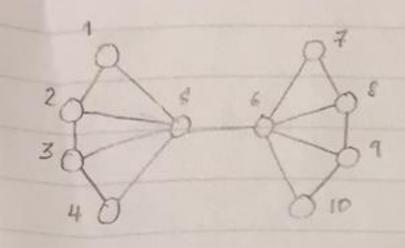
Problem 1



This is improved by both MRV and LCV heuristics.

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Tracins

{ }

{ 1: R, 2: B}

{ 1: R, 2: B, 5: G}

{ 1: R, 2: B, 5: G, 3: R}

{ 1: R, 2: B, 5: G, 3: R, 4: B}

{ 1: R, 2: B, 5: G, 3: R, 4: B}

{ 1: R, 2: B, 5: G, 3: R, 4: B}

{ 1: R, 2: B, 5: G, 3: R, 4: B}

{ 1: R, 2: B, 5: G, 3: R, 4: B, 6: R}

{ 1: R, 2: B, 5: G, 3: R, 4: B, 6: R, 7: G, 8: B}

{ 1: R, 2: B, 5: G, 3: R, 4: B, 6: R, 7: G, 8: B, 9: G, 10: B}

{ 1: R, 2: B, 5: G, 3: R, 4: B, 6: R, 7: G, 8: B, 9: G, 10: B}
```

Problem 2

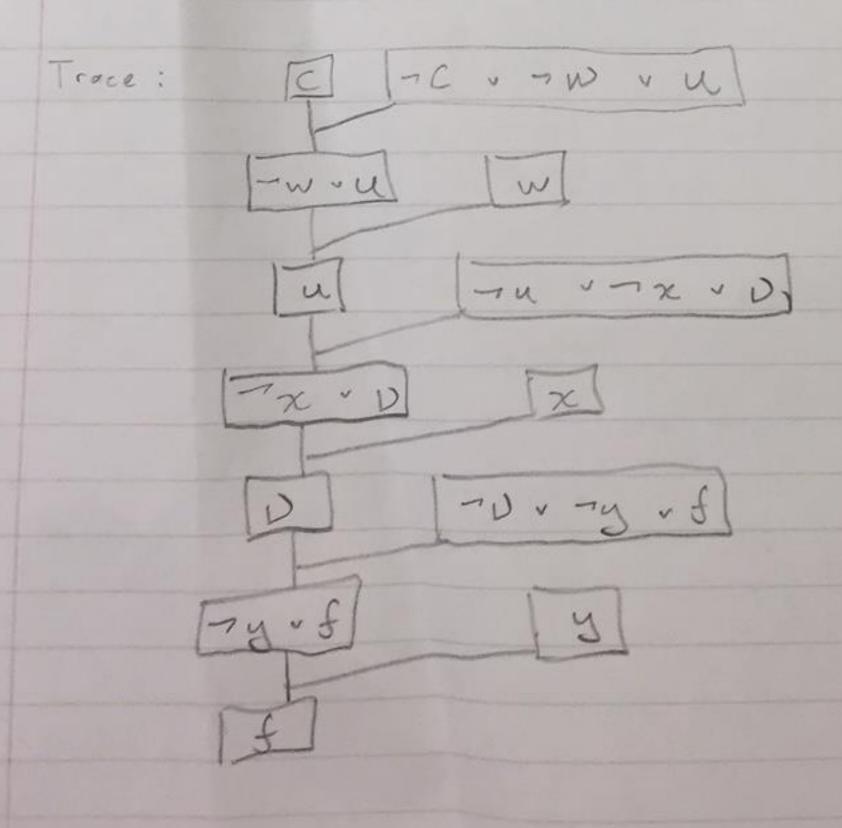
In my given example, FC/LP provides about the same time saving as MRV/LCV. This is because the FC will ore about as much time as the line
"if value is consistent with assignment according to Constraints[csp] Ten"
in the backtracking search algorithm.

AC-3 as apreprocessing step is not useful, as the domains of a 3-coloring problem with no assignments is already are consistent.

When seeking to Unify facts and rules, the algorithm just has to check it the known facts is enough to trigger the rules which follows well the order of forward chaining.

Backward chaining requires that the output from a certain rule be known and matches the later inputs, which is not necessarily intuitive for the functions in consideration.

To use this paradigm in a production system one would write rules that deck for existence of avariable before completing a porticular step, the a provide a few initial facts to the KB and the FC would occur naturally as (run) was executed.



Problem 4

Tes representing the rules as a set of interrelated nodes allows an algorithm to avoid wosteful steps like applying dacts to rules that men't relevent to the solution.

Propagating constraints after a variable is chosen may force other values as well, potentially leading to a solution faster.

Preprocessing with arc consistency will also nemove redundant or unnecessary calculations.

The roles would have to look like a graph with a goal node, so the algorithm would know to guit when the goal was found.