DFS MMM Depth First Search

1. Specific source node দেয়া থাকবে
2. " " " " না থাকলে যেকোনো একটা node কে source node হিসেবে নিয়ে কাজ করতে হবে।
3. All time directed graph দেয়া থাকবে না।

Directed + Undirected both graphs can be Possible

4. DFS এ একটা node এ প্রথমে start mark এবং আরেকটা finishing mark দিতে হবে।

Start / finishing

start mark → node টাকে first যখন discover করা হয়।

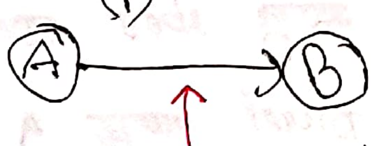
finish mark → node এর সব processing যখন শেষ হয়ে যাবে, সেটা finishing mark.

5. Edge গুলোকে 4 ধরনের classification করা যায়:

(Directed graph এর ক্ষেত্রে)

1. Tree Edge - New node discover edge

(T)



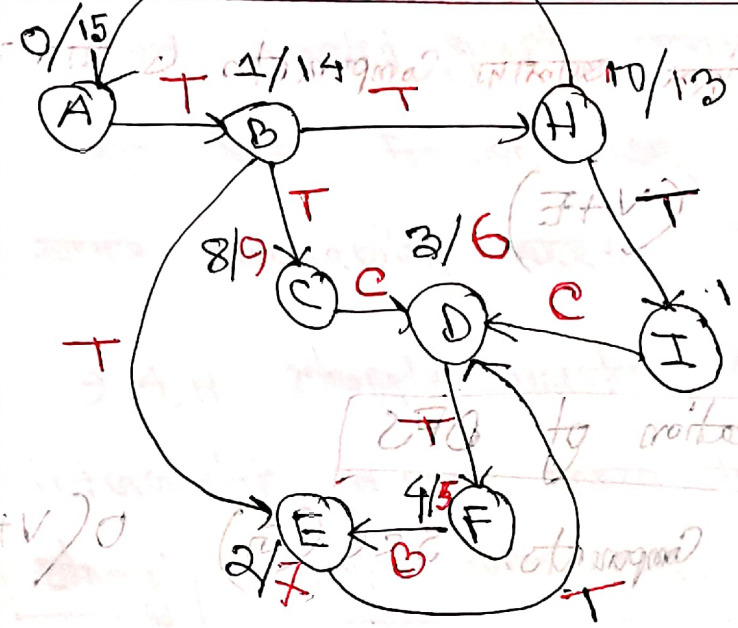
→ এখানে A node যে edge use করে নতুন একটা node কে discover করছে সেটা Tree Edge

2. **Forward Edge (F):** Ancestor → Descendant Edge
(পূর্বপুরুষ " Edge " বংশধর)

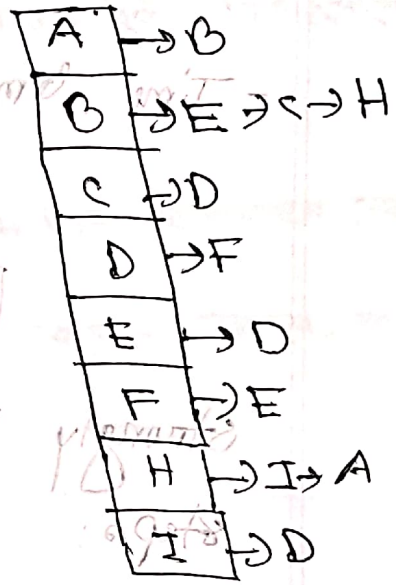
3. **Backward Edge (B):** Descendant → Ancestor Edge

4. **Cross Edge (C):** উপরের ৩টা Edge এ classify করতে না পারলে সেটা Cross Edge.

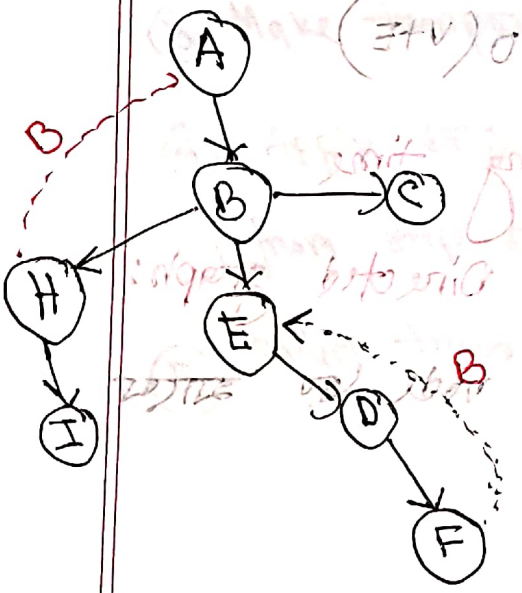
B → O(V+E)



Directed Unweighted



Adjacency List



8 Node

Time; 0-15 = 16

nodes - 1 Tree edge

→ In DFS;

① Parent node কোন হবে তখনি, যখন তার child node গুলো সব finish হয়ে যাবে।

A যখন parent → A যখন কোন কোন হবে।

* Backward edge always produces cycle.

- Cross edge বাদ দিলে আলাদা Components ও তৈরি হবে।

- Time Complexity : $(V+E)$

Application of DFS

Strongly Connected Components: $Scc(G)$ $O(V+E)$

Steps:

1. Apply DFS upon G // $O(V+E)$
2. Make vertex order of finishing time

Strongly Connected Component for Directed graph:

⇒ যেন একটি node থেকে অন্য node এ যাবে freely move করা যাবে।

A → B → E → D → F

F → E → D → F So, F → A ✗ Back করা যাচ্ছে না ①

∴ F → A পৌঁছানো সম্ভব না। A, F Strongly Connected না।

→ একটা directed graph তখনই strongly connected হবে যখন, যদি forward এবং backward দুই দিক থেকেই যাবার Reachability থাকে।

→ A, H strongly connected. A এবং H এর মাঝখানে যেসব intermediate node গুলো traverse করার সময়, তারা strongly connected component.

③. Make transpose Graph G^T

④ Apply DFS upon G^T based upon vertex order (from step 2)

⑤ collect trees of transpose graph.

AKO DFS

→ যে edge গুলো traversal এর জন্য ব্যবহৃত হবে, সেগুলো Tree Edge.

BFS + DFS Directed/Undirected both graph এই কাজ করে।

DFS: stack (Recursion এও stack use হয়)

→ Recursion এর ক্ষেত্রে stack use হয়

→ Recursive Algorithm implement করার সময় already Recursive method থাকা যায়।

→ DFS এ stack avoid করা যায় যদি Recursion use করি।

→ Just DFS দিয়ে connected Component বের করা যায় না।
(Using modified DFS এর সাহায্যে বের করতে পারা যায়)

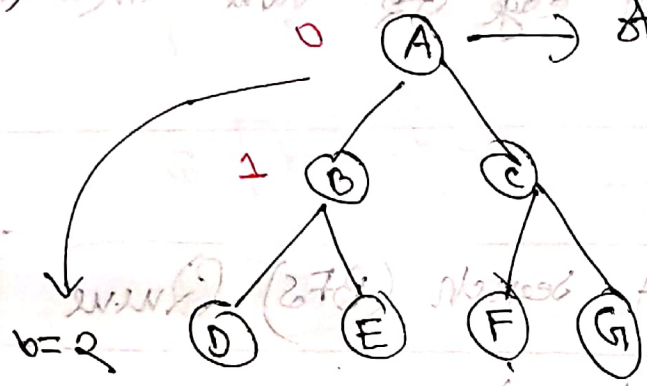
TR

Uninformed Search 1

State space: কোনো একটি environment এর all possible configuration কে state space বলে।

→ কোনো state space কে Tree আকারে represent করা possible.

→ প্রত্যেক environment state কে একটা node ধরে:



→ state space tree (যদি কোনো loop না থাকে। Loop থাকলে graph হয়ে যায়)

→ কোন একটা particular parent এর under এ কয়গুলো child থাকে সেটা Branching factor.

b = Branching factor

→ Worst case এর জন্য যে parent এর most child থাকে

d = tree কত level পর্যন্ত গেছে, depth of the tree

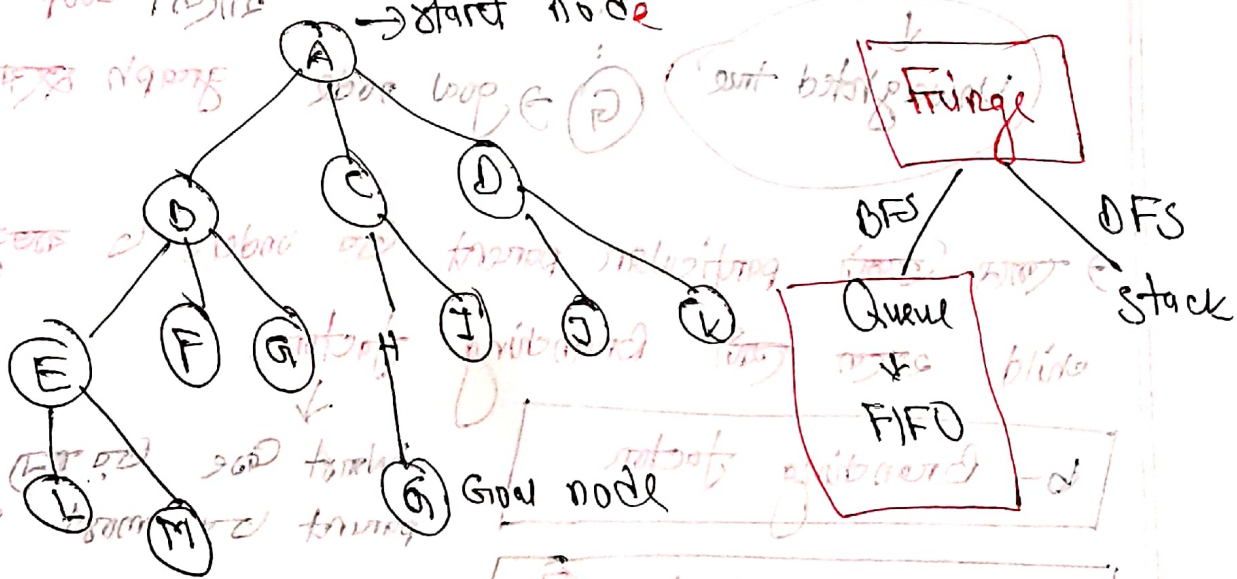
→ Unweighted tree / Graph → BFS, DFS works best

→ যেখানে goal node কোথায় থাকতে পারে সেটার কোনো idea থাকে না → BFS, DFS works best

→ Graph Weighted + ~~অপরোধী~~ Idea থাকলে কোথায় Goal node থাকতে পারে → BFS, DFS appropriate algo না।

→ Unweighted → সব ~~node~~ edge এ same value/ or কোনো edge এই value থাকে না।

Breadth First Search (BFS) Queue



A → start node থেকে traversal শুরু

expand A → A	B C D
	C D E F G

C | DEFGHI

D | EFGHIJk

E | FGHIJKLM

F | GHIJKLM

G | HIJKLM

H | IJKLMG → এখানে goal node already

path হচ্ছে, এখানে G just visit করা হয়েছে, expand করা হয়নি।

I | JKLMG

J | KLMG

k | LMG

M | G

G | → G কে expand

→ Searching Algorithm এর general Rule:

যতক্ষন Goal কে expand করা হচ্ছে না, ততক্ষন searching Algorithm চালিয়ে যেতে হবে।

how to create a path from start to goal node:

Null	A	A	A	B	B	B	
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H

parent link

> কোনো Searching Algorithm কে 4 টি criteria তে বিচার করা হয়:

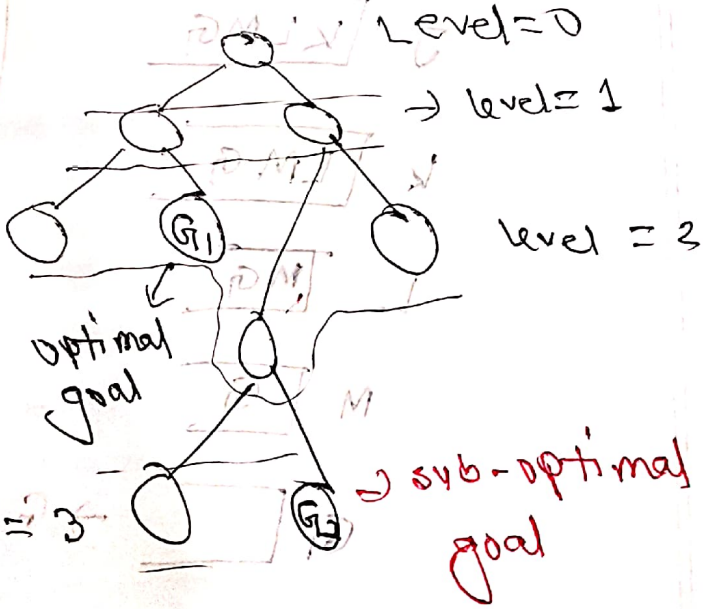
1. Completeness: কোনো searching Algorithm এর সমাধান goal find করার guarantee দিতে পারা।
→ All possible true scenario তে goal node exist করলে তা খুঁজে পেলে তা complete algorithm.

