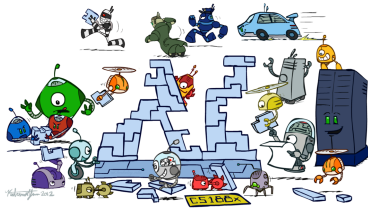


# CSE 473: Artificial Intelligence

## Course Wrapup



Steve Tanimoto --- University of Washington

[These slides were created by Dan Klein and Pieter Abbeel for CS188 Intro to AI at UC Berkeley. All CS188 materials are available at <http://ai.berkeley.edu>.]

# Exam Topics

- Search
  - Problem spaces
  - BFS, DFS, UCS, A\* (tree and graph), local search
  - Completeness and Optimality
  - Heuristics: admissibility and consistency; pattern DBs
- CSPs
  - Constraint graphs, backtracking search
  - Forward checking, AC3 constraint propagation, ordering heuristics
- Games
  - Minimax, Alpha-beta pruning,
  - Expectimax, Evaluation Functions
- MDPs
  - Bellman equations
  - Value iteration, policy iteration
- Reinforcement Learning
  - Exploration vs Exploitation
  - Model-based vs. model-free, Q-learning
- Markov Models
  - Diagrams: Bayes-net, state transition, trellis
  - Stationary probability distribution
- Hidden Markov Models
  - DBNs
  - Forward algorithm
  - Particle Filters
- Bayesian Networks
  - Joint distributions, probabilistic inference
  - Basic definition, independence
  - Conditional independence, Bayes' rule
- Learning
  - BN parameters with complete data
  - Search through space of BN structures
  - Perceptrons
  - Naive Bayes

See the full list on GoPost

# What is intelligence?

- (bounded) Rationality
  - Agent has a performance measure to optimize
  - Given its state of knowledge
  - Choose optimal action
  - With limited computational resources
- Human-like intelligence/behavior

# Search in Discrete State Spaces

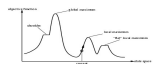
- Every discrete problem can be cast as a search problem.
  - states, actions, transitions, cost, goal-test
- Types
  - **uninformed systematic:** often slow
    - DFS, BFS, uniform-cost, iterative deepening
  - **Heuristic-guided:** better
    - Greedy best first, A\*
    - relaxation leads to heuristics
  - **Local:** fast, fewer guarantees; often local optimal
    - Hill climbing and variations
    - Simulated Annealing: global optimal

7	2	4	
9	18		
8	3	1	

Blank Board

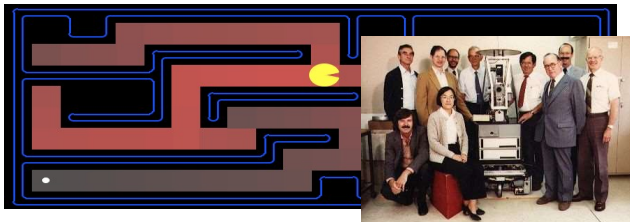
1	2
3	4
6	7

Goal Board

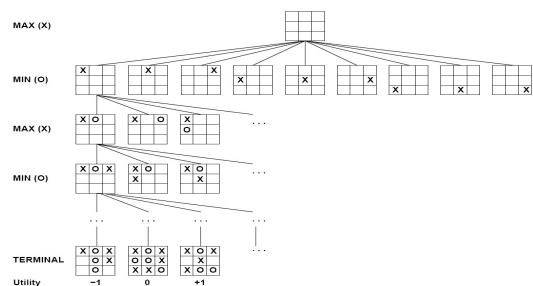


# Which Algorithm?

- A\*, Manhattan Heuristic

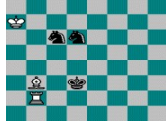


# Adversarial Search



## Adversarial Search

- AND/OR search space (max, min)
- minimax objective function
- minimax algorithm (~dfs)
  - alpha-beta pruning
- Utility function for partial search
  - Learning utility functions by playing with itself
- Openings/Endgame databases

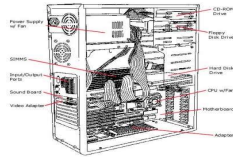


## Knowledge Representation and Reasoning

- Representing: what agent knows
  - Propositional logic
  - Constraint networks
  - HMMs
  - Bayesian networks
  - ...
- Reasoning: what agent can infer
  - Search
  - Dynamic programming
  - Preprocessing to simplify

