
CS161 WEEK5 DISCUSSION 1C

Midterm Review

Midterm

TUESDAY

10AM-12PM PST

8PM-10PM PST

Format:

- MC
- True/False
- Question Answer
- Lisp coding

Midterm

COVERAGE

Tree-searching algorithms

- Uninformed: DFS, BFS, Uniform-cost search,
- Informed: A*
- Evaluation

Two-player

- Minimax
- Alpha-beta pruning

Propositional logic

- Format conversion
- Inference
 - Truth tables
 - Resolution

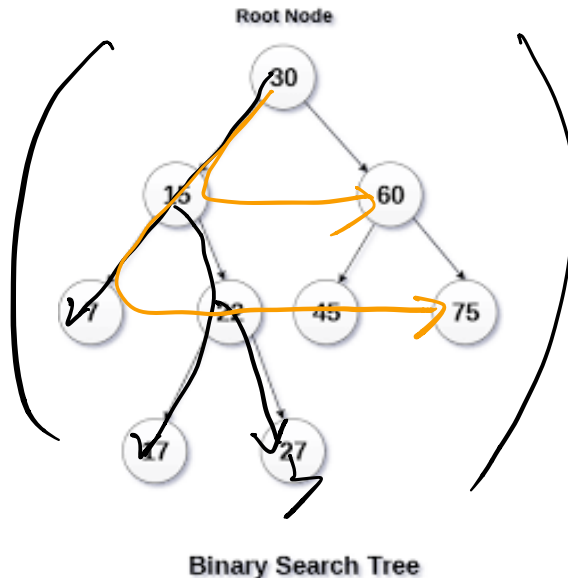
Tree-searching Algorithms

BFS: Expands the shallowest nodes first

DFS: Expands the deepest nodes first

Iterative deepening: iteratively call DFS with incremental depth

Uniform-cost search: Expands the nodes with lowest cost



Tree Search Algorithms

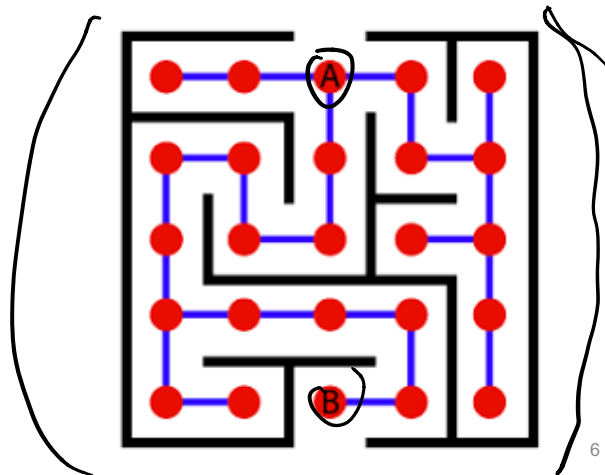
A* Search: Expands nodes with minimum $h(n) + g(n)$

- **Heuristics**

- Admissible/Consistent
- Be able to name some possible heuristics

Manhattan
Diagonal

...



Tree Search Algorithms

| Evaluation | BFS | (DFS) | Uniform cost | Iterative deepening |
|------------|----------|----------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Optimal | Y* | N | Y | Y |
| Complete | Y | N* | Y | Y |
| Time | $O(b^d)$ | $O(b^m)$ | $O(b^{C/\epsilon})$ | $O(b^d)$ |
| Space | $O(b^d)$ | $O(b^m)$ | $O(b^{C/\epsilon})$ | $O(bd)$ |

Two-player

ALPHA-BETA PRUNING

Alpha: maximum lower bound of possible solutions

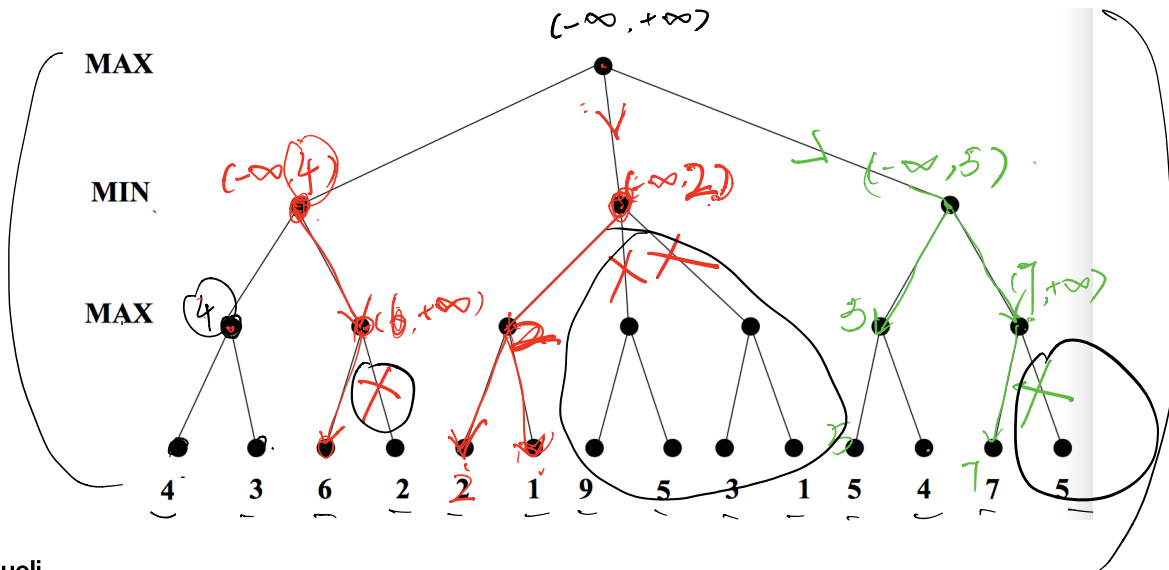
Beta: minimum upper bound of possible solutions

