Artificial Intelligence

Berlin Chen 2003

Course Contents

- The theoretical and practical issues for all displineies Artificial Intelligence (AI) will be considered
  - AI is interdisciplinary !

- Foundational Topics to Covered
  - Concepts of Agents
  - Problem-Solving by Search Algorithms
  - Logics
  - Knowledge Representation and Reasoning
  - Planning
  - AI Programming

Textbook and References

- Textbook:
  - S Russell and P. Norvig, “Artificial Intelligence: A Modern Approach,” Prentice Hall, 2003

    http://aima.cs.berkeley.edu/
- References:
  - I. Bratko, “Prolog Programming for Artificial Intelligence,” Addison-Wesley, 2001
  - P. R. Harrison, “Common Lisp and Artificial Intelligence,” Prentice Hall, 1990
  - Franz Inc., “Common Lisp: The Reference,” Addison-Wesley, 1988
  - T.M. Mitchell, “Machine Learning,” McGraw-Hill, 1997

Grading

- Midterm or Final: 30%
- Homework: 25%
- Project/Presentation: 30%
- Attendance/Other: 15%

Introduction

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Reference:

1. S. Russell and P Norvig. Artificial Intelligence: A Modern Approach, Chapter 1

What is AI ?

- “[The automation of] activities that we associate with human thinking, activities such as decision-making, problem solving, learning…” (Bellman, 1978)
- “The exciting new effort to make computer think … machines with mind, in the full and literal sense.” (Haugeland, 1985)
- “The study of mental faculties through the use of computational models” (Charniak and McDermott, 1985)
- “The study of how to make computers do things at which, at the moment, people do better.” (Rich and Knight, 1991)

What is AI ?

- The study of the computations that it possible to perceive, reason, and act." (Winston, 1992)
- "AI…is concerned with intelligent behavior in artifacts." (Nilsson, 1998)

AI systemizes and automates intellectual tasks
as well as any sphere of human intellectual activities.

- Duplicate human facilities like creativity, self-improvement, and language use
- Function autonomously in complex and changing environments

AI still has openings for several full-time Einsteins !

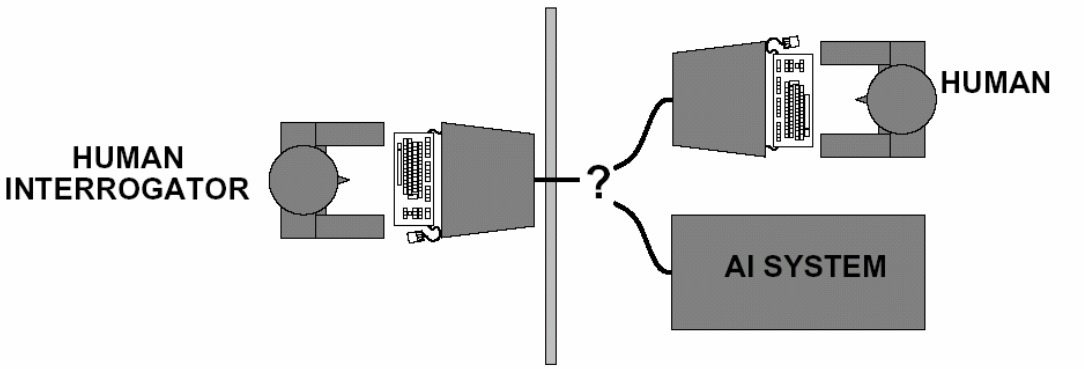
Categorization of AI

	fidelity	rationality
Thought/ reasoning	Systems that **think** like humans	Systems that **think** rationally
behavior	Systems that **act** like humans	Systems that **act** rationally

- Physical simulation of a person is unnecessary for intelligence ?
  - Humans are not necessarily “rational”

Acting humanly: The Turing Test

- Turing test: proposed by Alan Turing, 1950



  - The test is for a program to have a conversation (via online typed messages) with an interrogator for 5 minutes
  - The interrogator has to guess if the conversation is with a machine or a person
  - The program passes the test if it fools the interrogator 30% of the time

Acting humanly: The Turing Test

- Turing's Conjecture
  - At the end of 20 century a machine with 10 gigabytes of memory would have 30% chance of fooling a human interrogator after 5 minutes of questions
- Problems with Turing test
  - The interrogator may be incompetent
  - The interrogator is too lazy to ask the questions
  - The human at the other hand may try to trick the interrogator
  - The program doesn't have to think like a human
  - ….

