Rob Janssen

Embedded Motion Control 2013

Technische Universiteit
Eindhoven
University of Technology

Sector Contraction

Where innovation starts

TU/

Introduction

Relevant study material

"Artificial Intelligence: A Modern Approach"

- Written by Stuart Russell and Peter Norvig
- Book available at <u>http://aima.cs.berkeley.edu/</u>
- Related free online AI courses available at <u>http://www.udacity.com</u>
 - > <u>cs271:</u> Introduction to Artificial Intelligence
 - > <u>cs373</u>: Artificial Intelligence for Robotics







3rd edition

Technische Universiteit **Eindhoven** University of Technology

1st edition

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Introduction

What is an Intelligent Agent?



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What is an Intelligent Agent?



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What is an Intelligent Agent?

"An autonomous entity that <u>acts</u> upon <u>sensed</u> information through an <u>intelligent program</u>"



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What is an Intelligent Agent?

"An autonomous entity that <u>acts</u> upon <u>sensed</u> information through an <u>intelligent program</u>, enabling the entity to make rational (i.e. <u>optimal</u>) decisions"



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Introduction

What is an Intelligent Agent?

"An autonomous entity that <u>acts</u> upon <u>sensed</u> information through an <u>intelligent program</u>, enabling the entity to make rational (i.e. <u>optimal</u>) decisions"

Qualitative measure designed by Alan Turing in 1950: the <u>Turing Test</u>





Introduction

What is an Intelligent Agent?

The Web

"An autonomous entity that <u>acts</u> upon <u>sensed</u> information through an <u>intelligent program</u>, enabling the entity to make rational (i.e. <u>optimal</u>) decisions"

Concept of an Intelligent Agent used in many fieldsFinanceMedicalAutomotive











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Basic concepts

Basic concepts used in Intelligent Agent design



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Basic concepts used in Intelligent Agent design

Environment types



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Basic concepts used in Intelligent Agent design

Environment types

>Agent types



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Fully versus partially observable

> e.g. chess versus poker



Fully versus partially observable

- > e.g. chess versus poker
- **Static versus dynamic**
 - e.g. chess versus table foosball



Fully versus partially observable

- > e.g. chess versus poker
- **Static versus dynamic**
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Deterministic versus stochastic

e.g. chess versus backgammon



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- **Competitive versus collaborative**
 - ➢ e.g. chess versus Guitar Hero



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Simple reflex agent

Acts upon <u>current percept only</u>, ignoring percept history (e.g. anti-slipsystem in a car)



Simple reflex agent

Acts upon <u>current percept only</u>, ignoring percept history (e.g. anti-slipsystem in a car)





Model based reflex agent

Acts upon a <u>sequence of percepts</u> combined with an <u>environment</u> <u>model</u> (e.g. radar-guided missiles). Deals with partial observability



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Goal based agent

Acts upon <u>percepts</u>, an <u>environment model</u> and a long term <u>goal</u> (e.g. Deep Blue chess computer)



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Utility based agent

Acts upon <u>percepts</u>, an <u>environment model</u>, a long term <u>goal</u> and a <u>cost function</u> (e.g. navigation systems)



Utility based agent

Acts upon <u>percepts</u>, an <u>environment model</u>, a long term <u>goal</u> and a <u>cost function</u> (e.g. navigation systems)



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Learning agent

Acts upon <u>percepts</u>, an <u>environment model</u>, a long term <u>goal</u>, a <u>cost</u> <u>function</u> and a <u>performance improvement algorithm</u> (e.g. humans)



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Learning agent

Acts upon percepts, an environment model, a long term goal, a cost function and a performance improvement algorithm (e.g. humans)







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Engineer first needs to classify the according <u>environment type</u>



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Engineer first needs to classify the according <u>environment type</u>

Based on this classification, a suitable <u>agent type</u> needs to be selected



Engineer first needs to classify the according <u>environment type</u>

- Based on this classification, a suitable <u>agent type</u> needs to be selected
- Resulting in a required set of agent type <u>components</u>



Environment type





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Environment type



Fully or partially observable?



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Fully or partially observable?





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Environment type



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 - Discrete or continuous?





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Agent type



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Agent type

Simple reflex agent?

> What could be PICO's reflexes?



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- Simple reflex agent?
 - > What could be PICO's reflexes?
- Model based reflex agent?
 - What can be modeled?





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 - > What is PICO's goal?





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- Goal based agent?
 - > What is PICO's goal?
- Utility based agent?
 - What is a suitable cost function?





- Simple reflex agent?
 - > What could be PICO's reflexes?
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 - What can be modeled?
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 - > What is PICO's goal?
- Utility based agent?
 - What is a suitable cost function?
- Learning agent?
 - > What can be learned?





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Decide for your own!



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Decide for your own!

Find a suitable trade-off between agent <u>performance</u> and agent <u>complexity</u>



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Decide for your own!

- Find a suitable trade-off between agent <u>performance</u> and agent <u>complexity</u>
- Assure that your program is intelligent but still comprensible
 - > Otherwise debugging might be impossible



Decide for your own!

- Find a suitable trade-off between agent performance and agent complexity
- Assure that your program is intelligent but still comprensible
 - > Otherwise debugging might be impossible
- Methods for optimization and learning algorithms can be found in Chapters 18 to 21 (3rd edition)







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