

CSE 422  
Artificial Intelligence  
Online Proctored ~~Ex~~ Final Exam  
Fall - 2023

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Section : 11

Semester : Fall 2023

Answer to the question no 1

(a)

The new heuristic  $h_2(n)$  which would be dominant to given heuristic is as follows

States,	$h_2(n)$
A	13
B	10
C	<del>10</del> 12
D	6
E	<del>8</del> 11
F	8
G	0
H	<del>8</del> <del>7</del> <del>6</del> 7
I	2

$\therefore$  Now if we check,  $h_2(A) \leq h(B') + G(A-B)$

$$\Rightarrow 13 \leq 10 + 4$$

$$\Rightarrow 13 \leq 14 \quad \text{True}$$

$$h_2(A) \leq h(C) + G(A-C)$$

$$\Rightarrow 13 \leq 12 + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 13 \leq 13.$$

$$h_2(B)$$

$$\rightarrow 10 \leq 6+4$$

$$\Rightarrow 10 \leq 10 \text{ True.}$$

$$h_2(F), \quad h_2$$

$$\hookrightarrow 8 \leq 9+7 \text{ True.}$$

$$h_2(H) :$$

$$\hookrightarrow 7 \leq$$

$$h_2(C)$$

$$\hookrightarrow 12 \leq 11+1$$

$$\Rightarrow 12 \leq 13 \text{ True.}$$

$$h_2(C)$$

$$\hookrightarrow 12 \leq 0+15$$

$$\Rightarrow 12 \leq 15 \text{ True.}$$

$$h_2(D),$$

$$\hookrightarrow 6 \leq 11+1$$

$$\Rightarrow 6 \leq 12 \quad \checkmark$$

$$h_2(D),$$

$$\hookrightarrow 6 \leq \cancel{7+4} \quad 7+4.$$

$$\Rightarrow 6 \leq 11 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\text{Similarly, } h_2(E);$$

$$\hookrightarrow 11 \leq 7+7$$

$$\Rightarrow 11 \leq 14 \quad \checkmark \text{ True.}$$

$$h_2(E),$$

$$\hookrightarrow 11 \leq 9+8 \quad \checkmark$$

So, we can see that for all nodes,

our updated  $h_2(n)$  dominance over the given heuristic.

(b)

$A^{12}$

$A^{12}$   $B^{13}$   $C^{10}$

$C^{10}$   $B^{13}$   $E^{10}$   $G^{16}$

$E^{10}$   $B^{13}$   ~~$C^{10}$~~   $G^{16}$   $F^{14}$   $H^{12}$

$H^{12}$   $B^{13}$   $G^{16}$   $F^{14}$   $I^{12}$

$I^{12}$   $B^{13}$   ~~$C^{10}$~~   $F^{14}$   $G^{13}$

$G^{13}$   $B^{13}$   $F^{14}$

So, we have reached our goal node, G  
with the optimal path being,

$A \rightarrow C \rightarrow E \rightarrow H \rightarrow I \rightarrow G$  ; Path cost : 13.

and it is the most optimal path. And  
the two non optimal path and  
their cost are,

$A \rightarrow C \rightarrow G$  ; Path cost = 16

$A \rightarrow B \rightarrow D \rightarrow H \rightarrow I \rightarrow G$  Path cost : 15,

$\therefore$  Our  $A^*$  search gives us optimal path

(c)

$$h(F) \leq h(H) + G(F-H)$$

$$\Rightarrow 7 \leq 2 + 4$$

$$\Rightarrow 7 \leq 6$$

$\therefore$  For  $h_1(n)$  heuristic of F is not  
consistent

## Answer to the question no 2

(a)

Given that,

an event  $x$  has  $n$  possible outcomes, where

$$n=8.$$

Then, the maximum value of entropy of  $X$ ,  $H(X)$  would be, 8.

Ans, there are 8 possible outcomes so maximum heuristic would be 8.

(P.T.O.)

