

CS221 Fall 2015 Homework [number]

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By turning in this assignment, I agree by the Stanford honor code and declare that all of this is my own work.

Problem 0

- (a) The CSP is as following. There are m variables corresponding to each of the m buttons. Each variable has a domain of 0,1 where a 1 indicates the button is turned on and a 0 indicates the button is turned off. There will be n constraints, one for each bulb, where the i th constraint ensures that the number of times the i th bulb has been toggled is odd. This is because if all bulbs start off and whenever any button is switch it toggles all bulbs in its subset, each bulb will only be on if it has been toggled an odd number of times.
- (b) i. There are two consistent assignments, one where X_1 and X_3 are 1 and X_2 is 0, and another where X_1 and X_3 are 0 and X_2 is 1. ii. The picture ATTACHED TO BACK OF PDF shows how it makes 9 calls to backtrack without a heuristic
iii. The second PICTURE ATTACHED TO BACK OF PDF shows that with AC-3 it only makes 7 calls
- (c) in Code

Problem 1

- (a) All code
- (b) Code
- (c) in code

Problem 2

- (a) I would implement a strategy similar to the one we used in lecture. I would introduce auxiliary variables A_1, A_2 , and A_3 . Each variable would be a pair. $A_1[0]$ would store 0, and $A_1[1]$ would have a domain of all sums of 0 and any value in X_1 . $A_2[0]$ would have the domain equal to $A_1[1]$'s, and $A_2[1]$ would have the domain equal to all possible sums between each number in $A_2[1]$'s domain and each number in X_2 's domain. Basically the second part of each pair has the domain of all possible sums of all the X 's up to

that point. NOTE for the domain, only include values less than or equal to K. If A3 is defined similarly to A1 and A2 all we have to do is add constraints and we are done. We need the binary constraint that $A1[1]$ equals $A2[0]$ and another binary constraint that $A2[1]$ must equal $A3[0]$. We also need 3 binary constraints one between $(A1, X1)$, one between $(A2, X2)$, and one between $(A3, X3)$ such that the $Ai[1] - Ai[0]$ is equal to Xi . Lastly, if we constrain $A3[1]$ to be less than or equal to K we are done. Basically we made auxiliary variables and gave them domains of possible additions of the X's and ensured that the Aux variables never exceeded max sum. By making the difference between pre and post for an Aux variable be the corresponding X variable, we ensured that if we could find values for the Aux variables that worked, then we are ensured that the X variables worked because they are constrained to be the difference between pre and post for each aux variable.