2. Optimal: যদি কোনো searching algorithm যদি multiple goal node এর মধ্যে best goal node কাকে খুঁজে পায়।

3. Time complexity → Worst Case Scenario

4. Space Complexity → " " "

BFS → 1. Complete if there are finite nodes
2. Optimal

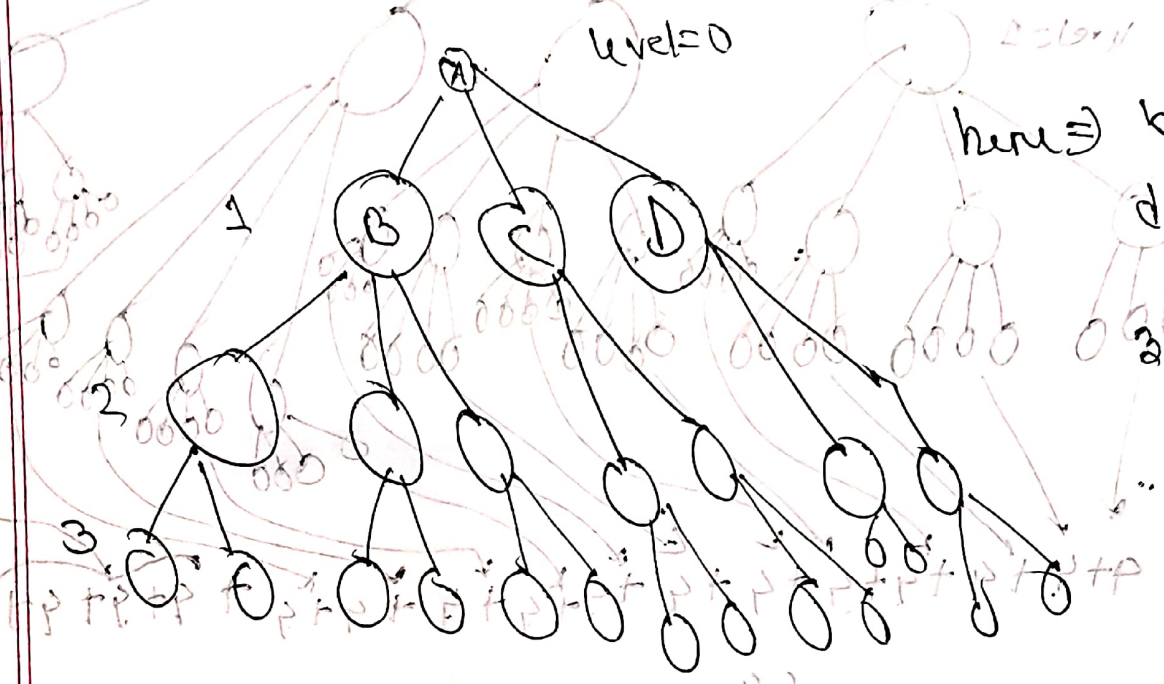


$O(V+E)$ → Algo (limited/finite graph)

3. Time Complexity : $O(b^d)$ / $O(b^{d+1})$ → A]

b^d ↓ goal visit

b^{d+1} ↓ goal expand



here ⇒ $b=3$

$d=3$

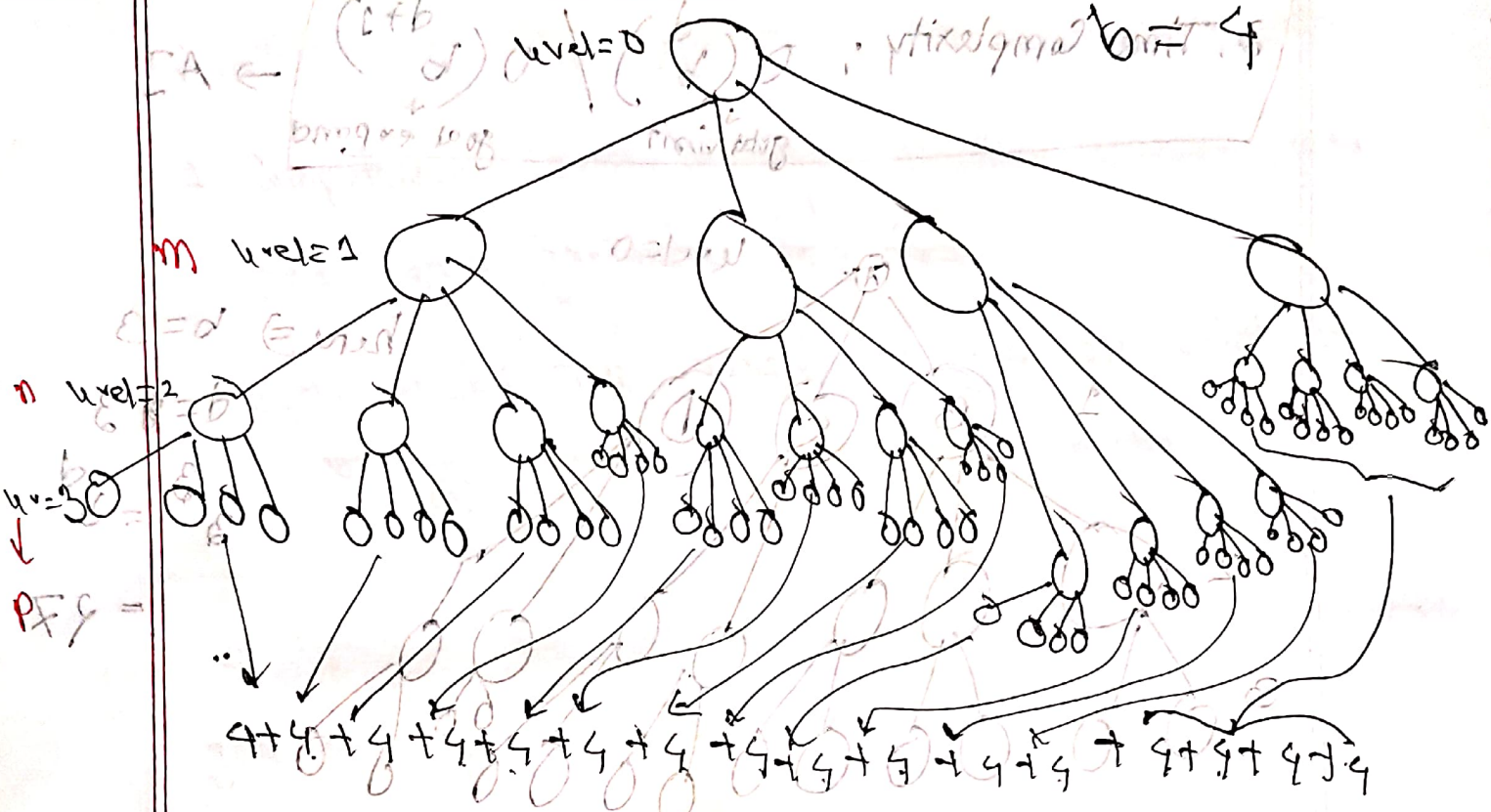
$3^3 = 3^d$

$= 27$

$3+2+2$

$(2+2+2)+(2+2)+(2+2)$

$= 14 = c \; p = b \; d$



$= 64$

$$b^d = 4^3 = 64$$

$n = 4, \quad n = 4, \quad p = 4 \qquad n \times n \times p = 4 \times 4 \times 4 = 4^3 = 64$

AI → Rule Based

ML →

BFS space complexity: b^{d+1}

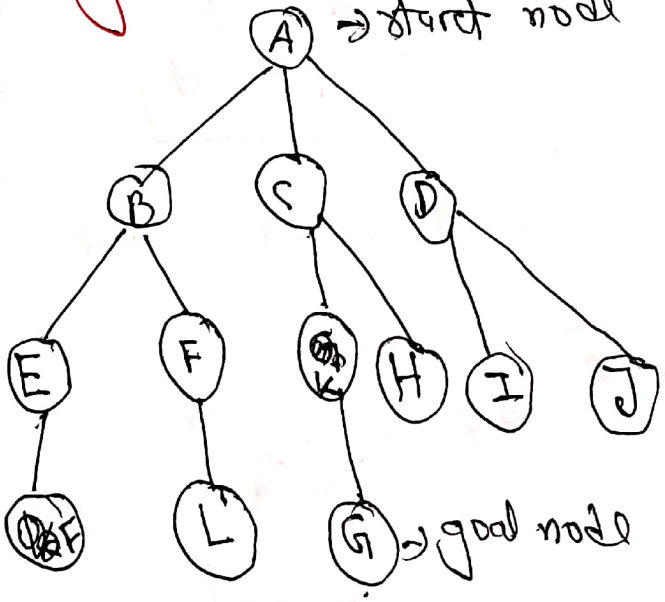
DFS - Depth first search

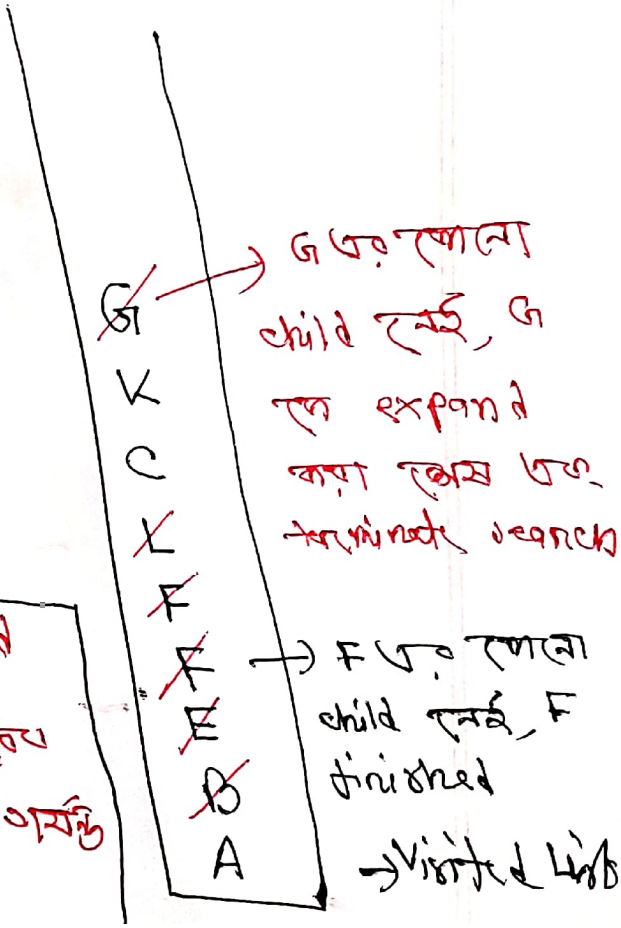
→ space complexity issue resolve করার জন্য DFS use করা হয়।

DFS দুইভাবে simulate করা যায়:

1. Recursion
2. Stack

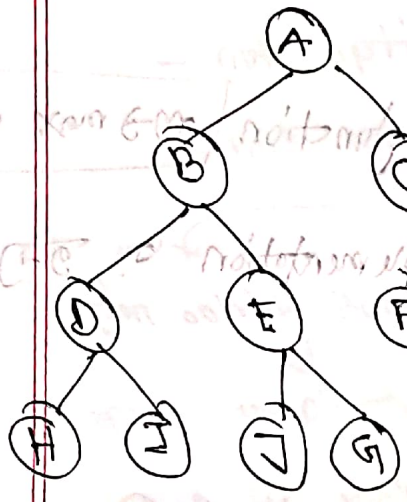
using stack:

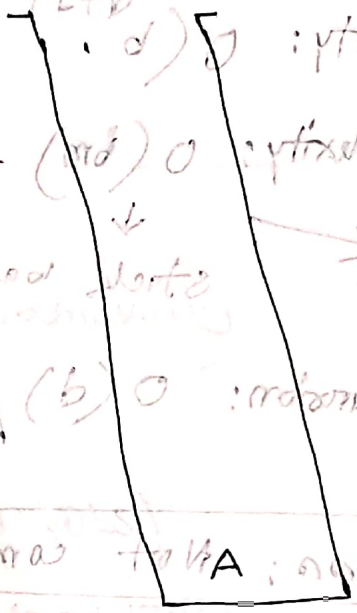


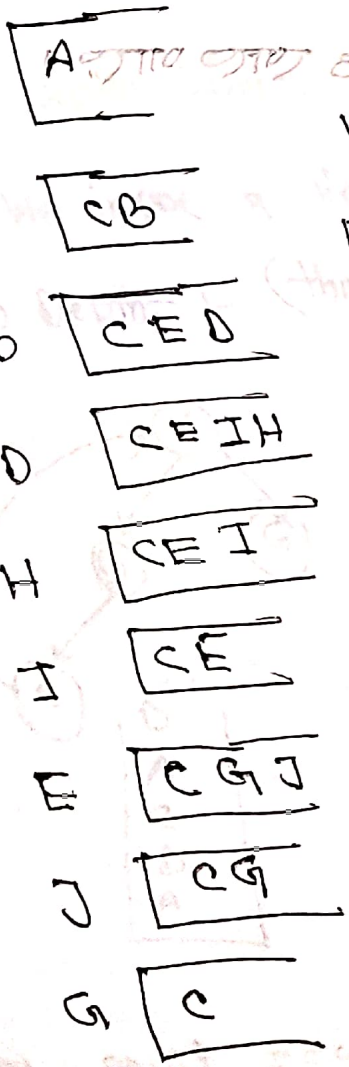


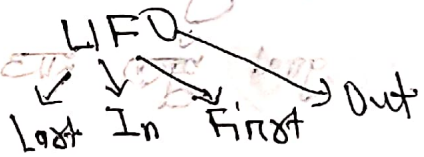
* যখন G (goal node) কে expand করব, তখন search terminate করব
* Goal Node কে expand করা পর্যন্ত DFS চালাতে হবে।

Using Stack: (Another implementation)

