## Lecture 29: Artificial Intelligence

Marvin Zhang 08/10/2016

# <u>Announcements</u>

Introduction

**Functions** 

Data

Mutability

**Objects** 

Interpretation

Paradigms

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Applications

 This week (Applications), the goals are:

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- This week (Applications), the goals are:
  - To go beyond CS 61A and see examples of what comes next
  - To wrap up CS 61A!

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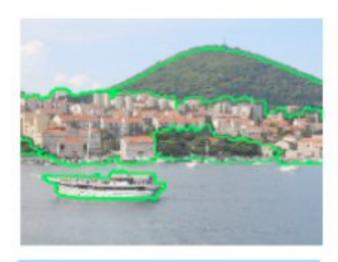
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    - A better name for artificial intelligence would be computational rationality

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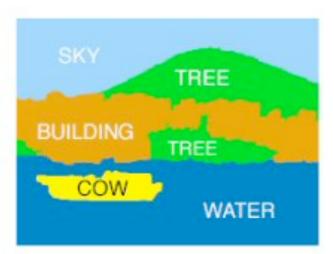
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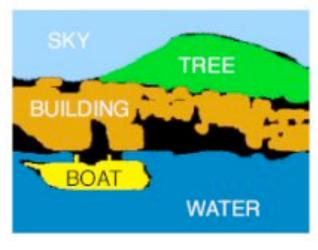


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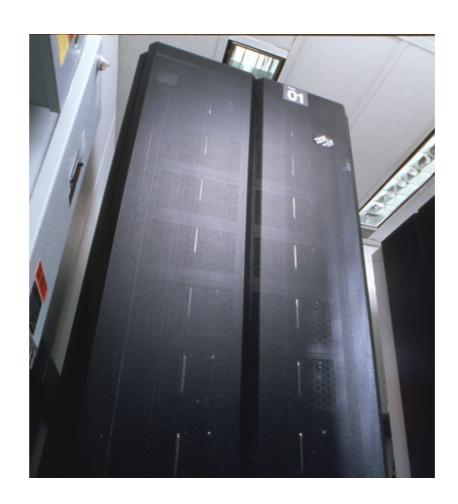




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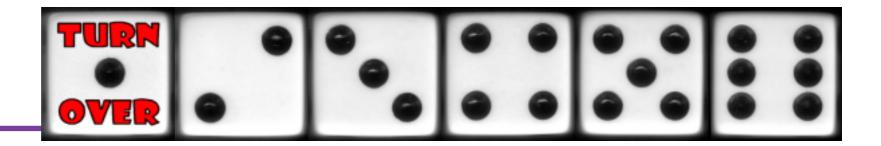


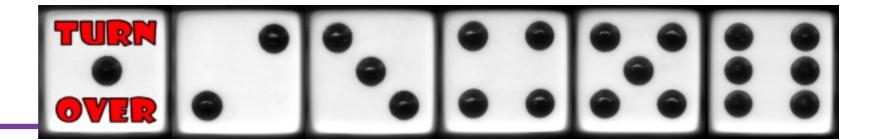
### Game Playing

- Games have historically been a popular area of study in artificial intelligence, in part because they drive the study and implementation of efficient AI algorithms
  - If you're interested, two recent-ish results include playing Atari games at human expert levels and playing Go beyond top human levels
- Many breakthroughs in AI research have come from building systems that play games, including advances in:
  - Reinforcement learning (Checkers, Atari)
  - Rational meta-reasoning (Reversi/Othello)
  - Game tree search algorithms (Go)
- We will build AI systems today that play Hog and Ants!

