

CS4618 Artificial Intelligence I

Today: Uninformed Search

Thomas Jansen

September 28th

Plans for Today

- 1 Introduction
Overview
- 2 Intelligent Agents
Introduction and Task Environments
- 3 Rational Agents
Agents
- 4 Searching
Introduction
Examples and Notation
- 5 Summary
Summary & Take Home Message

Looking at 'Dimensions of Task Environments'

Remember task environment encompasses
performance measure, environment, actuators, sensors

- fully observable vs. partially observable
- single agent vs. multiagent
- deterministic vs. stochastic
- episodic vs. sequential
- static vs. dynamic
- discrete vs. continuous
- known vs. unknown

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now examples



Seven Examples of Task Environments

Seven Examples of Task Environments

Task Environment

observable

agents

determ.

episodic

static

discrete



Seven Examples of Task Environments

Task Environment

observable

agents

determ.

episodic

static

discrete

Crossword puzzle



Seven Examples of Task Environments

Task Environment	observable	agents	determ.	episodic	static	discrete
Crossword puzzle	fully					



Seven Examples of Task Environments

Task Environment	observable	agents	determ.	episodic	static	discrete
Crossword puzzle	fully	single				



Seven Examples of Task Environments

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Crossword puzzle	fully	single	determ.			

Seven Examples of Task Environments

Task Environment	observable	agents	determ.	episodic	static	discrete
Crossword puzzle	fully	single	determ.	sequential		



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Task Environment	observable	agents	determ.	episodic	static	discrete
Crossword puzzle	fully	single	determ.	sequential	static	

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Task Environment	observable	agents	determ.	episodic	static	discrete
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Chess with clock						

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Seven Examples of Task Environments

Task Environment	observable	agents	determ.	episodic	static	discrete
Crossword puzzle	fully	single	determ.	sequential	static	discrete
Chess with clock	fully	multi				



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Chess with clock	fully	multi	determ.	sequential	semi	

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Backgammon	fully					



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Poker	partially					



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Medical diagnosis						



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Medical diagnosis	partially	single				



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Image analysis						



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Image analysis	fully					



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Image analysis	fully	single				



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Image analysis	fully	single	determ.			



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Image analysis	fully	single	determ.	episodic		



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Image analysis	fully	single	determ.	episodic	static	



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Image analysis	fully	single	determ.	episodic	static	discrete

Note

- in many examples different properties possible



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Medical diagnosis	partially	single	stochastic	sequential	dynamic	continuous
Image analysis	fully	single	determ.	episodic	static	discrete

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- in many examples different properties possible
- **known vs. unknown** both possible in all examples



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Image analysis	fully	single	determ.	episodic	static	discrete

Note

- in many examples different properties possible
- **known vs. unknown** both possible in all examples
- in particular for complex task environments, **simulators** useful



Structure of Agents



Structure of Agents

Agents consist of

- architecture
- program

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Agent Architecture

- physical sensors
- physical actuators
- computing platform

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- run on computing platform

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Note agent function **vs.** agent program

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Note agent function **vs.** agent program

- **agent function** maps **sequences** of percepts ($\hat{=}$ percept history) to action
- **agent program** maps **single** percept (and current state of the agent) to action



Agent Programs

in general maps percept to action
based on agent's state



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Classes of agent programs

- table-driven agent
- simple reflex agent
- model-based reflex agent
- goal-based agent
- utility-based agent



Table-Driven Agent

Idea direct implementation of agent function



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Table-Driven Agent

```
function Table-Driven-Agent(percept) returns action
  persistent sequence of percepts, initially empty
               table of actions, initially fully specified
  append percept to end of percepts
  return lookup(table, percepts)
```

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- + completely flexible

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- + completely flexible
- requires very large (maybe infinite) table
- not very practical



Simple Reflex Agent

Idea choose action based on current percept (ignoring history)

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function Simple-Reflex-Agent(percept) returns action
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  state = interpret-input(percept)
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- + very simple
- + easy to understand
- + requires almost no memory
- limited flexibility

Two Tiny Examples

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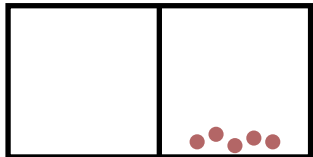
Vacuum Cleaner World 1

*A**B*



Two Tiny Examples

Vacuum Cleaner World 1



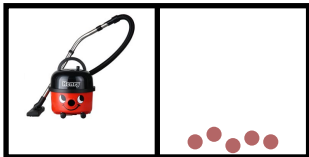
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Two Tiny Examples

