Student Exam No.____

GANPAT UNIVERSITY

B.TECH SEMESTER: VII (COMPUTER ENGINEERING/ INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY)

REGULAR EXAMINATION NOV-DEC 2015

2CE703/2IT703: ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

Protol Marks: 70

| m 2 Hours | 1 | Total tra | 1 1101 - |
|-----------|-----------------|---|----------|
| 2 | Assur Figure | ne suitable data, if required. es to right side indicate full marks. section should be written in a separate answer book. ecise and to the point in your answer. | |
| | | Section - I | |
| Que. – 1 | | Explain breadth-first search with water jug problem. Also also a | [6] |
| | | advantages and disadvantages. | [3] |
| | [B] | Discuss three task domains of Artificial Intelligence. | [3] |
| | [C] | What is a heuristic function? What is its use in Artificial Intelligence? OR | |
| Que. – 1 | [A] | Explain depth-first search with water jug problem. Also discuss data a | -[6] |
| | | and disadvantages of it. | [6] |
| | [B] | Discuss seven key dimensions to analyze the problem. | 101 |
| Que. – 2 | [A] | Differentiate between best first search and hill climbing. Explain it with the | [6] |
| | | help of a suitable example. | [5] |
| | [B] | What is problem reduction? Find the minimum cost for matrix | |
| | | multiplication of three matrices A, B and C using problem reduction in | |
| | | dimensions of given matrices are $A = [3*4], B = [4*10]$ and $C = [10*1].$ | |
| Que. – 2 | [A] | Discuss scenarios when h' underestimates h and h' overestimates h with | [6] |
| | | suitable example. | (5) |
| 0 4 | [B] | Describe means-ends analysis technique with the help of a suitable | [5] |
| | | example. | |
| | | e de la constantitametic puzzle | [6] |
| Que3 | [A] | | |
| | | BEST | |
| | | + M A D E | |
| | | | |
| | | MASER | [4] |
| | [B] | Explain steepest ascent hill climbing. | |
| | [C | in travelling salesman problem | ? [2] |
| | | | |

| | | Section - II | | | | |
|----------|------|--|-----|--|--|--|
| Que. – 4 | [A] | Explain resolution in propositional logic. | 6] | | | |
| 07001014 | [B] | Discuss Expert System with suitable example. | 6] | | | |
| OR | | | | | | |
| Que. – 4 | [A] | Explain resolution in predicate legic. | [6] | | | |
| | [B] | Explain following terms. | [6] | | | |
| | | 1. Semantic network | | | | |
| | | 2. Frames | | | | |
| Que. – 5 | [A] | Consider the following sentences: | [6] | | | |
| | | 1. John like all kinds of food. | | | | |
| | | 2. Apples are food. | | | | |
| | | 3. Chicken is food. | | | | |
| | | 4. Anything anyone eats and isn't killed by is food. | | | | |
| | | 5. Bill eats peanuts and is still alive. | | | | |
| | | 6. Sue eats everything Bill eats. | | | | |
| | | Answer the following: | | | | |
| | | a) Translate these sentences into formulas in predicate logic. | | | | |
| | | b) Prove that John likes peanuts using backward chaining. | | | | |
| | | c) Use resolution to answer the question, "What food does Sue ear? | | | | |
| | [B] | Prove: $(A \cap B) = (A^c \cup B^c)^c$ | [5] | | | |
| | | OR Write the sequence of steps to convert predicate logic into clause form. | [6] | | | |
| Que. – 5 | [A] | | [-] | | | |
| | | Apply these steps on following predicate logic. | | | | |
| ni ding | | $\forall x: [Roman(x) \land know(x, Marcus)] \rightarrow [hate(x, Caesar)] \lor (\forall y: \exists z: hate(y, \forall y)) \forall y: \exists z: hate(y, \forall y)) \forall y \in \mathbb{R}$ | | | | |
| | | $z) \rightarrow \text{thinkcrazy} (x, y))]$ | | | | |
| | [B] | Explain tangled hierarchies with suitable example. | 5 | | | |
| 0 | T.A. | Explain minimax search procedure with suitable example. | [5] | | | |
| Que6 | [A] | a the second second second second second body in a | [5] | | | |
| A ALL | [1] | biological neuron network. Establish analogy between these terms and | | | | |
| | | components of artificial neural network. | | | | |
| | [C | | [2] | | | |
| | 10 | | | | | |

END OF PAPER