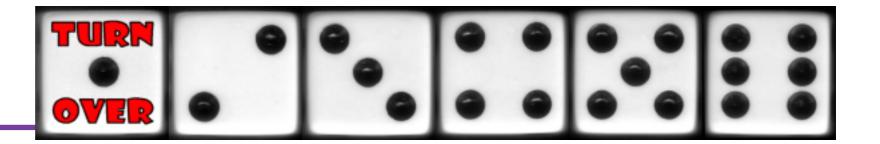
# Playing Hog

Using Markov Decision Processes

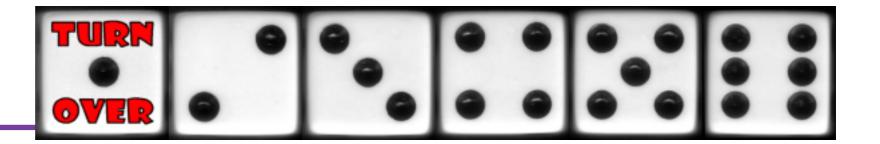




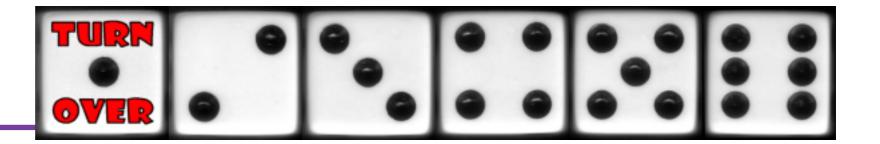
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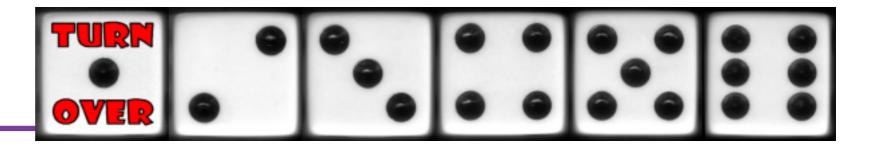
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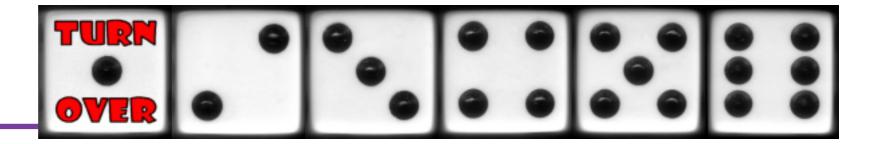
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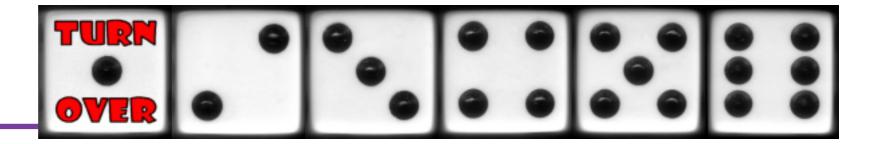
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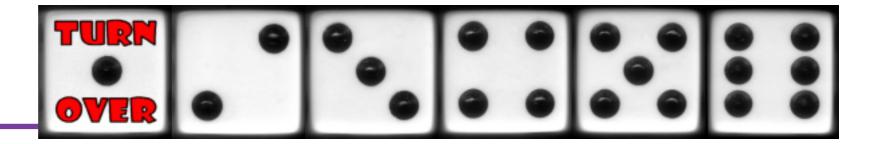
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  - We can get up to ~85% win rate against always\_roll(6)!
    I'll show you how, using AI techniques and algorithms

# Agents and Environments

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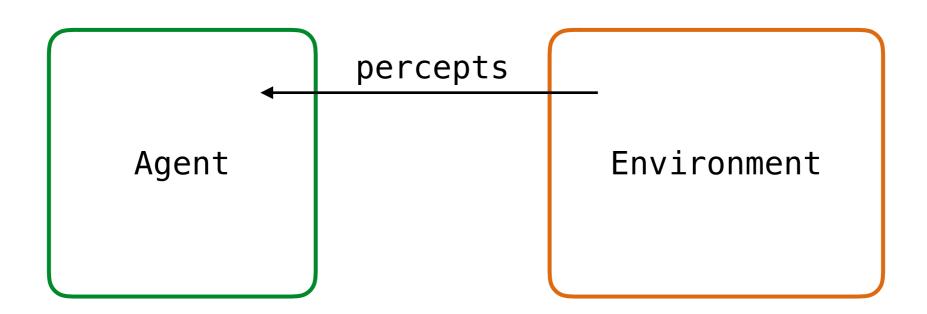
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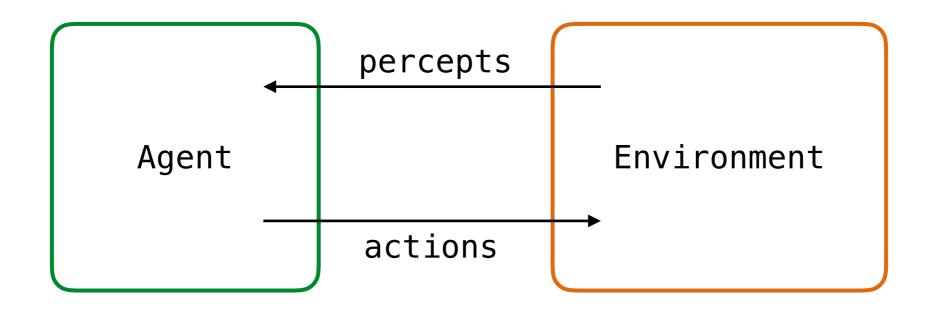
Agent