For min: if children's alpha \geq parent's beta, prune

For max: if children's beta \leq parent's alpha, prune

Two-player

ALPHA-BETA PRUNING



Propositional Logic

CONVERT TO CNF

$$(\neg A \Rightarrow \neg B)$$

- $(\neg \Rightarrow \vee)$
- $(\neg \Leftrightarrow)$

$$(\neg A \Rightarrow (\neg B \vee C))$$

$$(\neg C \Leftrightarrow D)$$

$$\{ (\neg A \Rightarrow (\neg B \vee C)) \wedge (\neg C \Leftrightarrow D) \}$$

$$(\neg A \Rightarrow (\neg B \vee C)) \wedge (\neg C \Leftrightarrow D)$$

$$\textcircled{1} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\textcircled{2} \Rightarrow$$

$$\textcircled{3}$$

$$\neg A \Rightarrow (\neg B \vee C)$$

$$A \vee (\neg B \vee C)$$

$$A \vee \neg B \vee C$$

$$\neg C \Leftrightarrow D$$

$$(\neg C \Rightarrow D) \wedge (D \Rightarrow \neg C)$$

$$(C \vee D) \wedge (\neg D \vee \neg C)$$

Propositional Logic

INFERENCE

Knowledge Base

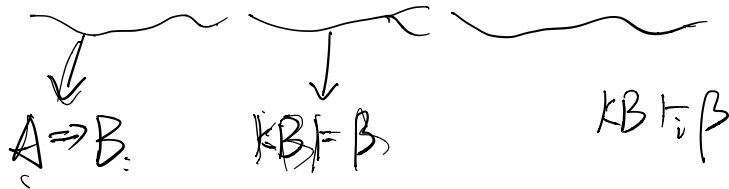
- A set of sentences
- Entailment: $KB \models \beta$ iff for every model in which KB is True β is also True

Inference: derive a sentence from KB

- Sound: correct in all cases
- Complete: we can derive β from KB using rule i

Propositional Logic

Can you distinguish implication(\Rightarrow), entailment(\models), and inference(\vdash) ?



Propositional Logic

DFS for all models

Inference Rules

$$\begin{array}{l} \textcircled{1} \quad \frac{\alpha, \beta}{\alpha \vee \beta} \\ \textcircled{2} \quad \frac{\alpha, \beta}{\alpha \wedge \beta} \\ \textcircled{3} \quad \left(\frac{\alpha \vee \beta, \neg \beta \vee \delta}{\alpha \vee \delta} \right) \end{array}$$

Propositional Logic

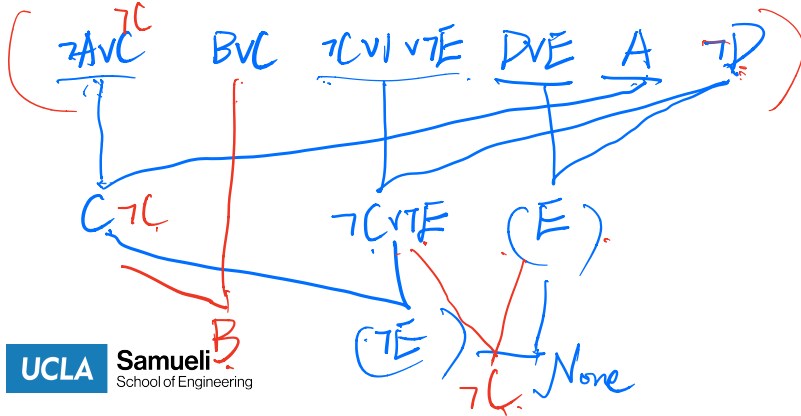
RESOLUTION+REFUTATION

Proof $(KB) \wedge \neg \alpha$ unsatisfiable

Example:

We have a KB: $\{A \vee \neg B \rightarrow C; C \rightarrow (D \vee \neg E); E \vee D\}$

We have α : $A \rightarrow D$



① Convert everything to CNF

$$A \vee \neg B \rightarrow C : \neg(A \vee \neg B) \vee C$$

$$\neg(A \wedge B) \vee C$$

$$(A \vee C) \wedge (B \vee C)$$

$$C \rightarrow (D \vee \neg E) : \neg C \vee (D \vee \neg E)$$

$$\neg C \vee D \vee \neg E$$

$$\neg \alpha = \neg(A \rightarrow D)$$

$$A \wedge \neg D$$

KB $\models \alpha$
Proved

LISP

- Look back the previous homeworks
- Familiar with car, cdr, cons, list and recursion



Q&A
