

## Tutorial 2: To understand state space problem formulation.

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Tutorial 2: To understand state space problem formulation.

Aim - To understand state space based problem ~~so~~ formulation of AI problems so that problem Solving Agent can be applied.

Theory - First we understand the problem solving agent. Algorithm shown in Figure 3 shows agent program for problem solving agent. Agent first formulates goal and problem, then determines or rather searches an action sequence, after which it returns the next action to be executed in a sequential manner.

Function SIMPLE-PROBLEM-SOLVING-AGENT(percept) returns an action.

static: seq, an action sequence, initially empty  
state, some description of the current world state

goal, a goal, initially null

problem, a problem formulation.

state  $\leftarrow$  UPDATE-STATE(state, percept)

if seq is empty then do

goal  $\leftarrow$  FORMULATE-GOAL(state)

problem  $\leftarrow$  FORMULATE-PROBLEM(state, goal)

seq  $\leftarrow$  SEARCH(problem)

action  $\leftarrow$  FIRST(seq)



seq  $\leftarrow$  REST(seq)  
return action.

### Figure 3: problem solving Agent Architecture

Defining the problem is referred to a problem formulation. It involves defining following five things:

**Initial state:** It is the starting State of that problem it is in.

**Actions:** It defines all possible actions available to the agent, given it is some state currently. It is a function Action(s) that returns list of all possible actions.

**Transition Model:** also known as successor function which define which state/s the system tends to move to when a particular action is executed by the agent. successive application of transition model gives rise to what is known as state space.

**Goal & Test:** This act as a stopping condition when the state passed to this function is goal state it will return

true or searching would stop.

**Path cost:** It is accumulated cost of performing ~~ex~~ certain sequence of actions. This can help in determining whether the action sequence under consideration is optimal.

Thus a problem can formally specified by identifying initial state, actions (operators), transition model (successor function), goal test and path cost. In term of problem solving agent solution is the path from initial state to a goal state, optimal solution is the lowest path cost of all solutions. Process of finding a solution is called search.

**Working:** Based on understanding of problem formulation students need to formulate following problems. They will clearly show state space up to depth level 3 or till goal node which ever is shallowest.



1) 8-puzzle problem-

The problem can be formulated as-  
- states - states can be represented by a 3x3 matrix data structure with blank denoted



by an underscore '\_'.

1. Initial state:  $\{ \{1, 2, 3\} \{4, 8, -\} \{7, 6, 5\} \}$
2. Actions: The blank space moves in left, right, up and down direction specifying the actions.
3. Successor function: If we apply down operation to the state start, the next state has '5' and '-' switched.
4. Goal test:  $\{ \{1, 2, 3\} \{4, 5, 6\} \{7, 8, -\} \}$
5. Path cost: No. of steps to reach to the final state.

- solution

$\{ \{1, 2, 3\} \{4, 8, -\} \{7, 6, 5\} \} \rightarrow$   
 $\{ \{1, 2, 3\} \{4, 8, 5\} \{7, 6, -\} \}$

$\{ \{1, 2, 3\} \{4, 8, 5\} \{7, -, 6\} \} \rightarrow$   
 $\{ \{1, 2, 3\} \{4, -, 5\} \{7, 8, 6\} \}$

$\{ \{1, 2, 3\} \{4, 5, -\} \{7, 8, 6\} \} \rightarrow$   
 $\{ \{1, 2, 3\} \{4, 5, 6\} \{7, 8, -\} \}$

Path Cost = 5 steps

# 8 puzzle problem

1	2	3
4	8	
7	6	5

Initial state

1	2	
4	8	3
7	6	5

1	2	3
4	8	5
7	6	

Down

1	2	3
4		8
7	6	5

Left

1	2	3
4	8	5
7		6

1	2	3
4	8	
7	6	5

Up

1	2	3
4	8	5
	7	6

1	2	3
4		5
7	8	6

1	2	3
4	8	5
7	6	

1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	

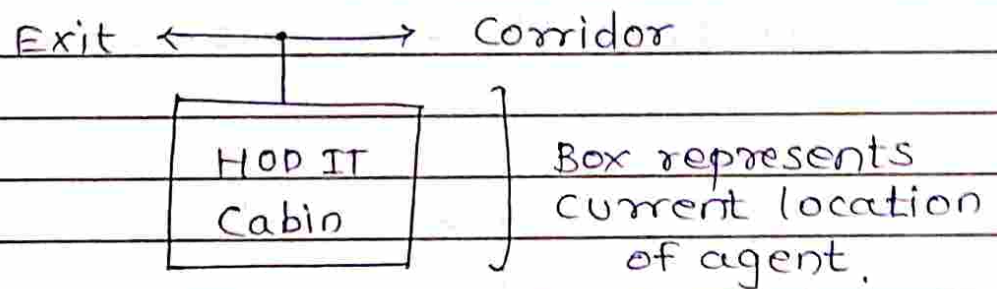
Goal state



27 Navigate to KGCE workshop from HOD IT cabin with minimum number of moves. moves can be climbing or alighting staircase, turning left, right, walking through a corridor.

- states: It can be represented as a top view of the agent along with arrows in directions left, right, forward and backward. We use ~~climb~~ climb and alight for moving through staircases.

