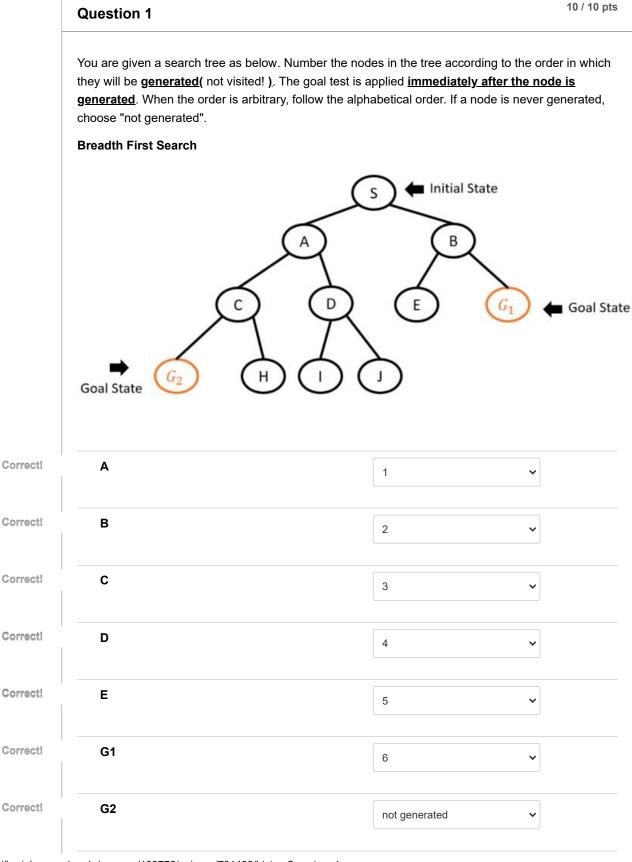
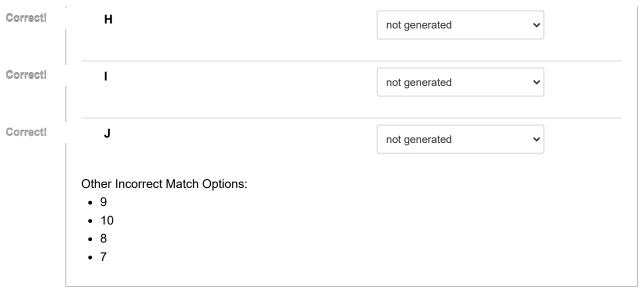
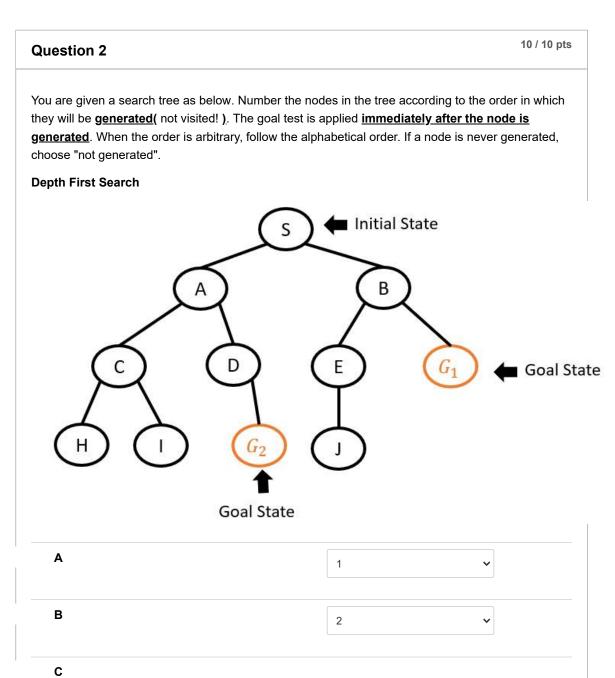
# Midterm (9pm-11pm) Results for ZHANG, CHARLES XIAN

Score for this quiz: **100** out of 100 Submitted Feb 15 at 9:56pm This attempt took 57 minutes.



