

i.a) For Sudoku, we would have each square connected to every square in its column and row and local area. When we input a value, we update the domains for all of them by removing our inputted value from their domain.

$$X_{23} = \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline 5 & 6 & 9 \\ \hline 2 & & \square \\ \hline 1 & & \\ \hline \end{array}$$

↑

Domain (row or column or local) = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9}  
 Row = {1, 2, 3, 2, 1} Column = {4, 5, 6, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9} Local = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9}

ii.) With so many possible outcomes (around  $10^{21}$ ), AC-3 would be extremely slow as it tries to solve the puzzle multiple times. It may have to back track all the way to the beginning because it can't detect all failures.

iii)  $X_{24} =$

We can put 1 there because in its surrounding columns and rows there are 1's, so a 1 could not be placed anywhere else in that square.

AC-3 wouldn't catch that immediately because we draw our conclusion based on neighboring values, not ones that are available to it while performing forward tracking. Its domain at that time is {1, 6}, and only later would it realize that only 1 works.

iv) Minimum value - pick the ~~nearest~~<sup>space</sup> with the smallest domain  
 Degree - Pick the space that will effect the ~~smallest~~<sup>least</sup> amount of other domains. If it affects the least number of squares, then pick that square. Domains it would affect are rows, columns, and local squares.

b) i)  $R_i^m$  cannot equal  $R_j^m$ , so if  $R_2^1$  then it cannot =  $R_2^1$  for any other row.  
 $R_i^m$  cannot equal  $C_i^m$ ,  ~~$R_i^m$   $C_i^m$   $G_i^m$   $G_j^m$   $G_k^m$   $G_l^m$   $G_m^m$   $G_n^m$   $G_o^m$   $G_p^m$   $G_q^m$   $G_r^m$   $G_s^m$   $G_t^m$   $G_u^m$   $G_v^m$   $G_w^m$   $G_x^m$   $G_y^m$   $G_z^m$~~

$R_i^m$  more than once for each row and column  
 $R_i^m$  cannot equal  $G_i^m$  more than once for ~~the~~ 3x3 grid

ii) The Domain would be {4}, after checking constraints on  $G_2^1$

iii) Domain  $G_6^2 = \{4\}$  as well after checking all constraints

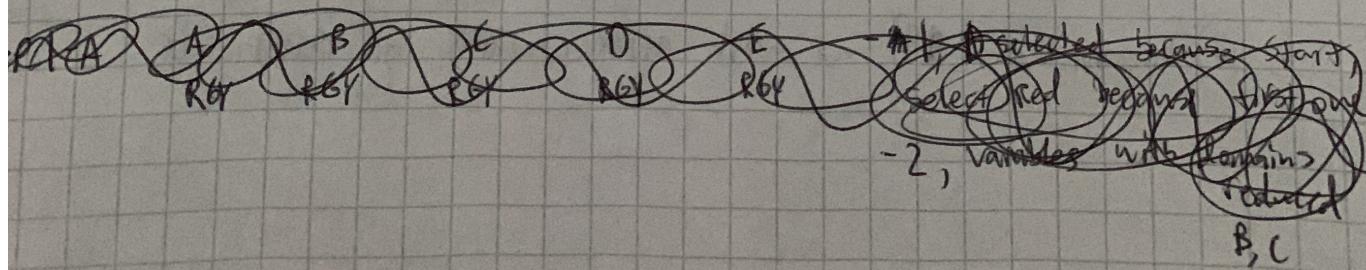
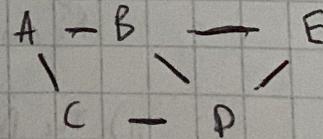
- 2a) i) The variables = a word in a row/column of the puzzle  
 Each has a domain is the N words in the dictionary
- ii) ~~There are 12 variables, one for each column and row.~~  
 There are 12 variables, one for each column and row.
- iii) 36 constraints, a letter in each word for each square that corresponds to a letter of the crossing word on either the column OR row.  
 \* Each letter at position X needs to be a letter for a different word also at position X. ex.
- $\begin{matrix} & & P \\ S & A & T \\ & \uparrow & \\ & T & \end{matrix}$
- iv) 36, one for each letter in puzzle
- b) i) We check each square and check the dictionary. If dictionary ever returns ~~0~~ we backtrack
- ii) we will choose the space with the most-constrained variable, or lowest number of ~~values~~ values ~~left~~ gotten from the dictionary
- c) ~~We can quickly determine the domain of letters for each square, which would help us find dead ends quicker with the help of already inputted values. When a set is empty we backtrack, ~~and~~~~

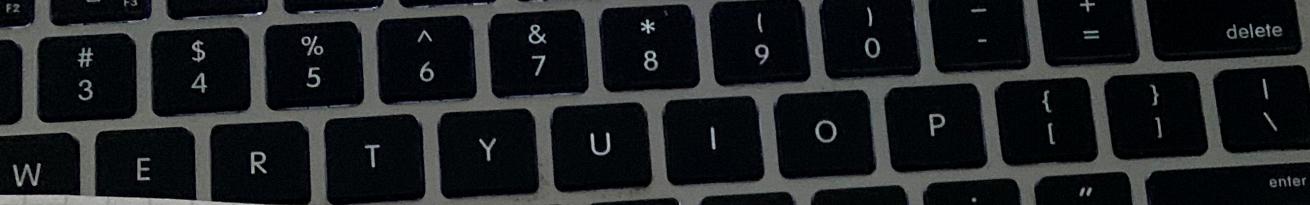
- 3.a) i) variables: Different states A-E  
 ii) Each variable has a domain of {Green, Red, Yellow}  
 iii) constraints are that no two neighboring states will have the same two Jersey colors.

b)

A	B	C	D	E
RGY	RGY	RGY	RGY	RGY

- Step 0





Step 1,2:	A <del>G</del>	B <del>R</del>	C G	D G	E G
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choose **B**, because has most constraining Variable heuristic, choose Red to start - Domains update = ~~A, C, E, A, B, D~~

Step 3,4:	A G	B <del>R</del>	C Y	D <del>G</del>	E Y
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D - Most constraint variable, ~~C~~ ~~D~~  
PICK G ~~to start~~  
- Domains update: E, C

Step 5,6:	A G	B <del>R</del>	C Y	D <del>G</del>	E Y
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C - Most constraint variable, only one value  
Domains updated: A

Step 7,8:	A G	B <del>R</del>	C Y	D <del>G</del>	E Y
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E - Most constraint? Tied with A, only one value, no domains updated

Step 9,10	A <del>G</del>	B <del>R</del>	C <del>Y</del>	D <del>G</del>	E Y
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A - last only minimum remaining, has only one - G

No domains updated