## Search+KR&R Example: CSP

- Representation
  - Variables, Domains, Constraints
- Reasoning:
  - Arc Consistency (k-Consistency)
  - Solving
    - Backtracking search: partial var assignments
      - Heuristics: min remaining values, min conflicts
    - Local search: complete var assignments

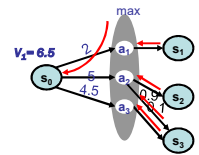


## KR&R: Markov Decision Process

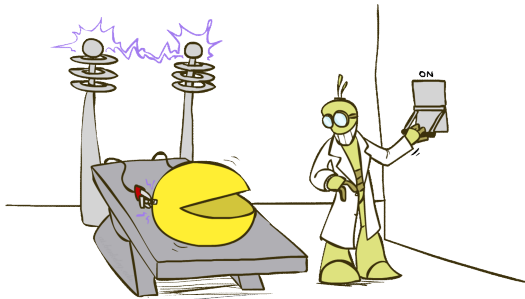
- Representation
  - states, actions, probabilistic outcomes, rewards
- Reasoning:  $V^*(s)$ 
  - Expectimax
  - Value Iteration: dynamic programming
- Reinforcement Learning:
  - Exploration / exploitation
  - Learn model or learn Q-function?

$$V^*(s) = \max_a Q^*(s, a)$$

$$Q^*(s, a) = \sum_{s'} T(s, a, s') [R(s, a, s') + \gamma V^*(s')]$$



## Pac-Man Beyond the Game!



## Pacman: Beyond Simulation?



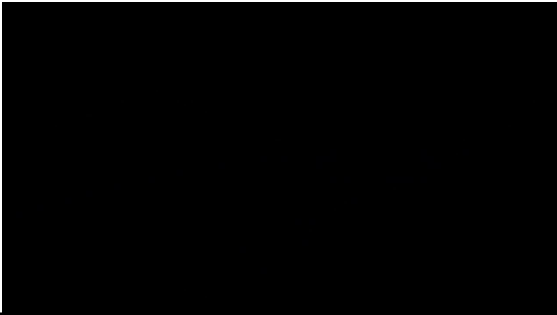
ROOBYA PACMAN



Students at Colorado University: <http://pacman.elstonj.com>

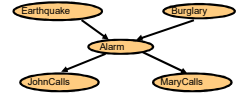
## Pacman: Beyond Simulation!

[VIDEO: Roomba Pacman.mp4]



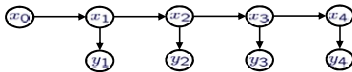
## KR&R: Probability

- **Representation: Bayesian Networks**
  - encode probability distributions compactly
    - by exploiting conditional independences
- **Reasoning**
  - Exact inference: var elimination
  - Approx inference: sampling based methods
    - rejection sampling, likelihood weighting, MCMC/Gibbs



## KR&R: Hidden Markov Models

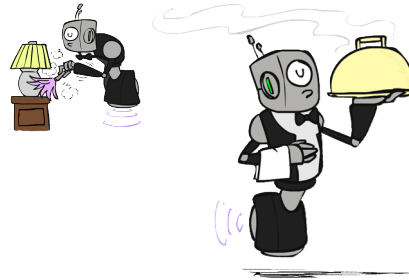
- **Representation**
  - Sequence model
  - One hidden state, one observation



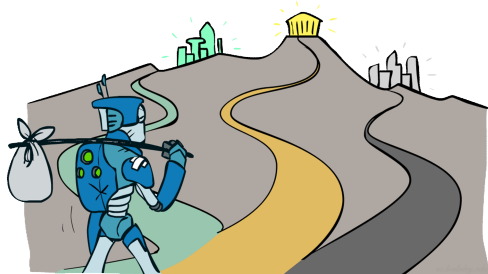
- **Reasoning/Search**
  - most likely state sequence: Viterbi algorithm
  - marginal prob of one state: forward-backward



## Personal Robotics



## Where to Go Next?



## That's It!

- Please help out with some course evaluations.
- Thanks to TAs Melody, Svet, and Rob.
- Thanks to you all for your interest in AI and your participation in the course.
- Have a great quarter break, and always maximize your expected utilities!

