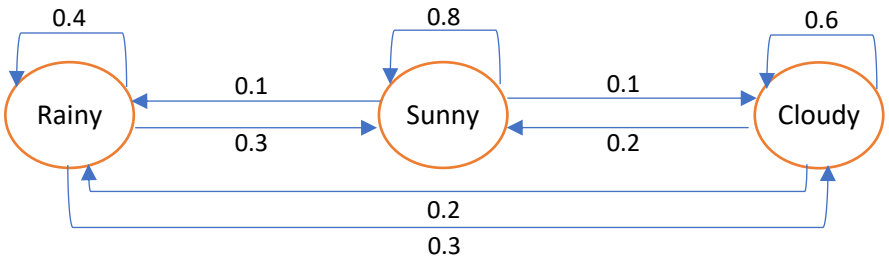
Exercise N°1 (4.5 pts): The following Markov model is organized around 3 states that describe the weather conditions of a given day (rainy, cloudy, sunny):



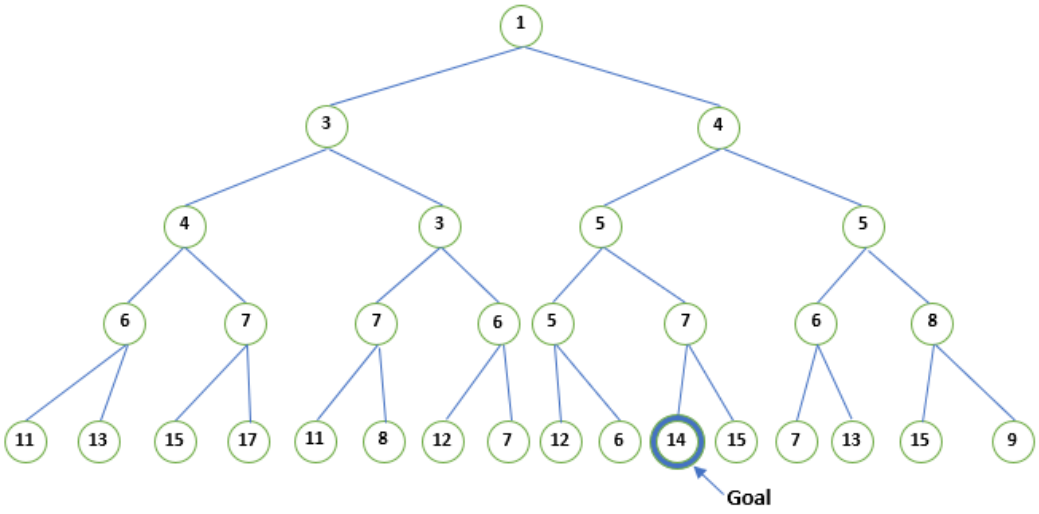
Assuming today's weather is **sunny**, answer the following questions:

1) What will the weather be like tomorrow? **(01 pt)**
   80% of chance that the weather will be Sunny
2) What is the probability that the weather will be **rainy** the day after tomorrow? **(2.5 pts)**

	Tomorrow	After tomorrow	Probability
Case 1 (Path 1)	Sunny	Rainy	0.8 × 0.1 = 0.08
Case 2 (Path 2)	Cloudy	Rainy	0.1 × 0.2 = 0.02
Case 3 (Path 3)	Rainy	Rainy	0.1 × 0.4 = 0.04

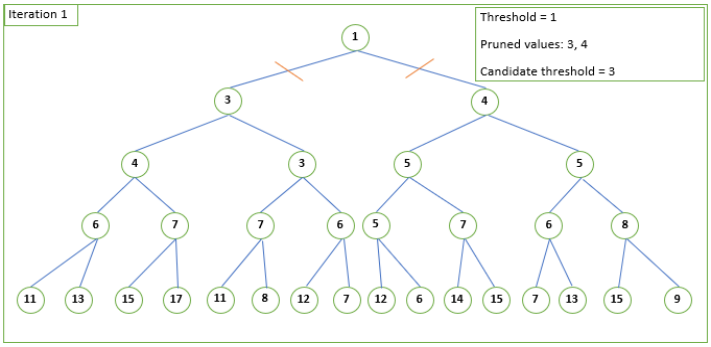
   P(Rainy/After-Tomorrow) = P(Path1) + P(Path2) + P(Path3) = 0.08+0.02+0.04 = 0.14
   14% of chance that the weather will be Rainy after tomorrow
3) What is the probability that the weather for the upcoming week will be:
   (sunny-sunny-rainy-rainy-sunny-cloudy-sunny)? **(01 pt)**
   P(Week)= 0.8 × 0.8 × 0.1 × 0.4 × 0.3 × 0.1 × 0.2 = 0.0001536 = 1.536 ×10^{-4}