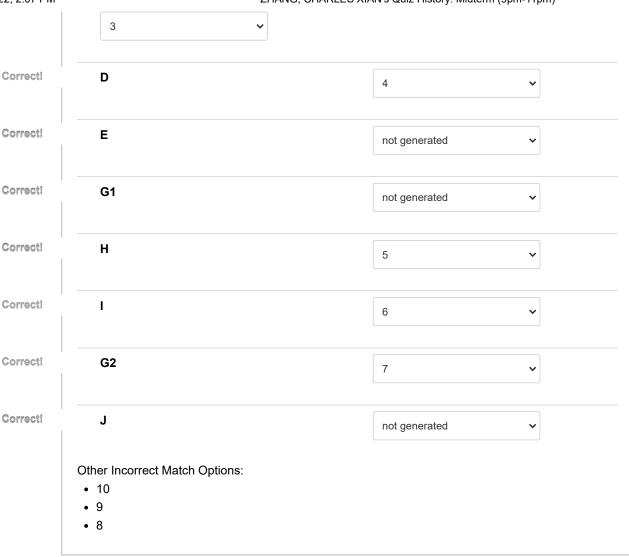




Correct!

Correct!

Correct!

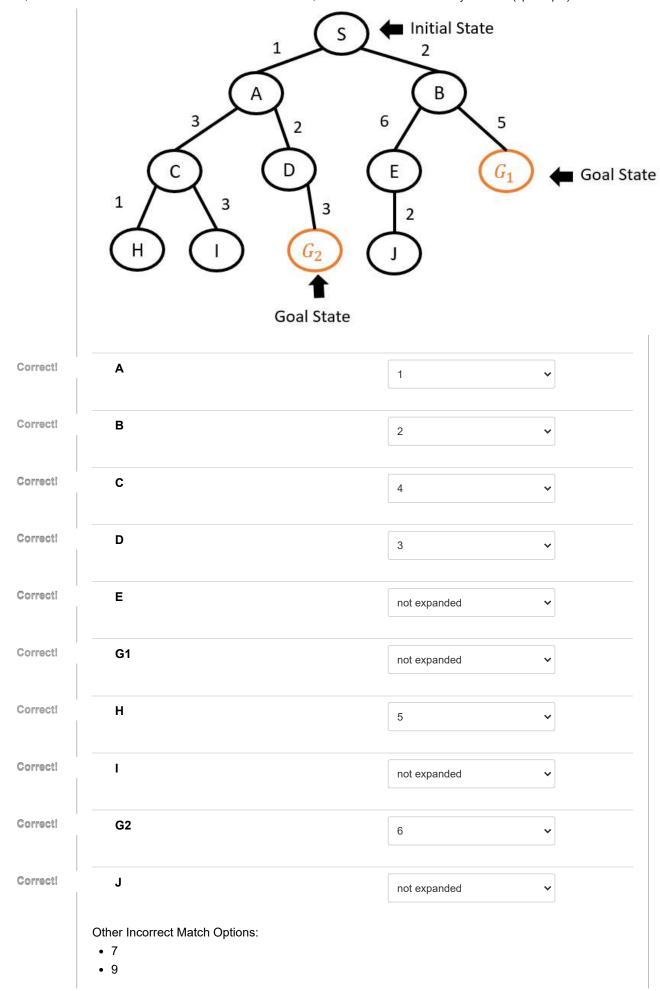


## Question 3

10 / 10 pts

You are given a search tree with one node labeled as a start state and nodes labeled as a goal state. The goal test is performed at node expansion. Assuming S has been expanded, number the rest of the nodes in the tree according to the order in which they will be **expanded** (not the order in which they are generated). When there is a tie, follow the alphabetical order. If a node has never been expanded, choose "not expanded".

### **Uniform-cost Search**



- 10
- 8

### **Question 4**

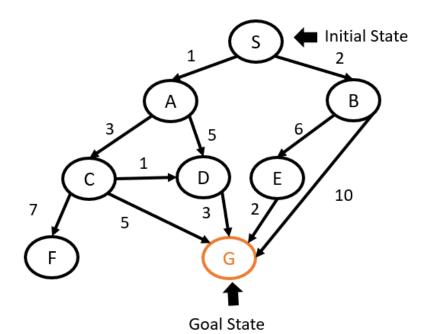
10 / 10 pts

The graph below shows the state space of a search problem. States are represented by nodes in the graph, and each edge represents an action. The cost of an action is indicated as a number on the edge. S is the initial state and G is the goal state. The goal test is applied when a node is selected for expansion. The table below the graph shows the values of an admissible heuristic function.

Choose **the first 5** <u>expanded</u> **states** (not the order they are generated) by **A\* Search** based on the heuristic function shown in the table. *One state may be expanded multiple times and thus be chosen multiple times*.

When there is a tie, follow the alphabetical order.

