

1. a) There will be  $9 \times 8 \times 7 \times 6 \times \dots \times 1 = 9!$  ways

separate the calculate:  $5^{\text{th}}$  move =  $8 \times 3! \times 6 \times 5 = 1440$

$$6^{\text{th}} \text{ move} = 8 \times 3! \times 6 \times 5 \times 4 - 6 \times 3! \times 2 \times 3! = 5760 - 432 = 5328$$

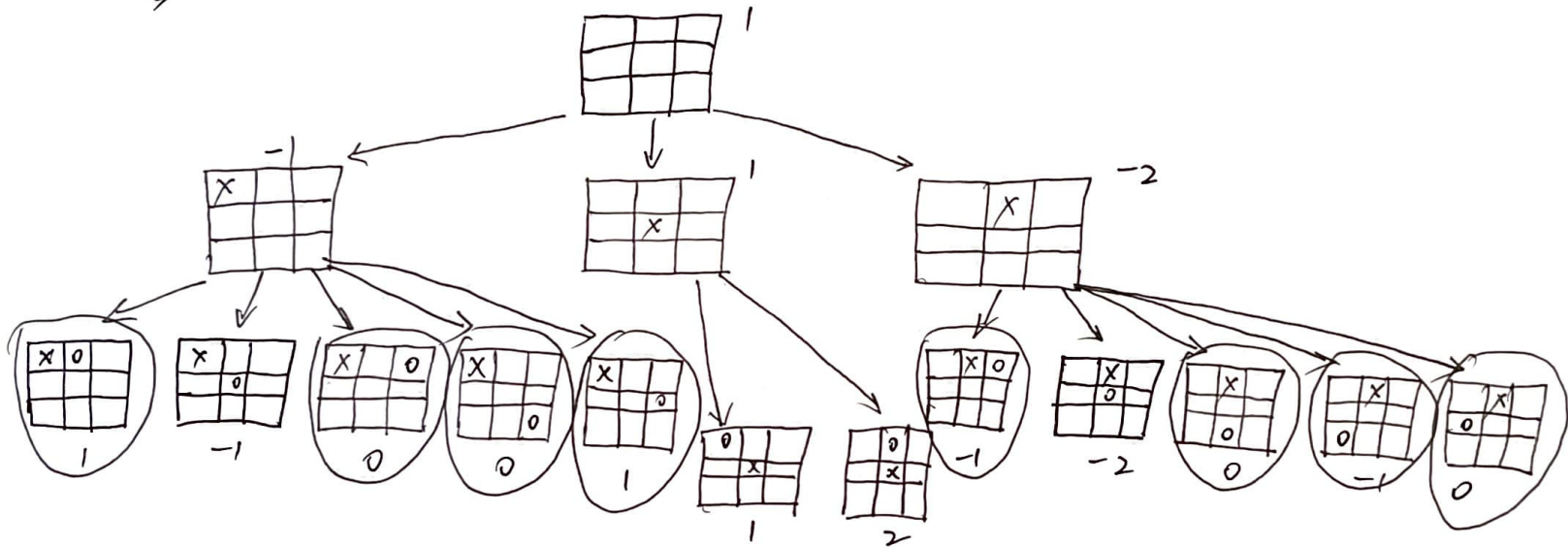
$$7^{\text{th}} \text{ move} = 8 \times 3 \times 6 \times 3! \times 5 \times 4 \times 3 - 6 \times 3 \times 6 \times 3! \times 3! = 51840 - 3888 = 47952$$

$$8^{\text{th}} \text{ move} = 8 \times 3 \times 6 \times 3! \times 5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 - 6 \times 3 \times 6 \times 3! \times 2 \times 4! = 103680 - 31104 = 72576$$

$$9^{\text{th}} \text{ move} = 16 \times 5! \times 4! = 46080$$

$$\therefore \text{total possible game} = 1440 + 5328 + 47952 + 72576 + 46080 = 255168$$

b)



c)

calculate by  $3X_2(5) + X_1(5) - (3O_2(5) + O_1(5))$ , then get the number above

d) still base on graph in (b), depth 1 left =  $\min\{-1, 1, 0, 1\} = -1$

$$\text{depth 1 mid} = \min\{1, 2\} = 1$$

$$\text{depth 1 right} = \min\{-1, -2, 0, -1, 0\} = -2$$

$$\text{depth 0} = \max\{-1, 1, -2\} = 1, \text{ draw on b, } \uparrow$$

so the middle node is the best move

e)

circle out which didn't affect the final value on (b)  $\uparrow$

- 2.
- a) True, the hill-climbing with lower value is used to help getting optimal solution
  - b) False, the intervening neighbour can be a local minimum and on another slope, the state may lead to a local maximum
  - c) False. In the way, the algorithm will fall into the local optimal solution, and whether the global optimal solution can be obtained depends on the position of the initial point. If the initial point is selected near the global optimal solution, it's possible to obtain the global optimal solution.
  - d) True. The reason for this "True" should be of course, because this algorithm is designed to find the optimal solution. The judgement given in the question is "local or global", so it's certain. The idea of the current position as the search direction. The closer the descent method to the target value, the smaller the step size and the slower the progress, until a local optimal solution is found.
  - e) false. It can't be any start point. because sometimes the function has multiple slopes and gradient descent algorithm cannot guarantee to obtain the global minimum value, maybe obtain the local minimum value. If the start point near the global minimum value, it can be.

3: variables: Mom, Dad, Baby, Student, Teacher and Guide as  $x_i$

$x_1 \quad x_2 \quad x_3 \quad x_4 \quad x_5 \quad x_6$

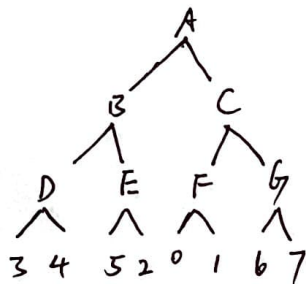
domain: for position they stay  $v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4, v_5, v_6$

constraints:

- $v_1 - v_2 = v_3$  child between Mom and Dad
- $|v_4 - v_5| = 0$  student get together with teacher
- $|v_i - v_j| \neq |i - j|$  no one in same position
- $v_6 = 1 \text{ or } 6$  Guide in spot 1 or 6

4. best move  $\alpha \geq \beta$ ,  $\alpha > -\infty$ ,  $\beta < \infty$

after compute :  $\alpha \geq -\infty$ ,  $\beta = \infty$



number of leaves ~~is~~ 8

5. a) True

b) False

c) False

b. a) constraint:  $A \rightarrow B$ ,  $C \rightarrow A$ ,  $C \rightarrow B$ ,  $C \rightarrow D$

b) Ali = pasta, Bo = risotto, Cleo = pasta, Dallas = risotto

c) ~~delete~~ eliminate for Bo: pasta  
eliminate for Cleo: quesadillas, sushi, risotto  
eliminate for Dallas: none

d) 4 conflicts and  $B = R$  will minimize the number of conflicts.