Acting humanly: The Turing Test

- The computer would possess the following capabilities to pass the Turing test
  - **Natural language/Speech processing**
  - **Knowledge representation**
  - **Automated reasoning**
  - **Machine learning/adaptation**
  - Computer vision
  - Robotics

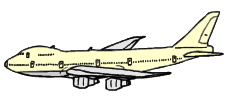
physical simulation

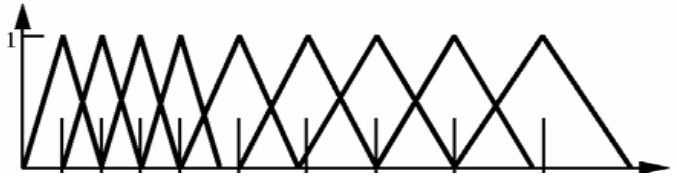
Six disciplines compose most of AI

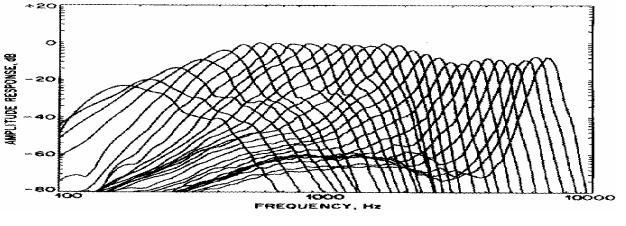
Imitate humans or learn something from humans ?

Acting humanly: The Turing Test

- However, scientists devoted much effort to studying the underlying principles of intelligence than passing Turing test !
  - E.g. aircrafts vs. birds
  - E.g. Boats/submarines vs. fishes/dolphins/whales
  - E.g. perception in speech







Thinking humanly: Cognitive Modeling

- Get inside the actual workings of human minds through
  - Introspection
  - Psychological experiments

  } find the theory of the mind or trace the steps of humans' reasoning

- Once having a sufficiently precise theory of the mind, we can express the theory as a computer program !

- Cognitive science - interdisciplinary
  - Computer models from **AI**
  - Experimental techniques from **psychology**

An algorithm performs well $\overset{?}{\longleftrightarrow}$ A good model of human performance

