

Homework 3. CS540

Question 1

- ① We know that in order to be an admissible heuristic, it must satisfy the following inequality

$$h(n) \leq c(n, a, n') + h(n')$$

$$\Rightarrow h(B) \leq \text{cost}(B, A) + h(A)$$

$$h(B) \leq 1/2 + 0$$

∴ The range $0 \leq h(B) \leq 1/2$ is an admissible range.

- ② Iter 1: OPEN = [B, c₁]
CLOSED = [A]
Backpointers =
B → A, c₁ → A,
A → ∅

	f	g	h
A	0	0	0
B	100.5	1/2	100
c ₁	1.0	1.0	0

- Iter 2: OPEN = [B, c₂]
CLOSED = [A, c₁]
Backpointers:
c₂ → c₁, c₁ → A, B → A,
A → ∅

	f	g	h
A	0	0	0
B	100.5	1/2	100
c ₁	1.0	1.0	0
c ₂	1.5	1.5	0

Tr 3 :

OPEN = [B, C₃]

CLOSED = [A, C₁, C₂]

	f	g	h
A	0	0	0
B	100.5	1/2	100
C ₁	1.0	1.0	0
C ₂	1.5	1.5	0
C ₃	1.75	1.75	0

Backpointers : C₃ → C₂, C₂ → C₁, C₁ → A, B → A, A → ρ

Tr 4:

OPEN = [B, C₄]

CLOSED = [A, C₁, C₂, C₃]

	f	g	h
A	0	0	0
B	100.5	1/2	100
C ₁	1.0	1.0	0
C ₂	1.5	1.5	0
C ₃	1.75	1.75	0
C ₄	1.875	1.875	0

Backpointers:

C₄ → C₃, C₃ → C₂,
C₂ → C₁, C₁ → A,
B → A, A → ρ

Iter 5 :

OPEN = [B, C₅]

CLOSED = [A, C₁, C₂, C₃, C₄]

	f	g	h
A	0	0	0
B	100.5	0.5	100
C ₁	1.0	1.0	0
C ₂	1.5	1.5	0
C ₃	1.75	1.75	0
C ₄	1.875	1.875	0
C ₅	1.9375	1.9375	0

Backpointers : C₅ → C₄, C₄ → C₃, C₃ → C₂,
C₂ → C₁, B → A, A → ∅

3.

$$\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} f(c_i)$$

$$= \lim_{i: i \rightarrow \infty} 1 + \frac{1}{(2)^i}$$

$$= \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} 1 + \lim_{i: i \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{(2)^i}$$

← Infinite geometric series.

which can be written as $\frac{a}{1-r}$ (since i goes to ∞)

where $a = \frac{1}{2}$ and

$$r = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1/2}{1 - 1/2}$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1/2}{1/2}$$

$$= 1 + 1 \approx 2$$

- It is important to note that this is only an approximation as the limit tends to infinity.

4. The A^* algorithm will continually look for a node n for which $f(n)$ is minimum in the OPEN set. In this case, n will always be i where $i \rightarrow \infty$ because $\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} f(i) \approx 2$ at maximum, whereas $f(B) = 100.5$. Since the goal state is connected to B, the A^* algorithm will never reach that goal state as it will never dequeue B from the OPEN priority queue, and hence never generate the required goal state.

5. In order for B to be chosen, it must satisfy the condition $f(B) < f(C)$. Furthermore, we know that the admissible range for $f(B)$ is $0 \leq f(B) \leq \frac{1}{2}$. Hence, the inadmissible range would be $0.5 < f(B) \leq f(C) - 0.5$
 $\Rightarrow 0.5 < f(B) \leq 1.5$

Hence, this bound will find the optimal even though A is inadmissible.

6.

An admissible h is sufficient in this case of A^* search because as we go down the optimal path, there are non decreasing values for $f(n)$ for each node n in the path.

Proof:

$$\begin{array}{ll} A \rightarrow B & f(B) = 1/2 + 1/2 = 1 \text{ (Assuming } h(B) = 1/2) \\ B \rightarrow \textcircled{G} & f(\textcircled{G}) = 1 + 1/2 = 1.5 \end{array}$$

Questions

- ① There are $n!$ possible arrangements of trees, so $n!$ states.
- ② There are $n-1$ possible swaps for a state $j \in [1, n-1]$.
Hence, the neighborhood covers $\frac{n-1}{n!}$ % of the statespace.
$$= \frac{n-1}{n(n-1)(n-2)!} = \frac{1}{n(n-2)!}$$

③ Total no. of trees = 112,511.

% Total # of states = $112511! = 1.04 \times 10^{519455}$

- ④ Distance to first tree ^{from office} = 10km
Distance from last tree to office = 10km.

After reaching the first tree, we would have $n-1$ possible trees to go to, hence a distance of $(n-1) \cdot 10$
$$= (112511-1) \times 10$$
$$= 1125100$$

Total worst case distance = $10 + 1125100 + 10 = 1125120$

Tu LD:
$$\begin{array}{r} 11251120 \\ 367510 \\ \hline \end{array} = 349$$

⑤

If each tree is at a distance of 10m, then applying

$$f(t_1 \dots t_n) = d(0, t_1) + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} d(t_i, t_{i+1}) + d(t_n, 0)$$

we get

$$10m + 112510 \times 10m + 10m$$

$$= 1125120m = 1125120/1000 = \boxed{1125.120km}$$

⑥

At 25mph ≈ 40.233 kmph,

the Buspector will complete the job in

$$1125.120 / 40.233 \text{ kmph} = 27.965 \text{ hrs} \approx \underline{\underline{28 \text{ hours}}}$$

Hence, the Buspector will take more than one day to complete the job.

Question 2

CURRENT
STATE

TEMPERATURE

PROBABILITY

1.	3	1.8	0.573
2.	1	1.62	0.290
3.	1	1.458	1
4.	1	1.312	0.101
5.	2	1.180	0.428
6.	2	1.062	0.390
7.	2	0.956	0.123
8.	2	0.860	0.313