

Problem Rules for Water Jug Problem

1. Initial Condition

Goal command

New Problem

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| <p>(i) $(4, 3)$ if $4 < 4 \rightarrow$ fill 4 from source</p> <p>(ii) $(4, 3)$ if $3 < 3 \rightarrow$ fill 3 from source</p> <p>(iii) $(4, 3)$ if $4 > 0 \rightarrow (0, 3)$ empty 4</p> <p>(iv) $(4, 3)$ if $3 > 0 \rightarrow (4, 0)$ empty 3.</p> <p>(v) $(4, 3)$ if $(4+3) < 3 \rightarrow (4+3, 0)$ empty 3 to 4.</p> <p>(vi) $(0, 3)$ if $3 < 0$</p> <p>(vii) $(4, 0)$ if $4 > 0$</p> <p>(viii) $(0, 2)$</p> <p>(ix) $(2, 0)$</p> <p>(x)</p> | <p>jug - 4, 3</p> <p>measure - 2.</p> |
|--|---------------------------------------|

Date: 20/7/2022

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PR1: (F, G, W, C || Nil)

PR2: (W, C || F, G) \rightarrow (F, W, C || G)

PR3: (C || F, W, G) \rightarrow (C, G, F || W)

PR4: (G || ~~F, C, W~~) \rightarrow (F, G || C, W)

PR5: (Nil || F, G, W, C)

F \rightarrow farmer
G \rightarrow Goat
W \rightarrow Wolf
C \rightarrow Cabbage.

After bringing goat to other side, we can either bring wolf or cabbage.

This is called Forward Reasoning.

\rightarrow from initial state we reach the goal state.

Backward Reasoning \rightarrow eg: Backtracking (NQueens)

Difference between BFS and DLS.

Start Goal

DFS

2	3
1	

1	2
3	

LOCAL
BEAM
SEARCH

2	3
	1

2	
1	3

	3
2	1

2	3
1	

	2
1	3

3	
2	1

2	3
	1

1	2
	3

3	1
2	

	3
2	1

3	
2	1

1	2
3	

3	1
	2

3	1
2	

3	1
2	

	1
3	2

3	1
	2

	1
3	2

1	
3	2

1	
3	2

1	2
3	

