

Homework 1: Learning Lisp with the Adaptive Remote Agent

Assigned on: Wednesday, January 18, 2006.

Due: Wednesday, January 25, 2006.

Quiz: Wednesday, January 25, 2006.

The goal of this homework is that you learn the fundamentals of Lisp and experiment with the Adaptive Remote Agent available on the Web:

<http://apsymac33.uni-trier.de:8080/elm-art/login-e>

1 Running the Adaptive Remote Agent

You are requested to login into the agent and run the *first three (3) lessons* by Wednesday, January 25, 2006.

A quiz will be given in class on Wednesday, January 25, 2006 with questions randomly taken from the tutorial. The quiz will count for 25 points of the homework.

2 Evaluating the Adaptive Remote Agent (20 points)

A short but substantive analysis in which you state what you learned from the web agent, how well you learned, what you found most helpful and what you found most difficult in your interactions with the agent. You need to be specific in your evaluation. Comments such as “a cool tool” are not be appropriate. Keep in mind that the Remote Agent was developed in Germany quite a few years ago (some typos or Germanism may exist), and it is made available for free by its designers for the benefit of everyone.

Your analysis should be submitted as an ASCII file in electronic form using the **handin** system (do not use web-handin). The file name should be <lastname>-ara.txt.

3 Research (25 points)

Every year the Loebner prize is awarded to the program that comes closest to passing a version of the Turing test. Research and report on the latest winner of the Loebner prize. What techniques does it use? How does it advance the state of the art in AI?

4 First steps in Common Lisp (30 points)

Complete the following 5 exercises. All lisp functions should be done using ACL in emacs. Hand in one file with your answers to all questions using the `handin` system (do not use `web-handin`). The file name should be `<lastname>-lisp.txt`

1. **Is the following an atom, list, both, or neither?** (5 points)

- (a) `ATOM`
- (b) `(rest '(1 2 3))`
- (c) `)`
- (d) `(rest '())`
- (e) `()`

2. **Math** Evaluate the following functions. (3 points)

- (a) `(/ (+ 5 7) (- 1 4))`
- (b) `(+ (* 3 4) (* 5 (first '(0 1 2))))`
- (c) `(MAX 3 (MIN 5 2 8))`

3. **First/Rest** (8 points)

Write the sequence of `first`'s and `rest`'s to get the number 3 from the list `x`. You may also use compound `car/cdr`'s.

Example: `(setf x '(1 2 3 4))`

Answer: `(first (rest (rest x)))` or `(caddr x)`

- (a) `(setf x '(1 (2 (3 (4)))))`
- (b) `(setf x '((1 2) (3 4)))`
- (c) `(setf x '(1 (2 3) 4))`
- (d) `(setf x '((((1) 2) 3) 4))`

4. **Cond** (4 points)

Define a function `CHARACTERIZE-SIZE` that takes a positive number n as an argument and returns `SMALL` if $n < 10$, `MEDIUM` if $10 \leq n < 50$, and `BIG` if $n \geq 50$

5. **Functions** (Total 10 points)

(a) **NEGATIVE-P** (2 points)

Define a predicate function `NEGATIVE-P` that takes a number as its argument and returns `t` if the number is negative.

- (b) X5 (2 points)
Define a function X5 that takes one argument, tests whether the argument is a number, and returns the number times 5 otherwise returns the argument itself.
- (c) MANIPULATE (6 points)
Define a function MANIPULATE that takes a list of numbers, and multiplies each negative number by 5, leaves every non-negative number as is, and returns the modified list.