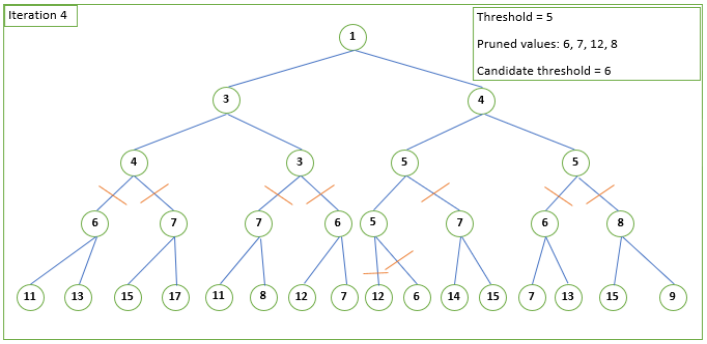
Exercise N°2 (6.5 pts): We want to perform an Iterative Deepening A* (IDA*) algorithm on the following tree. Each node is labelled with a utility value.

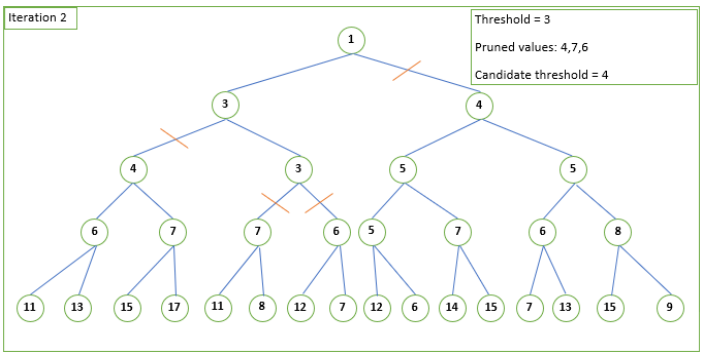


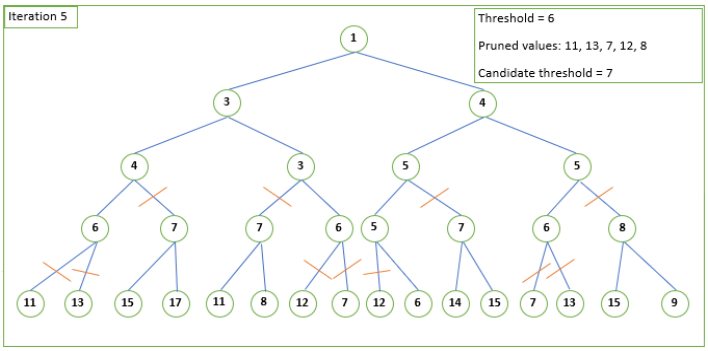
Work to do:

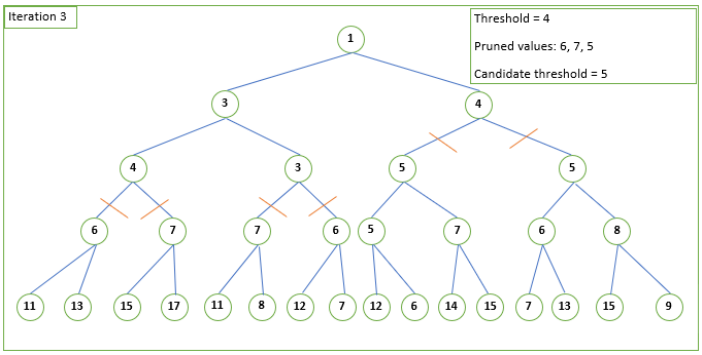
- Illustrate each iteration with an independent tree
- Indicate for each iteration: Current Threshold, Pruned values, Candidate Threshold

