

Which of the following is legitimate predicate calculus symbol

O EM!!! O 4&E O & O EM2



In Depth first search is maintained as a queue, or last-in first-out(LIFO) data structure

Close lists Open lists New state lists Dead end list



The two most fundamental concerns of Al researchers are

Knowledge representation and search

Knowledge representation and planning

Automated reasoning and search

Games and planning



Unify the Following: p(a,b) and p(X,X)

 \bigcirc p(X,b) \bigcirc p(a,X) \bigcirc p(a,b) \bigcirc Failure

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The example below is

You can't log into the network.

If you have a current password, then you can log into the network.

Therefore, you don't have a current password

Modus tollens

Introduction

Elimination

Modus ponens

Computer system that can act like or simulate the functioning of the human brain is

Planning Robotics Machine Learning Neural Nets and Genetic Algorithms

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refine to the following statements is NOT correct about Prolog programming language?

It has automatic backtracking

Uses functions

Programming in small pieces

Use linked lists and recursion



the form P v Q, P and Q are called the Disjuncts Negation Conjuncts Implication





and ancestor(bill, father(bill))

- bill / father , father(X) / Y
- Can not be unified

bill / X

bill / X, father(bill) / Y







For propositional expressions P, Q and R, the law below is: $P \land (Q \lor R) \equiv (P \land Q) \lor (P \land R)$ The Associative law De Morgans laws

The Commutative law

The Distributive law

4.04

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AN OR A

A finite state machine (FSM) is

- A finite, undirected, connected graph
- An infinite, directed, connected graph
- An infinite, undirected, connected graph

A finite, directed, connected graph



$\exists x (BIRD(x) \& SING(x))$



Show the complete trace of Depth First Search (DFS) for the following tree to reach goal K from root A. Where your trace must show the open and close lists.



open = [A];closed=[] open = [B,C];closed=[A] open = [D,E,C];closed=[B,A] open = [E,C];closed=[D,B,A] open = [F,G,C]; closed = [E,D,B,A]open = [G,C]; closed = [F,E,D,B,A]open = [H,I,C]; closed = [G,F,E,D,B,A]open = [J,K,I,C]; closed = [H,G,F,E,D,B,A]open = [L,M,K,I,C];closed=[J,H,G,F,E,D,B,A] open = [M,K,I,C];closed=[L,J,H,G,F,E,D,B,A] open = [K,I,C];closed=[M,L,J,H,G,F,E,D,B,A] open = [I,C];closed=[K,M,L,J,H,G,F,E,D,B,A]

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3 points Save Answer

Note: you can insert a table

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$P \quad Q \quad (P \rightarrow Q) \qquad \neg P \quad \neg Q \quad (\neg Q \rightarrow \neg P)$

F

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Prove with reasoning the following logically formula whether $(P \rightarrow Q) \equiv (\neg Q \rightarrow \neg P)$

Note: you can insert a table



Question 17

The following simple English sentences is translated into Predicate Logic: For every person x, there is at least one person y such that x loves y

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Question 2

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If given the node state and goal state below for 8-Puzzle Problem, what is the sum of tiles out of the place?

5		8		
4	2	1		
7	3	6		
Node State				







Question 3

Which of the following statements is NOT correct about Some of the problems with Hill Climbing search

May terminate in a local maxima

Does not backtrack



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Can always find the optimum solution 23 Does not look ahead of the immediate neighbors of the current state



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Path: p

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Question 1

Heuristic search is called informed search because:

It can not find a solution all the time

It searches the problem blindly by traversing all nodes. It uses information about the problem. It performs a backtracking algorithm.