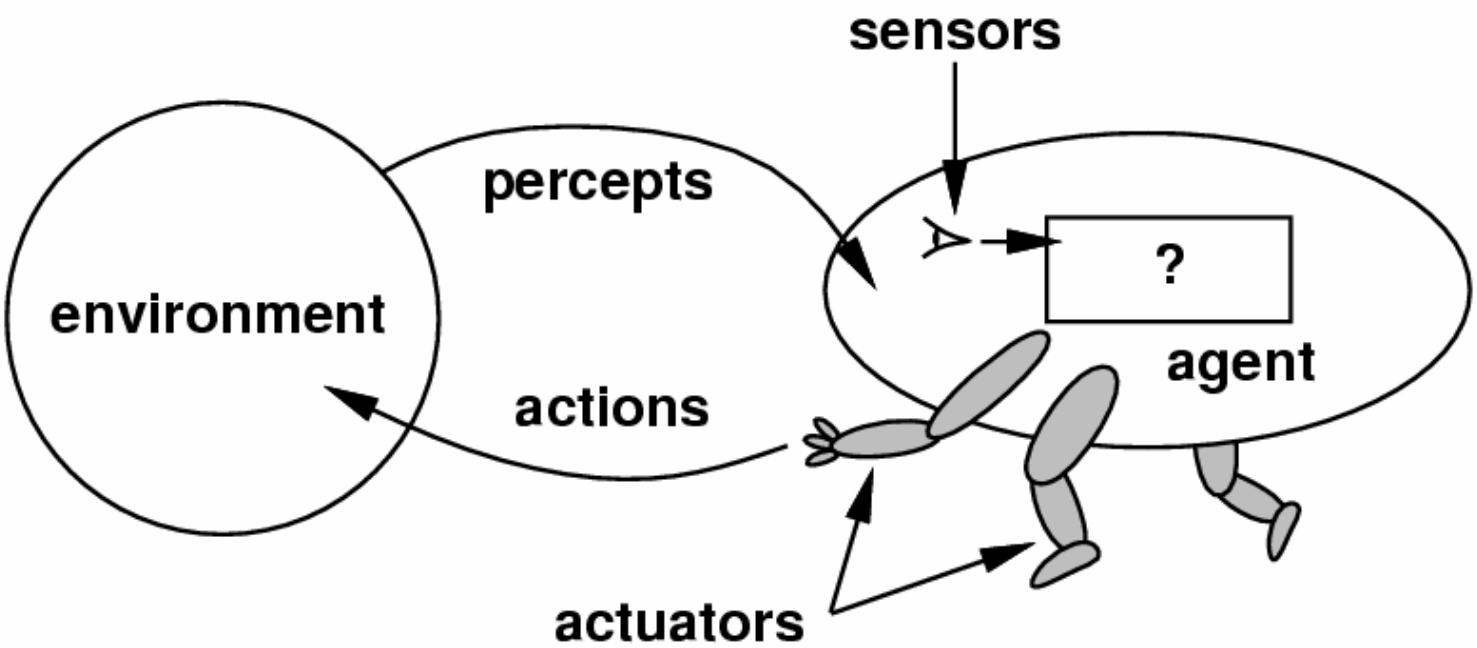
Thinking rationally: Laws of Thought

- Correct inference
  - "Socrates is a man; all men are mortal; therefore, Socrates is mortal"
  - Correct premises yield correct conclusions

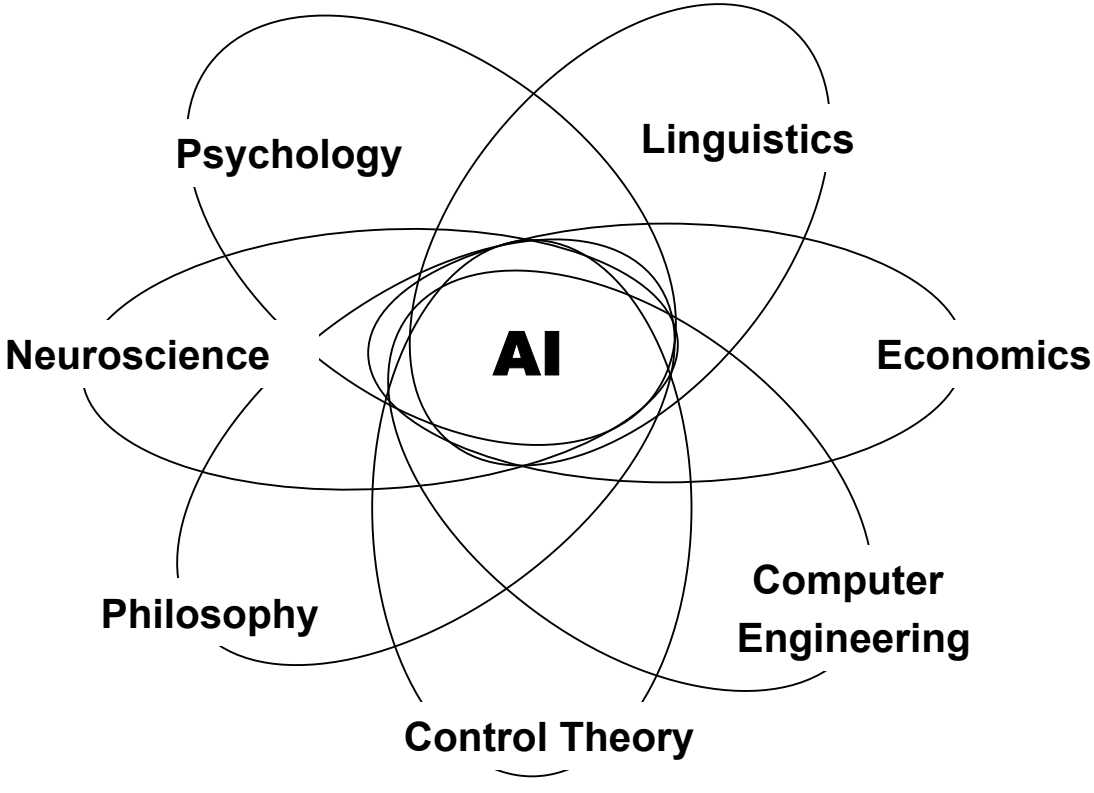
- Formal logic
  - Define **a precise notion** for statements all things and the relations among them
    - Knowledge encoded in logic forms
  - Main considerations
    - Not all things can be formally repressed in logic forms
    - Computation complexity is high