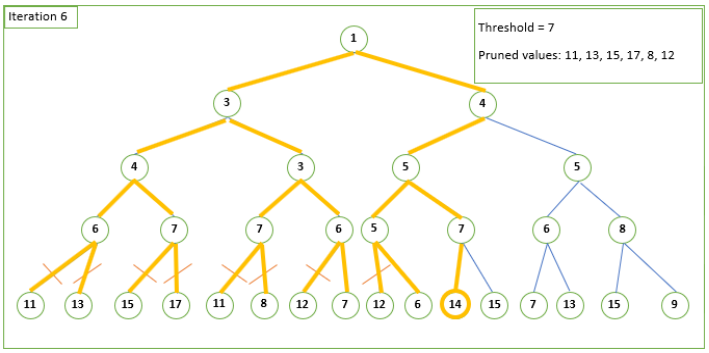






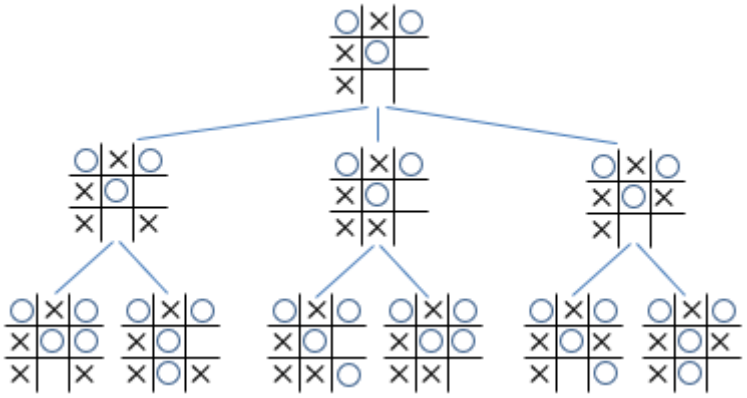






Exercise N°3 (6.5 pts): Consider the following Tic-Tac-Toe game tree

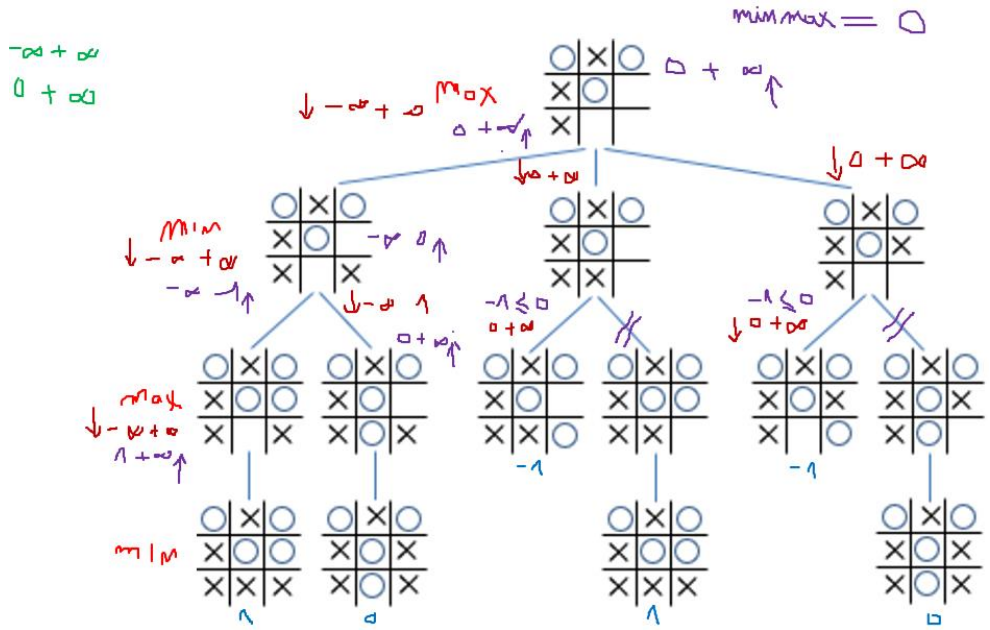
1) Complete the tree by the missing nodes and then label the final nodes as follows:
   +1 for a win for Max, -1 for a loss for Max, 0 for a draw.
2) Use Alpha-Beta Pruning to cut unnecessary branches if they exist.



Solution tree:

(Missing nodes: 01) (Game interval: 0.5) (Returned value: 0.5) (Utility values: 1.5) (Cuts: 1.5)

(Cuts conditions: 0.5) (Nodes' intervals: 01) (False cut: -0.5)



Exercise N°4 (2.5 pts): match each element of a learning-based agent (left) with the appropriate concepts implemented in a backpropagation algorithm (right). (**Note:** -0.5 for every false matching):

Learning-based agent	**Backpropagation**
• Performance standard	• Input neurons
• Critic	• Forward-Backward propagation
• Learning element	• Actual output
• Sensors	• Loss
• Problem generator	• Test