CS 461 – ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

Groupe Name : Puzzle_Busters

9-puzzle

HOMEWORK #2

Group Name: Puzzle_Busters

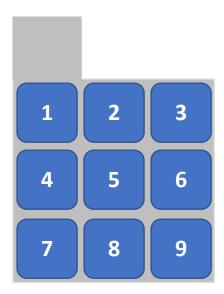
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a. Write a 'puzzle generator' first. Starting from the goal state of 9-puzzle:

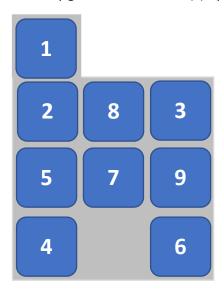
Very important:

The 9-puzzle is a game in which there are nine 1x1 tiles arranged on a form composed of a 1x1 square and a 3x3 square (cf. image below) so that there is one 1x1 uncovered (empty) area on the form. The tiles are labeled 1 through 9, and initially they are shuffled. The idea is to reach the goal state (cf. image below) from a given initial state by moving tiles one at a time.



In order to do that, the tile which have "1" as a value must be the one placed on the 1x1 square because if another tile was placed there the puzzle will be unsolvable. In fact, the operation used to reach the goal state from the initial state (shuffled tiles) must be a bijective operation. In simple terms, the inverse-operation must lead to the initial state when starting from the goal state.

The generator returns a reasonably garbled initial state (S) by randomly shuffling the puzzle.



(!) Notice that the generator thus guarantees that this initial state S will be solvable.

- How to be sure that the generated puzzle is solvable?

We find two different manners to generate a solvable puzzle with shuffled tiles.

First: The first in based on the following steps:

- 1. start out with the "correct" 9-puzzle.
- 2. Generate a random number of "miss-placings" to be applied to the board.
- 3. Generate N list of valid miss-placings based off the random generated number.

Since, each time, we start with a valid board, then applying a set of forced mis-directions, we will always end up a completely legitimate start game (solvable puzzle).

Second:

The second manner to generate a solvable puzzle with shuffled tiles is by checking the number of inversions after the generating a random puzzle (but the "1" value tile must be placed on the 1x1 square). In fact, the same as for the 8-puzzle, there are many unsolvable configurations of a 9-puzzle. The basic trick is to check **the number of possible inversions**. If you have an **even number** of inversions, then the puzzle is **solvable**. If you have an **odd number** of inversions, then you have an **unsolvable** puzzle. So we are going to work with an 8-puzzle which have tiles labeled 2 through 9 instead of 1 through 8.

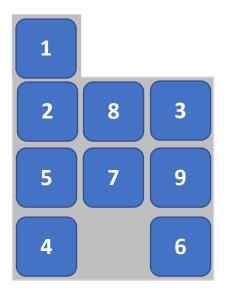
To find the total number of inversions, count the number of smaller numbers that appear after every number in the array:

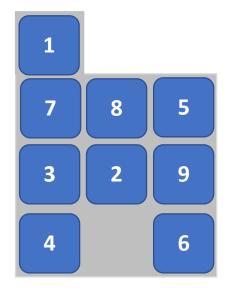
```
Count_invers = 0
For square in [0..8]
For other_square in [square .. 9]

If (square.value > 0 and other_square.value > 0 and square.value > other_square.value )

Count_invers ++
```

Example:





EVEN ODD

Solvable Unsolvable

⇒ We choose to work with the second manner.

Branch and Bound

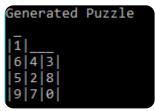
The search for an answer node can often be speeded by using an "intelligent" ranking function, also called an approximate cost function to avoid searching in sub-trees that do not contain an answer node. It is similar to backtracking technique but uses BFS-like search.

Cost function

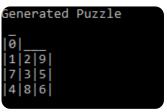
Each node X in the search tree is associated with a cost. The cost function is useful for determining the next E-node. The next E-node is the one with least cost. The cost function is defined as:

```
C(X) = g(X) + h(X) where g(X) = cost of reaching the current node from the root h(X) = cost of reaching an answer node from X.
```

b. The 10 distinct initial states of 9-puzzle obtained by the puzzle generator:



Puzzle - 1



puzzle - 2

NOTE: The rest of the 8 puzzle generators initial state will be given in the screenshot window i.e from puzzle 3 and onwards for ease.

Also we acknowledge the font is quite small but if we had used a larger font then the number of screenshots would have been too large so just to avoid that we kept it small.

c. Solving each of these 10 puzzle instances :

puzzle - 1

9-puzzle solving path	1	1	1	1	-	<u> </u>
_ 1 6 4 3 5 2 8	6 4 3 5 2 8 0 9 7	4 0 3 6 2 8 5 9 7	4 2 3 6 9 8 5 7 0	4 2 3 0 6 9 5 7 8	4 2 3 5 6 9 7 8 0	1 4 2 3 0 5 6 7 8 9
970	DOWN	UP	DOWN	UP	DOWN	DOWN
1 6 4 3 5 2 8 9 7 0 	1 6 4 3 0 2 8 5 9 7	_ 1 4 2 3 6 0 8 5 9 7	1 4 2 3 6 9 0 5 7 8	1 4 2 3 5 6 9 0 7 8	1 4 2 3 5 6 0 7 8 9	1 0 2 3 4 5 6
RIGHT	DOWN	UP	RIGHT	LEFT	RIGHT	7 8 9
1 6 4 3 5 2 8 9 0 7	1 0 4 3 6 2 8 5 9 7	 1 4 2 3 6 9 8 5 0 7	1 4 2 3 6 0 9 5 7 8	1 4 2 3 5 6 9 7 0 8	1 4 2 3 5 0 6 7 8 9	DOWN 0 1 2 3
RIGHT	LEFT	LEFT	RIGHT	LEFT	RIGHT	4 5 6 7 8 9

puzzle – 2

9-puzzle solving path	UP	LEFT	1 2 3 0	LEFT	1 <u></u> 4 2 3	DOWN
171			4 7 9		7 6 6	
0			8 6 5		7 6 0 8 5 9	
1 2 9	111	ļī		11		1
7 3 5	2 3 9	2 3 9	RIGHT	4 2 3	RIGHT	4 2 3
4 8 6		4 7 5		7 0 9		0 5 6
1+10101	7 0 5	8 0 6		8 6 5		
	4 8 6					1/10191
UP		LEFT		UP		
	RIGHT				7 0 6	DOWN
			8 6 5		8 5 9	
111		1		1		
- I — I	141	239	RIGHT	4 2 3	UP	11
	1	4 7 5		[7]6 <u>[</u> 9]		[0]2 <u>[3]</u>
			171		171	
4 8 6			111		11	
	4 8 6	DOWN	10 2 3	LEFT	4 2 3	17 0 5
LCCT					17 5 6	DOUN
LEFT	UP		1810131		1010131	DOWN
		111	HP	111	RTGHT	
_						. — .
1	171					0
1210191	1		1		11	1 2 3
		1010121		1012101	4 2 3	4 5 6
		DOMN		DOMN	7 5 6	
4 8 6	0 8 6	DOWN	8 6 5	DOWN	0 8 9	1 - 1 - 1 - 1
UP UP 1 0 2 9 7 3 5 4 8 6 LEFT 1 2 0 9 7 3 5 4 8 6	4 8 6 		T	UP	T	0 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 DOWN

NOTE: Since it was taking too much time too cut and copy paste the puzzle from terminal, we are presenting the next 8 examples in the following format for our ease.

