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1. Constraints Satisfaction Problem

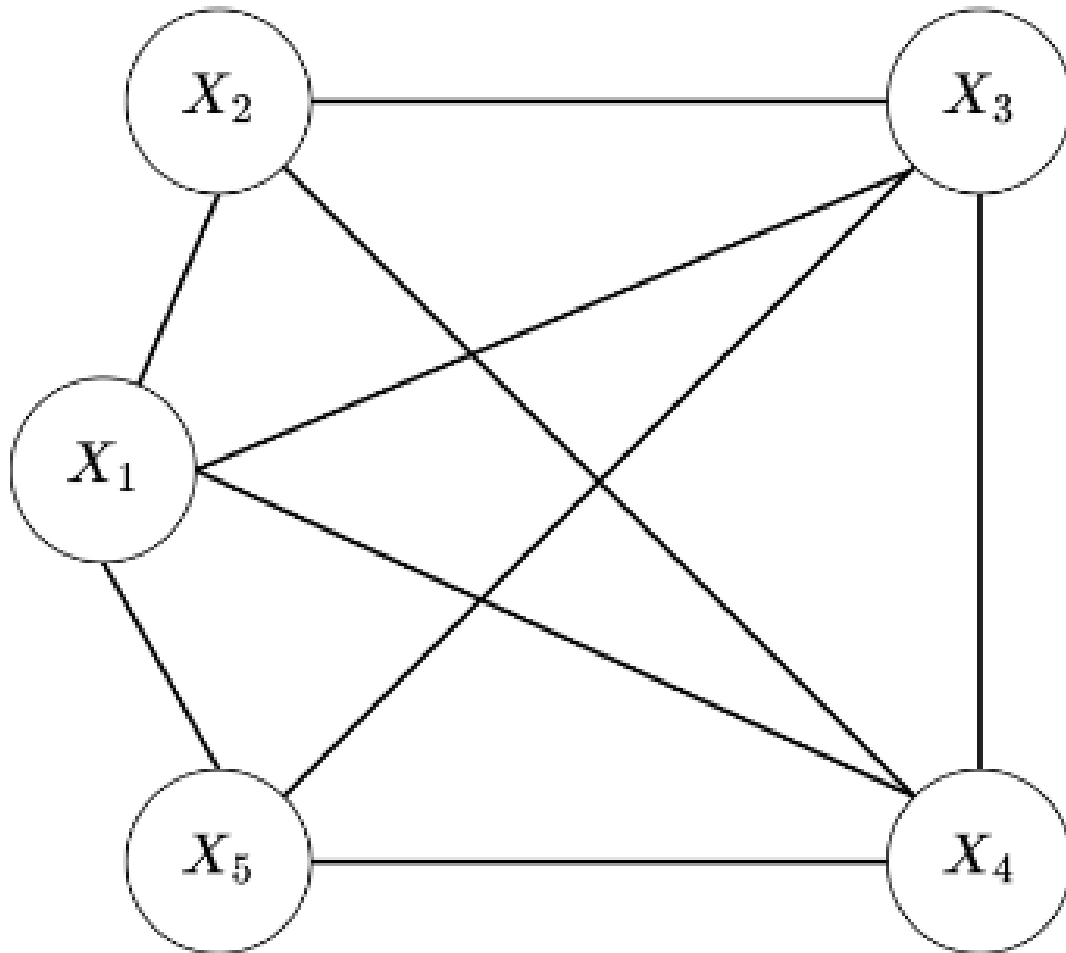


Figure 1: Constraint graph

$D(X_1) = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]$

$D(X_2) = [1, 2, 3, 5]$

$D(X_3) = [1, 2, 4, 5]$

$D(X_4) = [1, 3, 4, 5]$

$D(X_5) = [1, 3, 4, 5]$

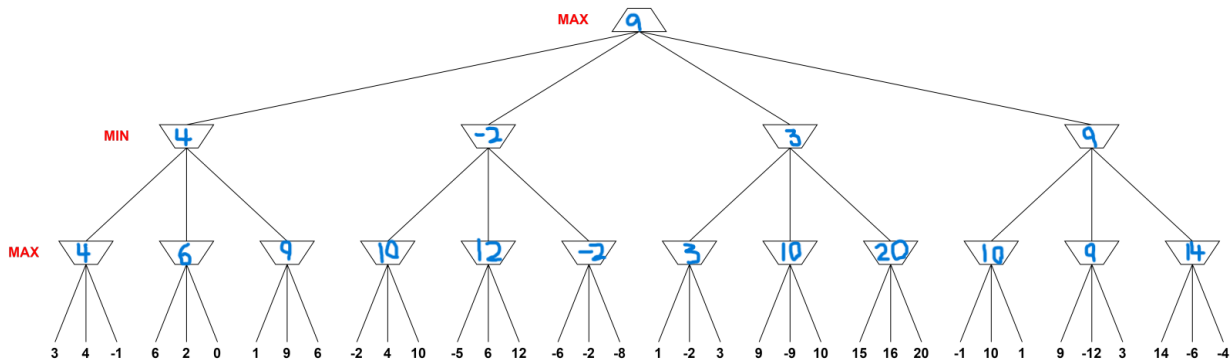
- a. What are the neighbors of X_4 on the constraint graph?

$X_1, X_2, X_3,$ and X_5

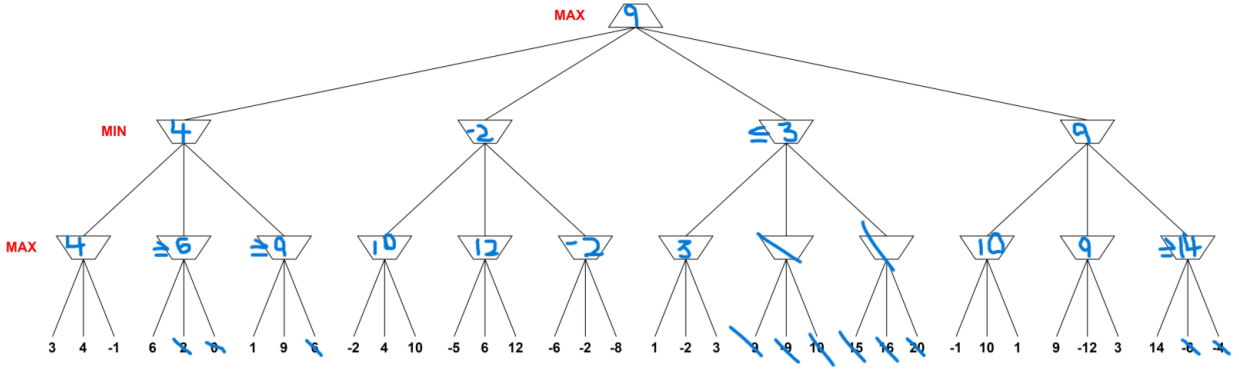
- b. Assume we are doing backtracking with *assign*(X1 = 1, X2 = 2). If the next chosen variable is X4, what are the possible values X4 that could be assigned?
[3,4,5]
- c. Assume we are doing backtracking with forward checking and *assign*(X1 = 1, X2 = 2), what are the reduced domains of all the variables?
X1 = [1], X2 = [2];
X3 = [4,5], X4 = [3,4,5], X5 = [2,3,4,5];
- d. Assume we are given the reduced domain D(X3) = [2], D(X5) = [1], the assignment is provided as *assign*(X3 = 2, X5 = 1) as they are the only values these variables could take. If we apply the arc consistency on all arcs, what are the reduced domains of the other variables?
X3 = [2], X5 = [1];
X1 = [3,4,5], X2 = [1,3,5], X4 = [3,4,5];
- e. Assume we are doing backtracking and the latest assignment is *assign*(X1 = 1, X2 = 2, X4 = 4, X5 = 5), the next chosen variable is of course X3, what should we do next (go back/backtrack or stop)? Why?
Before: X3 = [1,2,4,5]; After: X3 = [] (as it has every other node as a neighbor), so we must backtrack as the set is left empty and does not satisfy arc consistency.

2. MinMax and Alpha-Beta Pruning

- a. Fill in each blank trapezoid with the proper minimax search value. Process the tree from left to right.



- b. Fill in each blank trapezoid and cross out the branches pruned by minimax + alpha-beta pruning. Process the tree from left to right.



