Artificial Intelligence II

- (a) Give a definition of *expected utility* and explain why the concept is useful in the context of decision-making. [2 marks]
- (b) Give a definition of the value of perfect information and explain why the concept is useful in the context of decision-making. [4 marks]
- (c) A talented, but nervous, student has to sit a difficult and important examination. There are only two possible outcomes: **pass** or **fail** and the student attaches to these utilities of $U(pass) = 10^6$ and $U(fail) = -10^8$. Lacking in confidence, his beliefs are that Pr(pass|revise) = 0.55 and $Pr(pass|\neg revise) = 0.2$. Calculate the expected utility of the situation described. [4 marks]
- (d) The student finds what he believes might be a copy of this year's examination paper, discarded by a careless examiner. He believes that

$$\Pr(pass|revise, thisYearsPaper) = 0.75$$

However, should he be wrong then

 $\Pr(pass|revise, \neg thisYearsPaper) = 0.1$

as he will waste time learning to answer the wrong questions, because he will revise from the wrong paper. Not revising implies

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\Pr(pass | \neg revise, this Years Paper) = 0.7
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However, should he be wrong then

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\Pr(pass | \neg revise, \neg this Years Paper) = 0.08
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He considers bribing somebody to tell him whether he has this year's paper or not; however, he thinks it is unlikely that he in fact has this year's paper, and therefore believes that

 $\Pr(\texttt{thisYearsPaper}) = 0.7$

Compute the value of perfect information associated with finding out whether the paper is the right one. [10 marks]