Acting rationally: Rational Agents

- An agent is just something that perceives and acts
  - E.g., computer agents vs. computer programs
  - Autonomously, adaptively, goal-directly
- Acting rationally: doing the right thing
  - The right thing: that which is expected to maximize the goal achievement, given the available information
  - Don't necessarily involving thinking/inference
- Rationality $\longleftrightarrow$ Inference
- The study of AI as rational-agent design


sensors
percepts
environment
?
agent
actions
actuators

Foundations of AI



Foundations of AI

- **Philosophy** : (428 B.C. - present)

  Logic, methods of reasoning

  – A set of rules that can describe the formal/rational parts of mind
  – Mind as a physical system / computation process
  – Knowledge acquired from experiences and encoded in mind, and used to choose right actions
  – Learning, language, rationality

Foundations of AI

- **Mathematics** (C. 800 - present)

  Formal representation and proof

  – Tools to manipulate logical/probabilistic statements
  – Groundwork for computation and algorithms

Three main contributions:

- (decidability of) logic, (tractability of) computation, and probability (for uncertain reasoning)

Foundations of AI

- **Economics** (1776 - present)

  Formal theory for the problem of making decisions

  – Utility: the preferred outcomes
  – Decision theory
  – Game theory

  } Maximize the utility
  Right actions under competition

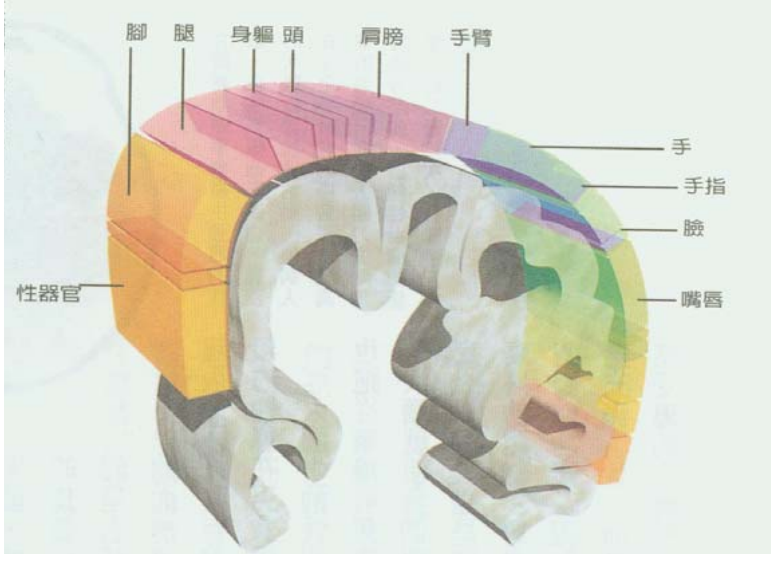
  – Operations research
    - Payoffs from actions may be far in the future