Question 1

Order of elements is important (does matter) in:

- Permutations
 Combinations
 Repetition
 - Counting



Question 3

Using the Venn diagram representation of the probability distributions of the Accident (A), Construction (C), and Slow traffic (S), What is the probability of the there is no accident and there being traffic slowing down and construction

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Question 4

R.L. Barris

For the evaluation function f(n), h(n) is defined as

- Path from the state at node n to a goal state
- Path from the start node to the goal state
- Path from the start node to the state at node n

an adult superior orevients changes in this and

Path between any two states

Question Completion Status:



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Question 2

Suppose the fire department mandates that all fire fighters must weigh between 150 and 250 pounds. The weight of a fire fighter would be an example of a:

- Boolean random variable O
- String 0
- Continuous random variable
- Discrete random variable 20

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Question 6

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05

If given the node state and goal state below for 8-Puzzle Problem, what is the sum of distances out of the place?

6	2	3
8		4
7	1	5
No	de St	ate

	dramme ease.			
1	2	3		
8		4		
7	6	5		
Goal State				



Question 7

Let A be the set {"Cat", "Rabbits", "Dogs", "Canaries", "Birds"}.

Let B be the set {"Dogs", "Canaries", "Birds", "Ostriches", "Horses"}.

Which of the following statements is NOT correct about A and B:

O |AUB| = 7

A ∩ B = {"Dogs", "Canaries", "Birds"}.

 \bigcirc $|A \cap B| = 5$

A U B = {"Cat", "Rabbits", "Dogs", "Canaries", "Birds", "Ostriches", "Horses"}.



Question 8

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all street

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Question 9

Which of the following statements is NOT correct about BEST-FS Properties?

- Optimal
 - Not Complete
 - Complete
 - Not Optimal



Question 5

How many ways can 5 people sit on a park bench if the bench can only seat 2 people?

[Hint: The order of the arrangements matters].



WINNE BOUGES

Question 11

Which of the following statements is correct about heuristic search

Uses problem-specific information

Search the state space blindly

Have huge search tree

Very inefficient in most cases



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A Moving to the next question prevents changes to this answer.

Question 12

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A search algorithm is	if it is guaranteed to	o find a minima	l path to a s
Admissible			
Complete			
Optimal			

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solution whenever such a path exists.



Question 13













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Question 14

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The joint probability distribution for the traffic and construction variables is shown in the following figure. Calculate the conditional probability of bad traffic T given the fact that we do have road construction C, or p(T|C) or p(T = t | C = t)?



0^{0.6} 0^{0.5} 0^{0.25} 0^{0.75}





uestion 10

When algorithm A uses an evaluation function f in which, it is called algorithm A*

 $g(n) \ge g^{*}(n)$ $h(n) \ge h^{*}(n)$ $h(n) \le h^{*}(n)$ $g(n) \le g^{*}(n)$



Question 16

Using the the following table, calculate the probability that there being an accident A=t.



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P(A) = 0.01+0.16+0.01+0.01

P(A) = 0.19



Question 17

The expected value of winning is:

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ex(E) = (1/37)*50 - (36/37)*2
ex(E) = -0 5946
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Path p

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Question



Question 15

If S = {1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10}, and A = {6,8,10}, and B = {6,7,8,9,10}, then what will be the probability of Union of two sets of events P(A U E)? For the toolbar, press ALT+F10 (PC) or ALT+FN+F10 (Mac) Paragraph ~ Arial 審 3 (12pt) · (E · X E E E E E DO T'T. QE Of, Manupa (1) 上 田 T 44 (E) HTHL LES AUB = (6,7,8,9,10) n(S) = 10n(AUB) = 5 P(AUB) = 5/10 = 0.5

ato p.

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Question 18

If given the graphs (g(n) and h(n)) below (S is root and G is goal), show the complete trace for A* (A star) search, where your trace must show the open and close lists, and show your solution Path. f(A)=9 f(B)=9



g (n)



h(n)



f(C)=11 f(D)=11f(E)=13

1. evaluate: open[S]; closed[] 2. evaluate: open[A9,B9,C11]; closed[S] 3. evaluate: open[B9,G10,D11,C11,E13]; closed[A9,S] 4. evaluate: open[G9,D11,C11,E13]; closed[B9,A9,S] 5. evaluate: open[D11,C11,E13]; closed[G9,B9,A9,S] goal reached

path followed: S-A-B-G

Path p





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