(b)

IG (Prior Exp):

$$\begin{aligned} E(\text{Decision}) &= -P(\text{yes}) \log_2 P(\text{yes}) - P(\text{no}) \log_2 P(\text{no}) \\ &= -\left(\frac{6}{10} * \log_2 \frac{6}{10}\right) - \left(\frac{4}{10} * \log_2 \frac{4}{10}\right) \\ &= 0.9709 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E(\text{yes}) &= \left(-\frac{4}{6} \log_2 \frac{4}{6}\right) - \left(-\frac{2}{6} \log_2 \frac{2}{6}\right) \\ &= 0.9182 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E(\text{No}) &= \left(-\frac{2}{4} \log_2 \frac{2}{4}\right) - \left(-\frac{2}{4} \log_2 \frac{2}{4}\right) \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{IG (Prior Exp)} &= E(\text{decision}) - P(\text{yes}) * E(\text{yes}) \\ &\quad - P(\text{no}) * E(\text{no}) \\ &= 0.9709 - \left(\left(\frac{6}{10}\right) * 0.9182\right) - \left(\frac{4}{10} * 1\right) \\ &= 0.01998 \end{aligned}$$

IG (Course ~~time~~: Name):

$$E(\text{Decision}) = 0.9709.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore E(\text{Mathematics}) &= -\left(\frac{1}{3} \log_2 \frac{1}{3}\right) - \left(\frac{2}{3} \log_2 \frac{2}{3}\right) \\ &= 0.9182. \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore E(\text{Programming}) = - \left( \frac{2}{4} \log_2 \frac{2}{4} \right) - \left( \frac{2}{4} \log_2 \frac{2}{4} \right) \\ = 1$$

$$\therefore E(\text{Machine learning}) = - \left( \frac{3}{3} \log_2 \frac{3}{3} \right) - \left( \frac{0}{3} \log_2 \frac{0}{3} \right) \\ = 0$$

$$\therefore IG(\text{Course Name}) = E(\text{decision}) - P(\text{Programming}) E(\text{Programming}) \\ - P(\text{ML}) E(\text{ML}) - P(\text{Math}) E(\text{Math}) \\ = 0.9709 - \left( \frac{4}{10} * 1 \right) - \left( \frac{3}{10} * 0 \right) - \left( \frac{3}{10} * 0.9182 \right) \\ = 0.29544.$$

IG (Course time):

$$E(\text{decision}) = 0.9709.$$

$$E(\text{Day}) = - \left( \frac{4}{4} \log_2 \frac{4}{4} \right) - \left( \frac{0}{4} \log_2 \frac{0}{4} \right) \\ = 0.$$

$$E(\text{Night}) = - \left( \frac{2}{6} \log_2 \frac{2}{6} \right) - \left( \frac{4}{6} \log_2 \frac{4}{6} \right) \\ = 0.9182$$

$$\therefore IG(\text{Course time}) = 0.9709 - \left( \frac{4}{10} * 0 \right) - \left( \frac{6}{10} * 0.9182 \right) \\ = 0.41998$$



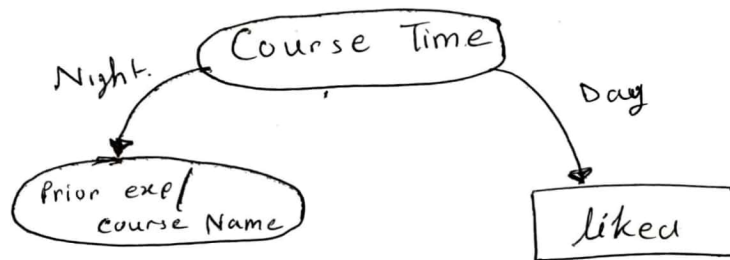
Ans  $IG(\text{Course time}) > IG(\text{Course Name}) > IG(\text{Prior exp.})$

So, Course time would be our root node

and we can see, whenever we get

day in course time our ~~likelihood~~ is

liked is always yes. So, for Course time = yes  
it would be a leaf node.