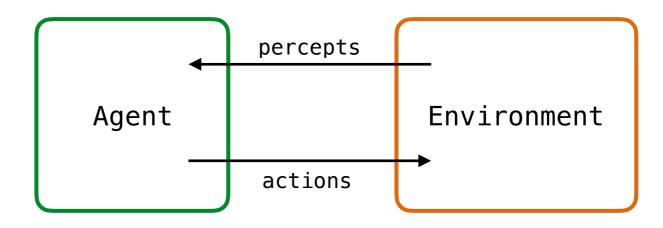
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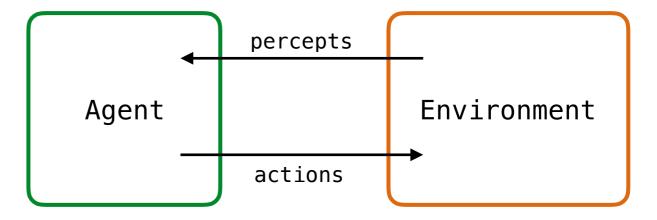


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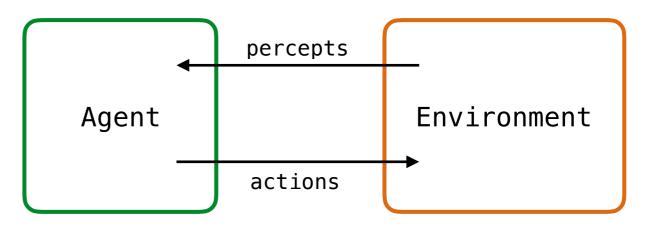




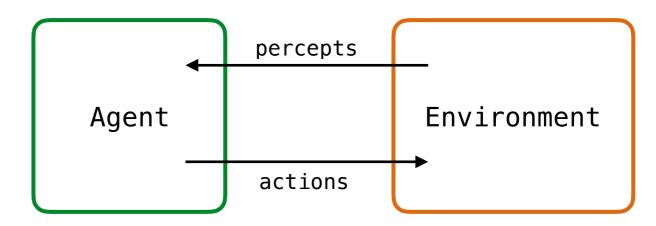
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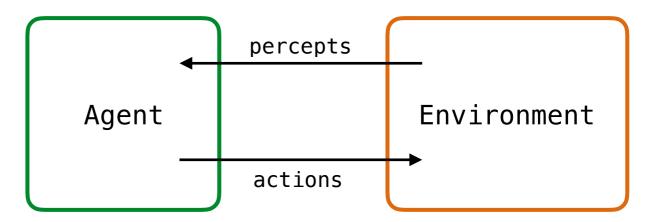
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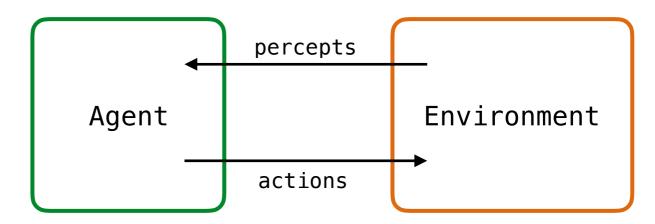
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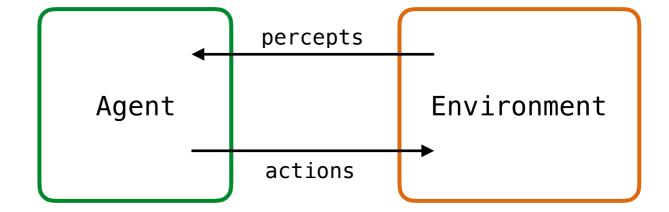
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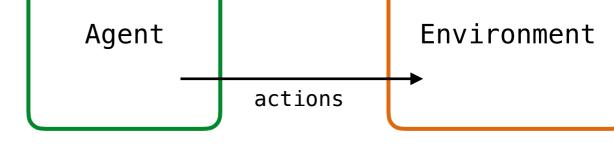


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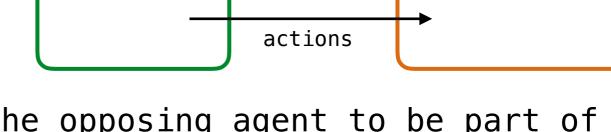
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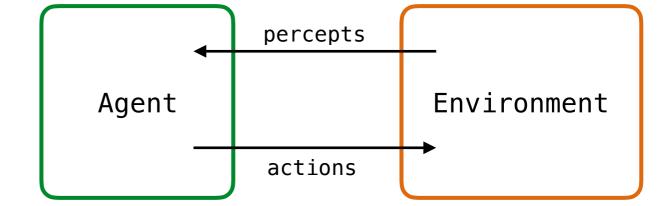
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- In AI, the problem we care about is figuring out how the agent should choose its actions, given what it perceives, so as to positively shape its environment

