Intro to AI  
HW2

Diar Bathish - 213859325 - Diar.bathish@campus.technion.ac.il  
Moneer Khoury - 206443707 - Munir.khoury@campus.technion.ac.il

Part A:

In short, the state space is a 5x5 matrix with the places of the robots, charging stations, packages, and their destinations.

The actions that each one of the robots can do.

The transition function.

The cost function, we pay one charge for each transition, and when we want to recharge our battery we pay our entire credit and convert all of it to battery charge.

The initial state, it’s a random state in the state space.

The reward function, if we deliver a package to its destination, we receive a reward to our credit the equivalent of the Manhattan distance from the original position of the package to its destination, multiplied by 2.

Part B:

1. Advantages: the simple heuristic is faster to calculate than the more complicated one.

Disadvantages: the simple heuristic is less informed about the environment of the problem, and thus it’s less accurate than the complicated one.

2. We will use a timer that tracks the time that has already passed and iteratively run the algorithm, each time increasing the max depth until the time ends, which in that case we will stop and return the current best result.

The group of algorithms is called , one example of is .

Part C:

1. Yes, does in fact behave differently than .

In the sense of runtime (I think) it perform a bit better, in other words it’s a bit faster, but in the sense of deciding actions, they are different because is more informed due to the fact that it (…..)

Part D:

1. In case of a random enemy, we would prefer to use a Uniform probability, because the agent (enemy) picks his actions in a random way which means it uses a uniform probability to pick a specific action.
2. Sinse the max value of the heuristic is , thus if the agent finds a value ( is a child of ), then the agent can simply prune the remaining children of because it won’t find a higher value then .