

# T03 Planning and Uncertainty

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# 1 Q1

## 1.1 (a)

Initial State:  $Contains(p1, 5, s0), Contains(p2, 0, s0)$ .

## 1.2 (b)

- $empty(p)$ :

To do  $empty(p)$  in situation  $s$ , we need to have:

$$\exists w. Contains(p, w, s) \wedge w \neq 0$$

effects:

$$Contains(p, 0, do(empty(p)))$$

- $transfer(p, p')$ :

To do  $transfer(p, p')$  in situation  $s$ , we need to have:

$$\exists w1, w2. Contains(p, w1, s) \wedge w1 \neq 0 \wedge Contains(p', w2, s) \wedge w2 \neq volume(p')$$

effects:

$$Contains(p, w1 - (volume(p') - w2), do(transfer(p, p'))) \wedge$$

$$((Contains(p', volume(p'), do(transfer(p, p')) \wedge w1 - (volume(p') - w2) \geq 0)) \vee$$

$$(Contains(p', w1 + w2, do(transfer(p, p')) \wedge w1 - (volume(p') - w2) < 0)))$$

## 1.3 (c)

Final Goal Situation:  $\exists s. Contains(p2, 1, s)$

## 1.4 (d)

Find  $\sigma$  :

$$do(transfer(p1, p2), do(empty(p2), do(transfer(p1, p2), do(empty(p2), do(transfer(p1, p2), S0)))))$$

## 2 Q2

### 2.1 (a)

#### 2.1.1 Actions

1.  $\text{move}(x, y, z)$

- Pre:  $\text{on}(x, y), \text{clear}(x), \text{clear}(z)$
- Adds:  $\text{on}(x, z), \text{clear}(y)$
- Dels:  $\text{on}(x, y), \text{clear}(z)$

2.  $\text{moveFromTable}(x, y)$

- Pre:  $\text{onTable}(x), \text{clear}(x), \text{clear}(y)$
- Adds:  $\text{on}(x, y)$
- Dels:  $\text{onTable}(x), \text{clear}(y)$

3.  $\text{moveToTable}(x, y)$

- Pre:  $\text{on}(x, y), \text{clear}(x)$
- Adds:  $\text{onTable}(x), \text{clear}(y)$
- Dels:  $\text{on}(x, y)$

#### 2.1.2 Initial KB

$KB = \text{on}(a, b), \text{on}(b, c), \text{onTable}(c), \text{clear}(a)$

#### 2.1.3 Goal

$Goal = \text{on}(a, b), \text{onTable}(b), \text{onTable}(c), \text{clear}(a), \text{clear}(c)$

## 2.2 (b)

Reachability analysis:

S0: {onTable(c), on(b,c), on(a,b), clear(a)}

A0: {moveToTable(a,b)}

S1: {onTable(c), on(b,c), on(a,b), clear(a), clear(b), onTable(a)}

A1: {moveFromTable(a,b), moveToTable(b,c)}

S2: {onTable(c), on(b,c), on(a,b), clear(a), clear(b), onTable(a), clear(c), onTable(b)}

A2: {moveFromTable(b,c), moveFromTable(a,c), moveFromTable(c,b), moveFromTable(c,a), moveFromTable(a,b), moveFromTable(b,a)}

===

G: {onTable(b), onTable(c), on(a,b), clear(a), clear(c)}

CountActions(G, S2):

GP = {onTable(c), on(a,b), clear(a)}

GN = {onTable(b), clear(c)}

A = {moveToTable(b,c)}

NewG = {onTable(c), on(a,b), clear(a), on(b,c), clear(b)}

return CountActions(NewG, S1) + size(A)

CountActions(NewG, S1):

GP = {onTable(c), on(a,b), clear(a), on(b,c)}

GN = {clear(b)}

A = {moveToTable(a,b)}

NewG = {onTable(c), on(a,b), clear(a), on(b,c)}

return CountActions(NewG, S0) + size(A)

