COMP307 Assignment Four

Part One: Classical Planning – Monkey and Bananas

INIT (MonkeyAt(A) ^ MonkeyHeight(Low) ^ MonkeyHold(¬Bananas) ^ BoxAt(B) ^ BoxHeight(Low) ^ BananasAt(C) ^ BananasHeight(High))
 GOAL (MonkeyHold(Banana)

2. ACTION(Go(x),

PRECOND: MonkeyAt(¬x) EFFECT: MonkeyAt(x))

ACTION(Push(x),

PRECOND: MonkeyAt(y) ^ BoxAt(y) EFFECT: MonkeyAt(x) ^ BoxAt(x))

ACTION(ClimbUp(),

PRECOND: MonkeyAt(x) ^ BoxAt(x) ^ MonkeyHeight(Low) EFFECT: MonkeyAt(x) ^ BoxAt(x) ^ MonkeyHeight(High))

ACTION(ClimbDown(),

PRECOND: MonkeyAt(x) ^ BoxAt(x) ^ MonkeyHeight(High) EFFECT: MonkeyAt(x) ^ BoxAt(x) ^ MonkeyHeight(Low))

ACTION(Grasp(),

PRECOND: MonkeyAt(x) ^ BoxAt(x) ^ BananasAt(x) ^ MonkeyHeight(High) ^

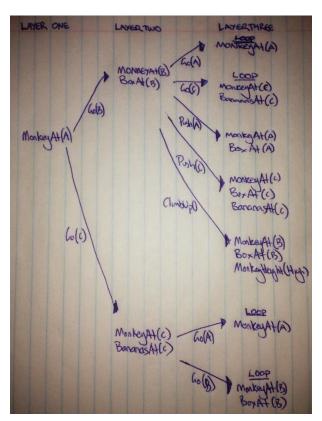
BananasHeight(High) ^ MonkeyHold(¬Bananas)

EFFECT: MonkeyHold(Bananas))

ACTION(Ungrasp(),

PRECOND: MonkeyHold(Bananas) EFFECT: MonkeyHold(¬Bananas))

3.



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4. Initial State: MonkeyAt(A)
        Action 1: Go(B)
        State 1: MonkeyAt(B) ^ BoxAt(B)
        Action 2: Push(C)
        State 2: MonkeyAt(C) ^ BoxAt(C) ^ BananasAt(C)
        Action 3: ClimbUp()
        State 3: MonkeyAt(C) ^ BoxAt(C) ^ BananasAt(C) ^ MonkeyHeight(High)
        Action 4: Grasp()
        State 4 (Goal): MonkeyAt(C) ^ BoxAt(C) ^ BananasAt(C) ^ MonkeyHeight(High) ^
                          MonkeyHold(Bananas)
Part Two: Job Shop Scheduling
    1. t_1 = 0
        t_2 = 10
        t_3 = 50
        t_4 = 50
        t_5 = 90
        t_6 = 90
    2. J_1 = 65
        J_2 = 125
        J_3 = 110
        Makespan = 125
    3. Step 0:
        Partial solution: (empty, no action is scheduled)
        earliestIdleTime(M_1) = 0, earliestIdleTime(M_2) = 0
        earliestReadyTime(O_{11}) = 0, earliestReadyTime(O_{12}) = \infty
        earliestReadyTime(O_{21}) = 10, earliestReadyTime(O_{22}) = \infty
        earliestReadyTime(O_{31}) = 20, earliestReadyTime(O_{32}) = \infty
        Step 1:
        Partial solution: 0_{11} at t = 0
        earliestIdleTime(M_1) = 50, earliestIdleTime(M_2) = 0
        earliestReadyTime(O_{11}) = 0, earliestReadyTime(O_{12}) = 50
        earliestReadyTime(O_{21}) = 10, earliestReadyTime(O_{22}) = \infty
        earliestReadyTime(O_{31}) = 20, earliestReadyTime(O_{32}) = \infty
        Step 2:
        Partial solution: O_{11} O_{21} at t = 10
        earliestIdleTime(M_1) = 50, earliestIdleTime(M_2) = 40
        earliestReadyTime(O_{11}) = 0, earliestReadyTime(O_{12}) = 50
        earliestReadyTime(O_{21}) = 10, earliestReadyTime(O_{22}) = 40
        earliestReadyTime(O_{31}) = 20, earliestReadyTime(O_{32}) = \infty
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Step 3:

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Partial solution: O_{11} O_{21} O_{22} O_{12} at t = 50 earliestIdleTime(M_1) = 85, earliestIdleTime(M_2) = 75 earliestReadyTime(O_{11}) = 0, earliestReadyTime(O_{12}) = 50 earliestReadyTime(O_{21}) = 10, earliestReadyTime(O_{22}) = 40 earliestReadyTime(O_{31}) = 20, earliestReadyTime(O_{32}) = \infty
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Step 4:

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Partial solution: O_{11} O_{21} O_{22} O_{12} O_{31} at t=85 earliestIdleTime(M_1) = 125, earliestIdleTime(M_2) = idle earliestReadyTime(O_{11}) = 0, earliestReadyTime(O_{12}) = 50 earliestReadyTime(O_{21}) = 10, earliestReadyTime(O_{22}) = 40 earliestReadyTime(O_{31}) = 20, earliestReadyTime(O_{32}) = 125
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Step 5:

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Partial solution: O_{11} O_{21} O_{22} O_{12} O_{31} O_{32} at t=125 earliestIdleTime(M_1) = idle, earliestIdleTime(M_2) = 145 earliestReadyTime(O_{11}) = 0, earliestReadyTime(O_{12}) = 50 earliestReadyTime(O_{21}) = 10, earliestReadyTime(O_{22}) = 40 earliestReadyTime(O_{31}) = 20, earliestReadyTime(O_{32}) = 125
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Step 6:

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Final solution: O_{11} O_{21} O_{22} O_{12} O_{31} O_{32} at t = 145
earliestIdleTime(M_1) = idle, earliestIdleTime(M_2) = idle
earliestReadyTime(O_{11}) = 0, earliestReadyTime(O_{12}) = 50
earliestReadyTime(O_{21}) = 10, earliestReadyTime(O_{22}) = 40
earliestReadyTime(O_{31}) = 20, earliestReadyTime(O_{32}) = 125
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4. J_1 = 75

J_2 = 85

J_3 = 145

Makespan = 145

FCFS is better in makespan
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5. If one solution is better in one way i.e. makespan, that does not mean the solution rule is better than the rule, as the job completion times on average could be lower in using the other rule.

Part Three: Vehicle Routing

1.
$$R_1 = (1,2,3,5,1)$$

 $R_2 = (1,6,8,4,1)$
 $R_3 = (1,7,9,10,1)$

2.
$$R_1 = (1,2,3,5,1) = 1+1+1+2.24 = 5.24$$

 $R_2 = (1,6,8,4,1) = 1.41 + 1.41 + 1.41 + 3.16 = 7.39$
 $R_3 = (1,7,9,10,1) = 2.23 + 3.16 + 2 + 5.39 = 12.78$
 $5.24 + 7.39 + 12.78 = 25.41$