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*INF5390-2013 – Kunstig intelligens*

# **Øving 1 Løsning**

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# Øving 1.1: Intelligent Agents (INF5390-02)

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**a. Agent**

Anything perceiving its environment through sensors and acting upon that environment through actuators

**b. Agentfunksjon**

A mapping from any given percept sequence to an action

**c. Agentprogram**

A specific implementation of an agent function

**d. Rasjonalitet**

Selecting the action that maximizes performance, given percept sequence and agent's current knowledge

**e. Autonomi**

Ability to act rationally without human supervision

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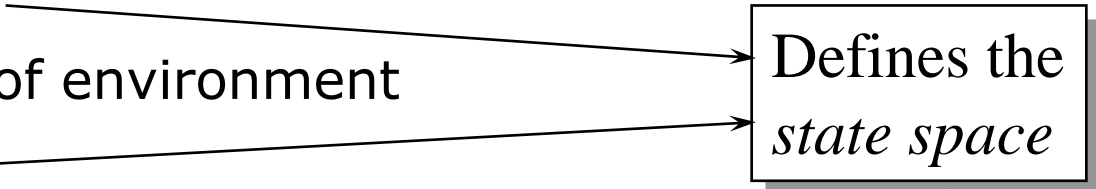
# Øving 1.2: Solving Problems by Searching (INF5390-03)

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- **Misjonærer og kannibaler** kan defineres som følger. Tre misjonærer og tre kannibaler befinner seg på en elvebredd sammen med en båt som kan ta en eller to personer. Hvordan kan alle flytte over til motsatt elvebredd uten at **misjonærer på noe sted på noe tidspunkt kommer i mindretall ift. kannibaler** på samme sted (elvebredd eller båt)?
  - a. Gi en presis spesifikasjon av oppgaven som et søkeproblem. Tegn et diagram av hele tilstandsrommet.
  - b. Velg en ikke-informert søkealgoritme for å løse oppgaven på en optimal måte (færrest antall båtkryssinger). Er det en god idé å sjekke for allerede besøkte tilstander?

# Formulation of a problem

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- Initial state
    - ✓ Initial state of environment
  - Actions
    - ✓ Set of actions available to agent
  - Path
    - ✓ Sequence of actions leading from one state to another
  - Goal test
    - ✓ Test to check if a state is a goal state
  - Path cost
    - ✓ Function that assigns cost to a path
  - Solution
    - ✓ Path from initial state to a state that satisfies goal test
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- The diagram shows two arrows originating from the 'Initial state' and 'Actions' bullet points, respectively, and pointing towards a rectangular box on the right. The box contains the text 'Defines the state space' in a serif font, with 'state space' in italics. The box has a thin black border and a light gray drop shadow.

# States and actions

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- Tilstand:  $[[m_1, c_1, b_1], [m_2, c_2, b_2]]$  – Antall misjonærer, kannibaler og båter på hhv. venstre og høyre bredd
- Initialtilstand:  $[[3, 3, 1], [0, 0, 0]]$
- Måltilstand:  $[[0, 0, 0], [3, 3, 1]]$
- Kostfunksjon: +1 for hver kryssing

# States and actions (cont.)

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- Tillatte aksjoner:

- ✓  $[[m_1, c_1, 1], [m_2, c_2, 0]] \Rightarrow [[m_1 - 1, c_1, 0], [m_2 + 1, c_2, 1]]$

- ✓  $[[m_1, c_1, 1], [m_2, c_2, 0]] \Rightarrow [[m_1 - 2, c_1, 0], [m_2 + 2, c_2, 1]]$

- ✓  $[[m_1, c_1, 1], [m_2, c_2, 0]] \Rightarrow [[m_1, c_1 - 1, 0], [m_2, c_2 + 1, 1]]$

