## PSG COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCE (AUTONOMOUS)

## MSc(SS) DEGREE EXAMINATION MAY 2023 (Sixth Semester)

## Branch - SOFTWARE SYSTEMS

(Five Years Integrated)

## **ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE**

	Time: Three Hours	Maximum: 75 Marks
	rime: rimee rioms	<u>)N-A (10 Marks)</u>
;		r ALL questions
	ALL questions	carry <b>EQUAL</b> marks $(10 \times 1 = 10)$
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1	to adapt to new circum	nstances and to detect and extrapolate patterns.
1.	(i) Machine learning	(ii) Knowledge representation
	(iii) Natural language processing	(iv) Artificial intelligence
	•	
2	can be applied to trees of any depth, and it is often possible to prune	
2	entire sub-trees rather than just le	eaves.
	(i) Alpha-beta pruning	/**\
	(iii) Maximum	(iv) Decision tree
	` '	
3	is a field of artificial intelligence that is concerned with presenting	
J	real-world information.	
	(i) Knowledge reasoning	(ii) Fuzzy logic
•	(iii) Fuzzy inference	(iv) Knowledge Representation
4	Fuzzy inference is the process of	formulating the mapping from a given input to an
•	output using	
	(i) fuzzy rules	(ii) fuzzy reasoning
	(iii) fuzzy membership	(iv) fuzzy logic
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
5	In, analytically com	pute the conditional probability distribution over
<b>.</b>	the variables of interest.	
	(i) exact inference	(ii) approximate inference
	(iii) inference logic	(iv) inference fuzzy
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6	are generative	models, in which the joint distribution of
	charmotions and hidden states	s or equivalently both the prior distribution of
	hidden states and conditional dis	stribution of observations given states, is modered.
	(i) Evaluation	(ii) Decoding
	(iii) Learning	(iv) Hidden Markov models
		And was 9
7	A refers to a stochastic decision-making process that uses a	
	mathematical framework to mo	del the decision-making of a dynamic system.
	(i) hidden markov process	(ii) Markov process
	(iii) Markov chains	(iv) Markov decision process
		that were on long term goals by
8	deals with planning	ng systems that reason on long-term goals by
	multiple collaborative agents w	hich want to maintain privacy on their knowledge.
	(i) Multi-agent planning	(ii) Interface agent
	(iii) Intelligent agent	(iv) Learning agent
		:1- and of unlabelled data which it is required to
9	is when it can provide a set of unlabelled data, which it is required to	
	analyze and find patterns inside	e. (ii) labeled data
	(i) Unsupervised learning	(iv) clustering
	(iii) association rules	(iv) clustering Cont

b. Explain about the multi-agent decision theory.

20 Discuss about the neural networks. a.

b. Explain the Reinforcement learning.