Vacuum Cleaner World 1



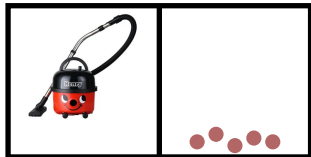
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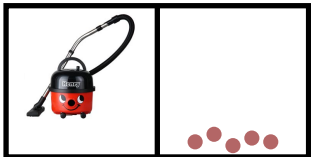
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- initial set-up never changes

Two Tiny Examples

Vacuum Cleaner World 1



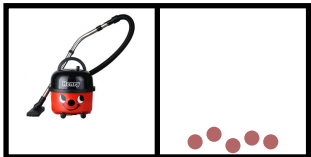
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- initial set-up never changes
- sensors perceive percept
 $p \in \{A, B\} \times \{\text{dirty}, \text{clean}\}$

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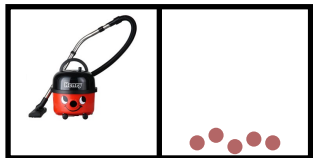
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Two Tiny Examples

Vacuum Cleaner World 1



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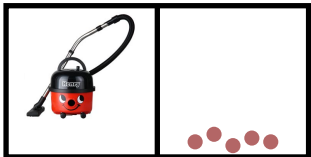
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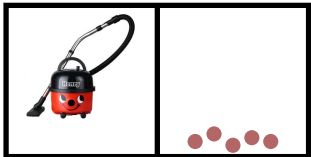
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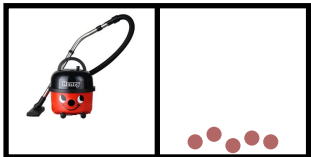
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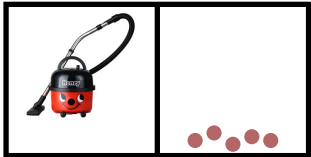
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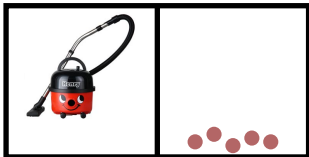
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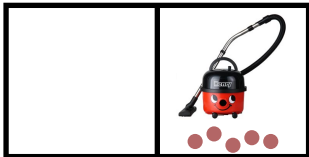
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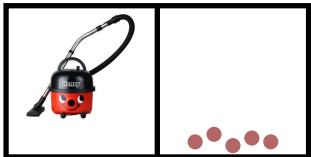
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if $p = \text{clean}$ then with equal probability go either left or right

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Idea choose action based on current percept & model of world

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Consequence solution to problem is **fixed sequence of actions** for **any** problem



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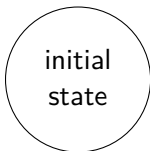
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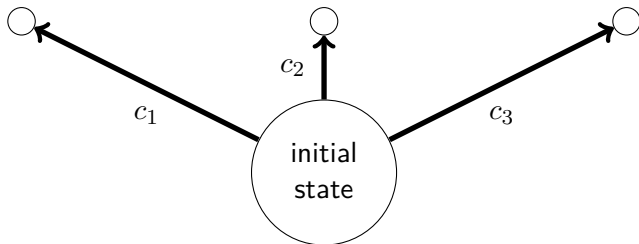


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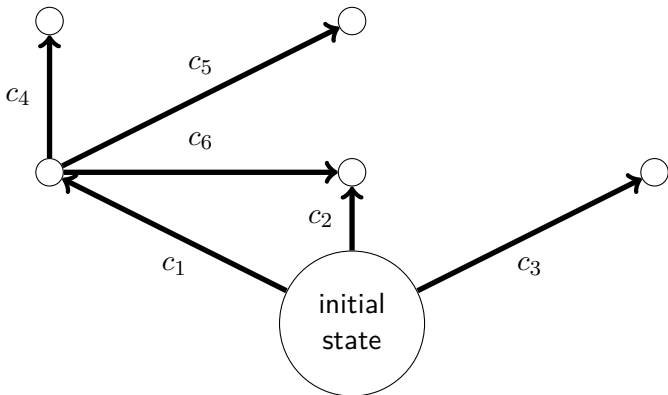


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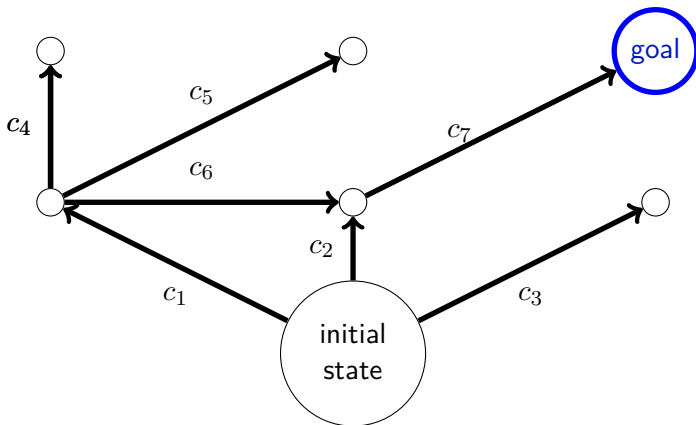