3. Treasure Hunting

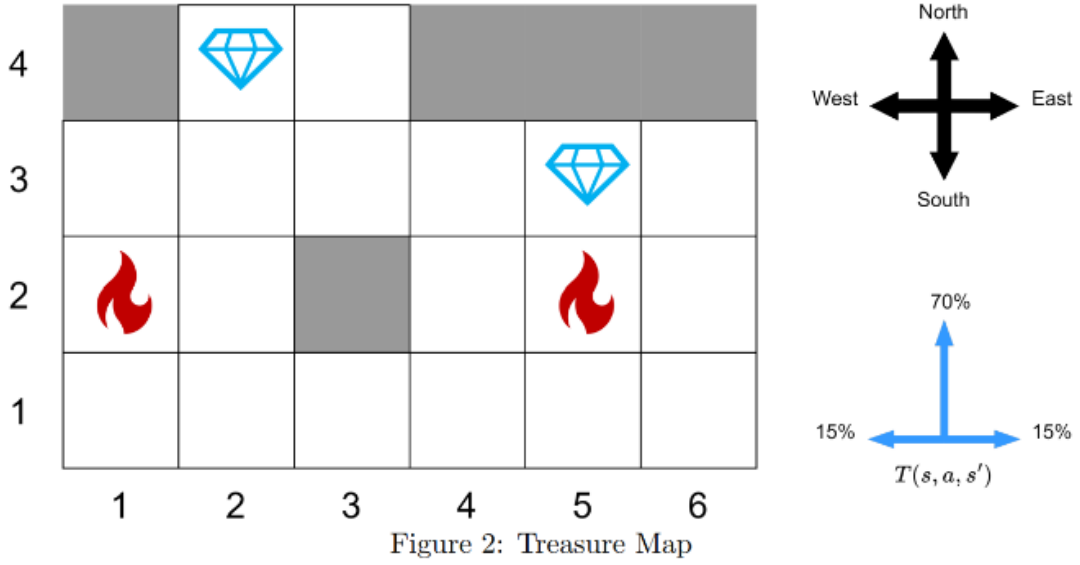


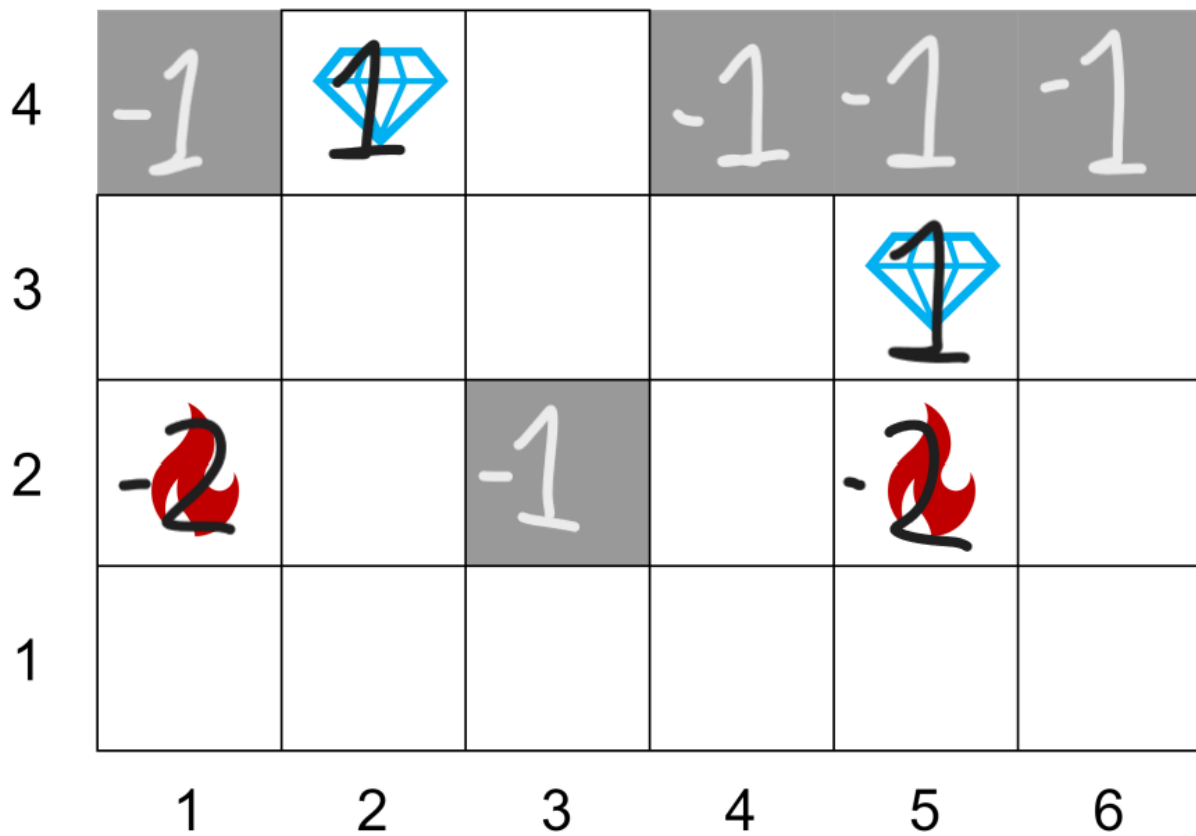
Figure 2: Treasure Map

$$R(s, a, s') = \begin{cases} 1 & s' = \text{End}, s \in \{(2, 4), (5, 3)\} \\ -2 & s' = \text{End}, s \in \{(1, 2), (5, 2)\} \\ -1 & s' \in \text{wall states} \\ -1 & s' \text{ outside the map} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