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    - We get this from dice probabilities and rules of the game

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  - We need something that will tell us about which states are more or less likely to win from

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- We take a maximum over all possible actions because we want to find the value for the optimal policy
- We use a summation and T(s, a, s') because there may be several different states we could end up in

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 We can show that this policy is optimal, under the correct assumptions! But let's not do the math

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# Playing Ants

Using rollout-based methods

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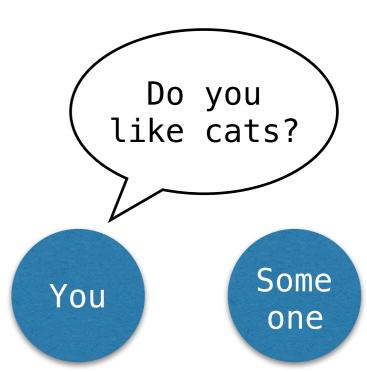


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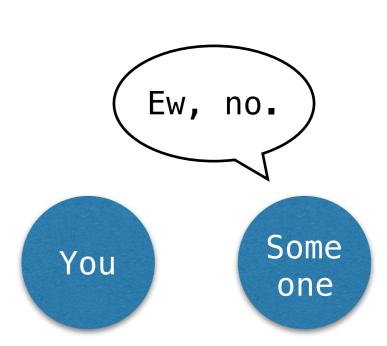




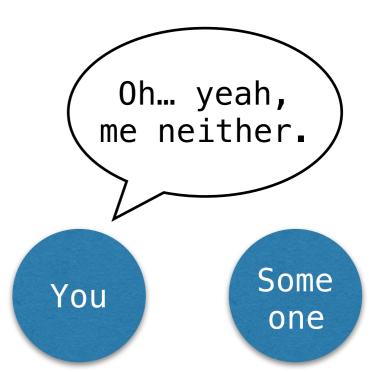
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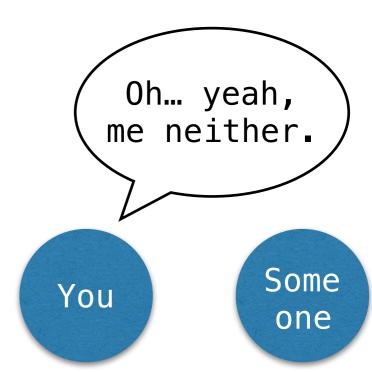
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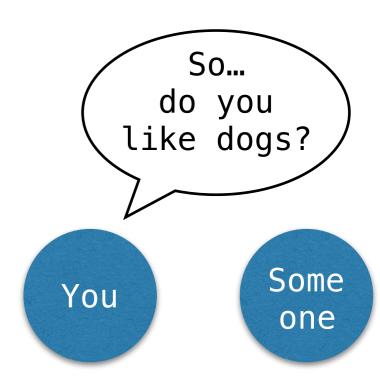
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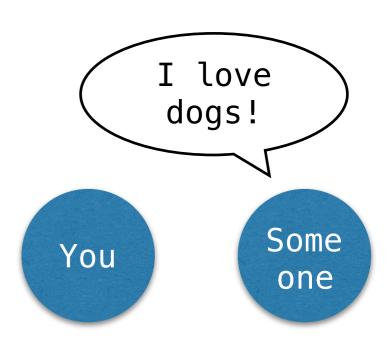
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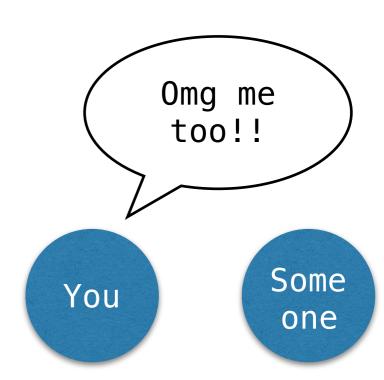
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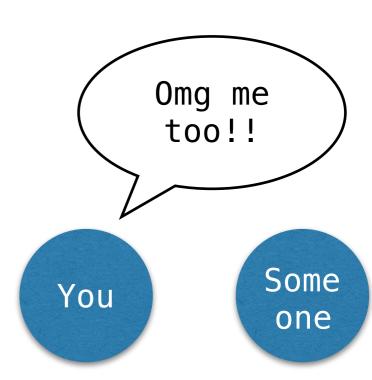
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- Balancing exploration and exploitation is a key problem that RL algorithms must address, and there are many different ways to handle this

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# Thank you