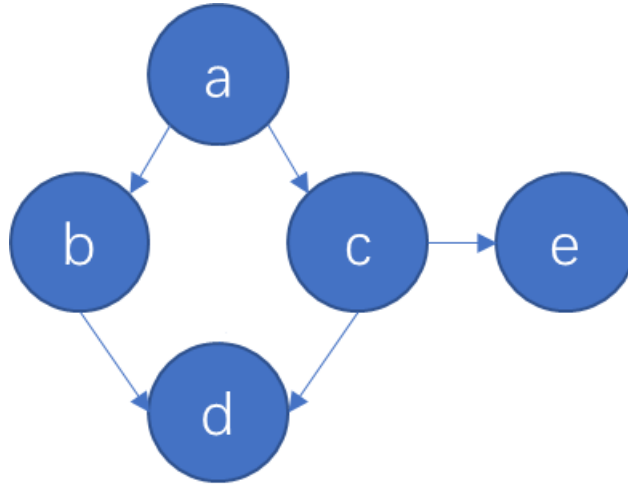
CountActions(NewG, S0):

return 0

minlen(P') = 2.

### 3 Q3

#### 3.1 (a)



#### 3.2 (b)

For example, by the chain rule:

$$P(d, b, a) = P(d|b, a)P(b|a)P(a)$$

By assuming independence:

$$P(d, b, a) = P(d|b)P(b|a)P(a)$$

#### 3.3 (c)

This problem seems to be a little confusing, I am not sure if the value d, e had been assigned...

Assigned: In other words, to calculate  $P(a, b, c|\neg d, e)$ :

$$P(a, b, c|\neg d, e) = \frac{P(a, b, c, \neg d, e)}{P(\neg d, e)} \quad (1)$$

$$= \frac{P(e|c)P(\neg d|b, c)P(b|a)P(c|a)P(a)}{\sum_{abc} P(e|c)P(\neg d|b, c)P(b|a)P(c|a)P(a)} \quad (2)$$

$$= \frac{P(e|c)P(\neg d|b, c)P(b|a)P(c|a)P(a)}{\sum_c P(e|c) \sum_b P(\neg d|b, c) \sum_a P(b|a)P(c|a)P(a)} \quad (3)$$

$$= \frac{0.8 \times 0.2 \times 0.8 \times 0.2 \times 0.2}{0.04 \times 0.8 + 0.664 \times 0.6} \quad (4)$$

$$= 0.0119 \quad (5)$$

However, it can also be...

To calculate  $P(a, b, c)$ , since for given a, b and c are independent:

$$P(a, b, c) = P(b, c|a)P(a) \quad (6)$$

$$= P(c|a)P(b|a)P(a) \quad (7)$$

$$= 0.032 \quad (8)$$

Similarly,

$$P(\neg a, b, c) = 0.008$$

$$P(a, \neg b, c) = 0.008$$

$$P(a, b, \neg c) = 0.128$$

$$P(\neg a, \neg b, c) = 0.032$$

$$P(a, \neg b, \neg c) = 0.032$$

$$P(\neg a, b, \neg c) = 0.152$$

$$P(\neg a, \neg b, \neg c) = 0.608$$

### 3.4 (d)

To judge either the given facts help or hinder, I decided to calculate  $P(a|\neg d, e)$  and compare it with  $P(a)$ .

$$P(a|\neg d, e) = \frac{P(a, \neg d, e)}{P(\neg d, e)} \quad (9)$$

$$= \frac{P(b|a)P(c|a)P(a) \sum_d P(d|b, c) \sum_e P(e|c)}{\sum_c P(e|c) \sum_b P(\neg d|b, c) \sum_a P(b|a)P(c|a)P(a)} \quad (10)$$

$$= 0.5379 \quad (11)$$

Consequently,  $0.5379 > 0.2$ , we are now more inclined to believe that the patient has cancer.

