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# B.M.S. College of Engineering, Bengaluru-560019

Autonomous Institute Affiliated to VTU

## September / October 2023 Supplementary Examinations

**Programme: B.E.**

**Branch: ES – Cluster Elective**

**Course Code: 19ET6CE1AI**

**Course: Artificial Intelligence**

**Semester: VI**

**Duration: 3 hrs.**

**Max Marks: 100**

**Instructions:** 1. Answer any FIVE full questions, choosing one full question from each unit.  
2. Missing data, if any, may be suitably assumed.

### UNIT - I

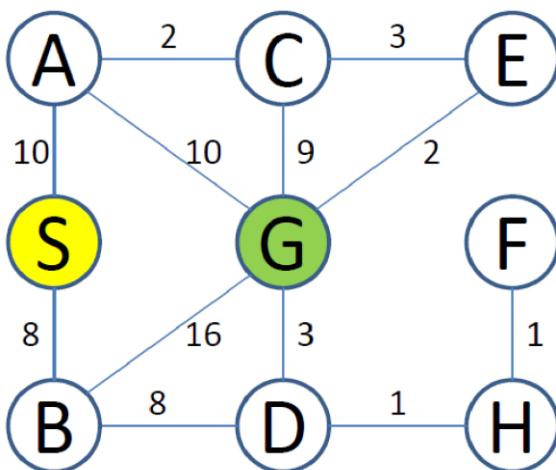
1 a) For the “Playing a tennis match” activity, characterize the activity in terms of the following properties. Justify your characterization. **10**  
 i) Fully observable vs. partially observable  
 ii) Deterministic vs. stochastic  
 iii) Episodic vs. sequential  
 iv) Static vs. dynamic  
 v) Discrete vs. continuous

b) Outline the structure and working of Goal-based agents and Utility-based agents with examples. **10**

### UNIT - II

2 a) Write the A\* search algorithm. Apply A\* heuristic search strategy for the graph given below to find the shortest path from Initial State S to Goal State G. The heuristic values from each node to the Goal node are given in the table below. **12**

	S	A	B	C	D	E	F	H	G
heuristic	12	5	5	5	2	2	1	1	0

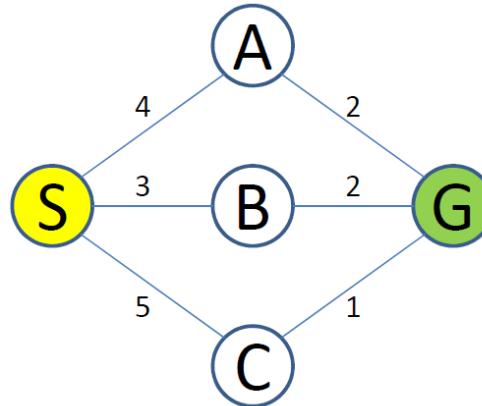


**Important Note:** Completing your answers, compulsorily draw diagonal cross lines on the remaining blank pages. Revealing of identification, appeal to evaluator will be treated as malpractice.

b) Detail out on the limitations of steepest-ascent variation of hill climbing. **08**  
 Discuss the possible ways to deal with those limitations.

**OR**

3 a) Differentiate between blind search and heuristic search strategies. **06**  
 b) Illustrate the working of Uniform Cost Search for the graph given below. **07**  
 Talk about the algorithm's completeness, optimality and time complexity.  
 (S is the Start and G is the Goal state)



c) Write the AO\* search algorithm. Illustrate the working of AO\* algorithm **07**  
 (from initial state to goal state) with an example.

**UNIT - III**

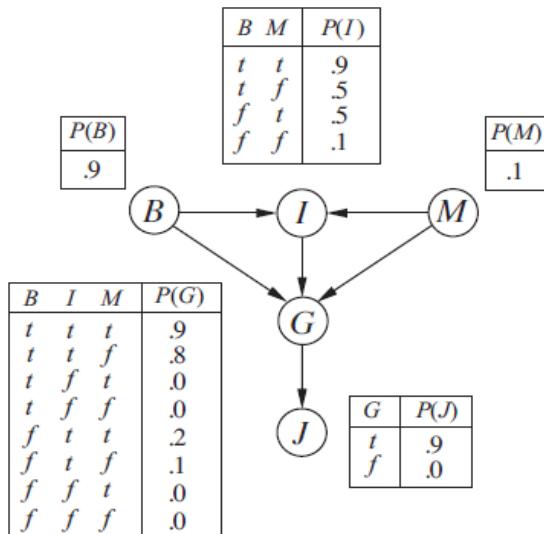
4 a) Look at the following sentences and decide for each if it is valid, unsatisfiable, or neither. Verify your decisions using truth tables. **10**  
 i)  $((\text{Smoke} \wedge \text{Heat}) \rightarrow \text{Fire}) \leftrightarrow ((\text{Smoke} \rightarrow \text{Fire}) \vee (\text{Heat} \rightarrow \text{Fire}))$   
 ii)  $(\text{Big} \wedge \text{Dumb}) \vee \neg \text{Dumb}$   
 iii)  $\text{Big} \vee \text{Dumb} \vee (\text{Big} \rightarrow \text{Dumb})$   
 b) Illustrate with an example, how coloring the map can be viewed as a constraint satisfaction problem. **10**

**OR**

5 a) Explicate the cryptarithmetic problem of eliminating possibilities and apply the same for solving the following cryptarithmetic problem. **10**  
 $\text{TWO} + \text{TWO} = \text{FOUR}$   
 b) Explicate the different types of local consistency in a constraint satisfaction problem network. **10**

**UNIT - IV**

6 a) Describe uncertain knowledge in Artificial Intelligence with examples. **05**  
 How do we handle them?  
 b) Consider a simple Bayesian network given below with Boolean Variables B = Broke Election Law, I = Indicted, M = Politically Motivated Prosecutor, G = Found Guilty and J = Jailed. Calculate the value of P (b, i,  $\neg m, g, j$ ).



c) State and explain Bayes' rule. Illustrate the working of Bayes' rule in combining evidence. **08**

### UNIT - V

7 a) A self-driving car is approaching an intersection with a malfunctioning traffic light. There are two possible actions: (1) stop and wait until the light is fixed or (2) cautiously proceed through the intersection. Using decision theory, determine the optimal action for the self-driving car. **06**

b) Differentiate between the state transition function and the reward function in Markov Decision Process. **06**

c) How does the concept of a reward signal influence the learning process in reinforcement learning? Explain with an example. **08**

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