The value iteration is defined as:

$$V_{k+1}(s) = \max_a \sum_{s'} T(s, a, s') [R(s, a, s') + \gamma V_k(s')] \quad (1)$$





Where gamma, the discount factor, is equivalent to 1.0 (no discount), and all initial values are 0. Known spot values are shown below:



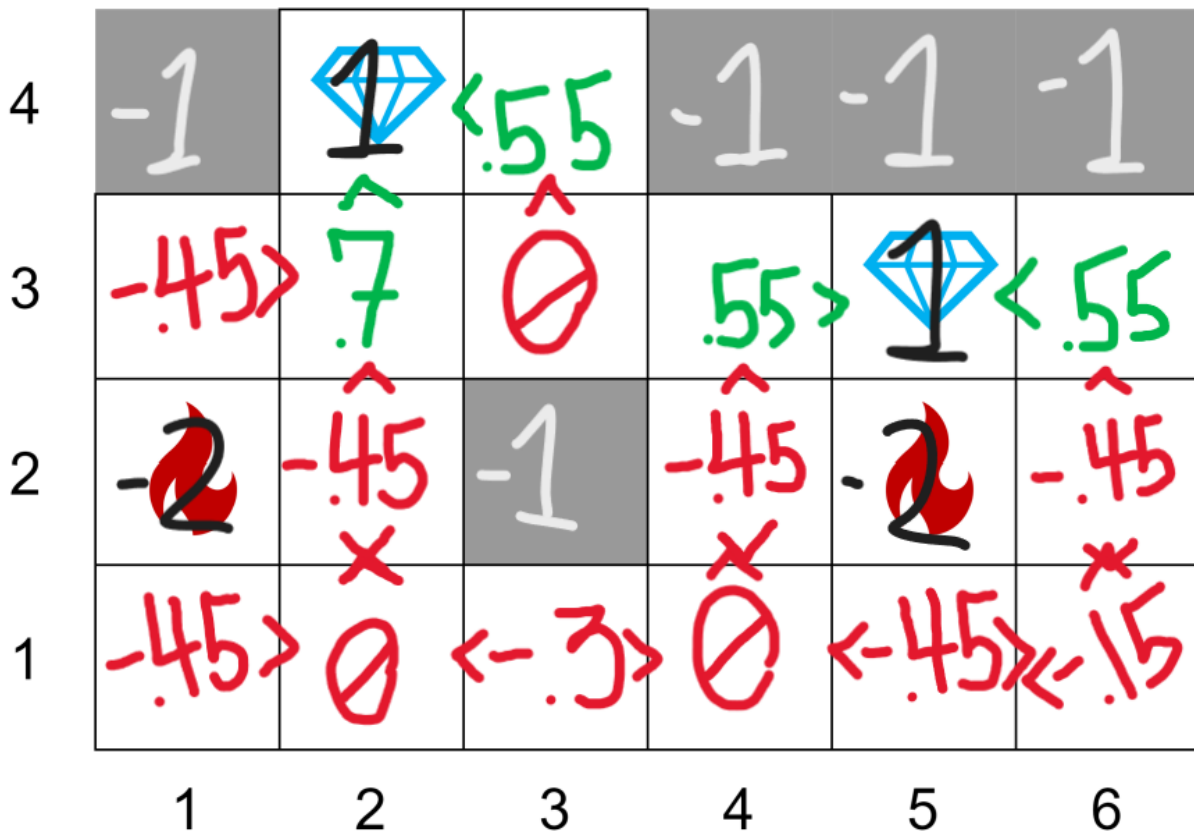
Where all outside grid spaces are given the value of -1 .