### A\* Search:



### Heuristic:

А	В	С	D	E	F	G
5	3	3	3	1	5	0

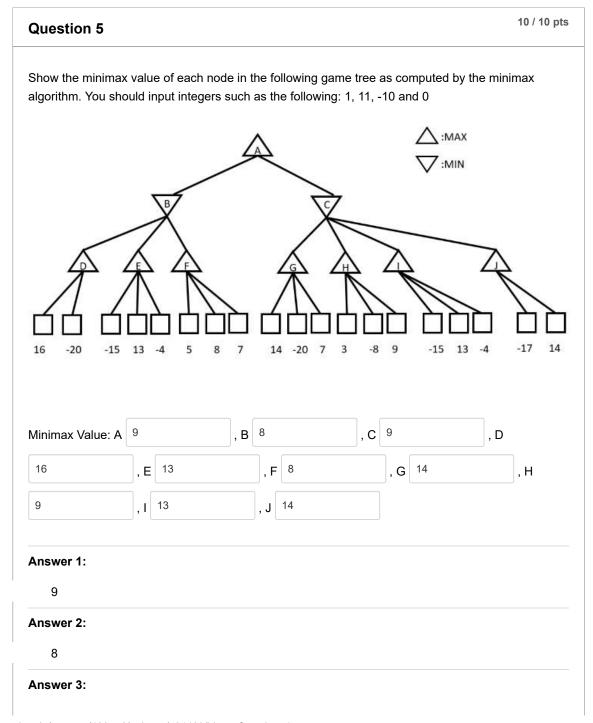
Correct! 1st expanded state

B

Correct! 2nd expanded state

A

Correct!	3rd expanded state	С	•
Correct!	4th expanded state	D	•
Correct!	5th expanded state	G	•
	Other Incorrect Match Options:  • F  • E		



Correct!

Correct!

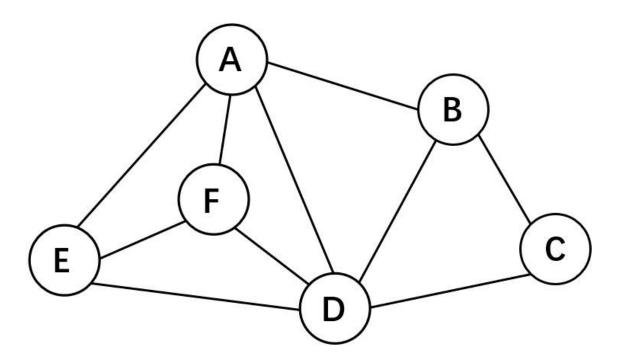
Correct! 9 Answer 4: Correct! 16 Answer 5: Correct! 13 Answer 6: Correct! 8 Answer 7: Correct! 14 Answer 8: Correct! 9 Answer 9: Correct! 13 Answer 10: Correct! 14

# Question 6

We consider the following Constraint Satisfaction Problem: We have 6 variables {A,B,C,D,E,F}. The domain of each variable is {1,2,3,4}. The constraints, as shown in the graph, require any connected variables must not have the same value.

This image illustrates the constraint graph.

2.5 / 2.5 pts



Suppose we assigned A=1 and C=2 and performed forward checking. According to the Minimum Remaining Values strategy, which of the following variables will be first considered? Choose all that applies.

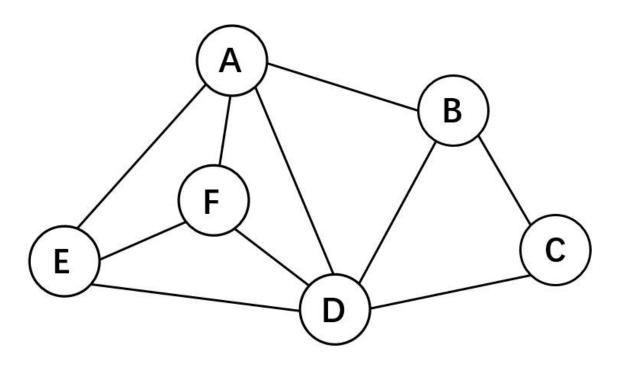
	□ E
Correct!	
	□ F
Correct!	☑ D

# Question 7 2.5 / 2.5 pts

We consider the following Constraint Satisfaction Problem: We have 6 variables {A,B,C,D,E,F}. The domain of each variable is {1,2,3,4}. The constraints, as shown in the graph, require any connected variables must not have the same value.

This image illustrates the constraint graph.