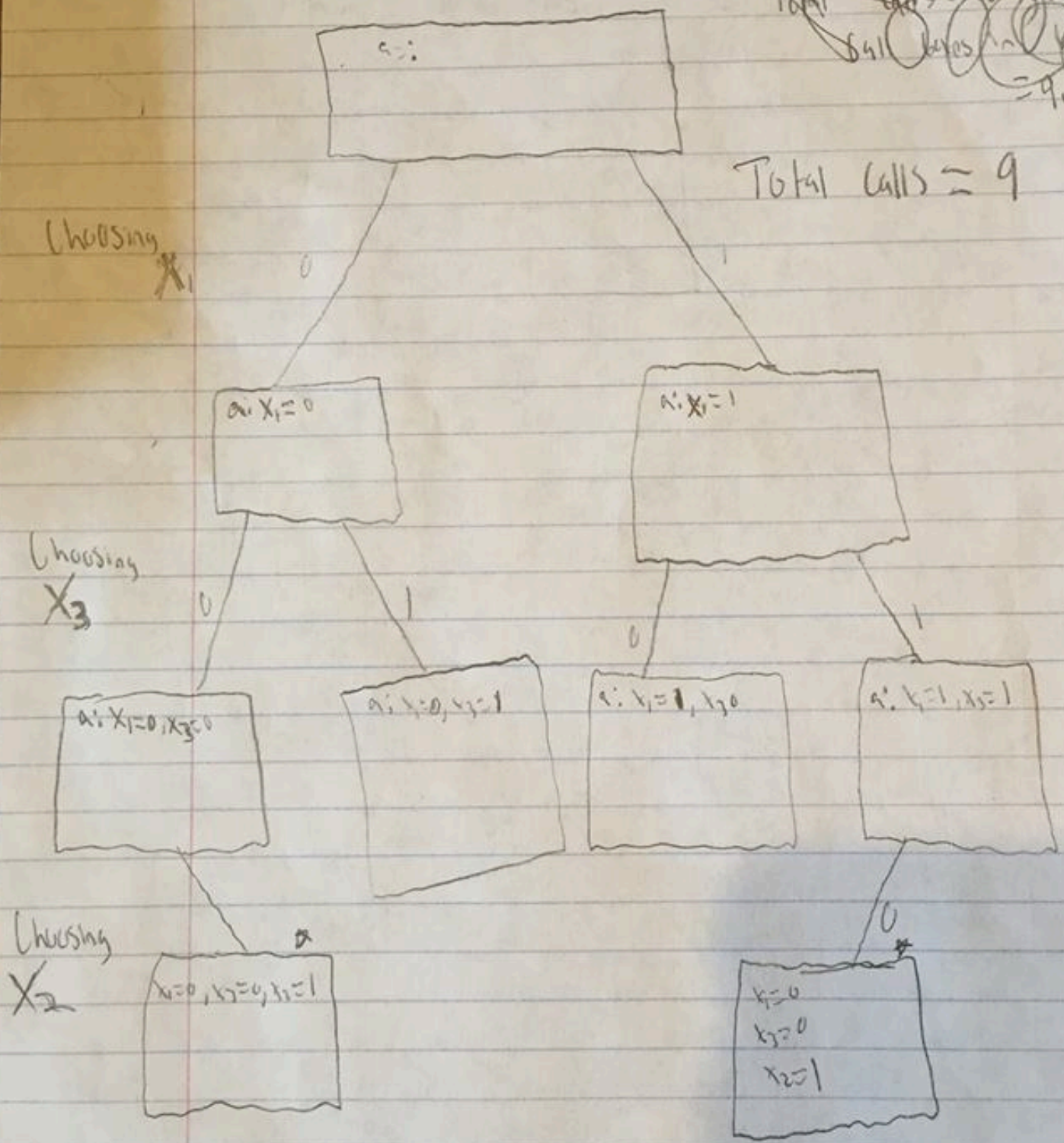
(b) **Problem 3**

- (a) Coded
- (b) Coded
- (c) It worked out well! It was able to find classes for the winter and spring under my given constraints.

No heuristic.

Total calls = 5 (root call) + 4 (all nodes in play) = 9.

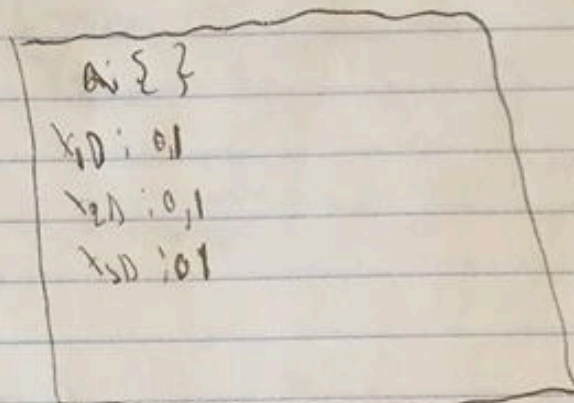
Total calls = 9



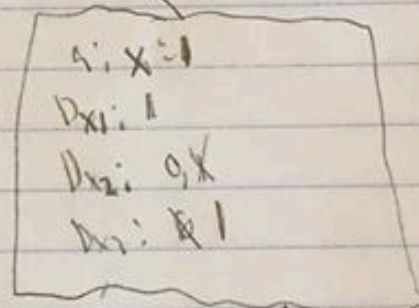
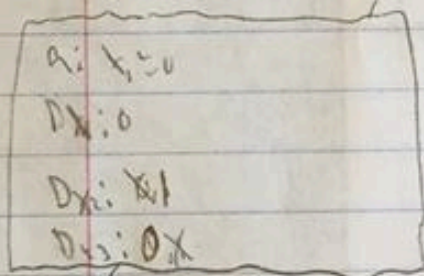
With heuristic

~~Shortest calls~~ 7

Total calls = 7



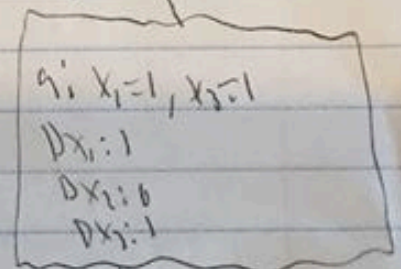
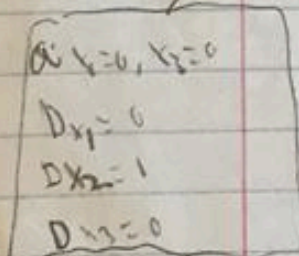
Choosing x_1



x_3

Choosing x_3

Choosing x_3



x_2

Choosing x_2

Choosing x_2