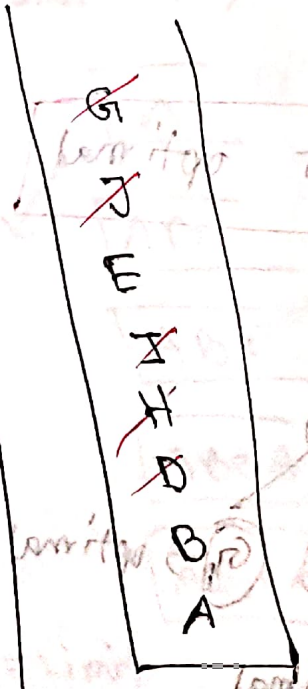








Using Stack (normal):



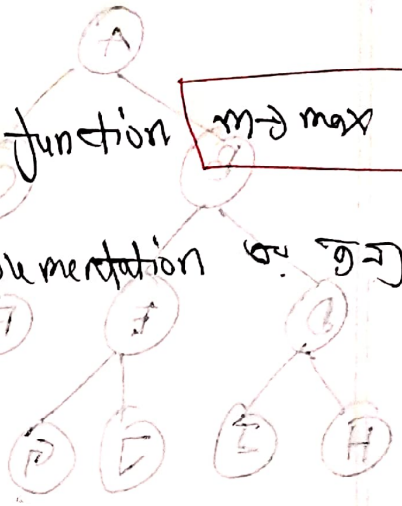
DFS:

Time Complexity: $O(b^{d+1})$

Space Complexity: $O(bm)$ → linear function | m → max depth

$O(b^d)$ ← ↓ stack based implementation এ হয়

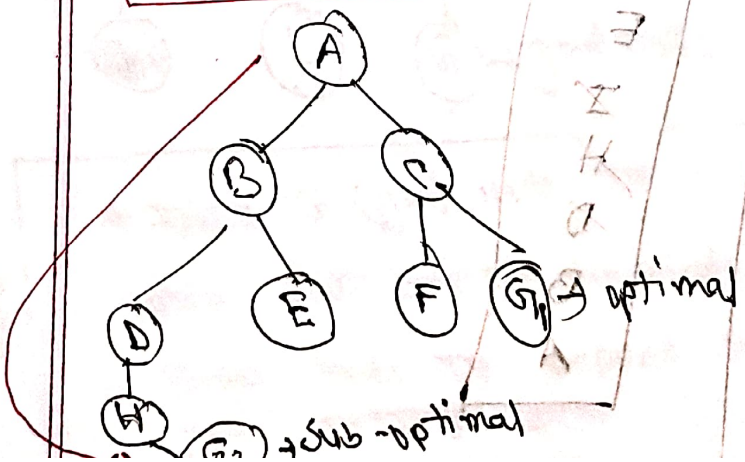
for Recursion: $O(d)$ / $O(m)$



Completeness: Not complete

→ Tree এ বদলে graph এ DFS apply করলে goal খুঁজে নাও পেতে পারে।

Optimal: Not optimal



Uninformed search 2

DFS: space complexity: O(bd)

- not optimal
- not complete

for solving these two problems keeping space complexity same!

(i) Depth limited search (DLS)

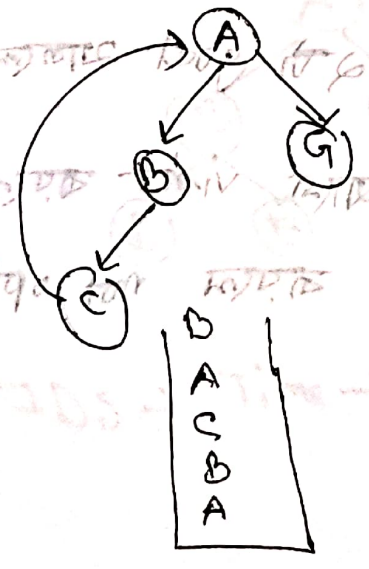
(ii) Iterative Deepening search (IDS)

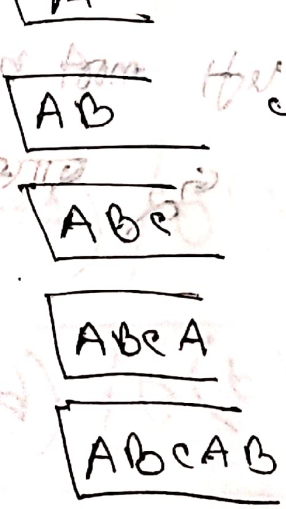
(i) Depth Limited search (DLS):

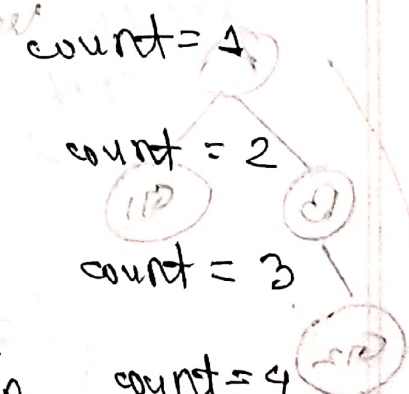
→ We impose a limit

→ Depth = L (threshold)

limit = 4,







now count == 4 == Limit

→ এখন আমরা limited back track করব।

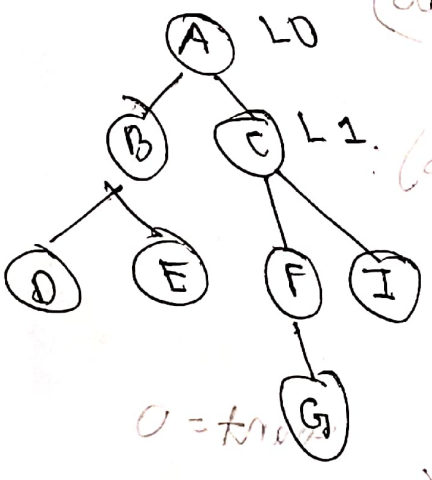
এর সুবিধা:

① Prevents infinite loop

- But still incomplete and not optimal

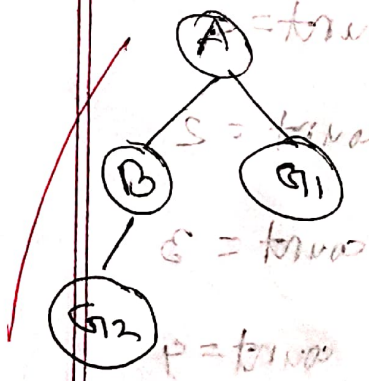
goal beyond limit

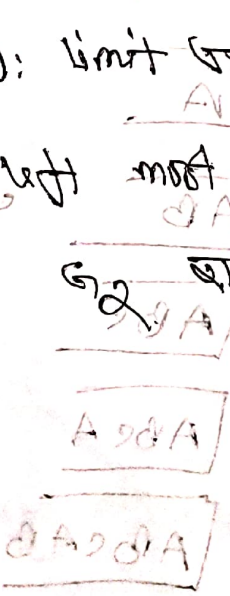
যদি goal reach possible না।



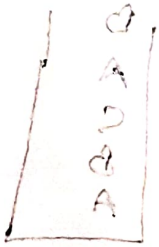
যদি limit = 2, goal node reach হবে না।

not optimal: limit এর মধ্যেই goal পাওয়া গেলে 3, left most branch আগে visit করলে





আগে find করলে not optimal.



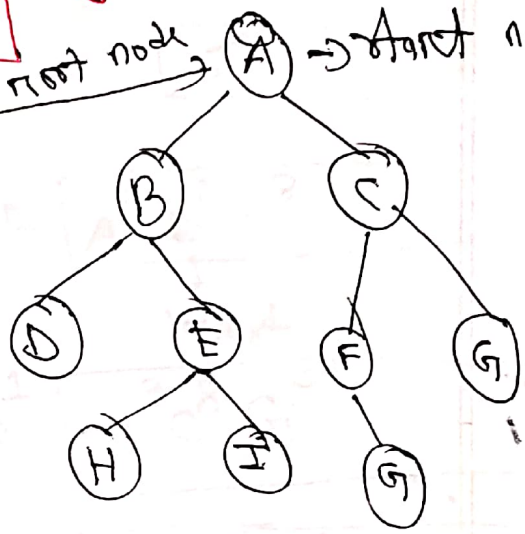
Complete
Optimal
Iterative Deepening

Better way: Iterative ~~Deepening~~ Search (IDS)

DLS ka better form

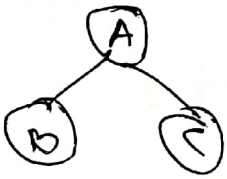
IDS ⇒ l = 0, run DLS
l = 1, run DLS
l = 2
l = m

Goal → m depth



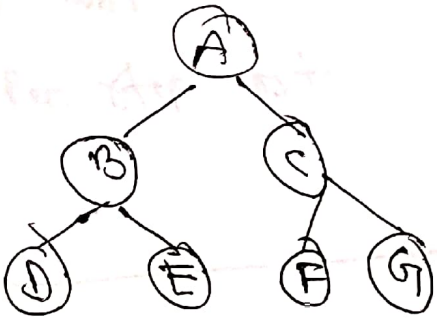
l = 0, A

l = 1, Again start from start node, Apply DLS



Basic BFS

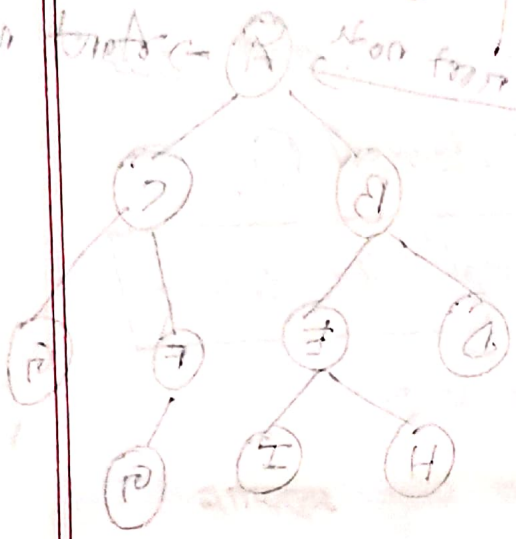
l = 2, Again start from start node, Apply DLS

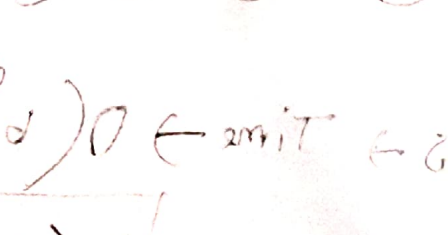


IDS → Time → $O(b^{d+1}) / O(b^{d+1})$ → level

$O(bd) / O(b)$

DFS, BFS, IDS, DLS → Unweighted graph

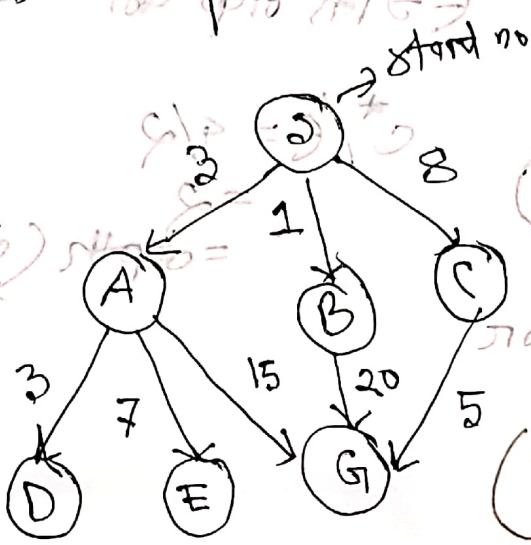


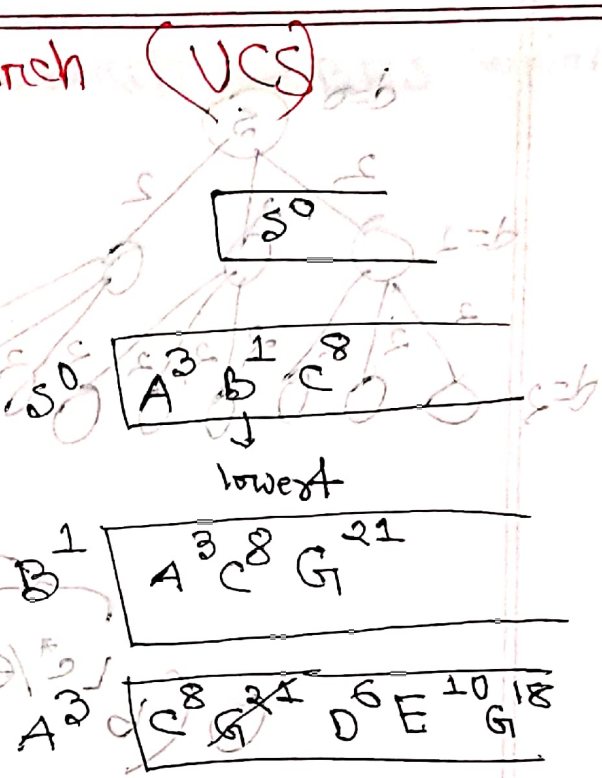


For Weighted Graphs

Uniform Cost Search (UCS)