(p.7-0)

(c)

IG (Course Time | Mathematics)

$$E(\text{decision}) = -\left(\frac{1}{3} \log_2 \frac{1}{3}\right) - \left(\frac{2}{3} \log_2 \frac{2}{3}\right)$$

$$= 0.9182$$

$$\therefore E(\text{Day}) = -\left(\frac{1}{1} \log_2 \frac{1}{1}\right) - \left(\frac{0}{1} \log_2 \frac{0}{1}\right)$$

$$= 0$$

$$\therefore E(\text{Night}) = -\left(\frac{0}{2} \log_2 \frac{0}{2}\right) - \left(\frac{2}{2} \log_2 \frac{2}{2}\right)$$

$$= 0$$

$\therefore$  IG (Course time) given that the student takes  
math is

$$= 0.9182 - \left(\frac{1}{3} * 0\right) - \left(\frac{2}{3} * 0\right)$$

$$= 0.9182.$$

Answer to the question no 3'

(a)

Given that,

$$P(A|V) = 0.95; \quad \therefore P(\sim A|V) = 0.05$$

$$P(A|\sim V) = 0.10; \quad \therefore P(\sim A|\sim V) = 0.90$$

$$P(B|V) = 0.90; \quad \therefore P(\sim B|V) = 0.10$$

$$P(B|\sim V) = 0.05; \quad P(\sim B|\sim V) = 0.95$$

$$\therefore P(V) = 0.01 \quad \therefore P(\sim V) = 0.99$$

$$P(V|A) = ?$$

$$P(V|B) = ?$$

Now, by applying Bayes Theorem, we can write,

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore P(V|A) &= \frac{P(A|V) * P(V)}{P(A)} \\ &= \frac{P(A|V) * P(V)}{P(A|V) * P(V) + P(A|\sim V) * P(\sim V)} \\ &= \frac{0.95 * 0.01}{(0.95 * 0.01) + (0.10 * 0.99)} \\ &= 0.08756 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore P(V|B) &= \frac{P(B|V) * P(V)}{P(B)} \\ &= \frac{P(B|V) * P(V)}{P(B|V) * P(V) + P(B|\sim V) * P(\sim V)} \end{aligned}$$

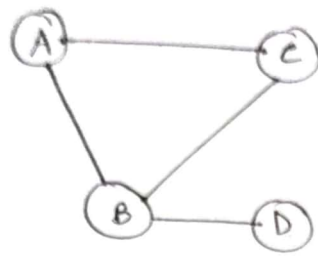
$$= \frac{0.90 * 0.01}{(0.90 * 0.01) + (0.05 * 0.99)}$$

$$= 0.153846$$

As,  $P(V|B) > P(V|A)$  therefore, the test B returning positive is more indicative of someone really carrying the virus.

Ans to ques no 4

(i)



(ii)

The given constraints are;

$A \neq B$ ,  $A \neq C$ ;  $B \neq C/2$ ,  $B \neq 1$  D cannot be a multiple of 2.

So, here is only one unary constraint which is  $\{B \neq 1\}$ .

And the rest are binary constraints.

~~and those~~ as they depend on two variables. and those constraints are,

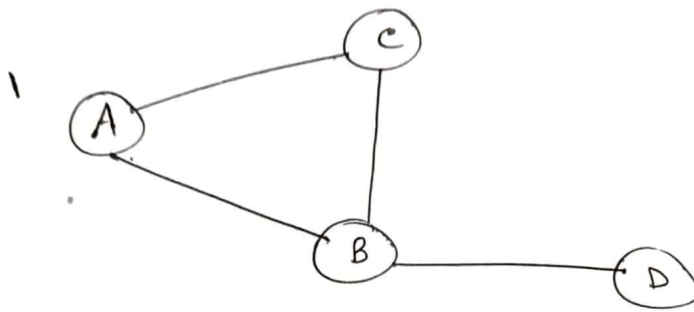
$\{A \neq B;$

$A \neq C;$

$B \neq C/2;$

D can't be a multiple of 2 }

(iii)



1st choice

2nd choice

A

B

C

D

↓

↓

↓

↓

picking A.

1

~~2~~, 3, 4, 5

~~2~~, 3, 4, 5

~~1~~, 2, 3, 4, 5

and assigning  
1

↓

↓

↓

↓

picking B  
and assigning  
2

1

3

2, 4, 5

1, 2, 4, 5

↓

↓

↓

↓

picking D  
and assigning  
5

1

3

2, 4, ~~5~~

5

↓

↓

↓

↓

Picking C  
and assigning

1

3

2

5

↓

↓

↓

↓

2