SHRIMATHI DEVKUNVAR NANALAL BHATT VAISHNAV COLLEGE FOR WOMEN (AUTONOMOUS)

(Affiliated to the University of Madras and Re-accredited with 'A+' Grade by NAAC) Chromepet, Chennai - 600 044.

B.Sc.AI - END SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS - NOV'2024

SEMESTER -I

22UAICT1001 -Introduction to Artificial Intelligence

Total Duration : 2 Hrs.30 Mins.

Total Marks : 60

Section B

Answer any **SIX** questions $(6 \times 5 = 30 \text{ Marks})$

- 1. Illustrate the significance of Alan Turing's work in laying the foundation for artificial intelligence.
- 2. Classify the various types of learning agents in AI, explaining how they interact with their environment and evolve over time.
- 3. Apply the concept of implication in propositional logic and relate it to everyday "if...then" statements.
- 4. Construct and analyse a truth table for a complex logical expression involving conjunction, disjunction, and negation.
- 5. Analyse the concept of disjunctive syllogism in propositional logic and evaluate why disjunctive syllogism is considered a valid rule of inference in logical reasoning.
- 6. Determine how common inference rules, such as Universal Instantiation and Existential Generalization, are applied with examples.
- 7. Interpret the process of goal resolution in Prolog and describe how the inference engine works to find solutions using unification and arithmetic operations.
- 8. Examine the benefits of using 'cut' to improve efficiency and control.

Section C

Answer any **THREE** questions $(3 \times 10 = 30 \text{ Marks})$

- 9. Describe the structure and functioning of a basic artificial neural network, including the role of weights and activation functions.
- 10. Apply the concept of logical equivalence in propositional logic and relate common logical equivalences, such as De Morgan's laws, to simplifying logical expressions
- 11. Distinguish between the use of constants and variables in Prolog with examples.
- 12. Examine how accumulators can be used to process lists in Prolog with example.
- 13. Assess with example how recursive comparison can be used to compare two ordered lists in Prolog.
