

## Roll-no. : 13

## Tutorial 2: To understand State Space problem - formulation

Aim: To understand State Space based problem formulation of AI problems so that Problem Solving Agent can be applied.

Theory: First we understand the problem solving agent.  
- Algorithm shown in Fig 3 shows agent programs for problem solving agent. Agent first formulates goal and problem, then determines or rather searches an action sequence, after which it selects the next action to be executed in a sequential manner.

```
function SIMPLE-PROBLEM-SOLVING-AGENT(percept) returns an action
    static: seq, an action seq., initially empty
           state, some description of current world state
           goal, a goal, initially null
           problem, a problem formulation
    state ← UPDATE-STATE(state, percept)
    if seq is empty then do
        goal ← FORMULATE-GOAL(state)
        problem ← FORMULATE-PROBLEM(state, goal)
        seq ← SEARCH(problem)
        action ← FIRST(seq)
        seq ← REST(seq)
    return action
```

Fig. 3: Problem Solving Agent Architecture

Defining the problem is referred to as problem formulation. It involves defining following things:



Initial state: it is the starting state that the problem is in.  
Actions: defines all possible actions available to agent, given in some state currently. It is function actions that return list of all possible actions.

Transition Model: also known as successor func<sup>n</sup> which define which state the system tend to move to when a particular action is executed by the agent.

Goal Test: This act as a stopping condition when the state passed to this function is goal state it will return true and searching would stop.

Path cost: It is accumulated cost of performing certain sequence of actions.

Thus a problem can formally specified by identifying initial state, actions, transition model, goal test & path cost.

In term of problem solving agent sol<sup>n</sup> is the path from initial state, optimal sol<sup>n</sup> is the lowest path cost of all sol<sup>n</sup>. Process of finding a sol<sup>n</sup> is called search.

Working: Based on understanding of problem formulat<sup>n</sup> students need to formulate foll<sup>n</sup> problems. They will clearly show state space up to depth level 3 / till goal node which ever is shallowest.

1. Navigate to KRCG Workshop from HOD IT Cabin with min. no. of moves, moves can be climbing / alighting staircase turning left right walking through a corridor.

2. 8 puzzle problem

3. The missionaries & cannibals problem. There are 3 missionaries & 3 cannibals who cross a river using a boat which can carry at most two people under the constraint that for both banks, if there are missionaries present on bank, they cannot be outnumbered by cannibals.

4. N Queen's problem, Arrange N queens on a N cross N chess board where no two queens attack each other.

5. Two room vacuum cleaner world,

6. Water Jug Problem

Resources? Refer to second chp. from AI : A modern approach.