Suppose we assigned A=1 and C=2 and performed forward checking. Suppose instead, we choose variables according to the Degree Heuristic (choose the variable with the most constraints on remaining variables). Which of the following variable we should choose? (choose all that applies)



	В	
Correct!	☑ D	
	□ E	
	□ F	

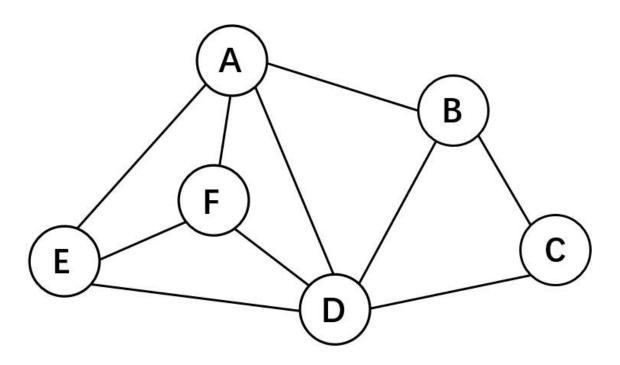
# Question 8 2.5 / 2.5 pts

We consider the following Constraint Satisfaction Problem: We have 6 variables {A,B,C,D,E,F}. The domain of each variable is {1,2,3,4}. The constraints, as shown in the graph, require any connected variables must not have the same value.

This image illustrates the constraint graph.

Suppose we assigned A=1 and C=2 and performed forward checking. Suppose by some criterion, we decide to first explore the variable E. According to the Least Constraining Value strategy, which

value to E should we choose first? (choose all that applies)



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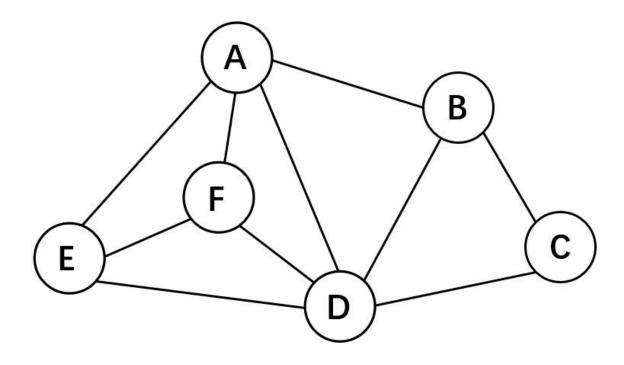
1			
✓ 2			
3			
<u> </u>			

Question 9 2.5 / 2.5 pts

We consider the following Constraint Satisfaction Problem: We have 6 variables {A,B,C,D,E,F}. The domain of each variable is {1,2,3,4}. The constraints, as shown in the graph, require any connected variables must not have the same value.

This image illustrates the constraint graph.

Suppose we've already assigned A=1, C=2, B=3. Perform the AC-3 algorithm on the graph, what values are contained in the updated domain of variable D?



□ 1			
□ 2			
□ 3			
☑ 4			

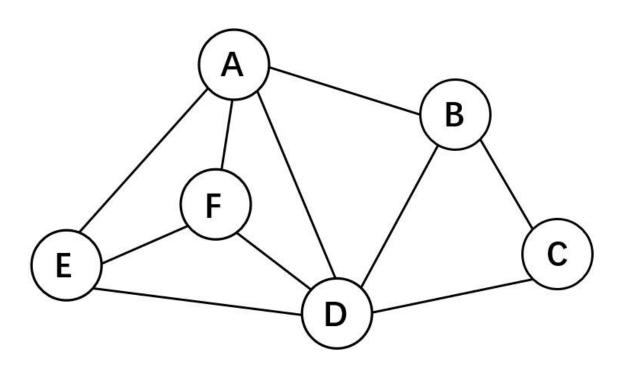
Correct!

Question 10 2.5 / 2.5 pts

We consider the following Constraint Satisfaction Problem: We have 6 variables {A,B,C,D,E,F}. The domain of each variable is {1,2,3,4}. The constraints, as shown in the graph, require any connected variables must not have the same value.

This image illustrates the constraint graph.

Suppose we've already assigned A=1, C=2, B=3. Perform the AC-3 algorithm on the graph, what values are contained in the updated domain of variable F?



	□ 1		
Correct!	☑ 2		
Correct!	☑ 3		
	□ 4		

	Question 11 2.5 / 2.5 pts
	A search problem with a finite branching factor and a solution of finite depth must have a finite search tree.
	○ True
Correct!	False

Question 12	2.5 / 2.5 pts
In general, Depth First Search (DFS) is complete.	

