Week 4 - Relaxations

Allowed Attempts Unlimited

Due No due date **Points** 5 **Questions** 5 **Time Limit** None

Take the Quiz Again

Attempt History

	Attempt	Time	Score
LATEST	Attempt 1	2 minutes	3 out of 5

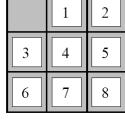
Submitted Apr 20 at 10:31

Question 1 0 / 1 pts

For the 8-Puzzle problem, which of the following relaxations gives you the misplaced tiles heuristic?

Relaxation in the 8-Puzzle





Start State

Goal State

Perfect heuristic h^* for \mathcal{P} : Actions = "A tile can move from square A to square B if A is adjacent to B and B is blank."

- How to derive the Manhattan distance heuristic? \mathcal{P}' : Actions = "A tile can move from square A to square B if A is adjacent to B."
- How to derive the misplaced tiles heuristic?

ou Answered	Tiles can move from A to B if B is blank		
	Tiles can move from A to B if A is adjacent to B		
	Tils can move from A to B if A is adjacent to B and B is	blank	
orrect Answer	Tiles can move from A to B with no restrictions		
	Question 2	1 / 1 pts	
	8-Puzzle relaxations are efficiently computable		
Correct!	True		
	○ False		
	Question 3	1 / 1 pts	
	Removing preconditions and delete effects from PDDL yields a relaxation that is efficiently constructable	planning problems	
Correct!	True		
	○ False		
	Question 4	0 / 1 pts	

Removing preconditions and delete effects from PDDL planning problems yields a relaxation that is efficiently computable

ou Answered

True

orrect Answer

False

In general no, even in the absence of preconditions and deletes this is still an NP-Hard problem. It's efficiently computable for the special case where the number of add effects is less than 3. Goal counting is an approximation of this relaxation which is efficiently computable.

Question 5 1 / 1 pts

Given the PDDL below, which precondition should be removed to relax 8-puzzle into Manhattan Distance

	remove **adjacent** from preconditions
Correct!	remove **empty** from preconditions
	remove **at** from preconditions
	None of the above