⇒ Greedy Approach





→ Optimal

→ Complete

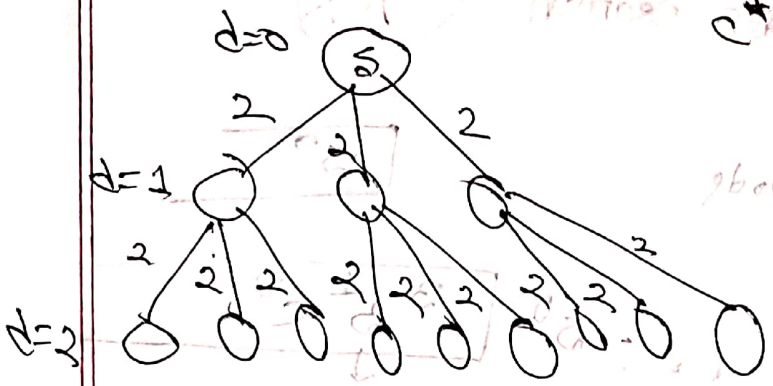
→ time complexity: $O(b^{[C^*/\epsilon]})$

C^* → root থেকে goal পর্যন্ত total cost

ϵ → Per step cost

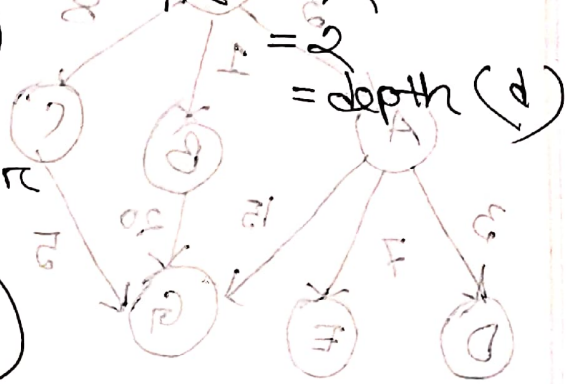
first goal node expand করা পর্যন্ত search চালু থাকবে।

→ Exception: Only BFS ও goal node visit করলেই search terminate করা যায়, যদি uniformed search ও expand করতে হবে।



C^* → source to Goal total cost = 4

← → Per Step cost = 2



Bidirectional Search → BFS Variant

Informed Search FYS Thursday 17/2/2022

Domain knowledge → Heuristic (hint, আন্দাজ)

Session 6: Informed Search 1

Informed Search

- Greedy Best First Search (Approximated)
- A*

Criteria: Distance from the goal state → Heuristic (h)

8 Puzzle Heuristic function:

① h_1 → No of misplaced tiles

② h_2 → Manhattan distance (misplaced tile এর actual position থেকে যত ঘর দূরে আছে)

→ কোন problem এর জন্য multiple heuristic function থাকতে পারে।

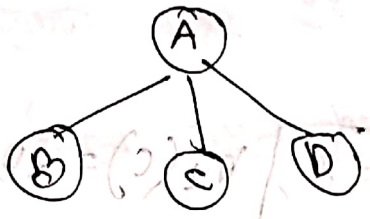
→ Multiple heuristic function এর মধ্যে যেটা larger value দেয়, সেটাই choose করা হয়।

→ Manhattan distance এর value, no of misplaced tiles এর চেয়ে কখনোই ছোট হওয়া possible না।

→ Manhattan distance (h_2) $\geq h_1$

$\therefore h_2$ will be better

Heuristic: — Dominance
— Admissibility
— Consistency



$h_1(A) = 12$, $h_1(B) = 15$, $h_1(C) = 20$, $h_1(D) = 9$

$h_2(A) = 7$, $h_2(B) = 9$, $h_2(C) = 17$, $h_2(D) = 8$

for all nodes, $h_1(node) > h_2(node)$

Here h_1 will be better.

Dominance:

কোনো একটা particular tree এর কোনো particular heuristic function এর সমস্ত node এর value আরেকটা heuristic function এর সমস্ত node এর value এর চেয়ে বড় হয়, তখন তাকে dominance বলে।

Let, heuristic functions: h_1, h_2

সমস্ত node value of $h_1 \geq$ সমস্ত node value of h_2

then h_1 dominates h_2

যখন mix থাকে?

$h_1(A) = 12$, $h_1(B) = 8$, $h_1(C) = 20$, $h_1(D) = 9$

$h_2(A) = 7$, $h_2(B) = 9$, $h_2(C) = 17$, $h_2(D) = 8$

→ এখানে $h_1(B) < h_2(B)$

→ তখন h_1, h_2 কে dominate করবে না।

→ কোন node এর জন্য condition break হলেও dominance হবে না।

if h_1 (all nodes) $\geq$ h_2 (all node)
then h_1 dominates h_2

→ তখন কিভাবে heuristic choose করব?

→ কোই খারাপ হবে বড় না, mix

→ 2 ways to solve this:

1. কোন heuristic function এর value of the nodes greater than others, we choose that heuristic

২য় function এ:

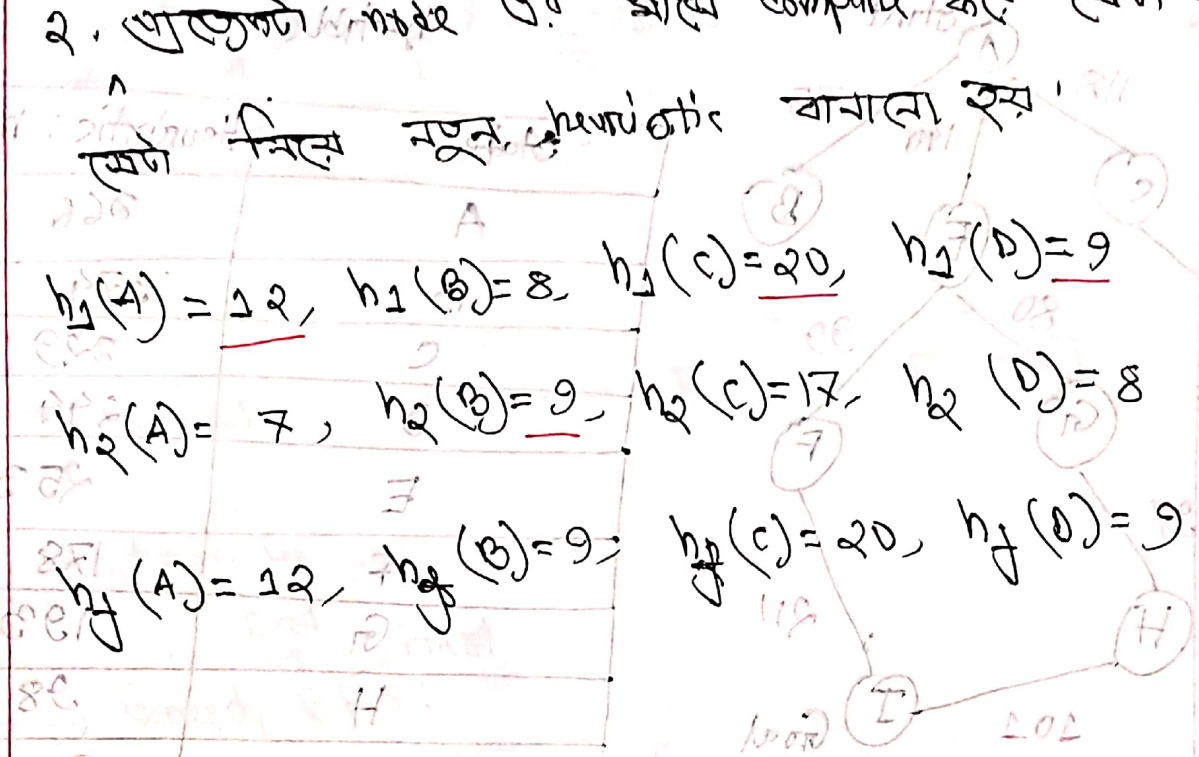
Best of both

২. প্রত্যেক node এ যাবে compare করে যেটা বড় সেটা নিবে নতুন heuristic বানানো হয়।

$h_1(A) = 12$, $h_1(B) = 8$, $h_1(C) = 20$, $h_1(D) = 9$

$h_2(A) = 7$, $h_2(B) = 9$, $h_2(C) = 17$, $h_2(D) = 8$

$h_f(A) = 12$, $h_f(B) = 9$, $h_f(C) = 20$, $h_f(D) = 9$

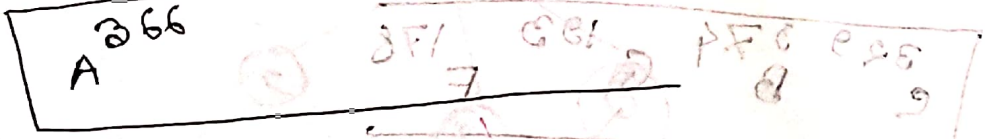


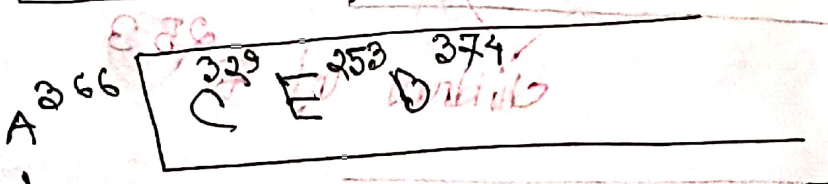
Greedy best First search

(Slide Problem)

fringe = Priority Queue

Initially





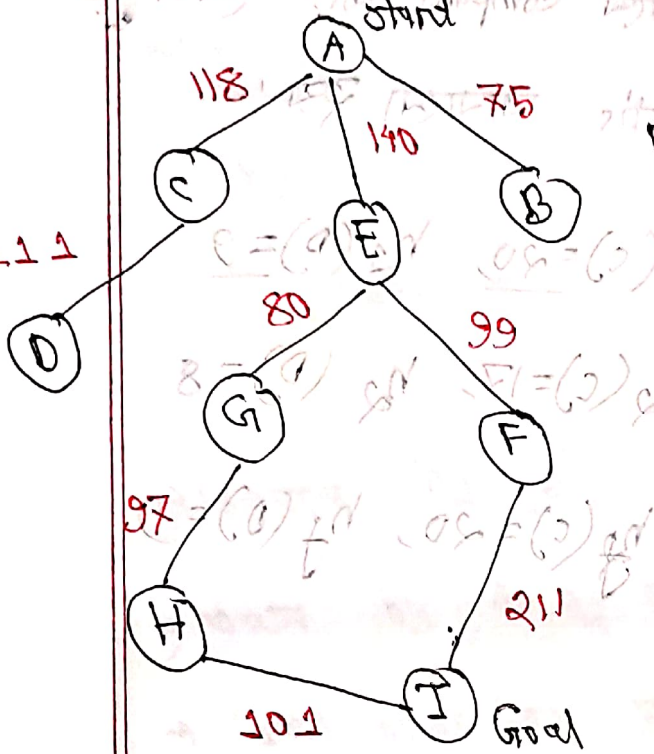
pop → then A এর সব child কে PQ তে push করতে হবে।

↓

like BFS

UCS → Edge cost দিয়ে

GBFS → Heuristic cost, Actual cost দিয়ে do not care



h-table

State	Heuristic : h(n)
A	366
B	374
C	329
D	244
E	253
F	178
G	193
H	98
I	0

d(n) = h(n) = straight-line distance heuristic

Heuristic value

A 366

A → C 329, E 253, B 374 → তখন C, E, B এর মধ্যে যার heuristic lowest তাকে pop / expand করব। E 253 এখন expanded হবে।

E 253 → C 329, B 374, G 193, F 176

children of E 253

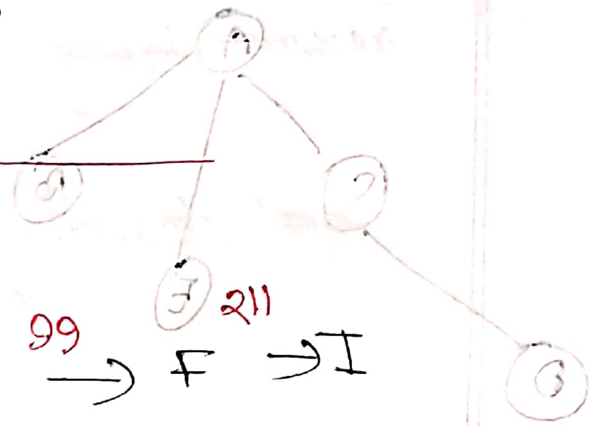
F 178 → C 329, B 374, G 193, I 0

Tree search version: কোনো parent already expand/visit করা হয়েছে কিনা track রাখে না, Graph search version এ রাখে

→ Any other search algorithm, যখন goal node expand হবে, terminate search

I^0	C^329	B^374	G^193

A ✗



Total path: A —140→ E —99→ F —211→ I

Path cost = 450

→ Greedy BFS (Best First Search):

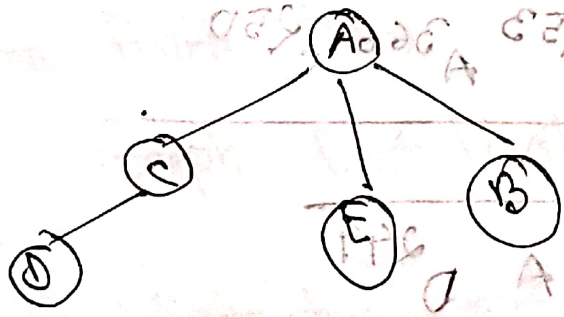
(i) Not optimal

(ii) complete?:

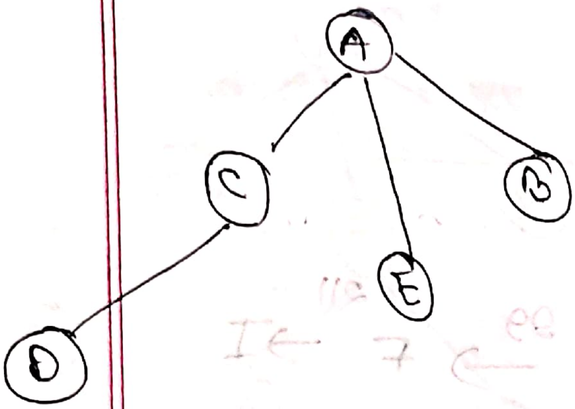
→ এই search এর দুইটা version আছে

(i) Tree version (ii) Graph version

(i) Considering Tree version:



A^366



State	Heuristic : h(n)
A	366
B	374
C	250 (new)
D	244
E	253

A^{366}

A^{366} | B^{374} C^{250} E^{253}

C^{250} | B^{374} E^{253} A^{366} D^{244}

visited কিনা সেটা track না রাখার জন্য, Edge bi directional হওয়ায় A, D e যে child নিয়েছে তাই হলো।

D^{244} | B^{374} E^{253} A^{366} C^{250}

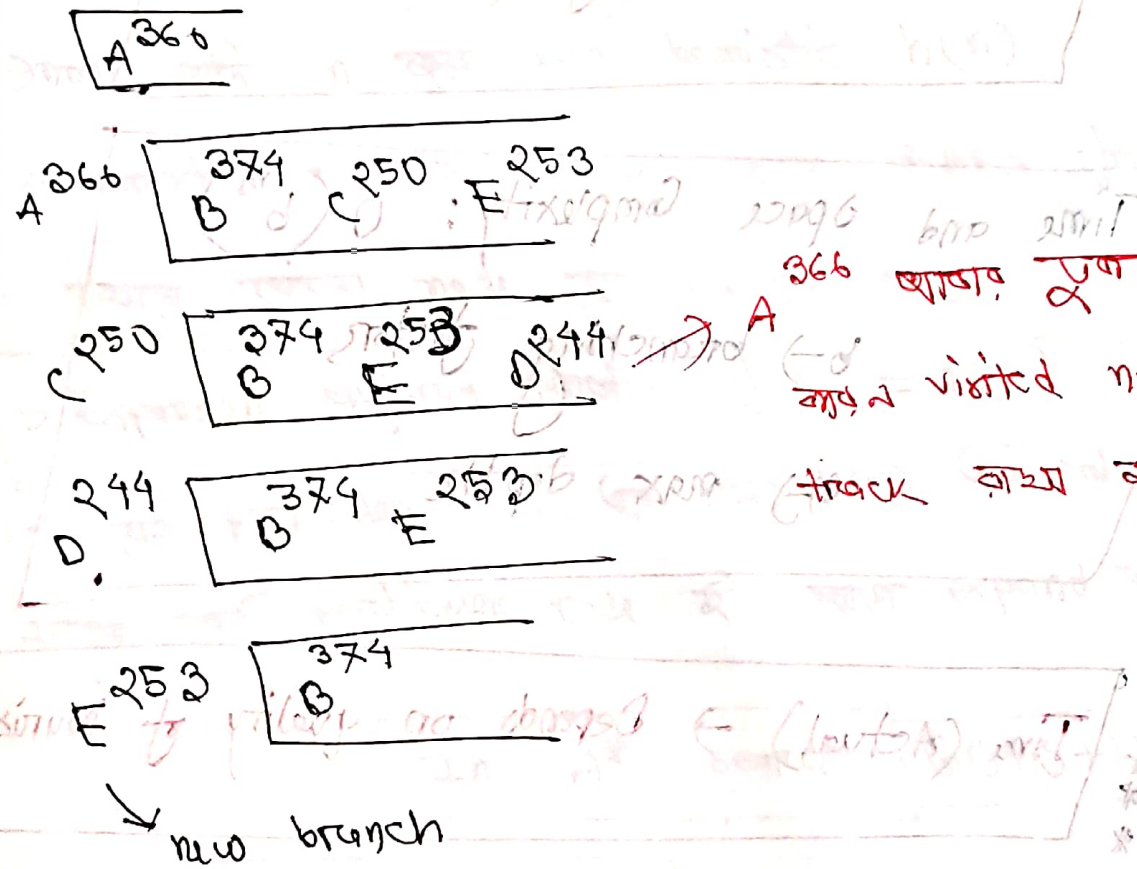
C^{250} | B E A D^{244}

⋮

Infinite loop Problem

→ Not complete for tree ~~graph~~ version

For Graph search version: Prevents loop



→ For Finite trees

Graph Best First search is complete

→ for infinite tree → not complete

Graph

Tree version → Incomplete

Graph version → finite → complete

infinite → Incomplete

Completeness

Time and space Complexity: $O(b^m)$

b → branching factor

m → max depth

Time (Actual) → Depends on quality of heuristic

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7- Informed search 2

TRZ

Informed search

- Greedy Best first search
- A*

GBFS

→ node যদি n হয়, তাহ heuristic h(n)

→ heuristic এর উপর base করে GBFS fringe থেকে কোন node কে expand করে।

→ Expansion criteria function $f(n) = h(n)$

→ যেই particular node এর জন্য h(n) এর value lowest হবে সেই particular node কে আগে expand করা হয়।

In A* search GBFS+UCS

$f(n) = h(n) + g(n)$

- $h(n)$ → heuristic
- $f(n)$ → expansion criteria function
- $g(n)$ → Path cost from start node to node n → Uniform Cost search (UCS)

GBFS → - Entirely heuristic dependent,
- other criteria ~~first~~ bothered না।

$A^* \rightarrow f(n) = h(n) + g(n)$

if $h(n) = 0$

$f(n) = g(n) \rightarrow$ A^* works like UCS

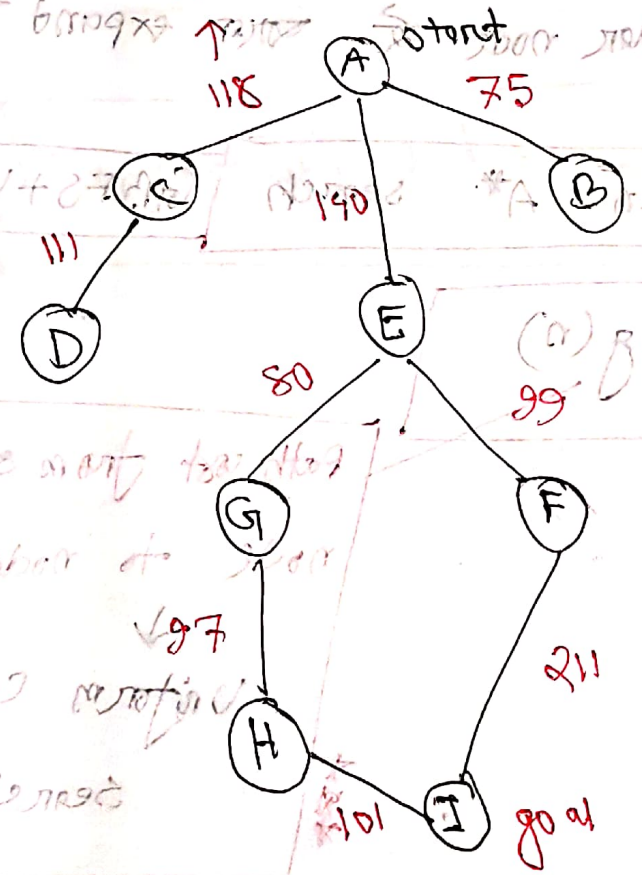
if $g(n) = 0$,

$f(n) = h(n) \rightarrow$ A^* works like GBFS

A^* search

$f(n) = h(n) + g(n)$

$g(n)$ = কোনো specific node এ যাওয়ার root node থেকে actual distance/cost



State	Heuristic: $h(n)$
A	366
B	374
C	329
D	244
E	253
F	178
G	193
H	98
I	0

total
Lowest cost → তাকে expand

→ start
→ root node থেকে A এর true cost

A^{366+0}

$f(A) = h(A) + g(A)$
$= 366 + 0 = 366$

A^{366} | C: 329+118 = 447 | E: 253+140 = 393 | B: 374+75 = 449

→ BFS এর মত A^{366} এর মত child কে push

E^{393} | C^{447} | B^{449} | G: 193 + (140+80) = 413 [g(g)] | F: 178 + (140 + 99) = 417

G^{413} | C^{447} | B^{449} | F^{417} | H: 98 + (140 + 80 + 97) = 415

$f(h) = h(h) + g(h)$
$= 98 + (140 + 80 + 97)$
$= 415$

H^{415} | C^{447} | B^{449} | F^{417} | $I_{(H)}$: 0 + (140 + 80 + 97 + 101) = 418

F^{417} | C^{447} | B^{449} | $I_{(H)}^{418}$ | $I_{(F)}$: 0 + (140 + 99 + 211)

$I_{(H)}^{418}$ | C^{447} | B^{449} | $I_{(F)}^{450}$

↓ goal node expanded — search complete

$A^{366} \rightarrow E^{393} \rightarrow G^{413} \rightarrow H^{415} \rightarrow I_{(H)}^{418}$

total cost 418

h ⇒ admissible → optimal

h not admissible → not optimal

1. Check Optimality:

→ A* যে কোন scenario তে optimal কিনা তা depend করে heuristic এর value এর উপরে।

→ " nature এর উপরে।

→ A* এর optimality entirely heuristic এর উপর depend করে।

*** Admissibility

Admissibility:

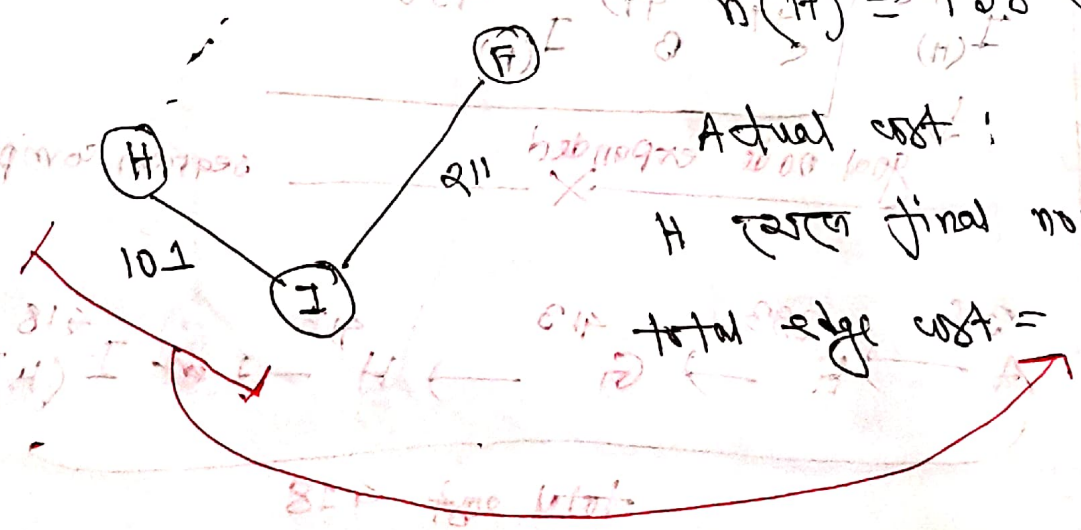
→ যদি graph/tree এর যে কোন node এর:

$h \leq$ Actual cost হয়, তাহলে তা Admissible

→ যদি $h \leq$ Actual cost হলে only একটা node এর জন্যও break করে, তাহলে graph টি Admissible হবে না

(Previous 98)

$h(H) = 138$ (given)



Actual cost:

H থেকে final node এর

total edge cost = 101

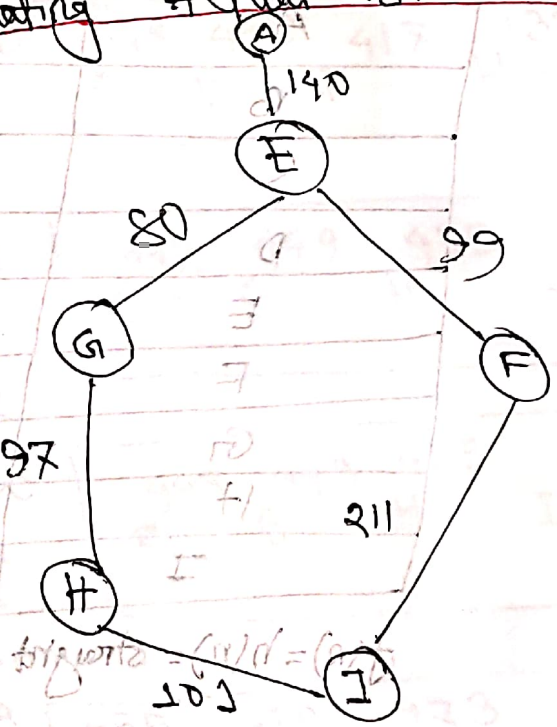
→ Calculate lowest Actual cost for a node having multiple paths.