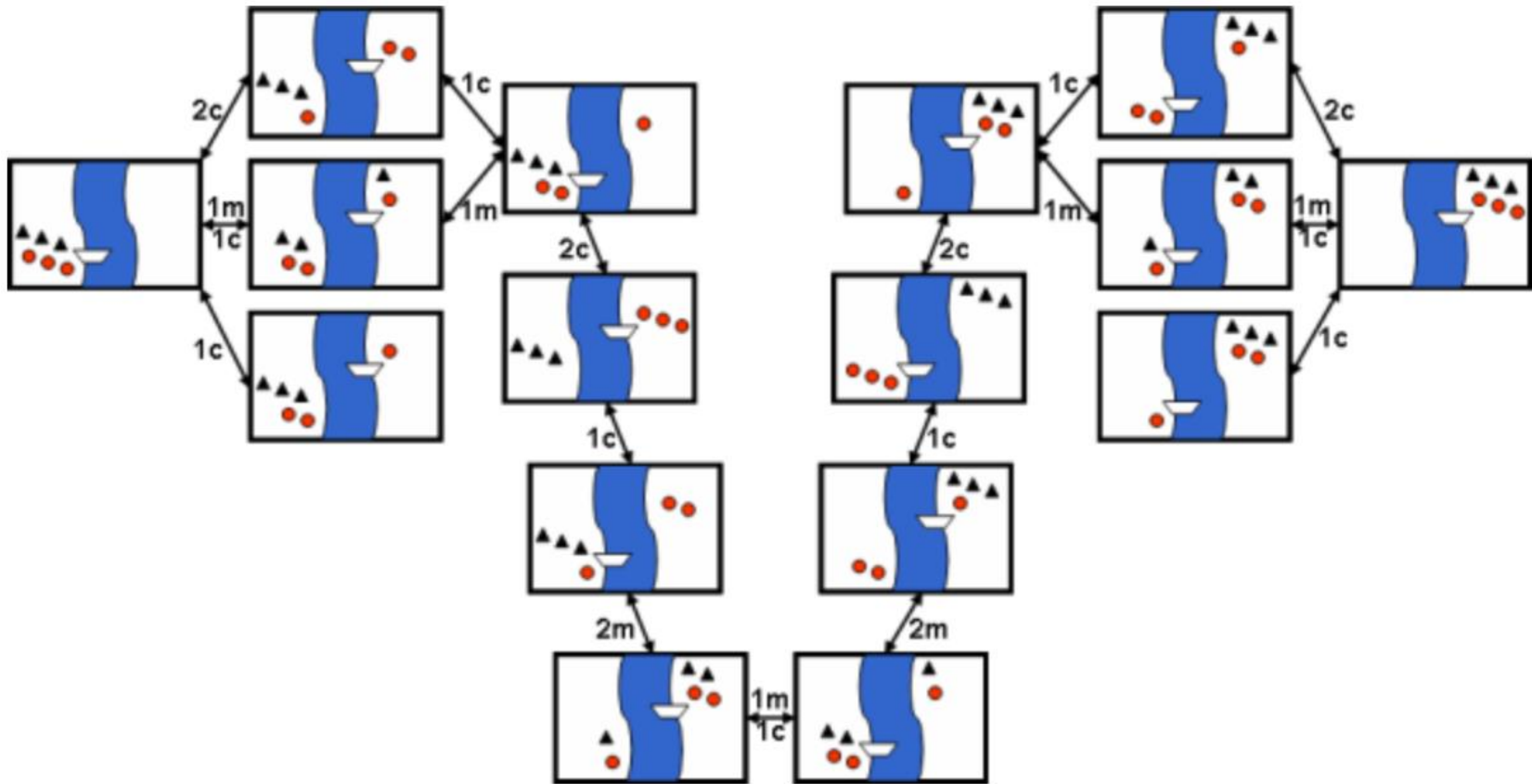
- ✓  $[[m_1, c_1, 1], [m_2, c_2, 0]] \Rightarrow [[m_1, c_1 - 2, 0], [m_2, c_2 + 2, 1]]$

- ✓  $[[m_1, c_1, 1], [m_2, c_2, 0]] \Rightarrow [[m_1 - 1, c_1 - 1, 0], [m_2 + 1, c_2 + 1, 1]]$

Slik at  $\forall i, j [m_i, c_j, b] 0 \leq m_i \leq 3 \wedge 0 \leq c_j \leq 3 \wedge (m_i \geq c_j \vee m_i = 0)$

- + 5 tilsvarende aksjoner i motsatt retning (kun ett sett gjelder avhengig av hvor båten er)

# State space



# (Uninformed) search algorithm

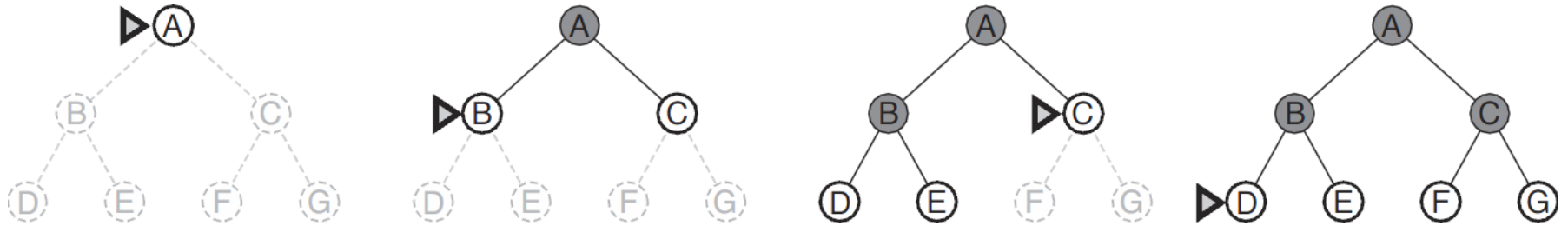
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- Search path may be of infinite depth (without state duplication check)
  - ✓ Depth first search not recommended
- With a branching factor of 5, search tree might rapidly become large (e.g.  $5^{10} = 9\,765\,625$ )
  - ✓ Due to constraints branching factor  $\ll 5$
  - ✓ **Breadth first search recommended**
  - ✓ Iterative deepening depth first search could also be considered



# Breadth-first search illustrated

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- All nodes on one level are explored before moving to next level