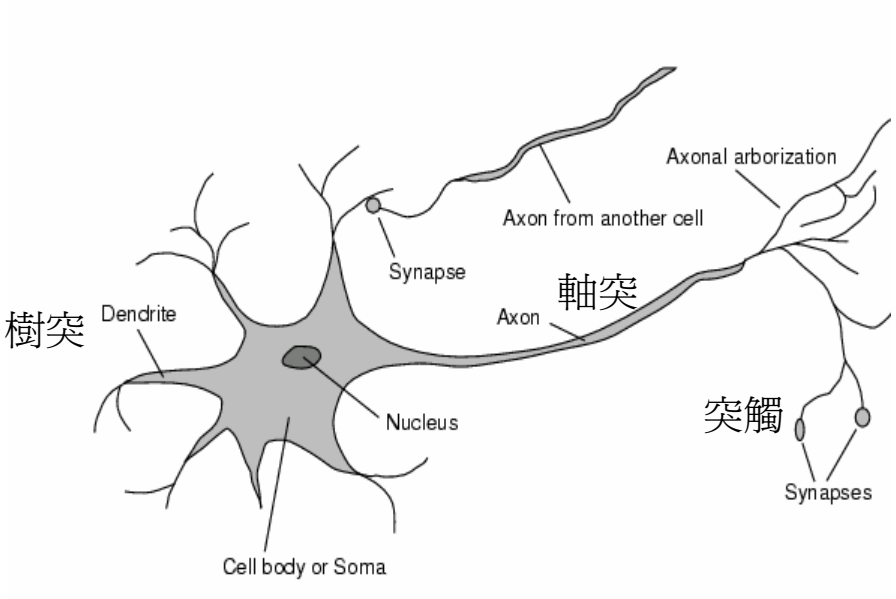
Foundations of AI

- **Neuroscience** (1861- present)

  Brains cause minds

  – The mapping between areas of the brain and the parts of body they control or from which they receive sensory input





Foundations of AI

- **Psychology** (1879- present)

  Brains as information-processing devices

  – Knowledge-based agent
    - Stimulus translated into an internal representation
    - Cognitive process derive new international representations from it
    - These representations are in turn retranslated back into action
- **Computer engineer** (1940- present)

  Artifacts for implementing AI ideas/computation
  - (Software) programming languages
  - The increase in speed and memory

Foundations of AI

- **Control theory** (1948- present)

  Maximizing an objective function over time

  – Minimize the different between current and goal states

- **Linguistics** (1957- present)

  How does language relate to thought?

  – Languages fit information processing model

  – Understanding languages requires an understanding of subject matter and context

History of AI

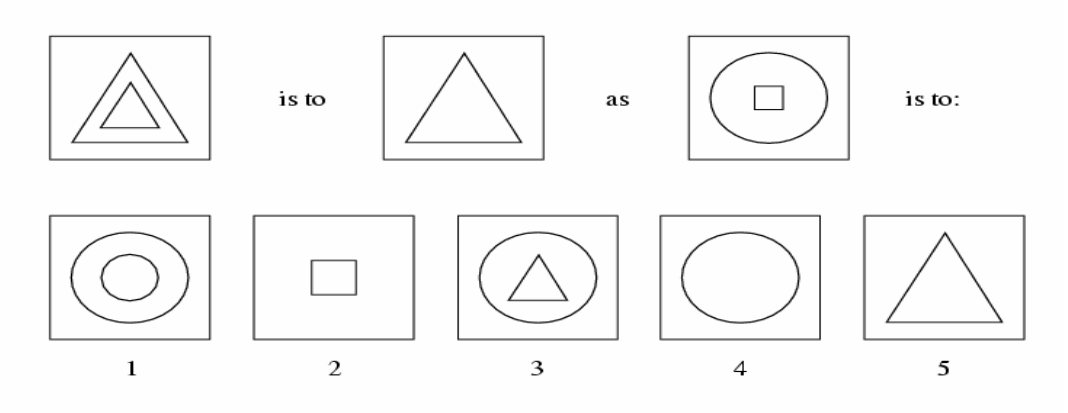
- 1943-55 Gestation of Artificial Intelligence
  McCulloch & Pitt: Boolean circuit model of neurons
  Turing's "Computing Machinery and Intelligence"
- 1956 The birth of Artificial Intelligence
  Dartmouth meeting: "Artificial Intelligence" adopted
  (McCarthy, Minsky, Shannon, …)
- 1966-85 Neural network research almost disappears
  No efficient Training Algorithms for Layered networks
- 1969-79 Knowledge-based systems
- 1980-88 Expert system industry booms
- A million dollars to billions of dollars
- 1986- Neural networks return to popularity
- 1988-93 Expert system industry busts: "AI winter"
- 1995- Agents everywhere …

