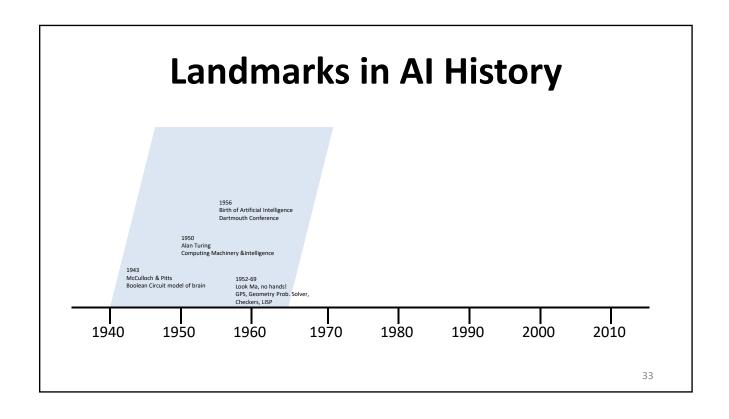
"a physical symbol system [such as a digital computer, for example] has the necessary and sufficient means for intelligent action."

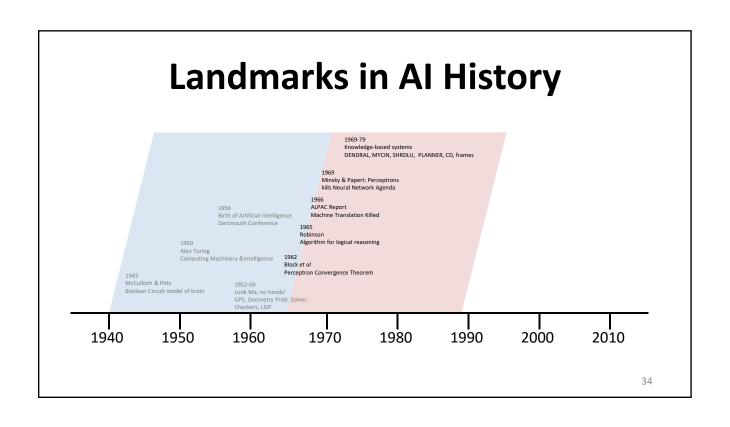
-: Newell & Simon, 1976

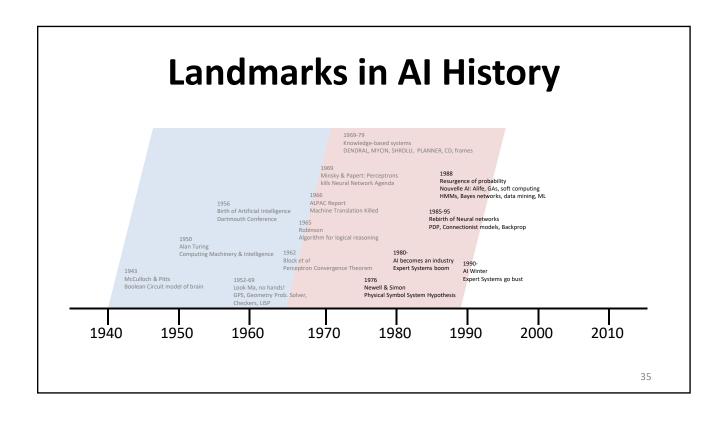
31

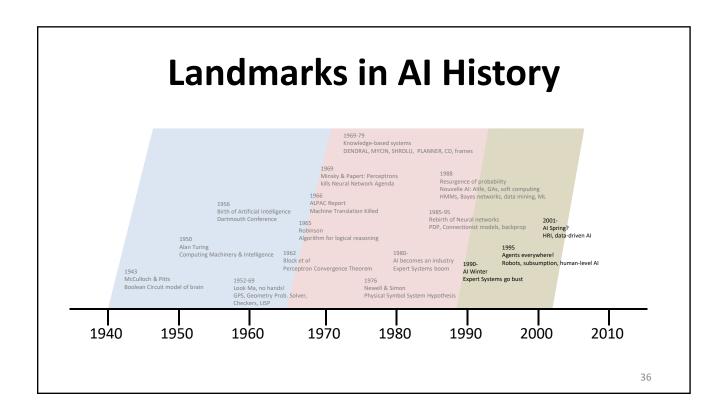
Prehistory of AI



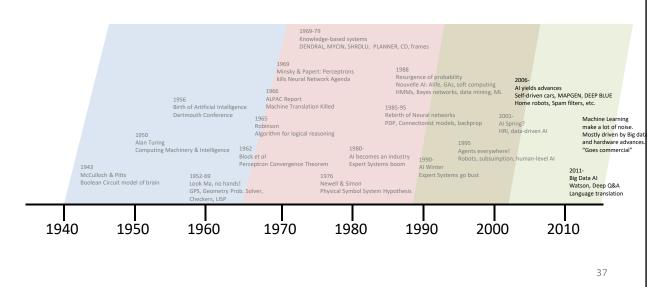












Agenda

- What is AI? History, Foundations, Examples: Overview
- Intelligent Agents
- Problem Solving Using Classical Search Techniques
- Beyond Classical Search
- Adversarial Search & Game Playing
- Constraint Satisfaction Problems
- Knowledge Representation & Reasoning (KRR)
- First Order Logic & Inference
- Classical Planning
- Planning & Acting in the Real World
- Other topics depending upon time...

Acknowledgements

- Much of the content in this presentation is based on Chapter 1, Artificial Intelligence: A Modern Approach, by Russell & Norvig, Third Edition, Prentice Hall, 2010.
- This presentation is being made available by Deepak Kumar for any and all educational purposes. Please feel free to use, modify, or distribute. Powerpoint file(s) are available upon request by writing to dkumar@cs.brynmawr.edu
- Prepared in January 2015, updated September 2017.