

Name :- Harikrishna B. Padhi

Class :- BE/IT

Roll no :- 40

Subject :- ~~IS~~ Lab

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Tutorial 2: To understand State Space problem formulation

Aim:- To understand State Space based problem formulation of AI problem solving Agent can be applies

Theory:-

First we understand the problem solving agent. Algorithm shown in figure 3 show agent program for problem solving agent. Agent first formulates goal & problem, then determines or rather search 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.

Problem Solving Agent Architecture

FOR EDUCATIONAL USE

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

Initial State: It is the starting state the problem is in.

Actions: It defines all possible actions available to the agent, given it is in same state as currently. It is a function $Actions(s)$ that returns list of all possible actions.

Transition Model also known as successor function which define which state the system tend 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.

Path cost: It is accumulated cost of performing 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 & path cost. In terms 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.

i) 8-puzzle problem

The problem can be formulated as:

- States: States can be represented by 3×3 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 & down direction specifying the actions.
- 3. Successor function: If we apply down operation to the start the next state has 'S' & '-' switch.
- 4. Goal test: $\{\{1, 2, 3\}, \{4, 5, 6\}, \{7, 8, \dots\}\}$
- 5. Path cost: No. of steps to reach to the final state.

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

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

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

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

1	2	3
4	8	5
7		6

Left

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	

...

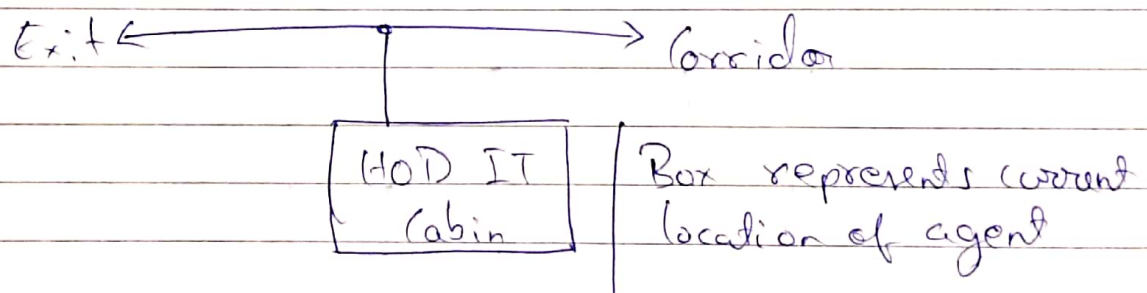
1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	

Goal State

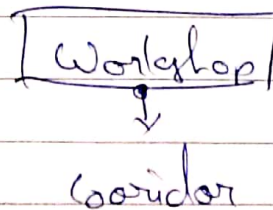
- ii) Navigate to KGCE Workshop from HOD IT cabin with minimum number of moves can be climbing or alighting staircase, turning left, right, walking through a corridor.

States: It can be represented as a top view of the agent along with arrows in direction left, right, forward & backwards. We use 'climb' and 'alight' for moving through staircases.