Here, $h(H) = 138 >$ Actual cost

→ এই particular node এর জন্য h over-estimated

→ কোনো single node এর জন্যও যদি h over-estimated হয়, সেই heuristic কে আর Admissible বলা যাবে না।

Calculating Actual cost and Admissibility:



→ E থেকে I তে যাওয়ার দুইটা true cost আছে।

for E→G→H→I,
Actual cost : 80+97+101
= 278

for E→F→I, Actual cost = 99 + 211 = 310

→ 278 < 310, always lowest actual cost calculate করে h এর সাথে compare করতে হবে।

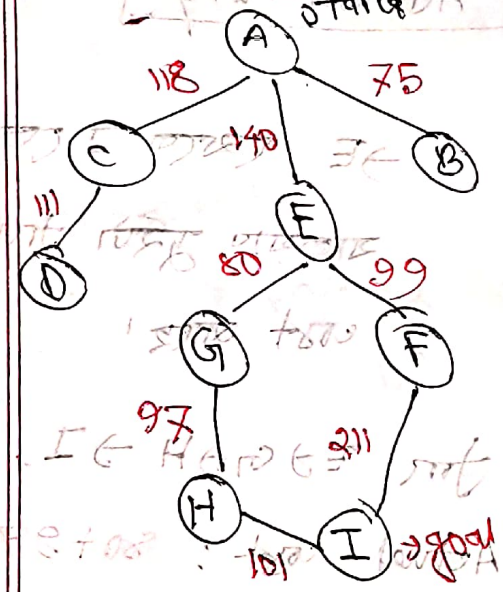
$h(E) = 253 < $ Actual $(E) = 278$

$\therefore h(E) =$ Admissible

* কোনো single node এর h over-estimated করলে Admissibility

$$h(\text{all nodes}) \leq \text{Actual cost (all nodes)} = \text{admissible}$$

break হলে → heuristic admissible হবে না, A* sub-optimal root return করতে পারে।



State	Heuristic: h(n)
A	366
B	374
C	329
D	244
E	253
F	178
G	193
H	138
I	0

f(n) = h(n) = straight-line distance heuristic

for h(H) = 138 > H —Actual cost (101)→ Goal, I

∴ H over-estimated.

∴ Admissibility break

Heuristic → (কোনো particular node হতে goal node এর estimated cost

A 366+0

A 366 | C 329+118 = 447 | E 253+140 = 393 | B 374+75 = 449

E 393 | C 447 | B 449 | G 193+(140+80) = 413 | F 178+(140+99) = 417

G 413 | C 447 | B 449 | F 417 | H 138+(140+80+97) = 455

F 417 | C 447 | B 449 | H 455 | $I_{(F)}$ 0+(140+99+211) = 450

C 447, ~~$I_{(F)}$ 450~~ | ~~C 447~~ | B 449 | H 455 | $I_{(F)}$ 450 | D 244+(118+111) = 473

B 449 | H 455 | $I_{(F)}$ 450 | D 473

$I_{(F)}$ 450 | H 455 | D 473

search end

↓

sub optimal

A —140→ E —99→ F —211→ I_F

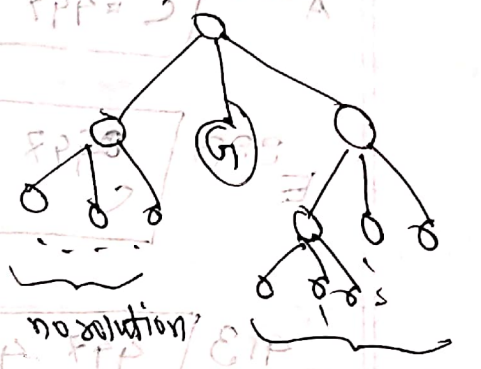
417

Total cost = 450

2. time and space complexity:

3. $O(b^{\epsilon d})$ → যার আয়তন নির্ভর করে depending on the quality of the heuristics.

ε → quality of heuristic

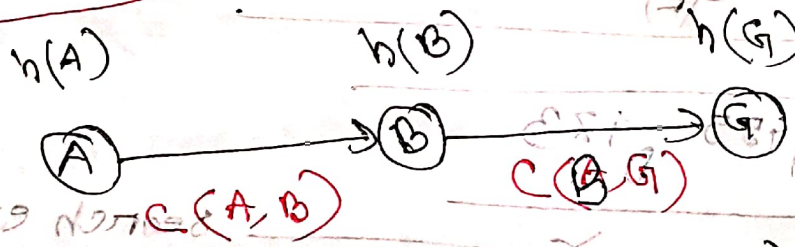


Heuristic ভালো কখন বলা যায়:

→ Heuristic Consistency:

→ Consistent না হলে A^* এর Actual implementation time এবং space complexity বেশি লাগে। কারণ ⊗ heuristic ⊗ (consistence না হলে, যে relevant branch ও না খুঁজে আগে irrelevant branch ও আগে।

→ Heuristic function admissible but not consistence হলে আগে।



$h(n) \leq h(n') + h(n,n')$ → সেই node থেকে child এ যেতে যাবার time cost

↓ each node এর heuristic cost ↓ child node

$h(n, n')$ $h(n')$

for $h(A) \leq c(A,B) + h(B)$

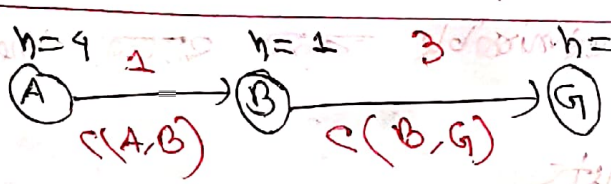
for $h(B) \leq c(B,G) + h(G)$ → G এর heuristic cost

↓

B থেকে G তে যাওয়ার path cost

Except the goal node, যদি যেকোন node এর জন্য $h(n) \leq h(n') + h(n,n')$ condition true হলে তাহলে তাকে Graph এর heuristic consistent

Heuristic admissible but not consistence:



admissible check: True

for A; $h(A)=4$, A to G

Actual cost = 1+3=4

$h(A)=4 \leq 4$

for B; $h(B)=3$, B to G Actual cost = 3, $h(B)=3 \leq 3$

for G; $h(G)=0$, G to G

Actual cost = 0,

Consistency check: False

for A; $h(A)=4 \leq c(A,B)+h(B)$

$4 \leq 1+1$

4 not less than equal to 2

4. Completeness:

For Graph search Version:

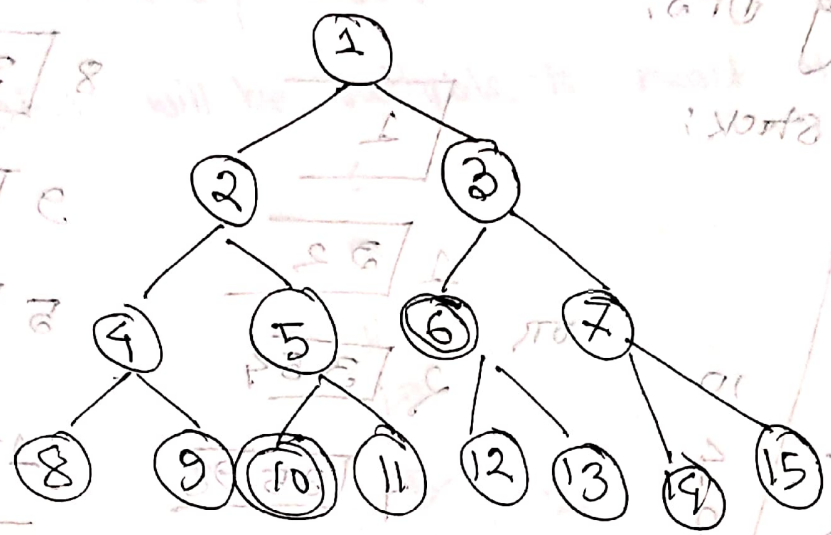
① heuristic ~~consistent~~; admissible হলেই তা complete

For tree search;

① h যদি both admissible এবং consistent হয় তবে complete হওয়ার জন্য

→ যদি just h= admissible বলা থাকে, then Complete

Q1.



0 → goal state

Applying BFS: Fringe: Queue

1 | 1

2 | 2 3

3 | 4 5 6 7

search complete (without expanding goal 6)

with expanding goal:

4 | 5 6 7 8 9

5 | 6 7 8 9 10 11

6 | 7 8 9 10 11 12 13

time complexity:

$b = 2$

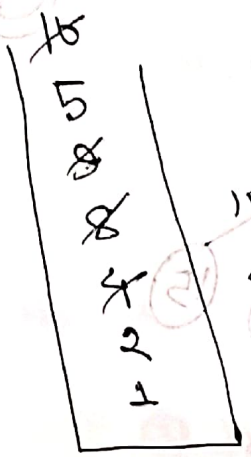
goal (6) depth = 2

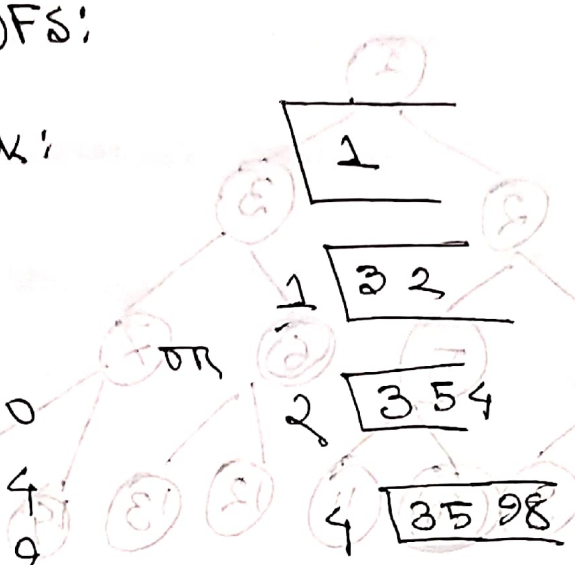
$O(2^2) = 4$

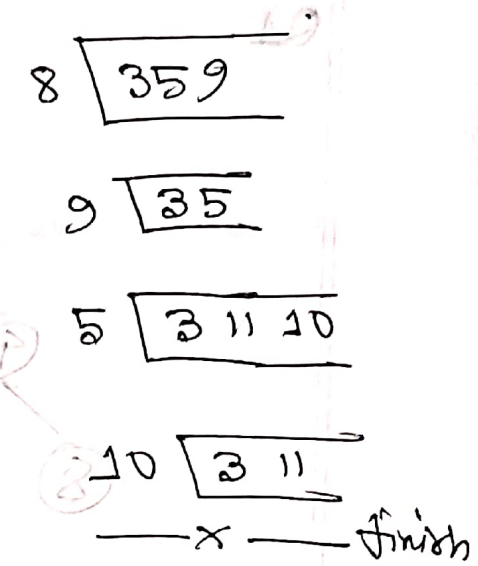
(11)

Applying DFS:

Using stack:







here, $b = 2$, $d/m = 3$ $\quad O(b^{m+1}) = 2^3 = 8$

So, DFS needs more time to return a goal (8>4)

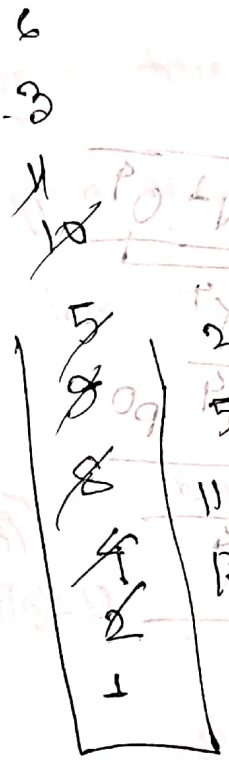
But this is not the main case. BFS beats DFS on the question of optimality. Here we have two goals. 6 is located at level = 2 and another goal state 10 is located at level = 3. As BFS traverse level wise, BFS will return the goal state, which is located at shallowest/lowest depth. As we are traversing DFS in a left manner, it will return non optimal goal (10) first. So, DFS is not

(iii)

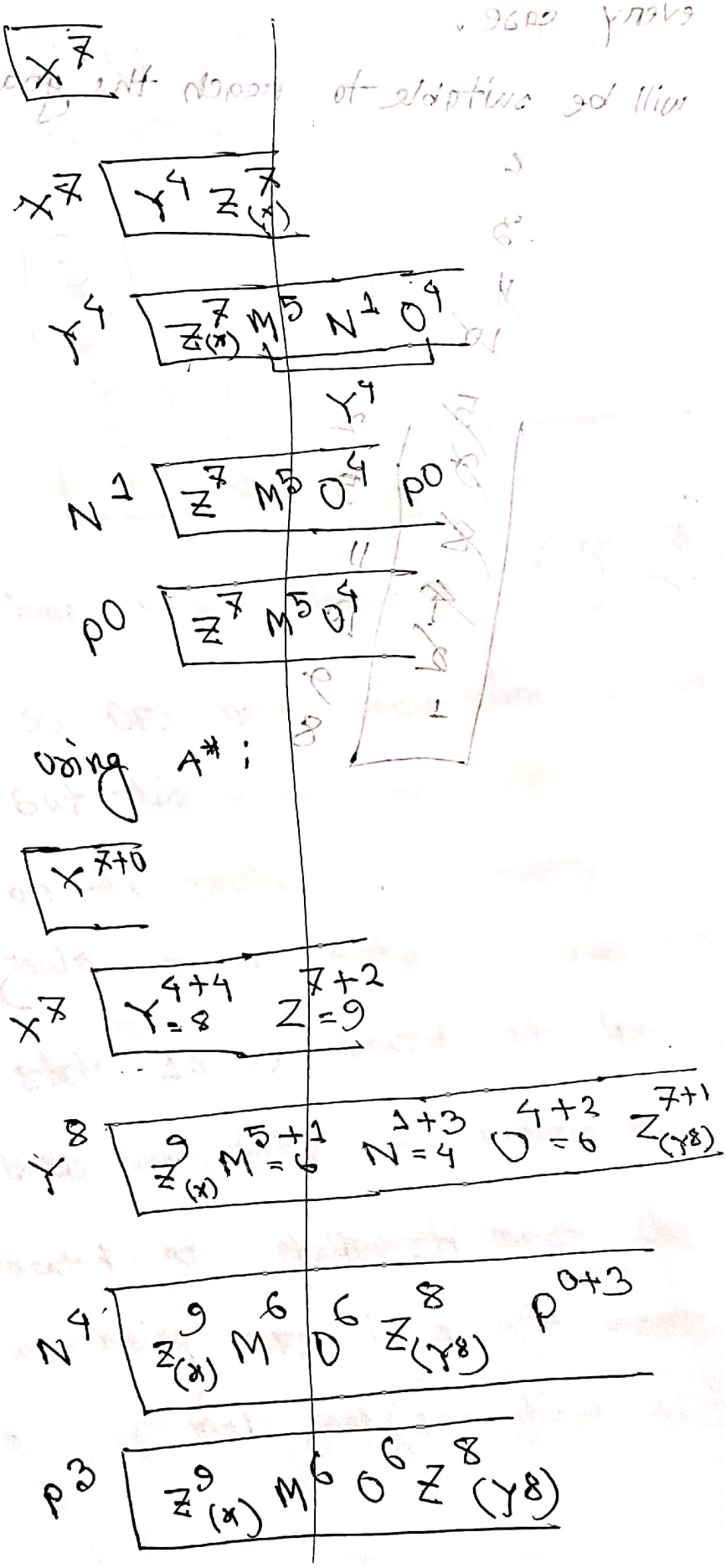
optimal in every case.