Advances in AI

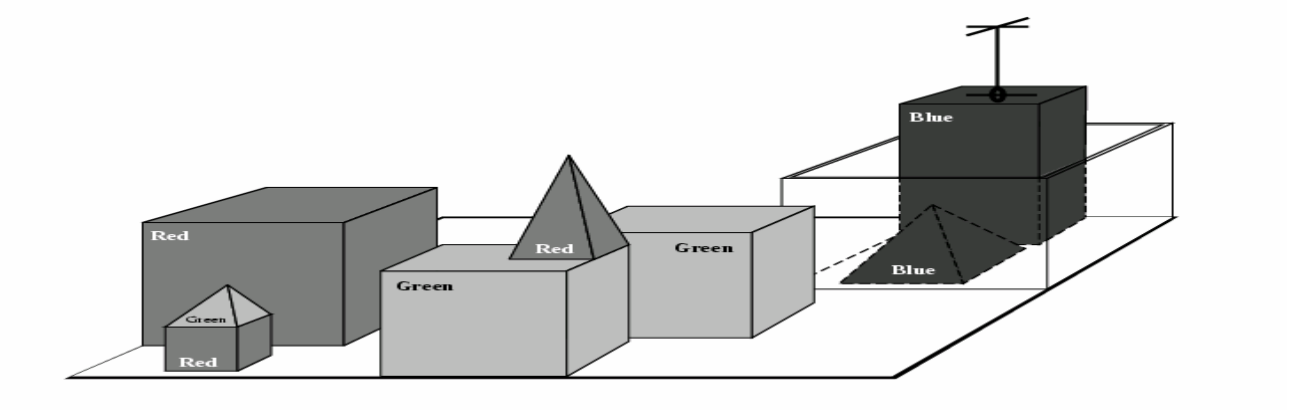
- **Hidden Markov Models**
- **Neural Networks**
- **Bayesian Networks**
- **Search Algorithms** like genetic algorithms
- Machine Learning
- Data Mining

Research Prototypes

- MIT Microworlds: “analogy problems”



- MIT Microworlds: “blocks world”



Research Prototypes

- ELIZA: A simple natural-language understanding program (1966)

User1:	Men are all alike.
ELIZA1:	IN WHAT WAY
User2:	They're always bugging us about something or other.
ELIZA2:	CAN YOU THINK OF A SPECIAL EXAMPLE
User3:	Well, my boyfriend made me come here.
ELIZA3:	YOUR BOYFRIEND MADE YOU COME HERE
User4:	He says I'm depressed much of the time.
ELIZA4:	I AM SORRY TO HERE YOU ARE DEPRESSED

s/.* all .*/IN WHAT WAY/

s/.* always .*/CAN YOU THINK OF A SPECIFIC EXAMPLE/

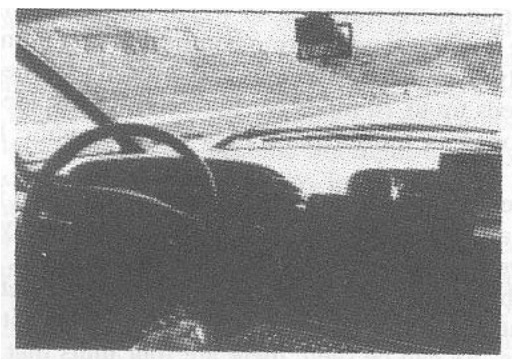
s/.* I'm (depressed|sad) .*/I AM SORRY TO HEAR YOU ARE \1/

Research Prototypes

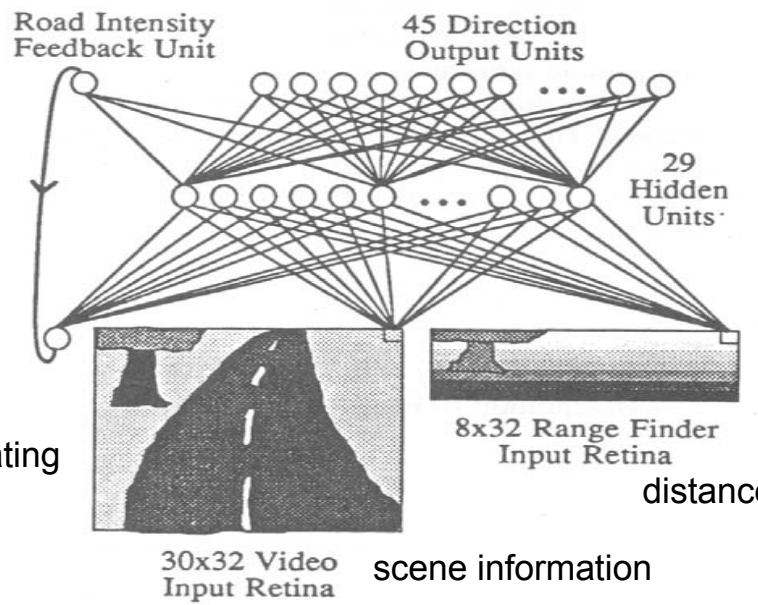
- IBM Deep Blue

Research Prototypes

- CMU ALVIN project, 1989 (Autonomous Land Vehicle In a Neural Network)
  - 1200 computer-generated images as training examples
    - Half-hour training
    - The salient features have been directly acquired by the network itself