	○ True	
orrect!	● False	
	Question 13	2.5 / 2.5 pt
	In general, Uniform-Cost Search is optimal.	
orrect!	True  True	
	○ False	
	Question 14	2.5 / 2.5 pt
	Suppose the branching factor b is finite, the shallowest solution is of depth of depth of the problem is m. The Iterative Deepening algorithm takes the space	
	○ O(b^d)	
	O(b^m)	
orrect!	O(bd)	
	O(bm)	
	O(d)	
	O(m)	
	O(1)	
	Question 15	2.5 / 2.5 pt
	In Breadth-First Search (BFS), suppose we perform the goal test after <b>expa</b> worst case, how many nodes we will <b>generate</b> ? Assume the branching factor shallowest solution is of depth d. (A tree of depth 0 only contains the root node and go contains the root and its children. Initially, we only have the root node and go	or b = 2, and the ode; a tree of depth 1
	2^(d+1) - 2	

ZHANG, CHARLES XIAN's Quiz History: Midterm (9pm-11pm)

2/18/22, 2:07 PM

3/22, 2:07 PM	ZHANG, CHARLES XIAN's Quiz History: Midterm (9pm-	11pm)
Correct!	© 2^(d+2) - 2	
	2(d+2) - 2	
	O 2(d+1) - 2	
	Question 16	2.5 / 2.5 pts
	The key advantages of local search algorithms include:	
Correct!	It usually takes less memory than global search	
	☐ It takes less time than global search	
Correct!	☑ It can find a solution in large infinite space	
	☐ It always finds global optimum	
	Question 17	2.5 / 2.5 pts
	Which of the following is used to improve the performance of heuristic search?	
	Quality of nodes	
Correct!	Quality of heuristic function	
	○ Simple form of nodes	
	O None of the mentioned	
	Question 18	2.5 / 2.5 pts
	Suppose you were using a genetic algorithm and try to perform the crossover step of two individuals, represented as strings of integers: 1324421 and 2751421, which of could be the result of performing crossover?	
Correct!	☑ 1324421 and 2751421	
Correct!	☑ 1321421 and 2754421	

# A local search algorithm that is complete and optimal means it will find a global minimum/maximum if one exists. Correct! False

Assume that we have a video game in which a player is trying to reach one of the goal points in a maze. The maze is basically a grid with walls at different locations and the player moves are limited to up, down, left, and right (no diagonal moves). The player wins as soon as it reaches a goal position no matter which goal is it

Assume that we know: the initial location of the player, wall locations, and goal positions.

Indicate whether the following heuristics are admissible. Just mark each with either "True" (admissible) or "False" (not admissible).

Euclidean distance between the player position and the closest goal (closest according to Euclidean distance).

Correct!

Correct!

**Question 20** 

True			
O False			

Indicate whether the foll (admissible) or "False" (	9	admissible. Jus	mark each with e	either "True"
Manhattan distance bet Manhattan distance).	veen the player posi	tion and the clos	sest goal (closest	according to

2.5 / 2.5 pts

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False

(	Question 22	2.5 / 2.5 pt
	Indicate whether the following heuristics are admissible. Just mark each with eith (admissible) or "False" (not admissible).	ner "True"
	(Value of Euclidean distance between the player position and the closest goal) + of walls in all rows) + (minimum number of walls in all columns).	- (minimum number
	○ True	

# Indicate whether the following heuristics are admissible. Just mark each with either "True" (admissible) or "False" (not admissible). Average Manhattan distance between the player position and all goals. True False

Question 24	2.5 / 2.5 pts
Evaluating the expression (cons '(A B) (rest (cons 'B '(C)))) gives:	
○ '(A B (C))	
◎ '((A B) C)	
○ '(A B C)	
○ '((A B) (B C))	
None of the others	
	○ '(A B (C))  ③ '((A B) C)  ○ '((A B C)  ○ '((A B) (B C))

Question 25	2.5 / 2.5 pts
•	
Consider the function:	
(defun foo (L I)	
(cond ((null (rest L)) I)	
(t (+ 2 (foo (rest L) (+ 1 I))))))	
The result of evaluating (foo '(A B C) 2) is:	
O 5	
O 6	
O 7	
8	
None of the others	
	(t (+ 2 (foo (rest L) (+ 1 I)))))) The result of evaluating (foo '(A B C) 2) is:  5  6  7

Quiz Score: 100 out of 100