Foundations of Artificial Intelligence

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Exercise Sheet 7 Due: Friday, June 18, 2021

Exercise 7.1 (Planning)

Consider the following STRIPS-Task $\Pi = \langle S, O, I, G \rangle$:

- $S: \{X, Y, Z, G\}$
- $O: \{A, B, C, D, E, F\}$ where

$$\begin{array}{lll} A: \ pre(A) = \{X\}, & eff(A) = \{Y,Z\} \\ B: \ pre(B) = \{X\}, & eff(B) = \{\neg X,Z\} \\ C: \ pre(C) = \{\neg Y\}, & eff(C) = \{Z\} \\ D: \ pre(D) = \{\neg Z\}, & eff(D) = \{Y\} \\ E: \ pre(E) = \{\neg X,Y\}, & eff(E) = \{\neg Y,G\} \\ F: \ pre(F) = \{Z\}, & eff(F) = \{\neg Z,G\} \end{array}$$

- *I*: {X, Y}
- *G*: {G}
- (a) State for each operator from O if it is applicable in I or not. For each applicable operator also give the resulting state after applying that operator in I.
- (b) Give an applicable plan π that leads from I to G.

Exercise 7.2 (Bayes' Rule)

In Freiburg 80% of all cars are red. You see a car at night that does *not* appear red to you. You know that you can correctly identify a red car only in 70% of the cases when the given car is red. And you can identify a non-red car correctly in 90% of the cases when the given car is non-red.

- (a) List all conditional and non-conditional probabilities that you can determine directly from the task description. Note: Differentiate between the statement that a car is red and the statement that you have seen a red car.
- (b) Compute the probability that the car is actually red, when you perceive a car as red in Freiburg at night.

Exercise 7.3 (Independence and Joint and Conditional Probabilities)

- (a) A 6-sided die is rolled once. Which of the following events are independent? Show the probability values and reasoning.
 - ullet E : An even number is rolled
 - \bullet O: An odd number is rolled
 - $T : A \text{ number } \geq 3 \text{ is rolled}$
- (b) Make the joint probability distribution table for the events E and T.
- (c) Calculate the conditional probability $P(\neg e \mid t)$.

Note: The exercise sheets may be worked on in groups of up to three students.