Tower of Hanoi

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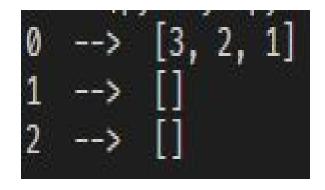
Brief Description about the Domain

Tower of Hanoi is a mathematical puzzle where we have three rods and n disks. The objective of the puzzle is to move the entire stack to another rod, obeying the following simple rules:

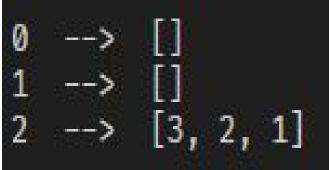
- 1. Only one disk can be moved at a time.
- 2. Each move consists of taking the upper disk from one of the stacks and placing it on top of another stack i.e. a disk can only be moved if it is the uppermost disk on a stack.
- 3. No disk may be placed on top of a smaller disk.

START STATE









MoveGen(State)

```
// Try all combinations to move from disk i to disk j (i,j = 1 to 3)

// Accept only that state which follows the rule i.e., no bigger disk on top

For i = 1 to 3

For j = 1 to 3

If i != j // no point in swapping disks from same pole

Swap from pole i to j

If state valid then accept

Else reject
```

GoalTest(State)

If State == goal

Return true

Return false

Heuristic Function

I. Heuristic 1

// This way the goal state will have highest heuristic and start state have lowest heuristic value

II. Heuristic 2

```
def heuristic_2(node):
     value = discs * discs
           for i in range(0,3):
                for j in range(node.poles[i]):
                      if state formed is correct according to
                      Tower of Hanoi Domain:
                           value = value - ((i + 1) *
                           node.poles[i][j] * (j + 1))
                      else:
                           value = value + ((i + 1) *
                           node.poles[i][j] * (j + 1))
           for discs in 1st pole:
                if discs are not touched:
                      value = value + ((i + 1) * node.poles[i][j]
                                                  *(j + 1))
      return value
```

// This way the goal state will have zero heuristic and other corrects state will have lowest heuristic value to move forward

III. Heuristic 3

// This way the goal state will have highest heuristic and other corrects state will have higher heuristic value from start state to move forward

A* Algorithm Analysis

General A* Algorithm

```
while(OPEN is not EMPTY):
      n = Head(OPEN)
      If GoalTest(n):
             Reconstruct path
             break
      neighbours = movengen(n)
      For m in neighbours:
             If m in OPEN:
                    If n.g + k(n, m) < m.g:
                           m.parent = n
                           m.g = n.g + k(n, m)
                           m.f = m.g + m.h
             If m in CLOSED:
                    If n.g + k(n, m) < m.g:
                           m.parent = n
                           m.g = n.g + k(n, m)
                           m.f = m.g + m.h
                           Propagation_Improvement(m)
             If m not in OPEN and m not in CLOSED:
                    OPEN.append(m)
                    m.parent = n
                    m.g = n.g + k(n, m)
                    m.f = m.g + m.h
```

For h* heuristic which also satisfy monotone property:

```
state .h = heuristic_1(goal) - heuristic_1(state) 
// Here f^* = g^* + h^*. Since h^* is the optimal heuristic, f^* gives optimal values thus giving optimal solution at the end.
```

// f^* is admissible as $g^* >= g^*$ and $h^* <= h^*$

// Therefore path formed is the optimal path with optimal costs.

For h heuristic which overestimate cost to goal node:

```
state .h = heuristic_2(goal) - heuristic_2(state) + 2 * (-1 * (heuristic_2(goal) - heuristic_2(start)))

// Here f = g + h.

// g >= g^* and h ! <= h^*. Thus f is not admissible
```

// Since h overestimate cost to goal node, f will have higher values than the optimal value and will tend to reject the path thus found.

// Therefore the path formed will be longer with higher costs.

For h heuristic which underestimate cost to goal node:

```
state .h = heuristic_3(goal) - heuristic_3(state)
// Here f = g + h.
// g >= g* and h <= h*. Thus f is not admissible</pre>
```

// Since h underestimate cost to the goal node, f will have lower values than the optimal value and will tend to move towards the path thus found as the cost estimated is less than the optimal.

// Therefore the path formed will be optimal with optimal costs.

Observations:

Discs = 3

Heuristic	Start State Cost	Path Length
Normal/monotone	12	8
Overestimate	30	12
Underestimate	6	8

```
Normal Funciton
12 0
goal reached
path length = 8
       -> [0, 3, 4, 6, 15, 16, 19, 1]
h-values -> [12, 10, 8, 9, 3, 4, 2, 0]
g-values -> [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]
f-values -> [12, 11, 10, 12, 7, 9, 8, 7]
Over estimate
30 0
goal reached
path length = 12
      -> [0, 2, 4, 6, 10, 12, 13, 14, 17, 21, 24, 1]
h-values -> [30, 28, 22, 30, 24, 14, 18, 24, 39, 35, 49, 0]
g-values -> [0, 1, 5, 6, 9, 8, 4, 3, 6, 7, 11, 12]
f-values -> [30, 29, 27, 36, 33, 22, 22, 27, 45, 42, 60, 12]
Under estimate
6 0
goal reached
path length = 8
path -> [0, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 11, 1]
h-values -> [6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 3, 2, 0]
g-values -> [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]
f-values -> [6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 8, 8, 7]
```

Discs = 4

Heuristic	Start State Cost	Path Length
Normal/monotone	20	16
Overestimate	60	26
Underestimate	10	16

```
2 12 1 12
Normal Funciton
20 0
goal reached
path length = 16
path -> [0, 2, 7, 9, 10, 11, 14, 34, 39, 41, 42, 48, 51, 52, 57, 1]
h-values -> [20, 19, 15, 14, 11, 13, 15, 14, 6, 5, 7, 9, 6, 5, 1, 0] g-values -> [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15]
f-values -> [20, 20, 17, 17, 15, 18, 21, 21, 14, 14, 17, 20, 18, 18, 15, 15]
Over estimate
60 0
goal reached
path length = 26
path -> [0, 3, 4, 6, 9, 10, 17, 23, 28, 29, 31, 32, 37, 39, 41, 42, 45, 55, 58, 59, 61, 62, 65, 75, 79, 1]
h-values -> [60, 57, 53, 60, 51, 49, 65, 72, 64, 54, 34, 41, 47, 38, 50, 56, 76, 75, 59, 55, 63, 69, 90, 85, 107, 0]
g-values -> [0, 2, 4, 3, 9, 8, 10, 12, 16, 14, 12, 13, 7, 8, 6, 4, 8, 9, 13, 12, 10, 11, 17, 16, 18, 20]
f-values -> [60, 59, 57, 63, 60, 57, 75, 84, 80, 68, 46, 54, 54, 46, 56, 60, 84, 84, 72, 67, 73, 80, 107, 101, 125, 20]
Under estimate
10 0
goal reached
path length = 16
path -> [0, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15, 17, 25, 35, 36, 39, 1]
h-values -> [10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 6, 5, 4, 3, 4, 5, 5, 4, 5, 3, 0]
g-values -> [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15]
f-values -> [10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 11, 11, 11, 11, 13, 15, 16, 16, 18, 17, 15]
```

Discs = 5

Heuristic	Start State Cost	Path Length
Normal/monotone	30	32
Overestimate	105	68
Underestimate	15	32