# Complexity of breadth-first search

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- Branching factor ( $b$ ) - number of successors of each node (average)
- If solution is found at depth  $d$ , then max. number of nodes expanded is
$$1 + b + b^2 + b^3 + \dots + b^d$$
- Exponential complexity ( $O(b^d)$ )
  - ✓ For  $b=10$ , 1000 nodes/sec, 100 bytes/node problem, time/memory increases from 1ms/100 bytes at depth 0 to 35 years/10 petabytes at depth 12 ( $10^{13}$  nodes)
- In general, we wish to avoid exponential search

# Comparing search solutions

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- Alle løsninger funnet på dybde 11

	<b>Graph search</b>	<b>Tree search</b>
Depth first	States: 15 Time: 0.014 secs	States: 15 Time: 0.012 secs
Breadth first	States: 14 Time: 0.013 secs	States: 64 Time: 0.055 secs
Iterative deepening	States: 153 Time: 0.077 secs	States: 245 Time: 0.167 secs

<http://www.aiai.ed.ac.uk/~gwickler/missionaries.html>

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# Øving 1.3: Logical Agents (INF5390-04)

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- Hvilke av følgende utsagn er sanne?
- a.  $False \vDash True$
- b.  $True \vDash False$
- c.  $(A \wedge B) \vDash (A \Leftrightarrow B)$
- d.  $A \Leftrightarrow B \vDash A \vee B$
- e.  $A \Leftrightarrow B \vDash \neg A \vee B$
- f.  $(A \wedge B) \Rightarrow C \vDash (A \Rightarrow C) \vee (B \Rightarrow C)$

# Logical entailment

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- Logical *entailment* between two sentences

$$\alpha \models \beta$$

means that  $\beta$  *follows logically* from  $\alpha$ : in every *model* (possible world) in which  $\alpha$  is true,  $\beta$  is also true

- We can also say that an entire KB (all sentences in the knowledge base) entails a sentence

$$\text{KB} \models \beta$$

$\beta$  *follows logically* from KB: in every *model* (possible world) in which KB is true,  $\beta$  is also true

- Model checking: Can *check* entailment by reviewing all possible models

# Logical inference

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- Logical *inference* between two sentences

$$\alpha \vdash \beta$$

means that  $\beta$  *can be derived* from  $\alpha$  by following an *inference algorithm* (can also say  $\text{KB} \vdash \beta$ )

- Model checking is an example of an inference algorithm

# Propositional inference by checking

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- Construct truth table with one row for each combination of truth values of the propositional symbols in the sentence
- Calculate truth value of the KB sentences for each row; if all are true, the row is a model of the KB
- All other sentences that are true in the same rows as the KB is true, are entailed by the KB

# Sjekk setninger

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- a.  $False \models True$ 
  - ✓ Sant fordi *False* ikke har noen modeller og derfor impliserer alle setninger, og fordi *True* er sant i alle modeller og derfor følger av alle setninger
- b.  $True \not\models False$ 
  - ✓ Ikke sant fordi *True* er sann i alle modeller mens *False* er falsk i alle modeller



# Sjekk setninger (cont.)

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- c.  $(A \wedge B) \vDash (A \Leftrightarrow B)$ 
  - ✓ Sant ved modell sjekking

<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>A <math>\wedge</math> B</b>	<b>A <math>\Leftrightarrow</math> B</b>
F	F	F	T
F	T	F	F
T	F	F	F
T	T	<b>T</b>	<b>T</b>

## Sjekk setninger (cont.)

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- d.  $A \Leftrightarrow B \not\models A \vee B$ 
  - ✓ Falskt fordi en i av modellene for  $A \Leftrightarrow B$  er både A og B falske, og da er  $A \vee B$  falsk
  - ✓ Kan også ses ved modell sjekking

<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b><math>A \Leftrightarrow B</math></b>	<b><math>A \vee B</math></b>
F	F	<b>T</b>	F
F	T	F	T
T	F	F	T
T	T	<b>T</b>	T

# Sjekk setninger (cont.)

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- e.  $A \Leftrightarrow B \models \neg A \vee B$ 
  - ✓ Omskriver vha. definisjoner
  - ✓  $(A \Rightarrow B) \wedge (B \Rightarrow A) \models A \Rightarrow B$
  - ✓ Sant fordi alle modeller for LHS er sanne for RHS
  - ✓ Kan også ses ved modell sjekking

<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b><math>A \Leftrightarrow B</math></b>	<b><math>\neg A \vee B</math></b>
F	F	<b>T</b>	T
F	T	F	T
T	F	F	F
T	T	<b>T</b>	T

# Sjekk setninger (cont.)

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■ f.  $(A \wedge B) \Rightarrow C \models (A \Rightarrow C) \vee (B \Rightarrow C)$

✓ Sant fordi RHS kun er falsk når både A og B er sanne og C er falsk, og da er også LHS falsk

✓ Kan også ses ved modell sjekking

<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b><math>(A \wedge B) \Rightarrow C</math></b>	<b><math>(A \Rightarrow C) \vee (B \Rightarrow C)</math></b>
F	F	F	T	T
F	F	T	T	T
F	T	F	T	T
F	T	T	T	T
T	F	F	T	T
T	F	T	T	T
T	T	F	F	F
T	T	T	T	T