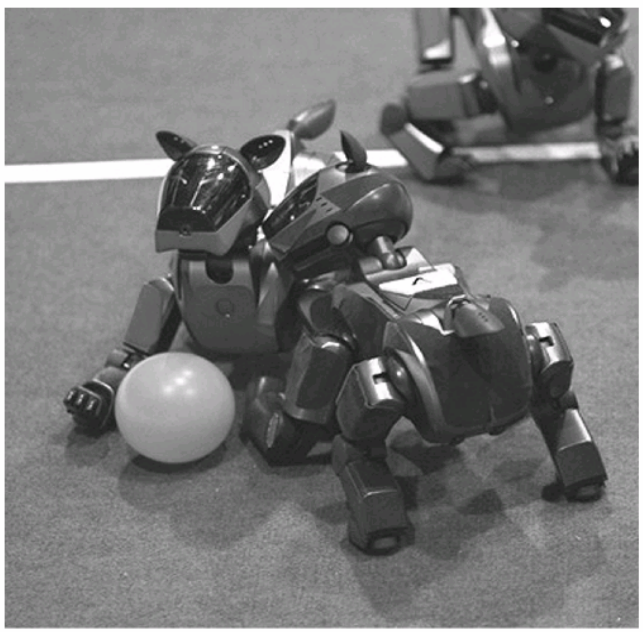


An additional information from previous image indicating the darkness or lightness of the road



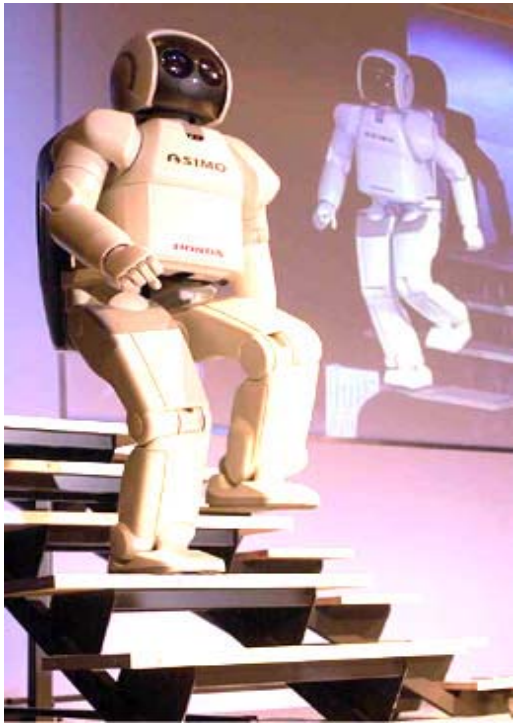
Research Prototypes

- Sony AIBO robot
  - Available on June 1, 1999
  - Weight: 1.6 KG
  - Adaptive learning and growth capabilities
  - Simulate emotion such as happiness and anger



