

Foundations of Artificial Intelligence

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Exercise Sheet 7

Due: Monday, June 29, 2020

Exercise 7.1 (Planning)

Consider the following STRIPS-Task $\Pi = \langle \mathcal{S}, O, I, G \rangle$:

- \mathcal{S} : $\{X, Y, Z, G\}$
- O : $\{A, B, C, D, E, F\}$ where
$$\begin{array}{ll} A : pre(A) = \{X\}, & eff(A) = \{Y, Z\} \\ B : pre(B) = \{X\}, & eff(B) = \{\neg X, Z\} \\ C : pre(C) = \{\neg Y\}, & eff(C) = \{Z\} \\ D : pre(D) = \{\neg Z\}, & eff(D) = \{Y\} \\ E : pre(E) = \{\neg X, Y\}, & eff(E) = \{\neg Y, G\} \\ F : pre(F) = \{Z\}, & eff(F) = \{\neg Z, G\} \end{array}$$
- I : $\{X, Y\}$
- G : $\{G\}$

- (a) State for each operator from O if it is applicable in I or not. For each applicable operator also give the resulting state after applying that operator in I .
- (b) Give an applicable plan π that leads from I to G .

Exercise 7.2 (Bayes' Rule)

In Freiburg 80% of all cars are red. You see a car at night that does *not* appear red to you. You know that you can correctly identify a red car only in 70% of the cases when the given car is red. And you can identify a non-red car correctly in 90% of the cases when the given car is non-red.

- (a) List all conditional and non-conditional probabilities that you can determine directly from the task description. Note: Differentiate between the statement that a car *is red* and the statement that you have *seen a red car*.
- (b) Compute the probability that the car is actually red, when you perceive a car as red in Freiburg at night.

Exercise 7.3 (Independence and Joint and Conditional Probabilities)

- (a) A 6-sided die is rolled once. Which of the following events are independent? Show the probability values and reasoning.
- E : An even number is rolled
 - O : An odd number is rolled
 - T : A number ≥ 3 is rolled
- (b) Make the joint probability distribution table for the events E and T .
- (c) Calculate the conditional probability $P(\neg e | t)$.

Note: The exercise sheets may be worked on in groups of up to three students.