SU, BFS will be suitable to reach the goal quickly.

Q2. (a)



Q4:

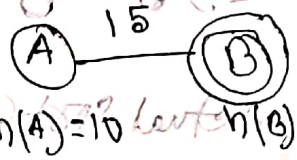

X^7
X^7 Y^4 Z(x)^7
Y^4 Z(x)^7 M^5 N^1 O^4
Y^4
N^1 Z^7 M^5 O^4 P0
P0 Z^7 M^5 O^4
1
Using A*:
X^7+0
X^7 Y^4+4 Z^7+2
Y=8 Z=9
X^8 Z(x)^9 M^5+1 N^1+3 O^4+2 Z(Y8)^7+1
M=6 N=4 O=6
N^4 Z(x)^9 M^6 O^6 Z(Y8)^8 P^0+3
P3 Z(x)^9 M^6 O^6 Z(Y8)^8

Q5. (a) Formula for admissibility:

$$h(n) \leq \text{Actual cost}(n)$$

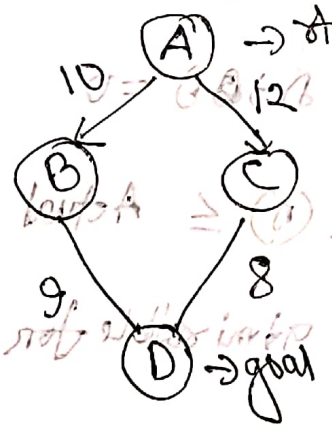
here n = each node of a tree/graph

When all the nodes of a graph/tree abide by the rule mentioned above then the heuristic be called admissible.



here, $h(A)=10 \leq 15$, the actual cost from A node to goal node B.

(b)



state	heuristic: h(n)
A	10
B	8
C	7
D	0

$h(A) = 10$,

for $A \to B \to D$: Actual cost: $10+9=19$

$h(A)=10 < 19$

for $A \to C \to D$: Actual cost: $12+8=20$

$h(A)=10 < 20$

(10)

As there is two path from A to goal D, we will take the path with lowest true cost.

taking $A \to B \to D = 19$, $h(A) = 10 \leq 19$

for B: $h(B) = 8$, $B \to D = 9$

$h(B) \leq$ Actual cost $(B, D) = 9$

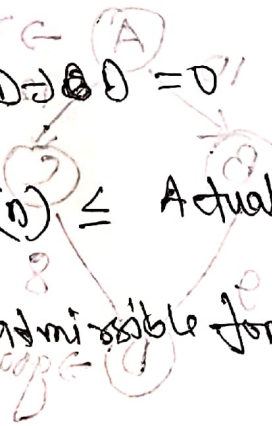
for C: $h(C) = 7$, $C \to B = 8$

$h(C) = 7 \leq$ Actual cost $(C, D) = 8$

for D: $h(D) = 0$, $D \to D = 0$

D	A
B	C

$h(D) = 0 \leq D \to D = 0$



for all node, heuristic (n) $\leq$ Actual cost (n)

∴ The heuristic is admissible for my example.

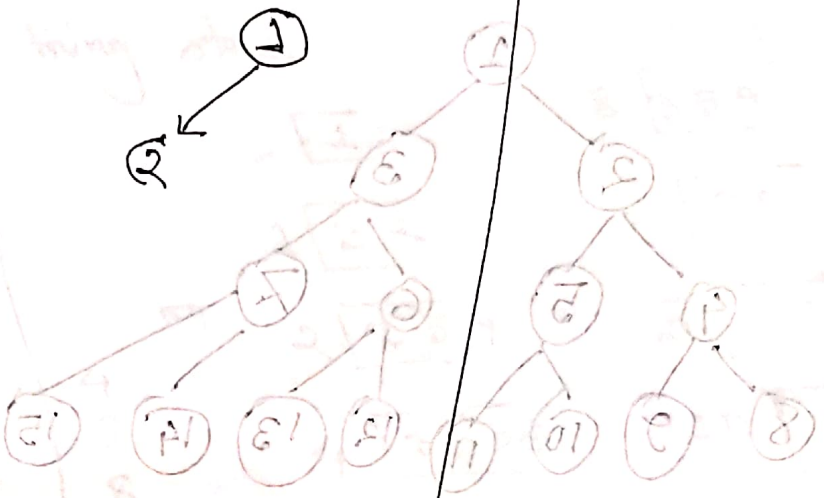
CSE422

G.M. Anajat Rahman.

ID: 19101498 Section: 11

Assignment (1)

Q1.

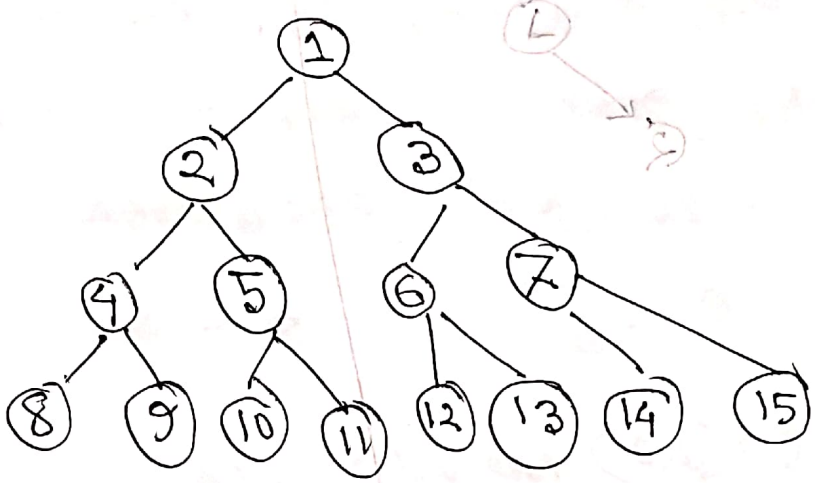


G: M. ~~Arafat~~ Rahman

CSE422 ID: 19101498 Section: 11

Assignment 1

(1)



Goal ~~state~~ = 10:

BFS; Firing: Queue

1 | 1

2 | 2 3

3 | 3 4 5

4 | 4 5 6 7

5 | 5 6 7 8 9

6 | 6 7 8 9 10 11

7 | 7 8 9 10 11 12 13

8 | 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15

9 | 9 10 11 12 13 14 15

10 | 10 11 12 13 14 15

Here BFS will expand: 1 → 2 → 3 → 4 → 5 → 6 → 7 → 8 → 9 → 10

DFS: Firing stack

10
5
8
8
4
2
1

4
9
8

or

1
1 3 2
2 3 5 4
4 3598

8 359
9 35
5 3 11 10
10 3 11

Path that DFS will follow: 1 → 2 → 4 → 8 → 9 → 5 → 10

Here, DFS will give the result more quickly than BFS. So, DFS will be suitable for reaching the goal (10) quickly.

When goal state 6:

BFS:

1
1 2 3
2 3 4 5
3 4567
4 56789
5 6789 10 11
6 789 10 11 12 13

goal expanded

nodes needed to expand for BFS:

1 → 2 → 3 → 4 → 5 → 6

Using DFS:

1 | 1

2 | 3 2

3 | 3 5 4

4 | 3 5 9 8

8 | 3 5 9

9 | 3 5

5 | 3 1 1 1 0

10 | 3 11

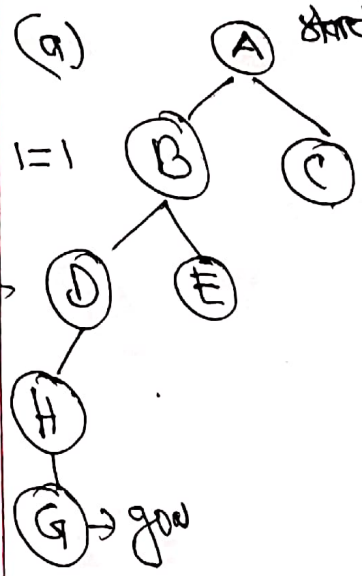
11 | 3

6 | 7 3 1 2

Here BFS outperforms DFS as a goal in shallowest depth is found by BFS first in all conditions. (when cost is ignored)

So, for goal 6, BFS will work better.

Q2. (a)



start node

Applying DFS:

A [CB]

A [CB]

B [CED]

D [CEH]

H [CEG]

G [CE]

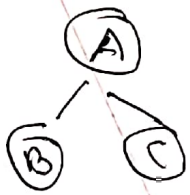
Path to goal: A → B → D → H → G

Using Iterative Deeping search:

l=0 → A

l=1 → [A]

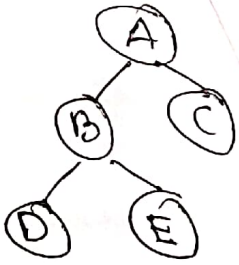
A [CB]



l=2 → [A]

A [CB]

B [CED]

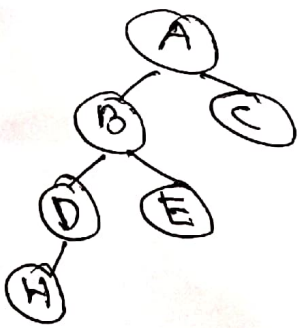


D [CEH]

l=3 → [A]

A [CB]

B [CED]



(v)

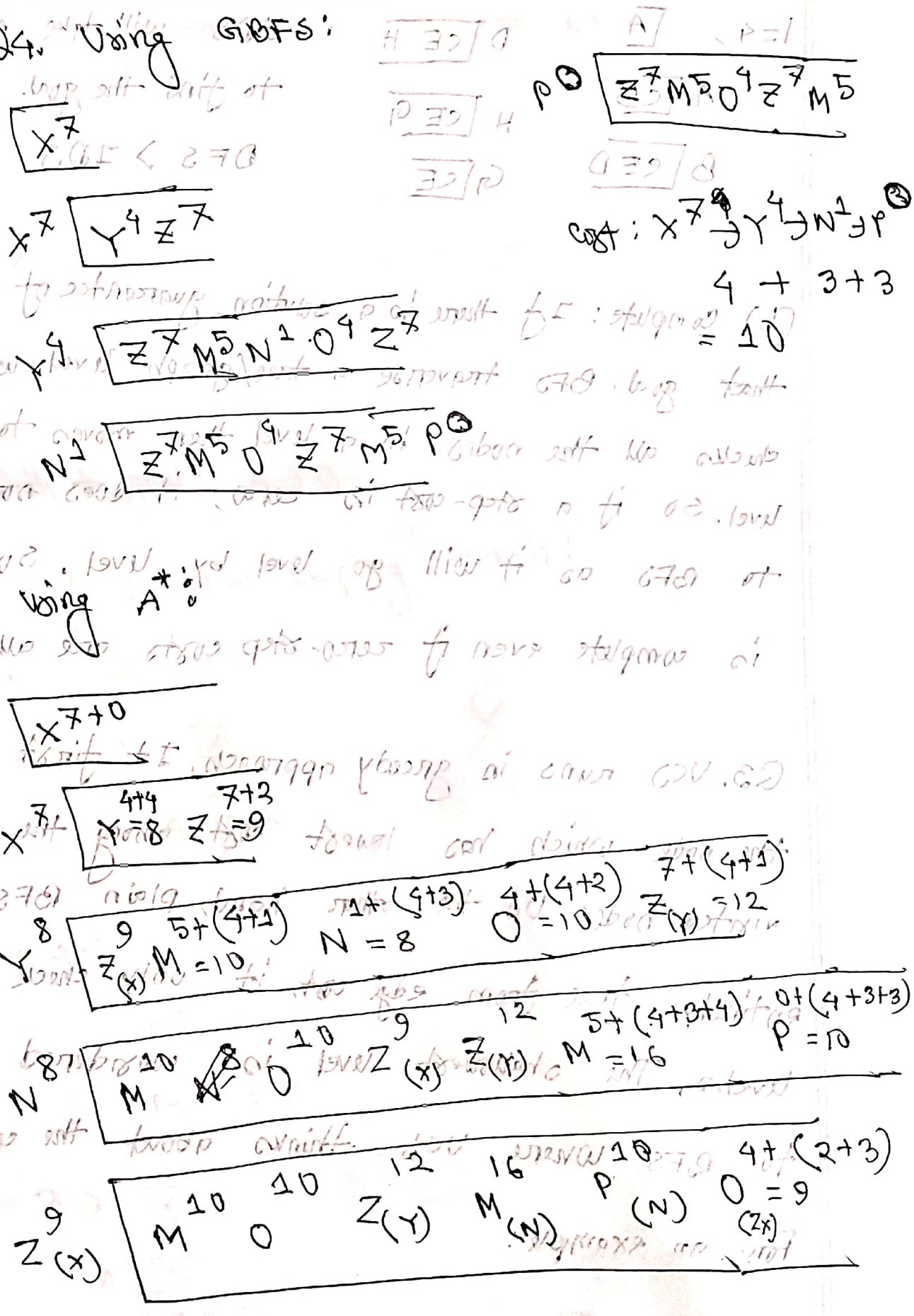
l=4, [A] D [CE H]
A [CB] H [CE G]
B [CED] G [CE]

IDS will take more time to find the goal. Here DFS > IDS

(b) Complete: If there is a solution, guarantee of finding that goal. BFS traverse a tree/graph level wise. It checks all the nodes in a level then moves to next level. So if a step-cost is zero, it does not matter to BFS as it will go level by level. So BFS is complete even if zero-step costs are allowed.