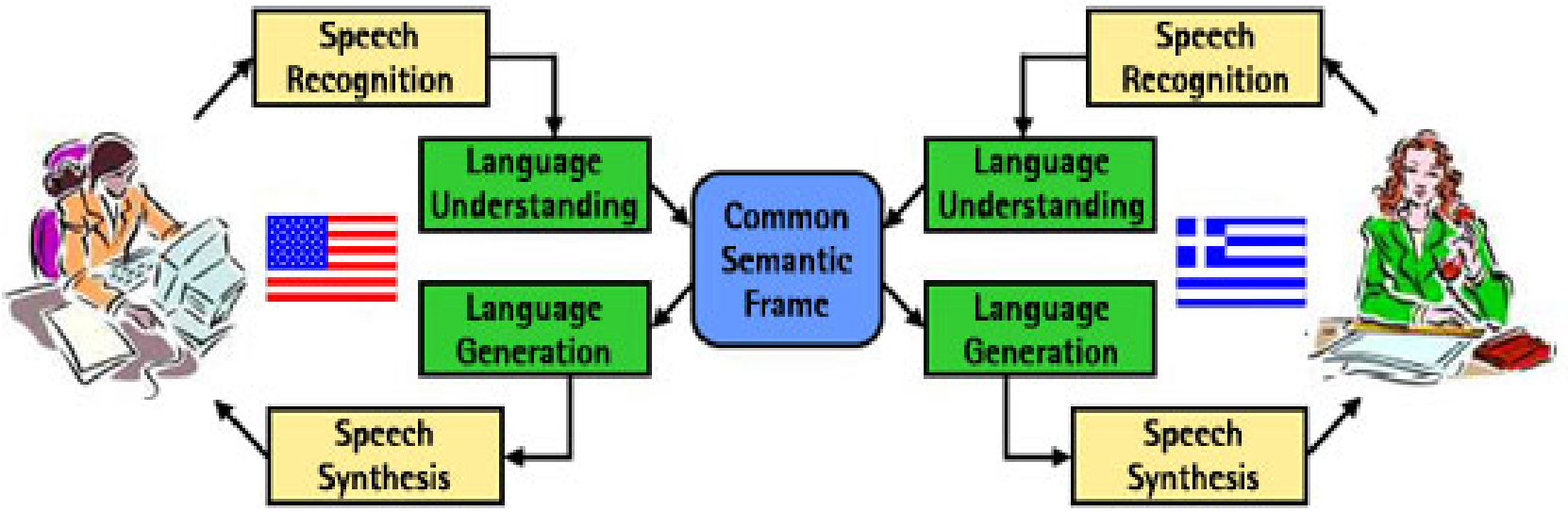
Research Prototypes

- Honda ASIMO (**A**dvanced **S**tep in **I**nnovate **MO**bility)
  - Born on 31 October, 2001
  - Height: 120 CM, Weight: 52 KG



Research Prototypes

- MIT Oxygen Project: Spoken Interface



2003 AI Forum

- Date: 13-14 September, 2003
- Place: Kaohsiung
- Webpage:
- http://kids.csie.isu.edu.tw/AI_Forum2003/

第一天 九月十三日（星期六）

時間	人員		講題
11:30-13:00	報到註冊		
13:00-13:30	義守大學 傅鐘利校長 人工智慧學會理事長 項潔教授		開幕致詞
13:30-15:10 專題演講	主持人	許聞廉博士 中研院資訊所	Ontology and its applications
	演講者	蔣榮先教授 成大資工系	智慧型資訊擷取在生物資訊上之應用
		蘇豐文教授 逢大資應所	利用分享式語意知識回答歷史人事地時物之問題
15:10-15:30	Coffee break		
15:30-17:20 專題演講	主持人	楊維邦教授 交大資科系	智慧型數位內容組織與探勘
	演講者	葉鎮源、楊維邦教授 交大資科系	多語言複合式文件自動摘要
		柯皓仁教授 交大圖書館	以詮釋資料爲基礎之智慧型數位圖書館典藏及服務檢索系統
		黃明居教授 玄奘圖資系	個人化與群體化數位圖書館
		徐典裕教授 科博館	數位內容知識庫概念模式化及建置
17:20-17:50	會員大會		
17:50-19:30	晚宴		
19:30-20:30	理監事會議		

第二天 九月十四日（星期日）

時間	人員		講題
08:40-10:20 專題演講	主持人	李錫智教授 中山電機系	知識探勘技術
	演講者	吳志宏教授 樹德資管系	Data Preprocessing for Data Mining -- A Perspective from ILP
		林文揚教授 義守資管系	Data Warehousing in Heterogeneous World: Problems and Challenges
		李錫智教授 中山電機系	Spatial Data Mining Techniques and Applications
		錢炳全教授 義守資工系	Data Mining from Multimedia Data Sources
		洪宗貝教授 高大電機系	Integration of Mined Knowledge
10:20-10:40	Coffee Break		
10:40-12:10 產學座談	主持人	郭建煌教授 成大資工系	人工智慧之應用發展及產學合作趨勢
	引言人	簡 爾 處長 資訊工業策進會南區資訊處	
		黃一元 董事長 中鋼科技	
		許鈞南 博士 中研院資訊所	
		曾新穆 教授 成大資工系	
12:10-	午餐 & 賦歸		