## 4 Q4

### 4.1 (a)

VE -> P(e)					
f1(A)		f2(B)		\	
a	0.9	b	0.2		
~a	0.1	~b	0.8		
f3(ABC)					
abc	0.1	a~bc	0.8		
~abc	0.7	ab~c	0.9		
~a~bc	0.4	a~b~c	0.2		
~ab~c	0.3	~a~b~c	0.6		
f4(BD)		f5(CE)		f6(CF)	
bd	0.1	ce	0.7	cf	0.2
b~d	0.9	c~e	0.2	c~f	0.9
~bd	0.8	~ce	0.3	~cf	0.8
~b~d	0.2	~c~e	0.8	~c~f	0.1
Elimination order: {D, A, B, F, C}					

Figure 2: (a)-1



Eliminating D		
ADD Factor		DELETE Factor
f7(B) = sum_D{f4(B, D)}		f4
f7(B)		
b	1	
~b	1	
Eliminating A		
ADD Factor		DELETE Factor
f8(B, C) = sum_A{f1(A)f3(A, B, C)}		f1, f3
f8(B, C)		
bc	0.16	
b~c	0.84	
~bc	0.76	
~b~c	0.24	
Eliminating B		
ADD Factor		DELETE Factor
f9(C) = sum_B{f2(B)f7(B)f8(B, C)}		f2, f7, f8
f9(C)		
c	0.64	
~c	0.36	
Eliminating F		
ADD Factor		DELETE Factor
f10(C) = sum_F{f6(CF)}		f6
f10(C)		
c	1	
~c	1	
Eliminating C		
ADD Factor		DELETE Factor
f11(E) = sum_C{f5(CE)f9(C)f10(C)}		f5, f9, f10
f11(E)		
e	0.52	
~e	0.48	
Calculate P(e)		
alpha = 1	P(e) = alpha * f11(E) = 0.52	
Accomplished.		

Figure 3: (a)-2

4.2 (b)

VE $\rightarrow$ $P(e \sim f)$					
f1(A)		f2(B)		f6(CF)	
a	0.9	b	0.2	cf	0.2
$\sim a$	0.1	$\sim b$	0.8	$c\sim f$	0.9
f3(ABC)				$\sim cf$	0.8
abc	0.1	$a\sim bc$	0.8	$\sim c\sim f$	0.1
$\sim abc$	0.7	$ab\sim c$	0.9	Restriction on f, $f = \sim f$	
$\sim a\sim bc$	0.4	$a\sim b\sim c$	0.2		
$\sim ab\sim c$	0.3	$\sim a\sim b\sim c$	0.6		
f4(BD)		f5(CE)		f7(C)	
bd	0.1	ce	0.7	c	0.9
$b\sim d$	0.9	$c\sim e$	0.2	$\sim c$	0.1
$\sim bd$	0.8	$\sim ce$	0.3		
$\sim b\sim d$	0.2	$\sim c\sim e$	0.8		
Elimination order: {D, A, B, C}					

Figure 4: (b)-1

Eliminating D		
ADD Factor		DELETE Factor
f8(B) = sum_D{f4(B, D)}		f4
f8(B)		
b	1	
~b	1	
Eliminating A		
ADD Factor		DELETE Factor
f9(B, C) = sum_A{f1(A)f3(A, B, C)}		f1, f3
f9(B, C)		
bc	0.16	
b~c	0.84	
~bc	0.76	
~b~c	0.24	
Eliminating B		
ADD Factor		DELETE Factor
f10(C) = sum_B{f2(B)f8(B)f9(B, C)}		f2, f8, f9
f10(C)		
c	0.64	
~c	0.36	
Eliminating C		
ADD Factor		DELETE Factor
f11(E) = sum_C{f5(CE)f7(C)f10(C)}		f5, f7, f10
f11(E)		
e	0.4104	
~e	0.2016	
Calculate P(e ~f)		
alpha = 1/0.612	P(e ~f) = alpha * f11(E) = 0.6706	
Accomplished.		

Figure 5: (b)-2

In conclusion, computation from Eliminating D to Eliminating B can be reused. Those different parts from (a) are:

- Restriction in Figure 4
- Elimination on C in Figure 5