- a. What are the Q values after the first update ($k=1$)?

Q Values:





4	-1	 1	55 0 -.7 -.85	-1	-1	-1
3	-.85 -.45 -.15 -.55	.15 0 .7 -.15	.15 0 0 -.15	-.15 -.55 .15 .55	 1	55 0 -.7 -.85
2	 2	-.45 -.14 -.7 -.45	-1	-.45 -.7 -.14 -.45	 2	-.45 -.14 -.7 -.45
1	-.15 -.45 -.85 -.15	0 -.15 -.7 -.15	-.7 -.3 -.7 -.3	0 -.15 -.7 -.15	-.14 -.45 -.7 -.15	-.15 -.85 -.15 -.45
	1	2	3	4	5	6

Policy Map:

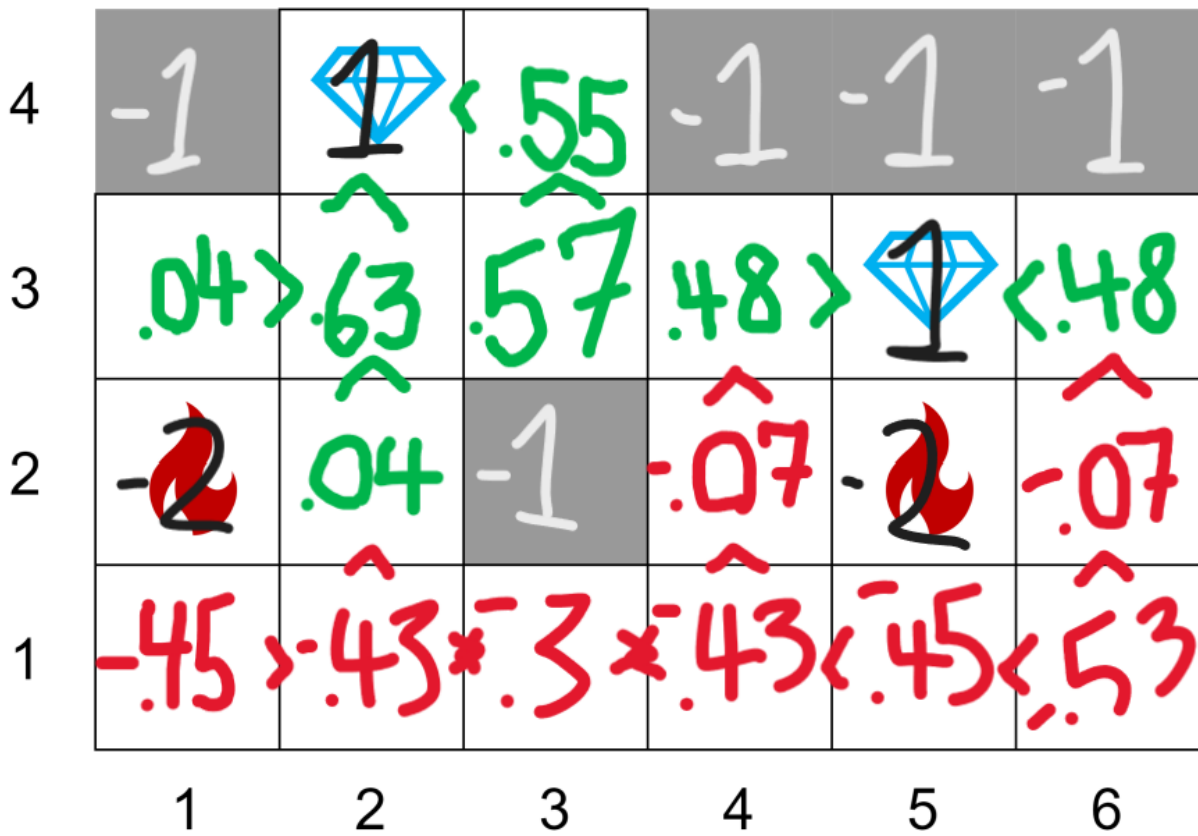


b. What are the Q values after the second update (k=2)?

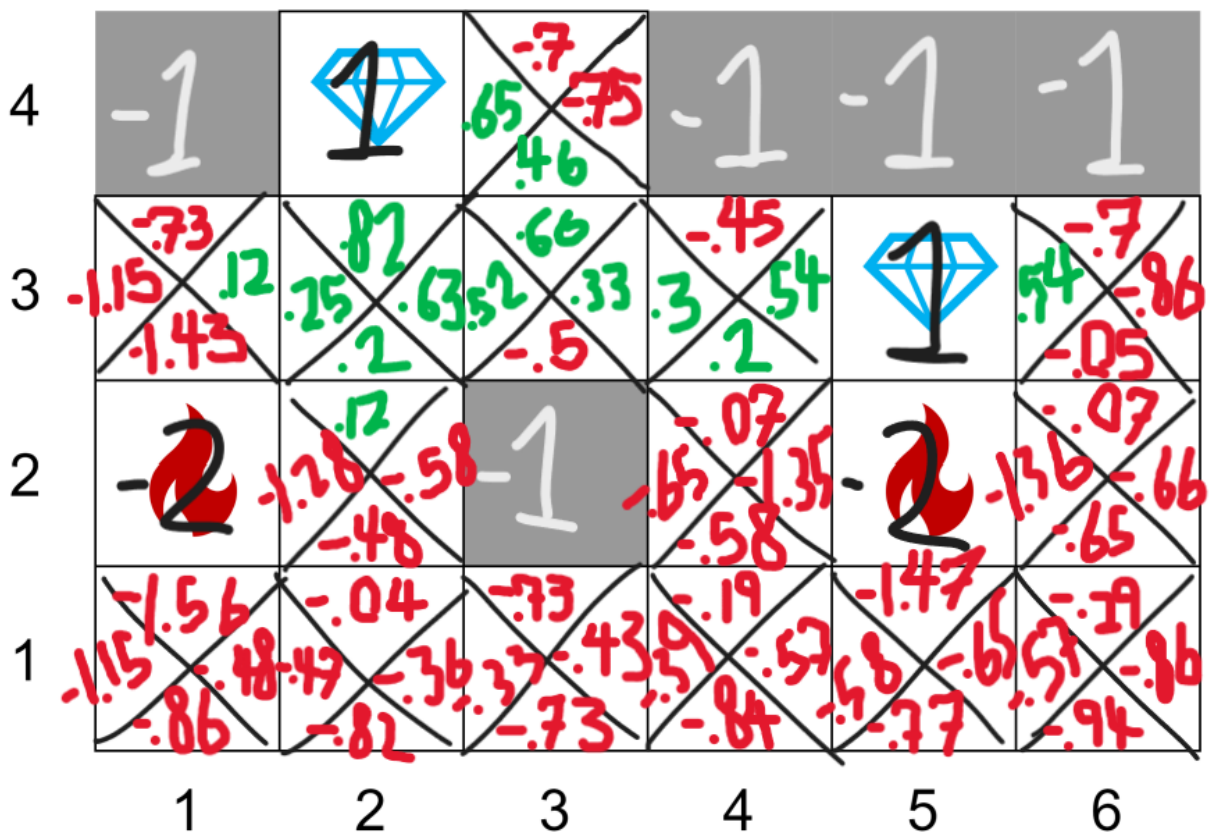
Q-Values:

4	-1	 1	55 -.7 -.85 0	-1	-1	-1
3	-.6 -.45 -1.3 .04	.63 -.13 -.38 .08	.57 .34 -.51 .31	-.55 -.22 -.17 .48	 1	-.7 .48 -.32 -.92
2	 2	.04 -.13 -.45 -.6	-1	-.07 -.62 -.45 -.132	 2	-.07 -.134 -.56 -.69
1	-1.55 -1.15 -.85 -.45	-.43 -.53 -.81 -.43	-.7 -.3 -.7 -.3	-.43 -.43 -.81 -.53	-1.42 -.45 -.72 -.56	-.53 -.53 -.92 -.92
	1	2	3	4	5	6

Policy Map:

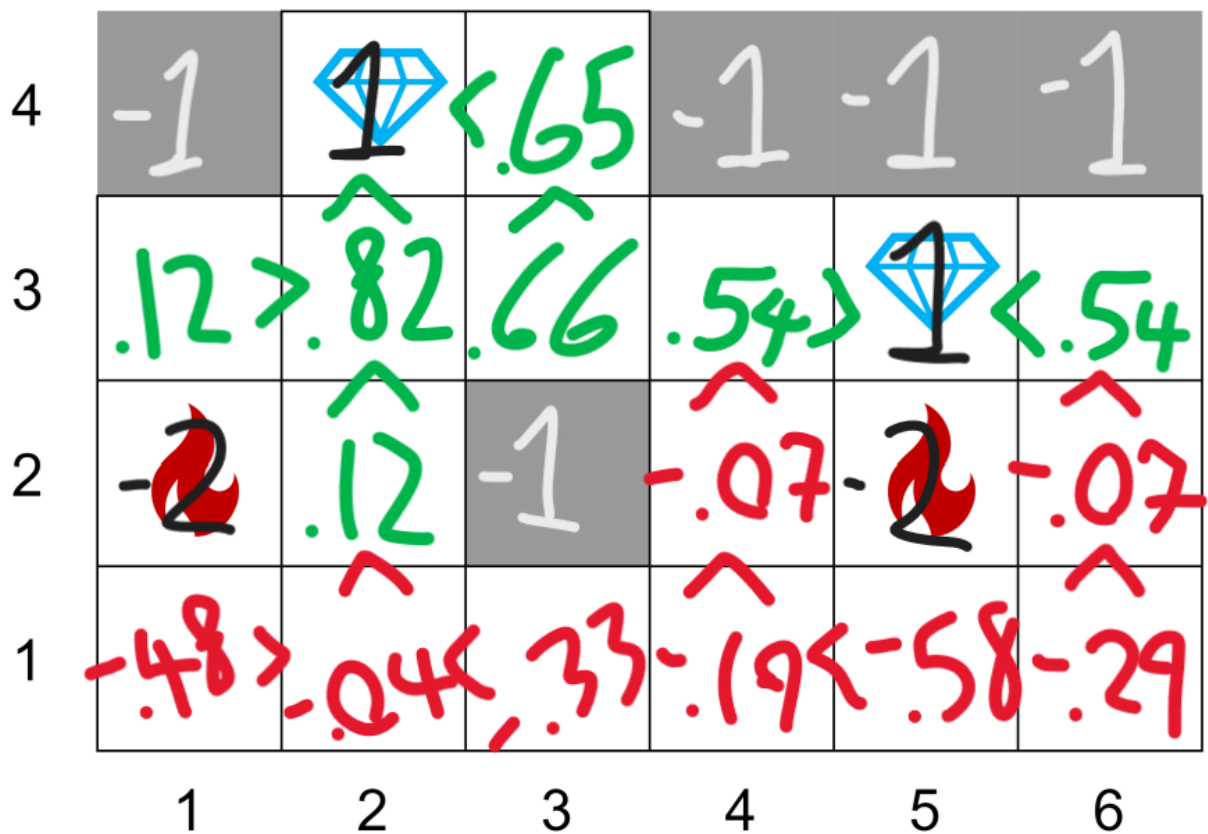


c. What are the converged Q values?



d. There is no D?

e. From part c, what are the V values derived from converged Q values?



f. What is the optimal policy map from converged Q values?

Please refer to the previous picture!

g. If we are dropped at state (3,1), what is the path suggested by the optimal policy map?

Left, up, up, up