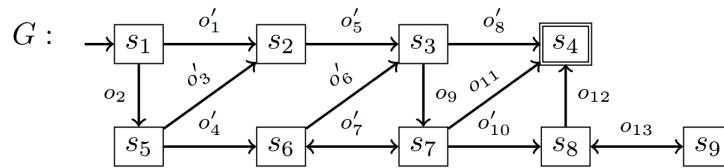


## List 4<sup>1</sup>

For the runs with Fast Downward, set a time limit of 1 minute and a memory limit of 2 GB. Using Linux, such limits can be set with `ulimit -t 60` and `ulimit -v 2000000`, respectively.

### Exercise 1



Consider the following graph  $G$  depicting a simple transition system. Assume that operators  $o_i$  have cost 1, while operators  $o'_i$  have cost 5. As usual, an incoming arrow indicates the initial state, and goal states are marked by a double rectangle. Provide the following graphs:

- a graph  $G_1$  which is isomorphic to  $G$  but not the same.
- a graph  $G_2$  which is graph equivalent to  $G$  but not isomorphic to it.
- a graph  $G_3$  which is a strict homomorphism of  $G$  but not graph equivalent to it.
- a graph  $G_4$  which is a non-strict homomorphism of  $G$  but not graph equivalent to it.
- a graph  $G_5$  that is the transition system induced by the abstraction  $\alpha$  that maps states that are in the column  $i$  in the image above to the abstract state  $s_i$ . For example, the two states in the first column are mapped to an abstract state  $t_1$ , the two states in the second column to an abstract state  $t_2$ , and so on.
- a graph  $G_6$  that is the induced transition system of an abstraction  $\beta$  that is a non-trivial coarsening of  $\alpha$ .
- a graph  $G_7$  that is the induced transition system of an abstraction  $\gamma$  that is a non-trivial refinement of  $\beta$  but different from  $\alpha$ .

In all graphs, highlight an optimal path and compute its cost. For graphs  $G_1 - G_4$ , justify (one sentence is enough) why they don't have the property they are not supposed to have, for example, why  $G_2$  is not isomorphic to  $G$ . For graph  $G_5$ , justify why the graph is an abstraction of  $G$ . For graphs  $G_6 - G_7$ , justify why the graphs are a coarsening and a refinement.

<sup>1</sup>Exercício de Malte Helmert.

## Exercise 2

- (a) In the files `fast-downward/src/search/planopt_heuristics/projection.*` you can find an incomplete implementation of a class projecting a TNF task to a given pattern. Complete the implementation by projecting the initial state, the goal state and the operators.

*The example task from the lecture and two of its projections are implemented in the method `test_projections`. You can use them to test and debug your implementation by calling Fast Downward as `./fast-downward.py --test-projections`.*

- (b) In the files `fast-downward/src/search/planopt_heuristics/pdb.*` you can find an incomplete implementation of a pattern database. Complete the implementation by computing the distances for all abstract states as described in the code comments.

*You can use the built-in implementation of Fast Downward to debug your code as explained in exercise (c).*

- (c) Use the heuristic `pdb(pattern=greedy(1000))` to find a good pattern with at most 1000 abstract states for each instance in the directory `castle`. Then run your implementation from exercise (b) using the heuristic `planopt_pdb(pattern=P)`. For each instance use the same pattern  $P$  used by the built-in implementation.

Compare the two implementations and discuss the preprocessing time, the search time, and the number of expanded states excluding the last  $f$ -layer (printed as “Expanded until last jump”). Repeat the experiment for 100000 abstract states and compare the results.

- (d) In the files `fast-downward/src/search/planopt_heuristics/canonical_pdb.*` you can find an incomplete implementation of the canonical pattern database heuristic. Complete the implementation in the methods `build_compatibility_graph` and `compute_heuristic` to create the compatibility graph for a given pattern collection and for computing the heuristic value given the maximal cliques of that graph.

*You can use the built-in implementation of Fast Downward to debug your code as explained in exercise (e).*

- (e) Use the pattern collections provided with the script with at most 1000 abstract states to solve each instance in the directory `nomystery-opt11-strips`. Run your implementation from exercise (d) using the heuristic `planopt_cpdb(patterns=C)`. For each instance use the same pattern collection  $C$  used by the built-in implementation.

Compare the two implementations and discuss the total time, and the number of expanded states excluding the last  $f$ -layer (printed as “Expanded until last jump”). Also compare your results to using a single pattern database heuristic with up to 1000 abstract states as in exercise (c).

*The bash scripts can be used to run your experiments.*