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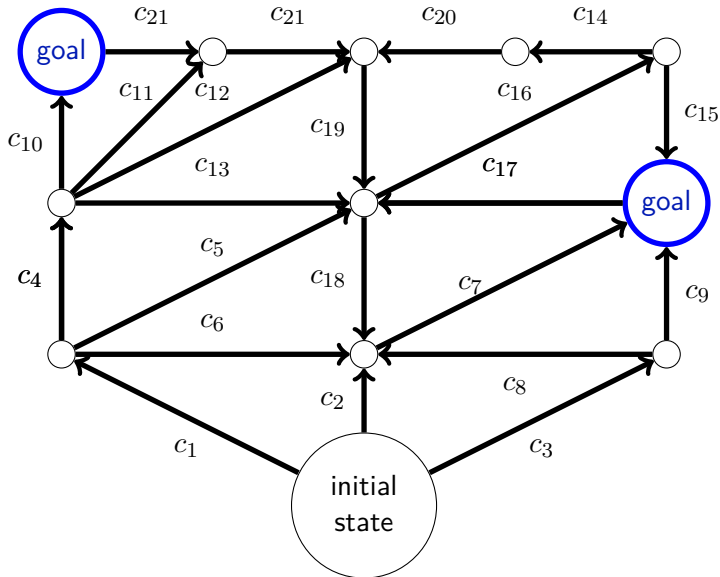




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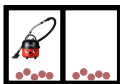




Visualisation Vacuum Cleaner World

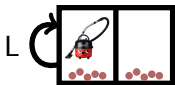


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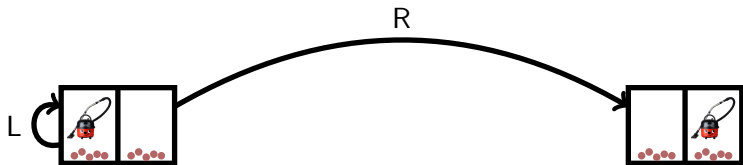




