# CS 271 - Introduction to Artificial Intelligence

Fall 2016

## HomeWork 5

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## Problem 1 Solution:

Define cost function as how many constrains are violated. At beginning the cost is 4.

- (a) answer is 1. Only B = True, A = True.
- (b) answer is 15. A = False or B = False or C = False or D = False;
- (c) answer is 0.

#### Problem 2 Solution:

Set: Locate(a,b): a is at b' house.

Statement:  $\neg locate(car, Fred) \rightarrow locate(a, John)$ 

Constrains: No, I can not.

## Problem 3 Solution:

First, it is obvious that a must be true, otherwise for any logical expression  $s \circ \neg a = Flase$  i.e. it is unsatisfied.

$\overline{a}$	P	Q	$P \lor a$	$Q \vee \neg a$
1	0	0	1	0
1	0	1	1	1
1	1	0	1	0
1	1	1	1	1

From the table, we can conclude, for any logical expression  $P, Q, P \vee a = 1, Q \vee \neg a = Q$ . Thus the unit resolution is sound.

## Problem 4 Solution:

$$\neg[((P \lor \neg Q) \to R) \to (P \land Q)]$$

$$\neg[(\neg(P \lor \neg Q) \lor R) \to (P \land Q)]$$

$$\neg[\neg(\neg(P \lor \neg Q) \lor R) \lor (P \land Q)]$$

$$(\neg P \lor R) \land (Q \lor R) \land (\neg P \lor \neg Q)$$

#### Problem 5 Solution:

$$\begin{array}{l} r_{i,j} = \neg q_{i,1} \wedge \neg q_{i,2} \wedge \ldots \wedge \neg q_{i,j-1} \wedge q_{i,j} \wedge \neg q_{i,j+1} \wedge \ldots \wedge \neg q_{i,n} \\ R_i = r_{i,1} \vee r_{i,2} \vee \ldots \vee r_{i,n} \end{array}$$

$$Row = R_0 \wedge R_1 \wedge ... \wedge R_n$$

$$\begin{split} c_{i,j} &= \neg q_{1,j} \wedge \neg q_{2,j} \wedge \ldots \wedge \neg q_{i-1,j} \wedge q_{i,j} \wedge \neg q_{i+1,j} \wedge \ldots \wedge \neg q_{n,j} \\ C_i &= c_{1,i} \vee c_{2,i} \vee \ldots \vee c_{n,i} \\ Col &= C_1 \wedge C_2 \wedge \ldots \wedge C_n \end{split}$$

$$xd_{i,j}^1 = \neg q_{1,j-i+1} \wedge \neg q_{2,j} \wedge \ldots \wedge \neg q_{i-1,j-1} \wedge q_{i,j} \wedge \neg q_{i+1,j+1} \wedge \ldots \wedge \neg q_{n,i-j+m} (i \leq j)$$

$$xd_{i,j}^1 = \neg q_{i-j+1,1} \wedge \neg q_{2,j} \wedge \ldots \wedge \neg q_{i-1,j-1} \wedge q_{i,j} \wedge \neg q_{i+1,j+1} \wedge \ldots \wedge \neg q_{n,j-i+n} (i > j)$$

$$xD_i = \bigvee_{x-y=i} xd_{x,y}$$

$$xDiagnol = xD_{-m} \wedge xD_{-m+1} \wedge \ldots \wedge xD_n$$

$$\begin{aligned} yd_{i,j} &= \neg q_{1,i+j-1} \wedge \neg q_{2,i+j-2} \wedge \ldots \wedge \neg q_{i-1,j+1} \wedge q_{i,j} \wedge \neg q_{i+1,j-1} \wedge \ldots \wedge \neg q_{i+j-1,1} (i \leq j) \\ yd_{i,j} &= \neg q_{i+j-m,m} \wedge \neg q_{i+j-m+1,m-1} \wedge \ldots \wedge \neg q_{i-1,j+1} \wedge q_{i,j} \wedge \neg q_{i+1,j-1} \wedge \ldots \wedge \neg q_{n,m-i-j} (i > j) \\ yD_i &= \bigvee_{\substack{x+y=i\\yDiagnol}} d_{x,y} \\ yDiagnol &= D_2 \wedge D_3 \wedge \ldots \wedge D_{n+m} \end{aligned}$$

Final answer is  $Row \wedge COl \wedge xDiagnol \wedge yDiagnol$ .

#### Problem 6 Solution:

### (a) Table is shown below:

$\overline{P}$	Q	R	$P \wedge (Q \wedge R)$	$(P \wedge Q) \wedge R$
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	0
0	1	0	0	0
0	1	1	0	0
1	0	0	0	0
1	0	1	0	0
1	1	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1

#### (b) Table is shown below:

$\overline{P}$	Q	R	$P \wedge (Q \vee R)$	$(P \wedge Q) \vee (P \wedge R)$
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	0
0	1	0	0	0
0	1	1	0	0
1	0	0	0	0
1	0	1	1	1
1	1	0	1	1
1	1	1	1	1

(c) Table is shown below:

$\overline{P}$	Q	$\neg (P \land Q)$	$\neg P \vee \neg Q$
0	0	1	1
0	1	1	1
1	0	1	1
1	1	0	0

(d) Table is shown below:

$\overline{P}$	Q	$P \leftrightarrow Q$	$(P \land Q) \lor (\neg P \land \neg Q)$
0	0	1	1
0	1	0	0
1	0	0	0
1	1	1	1

## Problem 7 Solution:

- (a) valid,  $\neg Smoke \lor Smoke$ .
- (b) Neither
- (c) Neither  $\neg(\neg Smoke \lor Fire) \lor (Smoke \lor \neg Fire)$ (  $Smoke \land \neg Fire) \lor Smoke \lor \neg Fire$  $Smoke \lor \neg Fire$
- (d) valid,  $Smoke \lor Fire \lor \neg Fire = Smoke \lor True = True$
- (e) valid,  $\neg Smoke \lor \neg Heat \lor Fire \leftrightarrow \neg Smoke \lor \neg Heat \lor Fire$ . Left part and right part are same.
- (f) valid  $Big \lor Dumb \lor \neg Dumb \lor Big = True \lor Big = True$ .

## Problem 8 Solution:

$$\{\neg P \lor Q, \neg L \lor \neg M \lor P, \neg B \lor \neg L \lor M, \neg A \lor \neg P \lor L, \neg A \lor B \lor L, A, B\}$$