1. Initial State =

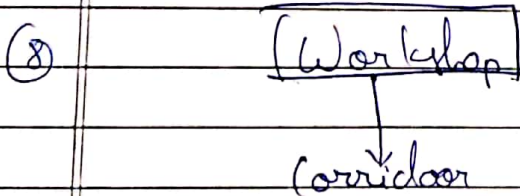
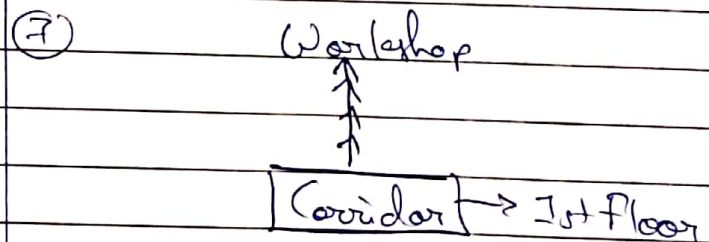
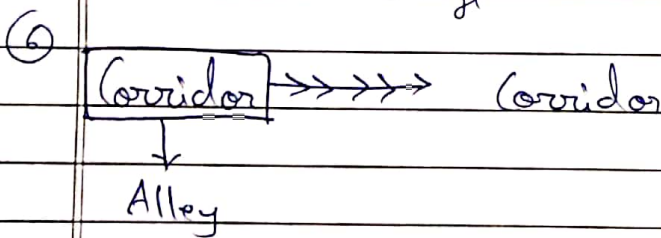
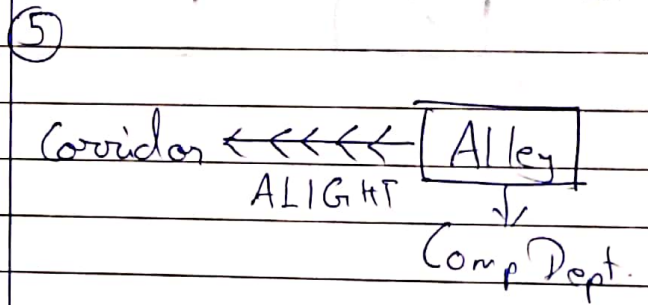
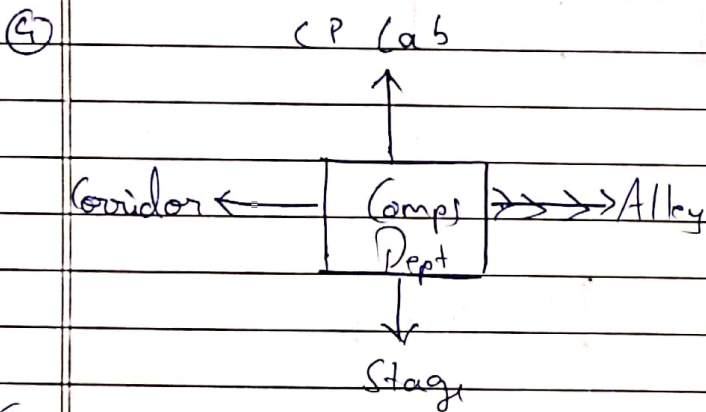
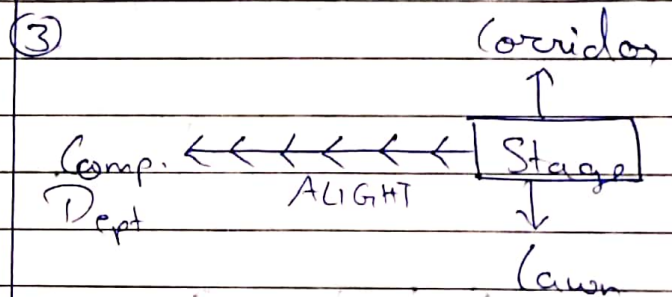
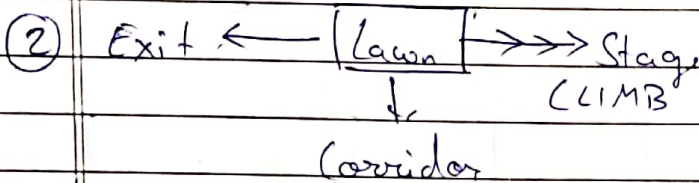
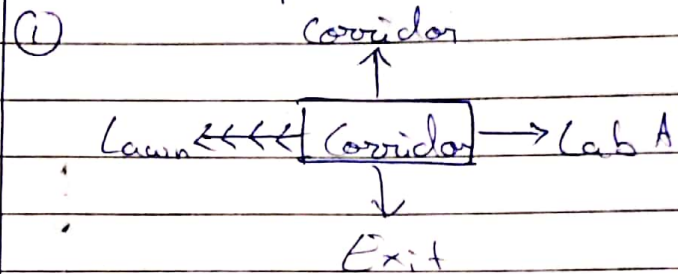
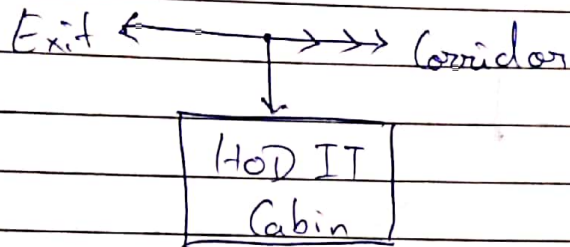


2. Actions: The agent moves in left, right, forward and backward directions along with alighting & climbing the stairs (if any).
3. Successor functions: if we apply 'right' operation to the start state, the agent enters the corridor the first step towards goal state.
4. Goal test



5. Path cost: No. of actions to reach the workshop
Path cost = 8 direction + 4 staircase = 12

HOD IT Cabin → K GCE Workshop (Solution)



Goal State

State Space