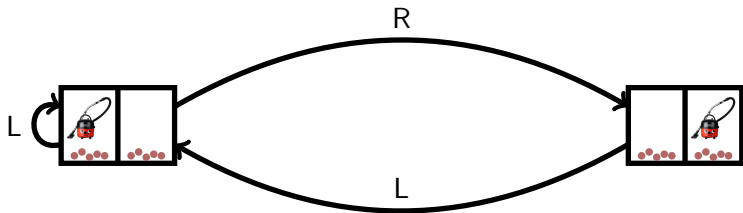
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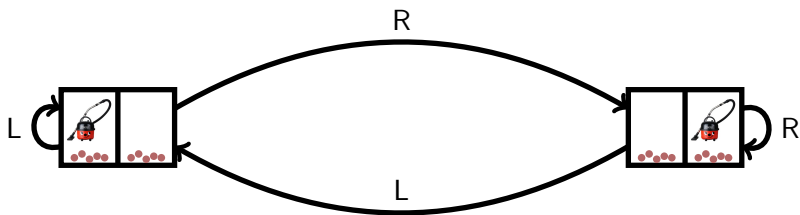
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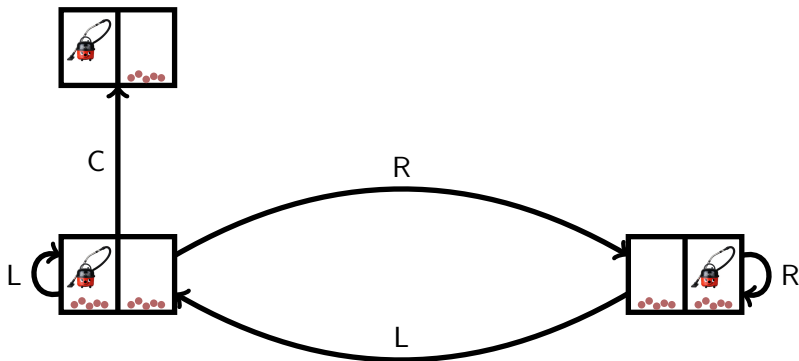
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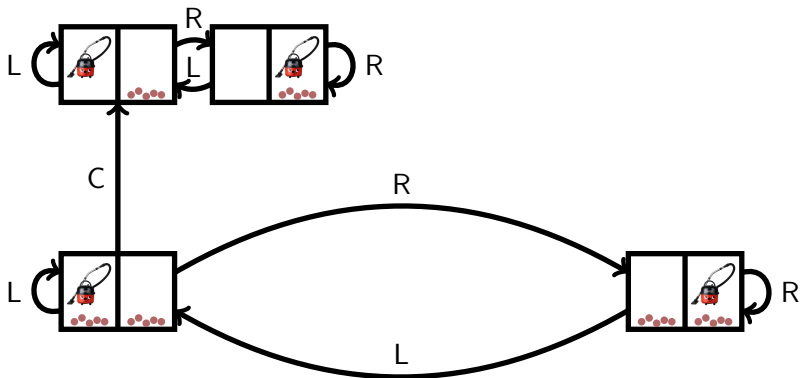
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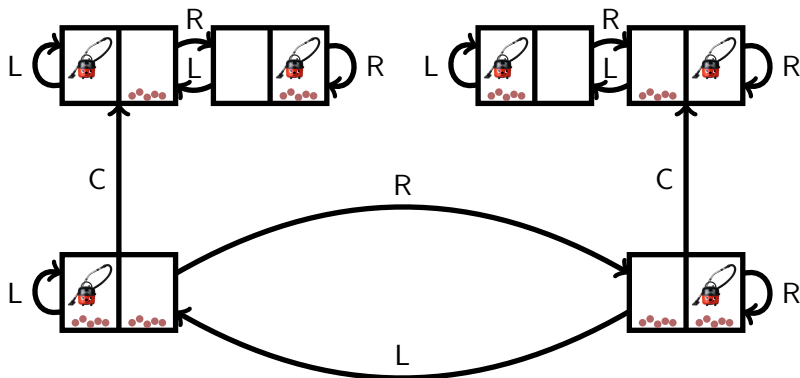
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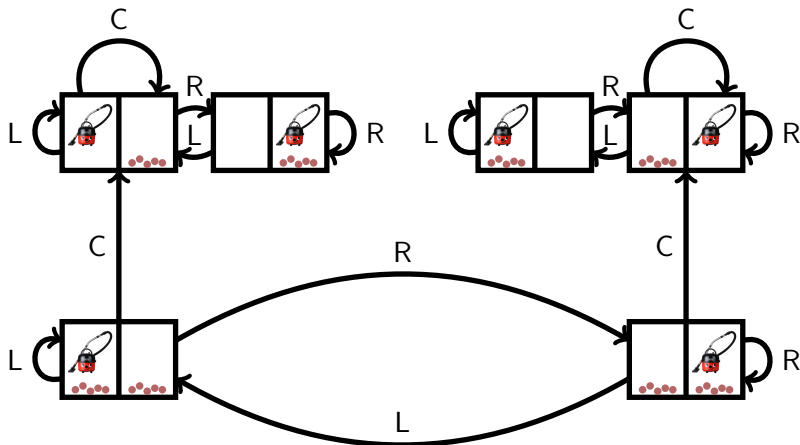
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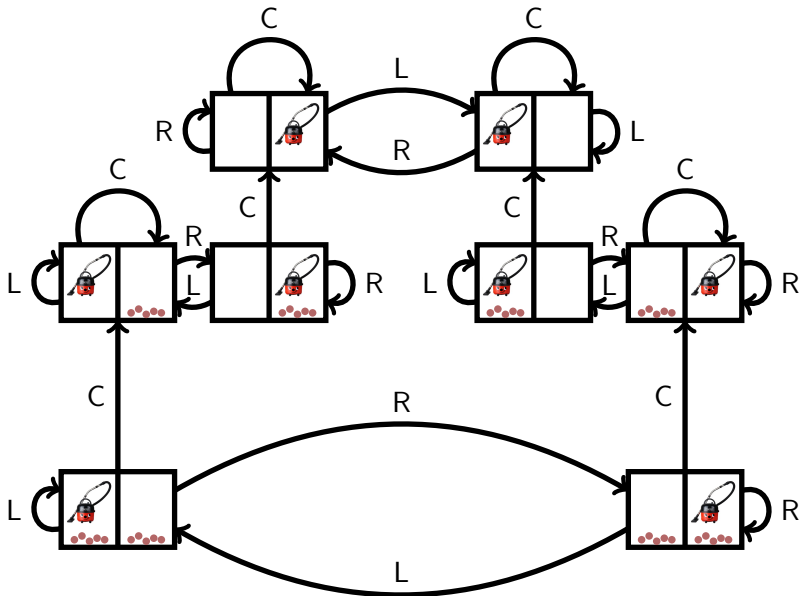
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- Even restricted search problems are interesting and relevant.