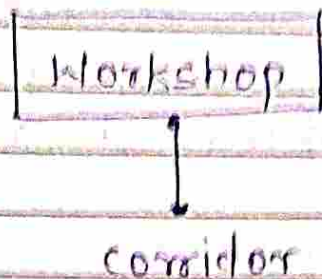
1. Initial state-



2. Actions: The agent moves in left, right, forward and backward directions along with alighting and climbing the stairs, (if any)

3. successor function: If we apply right operation to the start state, the agent enters the corridor - the first step towards goal state.

#### 4. Goal Test =

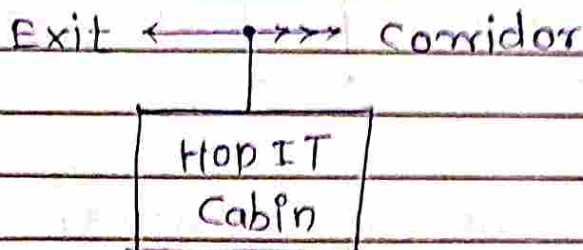


5. Path cost: No. of actions to reach the workshop

$$\text{Path cost} = 8 \text{ directions} + 4 \text{ staircases} = 12$$

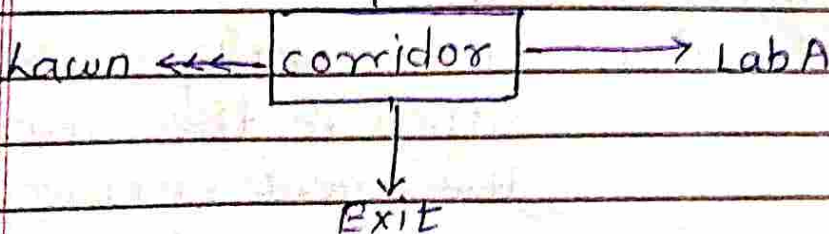
Hop IT Cabin  $\rightarrow$  KGCE workshop

Start

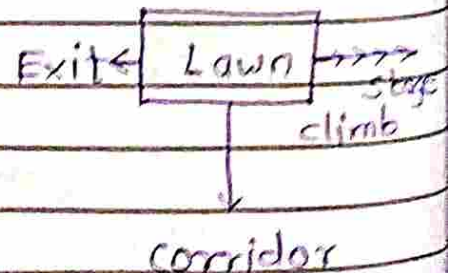


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corridor

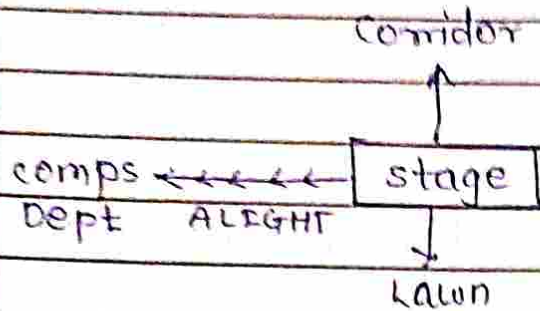


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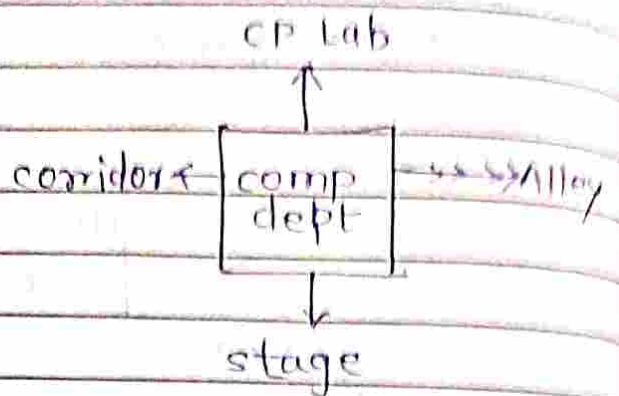




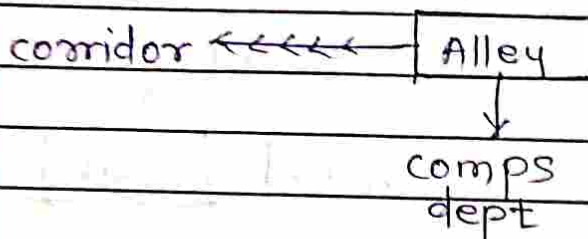
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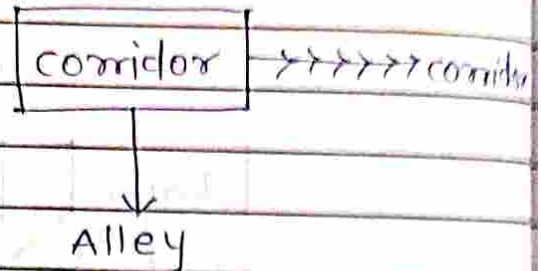
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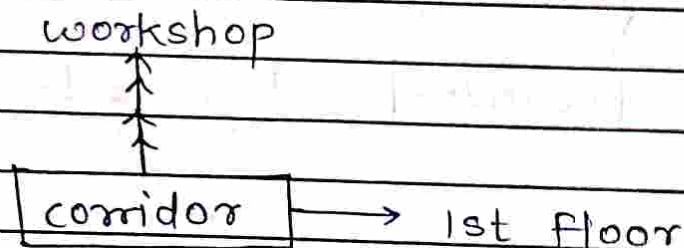
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Goal state

state space -