Q3. UCS runs in greedy approach. It first expands the node which has lowest cost among the then visited nodes. On the other hand, plain BFS, is entirely free from edge cost, it only check the levels. The shallowest level is considered as close to BFS where UCS thinks about the cost. For, an example:

Q4. Using GBFS:



(8)

$O^{9}_{(Z_x)}$ | $M^{10}\ O^{10}\ Z_{(Y)}^{12}\ M_{(N)}^{16}\ P_{(N)}^{10}\ N_{(O)}^{1+(2+3+1)} = X$

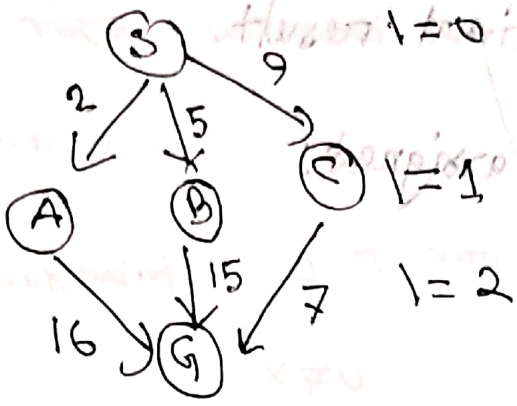
$N^{X}_{(O)}$ | $M^{10}\ O^{10}\ Z_{(Y)}^{12}\ M_{(N)}^{16}\ P_{(N)}^{10}\ P_{(N_O)}^{O+(2+3+1+3)} = 9$

$P^{9}_{(N_O)}$ | $M^{10}\ O^{10}\ Z_{(Y)}^{12}\ M_{(N)}^{16}\ P_{(N)}^{10}$

∴ Path cost $P^9 = 9$

$X^7 \xrightarrow{2} Z^{9}_{(X)} \xrightarrow{3} O^{9}_{(Z_x)} \xrightarrow{1} N^{7}_{(O)} \xrightarrow{3} P^{9}_{(N_O)}$: Goal path

Path cost = $2+3+1+3 = 9$



l = 0

l = 1

l = 2

Using BFS:

S^0 | $A^2 B^5 C^9$

A^2 | $B^5 C^9 G^{18}$

B^5 | $C^9 G^{18}_{(A)} G^{20}_{(B)}$

C^9 | $G^{18}_{(A)} G^{20}_{(B)} G^{16}_{(C)}$

$G^{18}_{(A)}$ | $G^{20}_{(B)} G^{16}_{(C)}$

Using UCS:

S^0

S^0 | $A^2 B^5 C^9$

A^2 | $B^5 C^9 G^{18}_{(A)}$

B^5 | $C^9 G^{18}_{(A)} G^{20}_{(B)}$

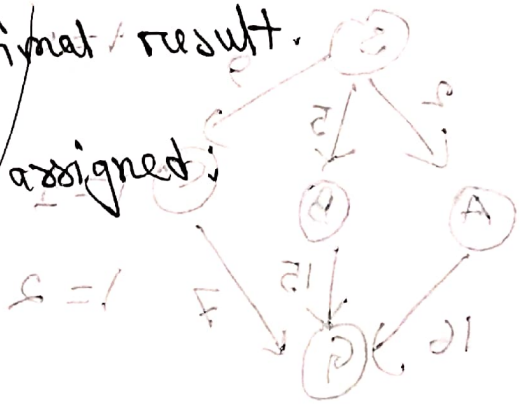
C^9 | $G^{18}_{(A)} G^{20}_{(B)} G^{16}_{(C)}$

$G^{16}_{(C)}$ | $G^{18}_{(A)} G^{20}_{(B)}$

Here, G is at level 2. for BFS only level matters. That's why it return a sub-optimal goal, on the other hand, as UCS traverses on greedy basis, it expands on lowest cost. So it returned the optimal result.

returned an optimal result.

When cost is not assigned:



Constraint Satisfaction Problem

Thursday
FYS - 03/03/22

→ Path ~~चिन्ह~~ concerned না

→ Solution " "

Unary constraint : 1 টা variable involved

$X \neq 0$

Binary " : 2 টা " " , $X \neq Y$

→ যে variable এ~~খালে~~ কোনো না কোনো value থাকলে csp complete

→ যে ~~con~~ constraint মানতে হবে।

→ Node consistency : বুঝিয়ে Unary constraint এ (fulfill হয়)।

→ Arc consistency : Depends on binary constraint

Genetic Algorithm

[A-Z_] → I_LOVE_PYTHON

↓ character set

length = 13 → goal state

step 1:

① character set থেকে কিছু character নিয়ে population create করতে হবে। goal state এ যত সংখ্যক character আছে, ততো character নিয়ে একটা population বানাতে হবে।

Assignment 2

① Transaction register বানাতে হবে।

② transaction register থেকে randomly population generate করতে হবে।

↗ Initial population

10110001

11110001

⋮

take as many as you want

Local search

TRZ Session 8

* Informed / Uninformed search search criteria:

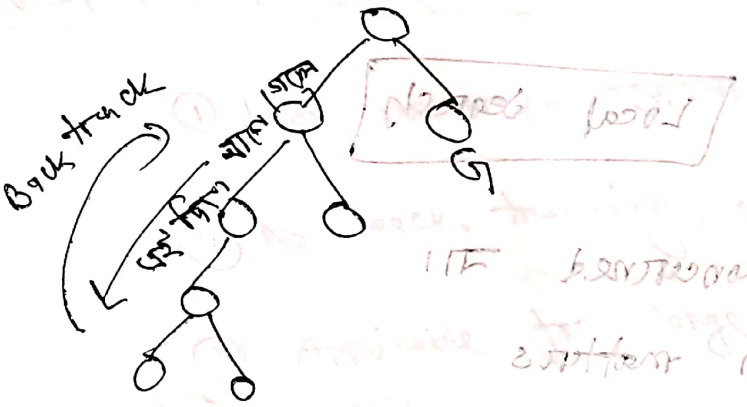
① Technical search

② Path cost matters

③ Path fringe ও save করা লাগে।

④ Back tracking for path detection. How it will go from start node to goal node.

⑤ Back tracking for finding perfect goal.



- উইথ আউট informed বা uninformed search necessary.

- কিন্তু AI তে অনেক বড় tree/graph নিয়ে কাজ করা লাগে। যেখানে informed বা uninformed search অনেক expensive (mostly). For instance, DFS has linear space complexity. DFS ও huge depth ও যদি কোনো branch খারাপ যেতে চায় back tracking করলে অনেক

গুলো node store করা লাগে। এই stored node অনেক বেশি space নেয় সেজন্য এর memory তে অনেক stress put করে। এই সমস্যা কিছুটা mitigate করা যায় using informed search as they use heuristics. But heuristics এর quality খারাপ হলে search এ অনেক সময় লাগতে পারে।

- বারবার Back track করে different branch visit করলে time complexity অনেক বেড়ে যায়।

Local search

- Path নিয়ে concerned না।
- Only solution matters
- Image classifier who can identifies an animal as cat/dogs
- Not concerned with perfect solution
- Just solution matter করায় Back tracking necessary না। কোনো branch এ যদি solution না থাকলে back track করে different branch এ search করতে হয়।

Local search:- Back tracking elimination
- Path or node store করা লাগে না।

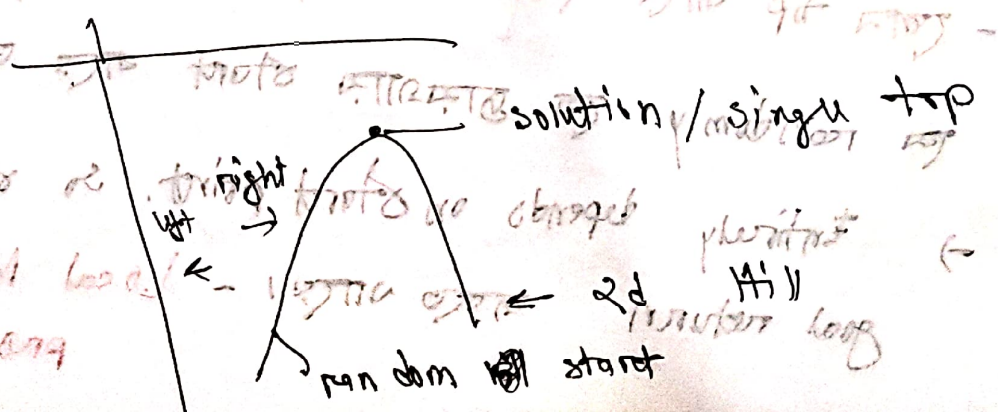
এক্ষেত্রে local search ও back tracking লাগলেও, যদি perfect solution নিয়ে concerned না থাকি তাহলে back track করাটা necessary না।
Path নিয়ে bothered না। তাই কোন কোন node visit করে solution পাওয়া গেছে সেটা memory তে store করা লাগে না। Memory complexity কমে আসে।

Local search benefits:

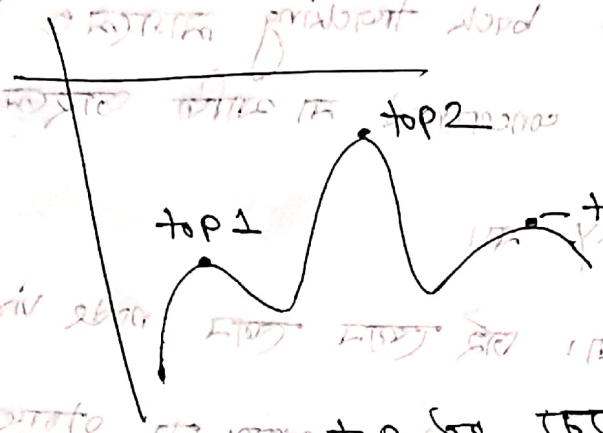
① Less memory- কোনো node store করে না।
② No back tracking, so take less time
③ Applicable for large size graphs
④ scalable

Types of Local search:

① Hill climb search → Can apply on Regression Analysis



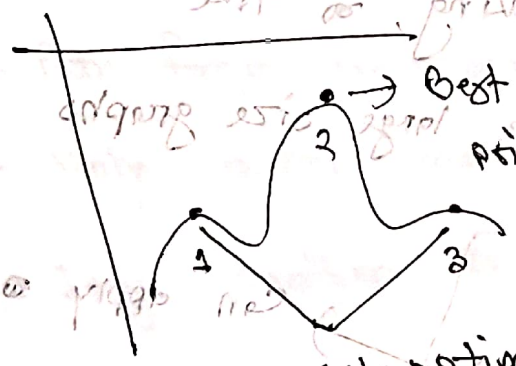
→ n সংখ্যক unknown, hill shape n+1 dimensional



top : যে particular point থেকে যে direction এই যাওয়া যাবে না তাকে, সব direction এই top এর চেয়ে নিচে হবে।

Local search Disadvantages:

① multiple top points.



Best top
print - Global maxima / optimal

sub-optimal → local maxima

- যখনই কোনো top পাওয়া যায়, তখনই search terminate হয়ে যায়।
- কোন top পাবে সেটা entirely depend করে
  ক্ষ randomly যে জায়গায় start করে তার উপর।
  → entirely depends on start point. So sub-optima goal return করতে পারে। → Local Maxima problem

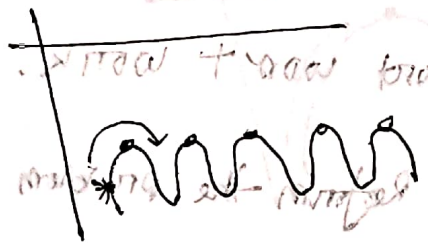
→ Hill climb Interative search

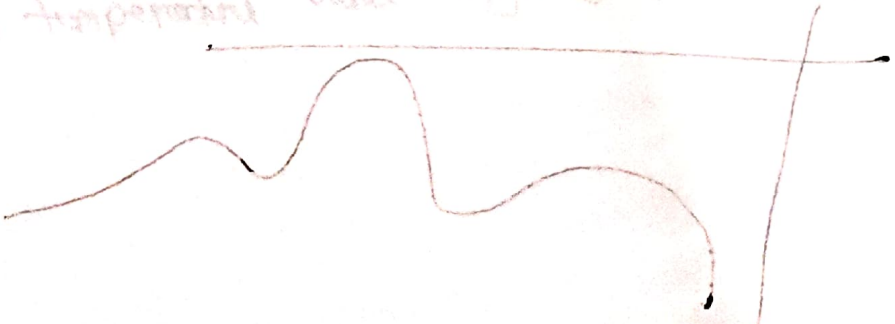
(ii)

- plane land হওয়ায় left ও কোনো level same এবং right ও কোনো level same থাকবে। তখন search খুব বুঝতে পারে না কোনদিকে যেতে হবে। এই ধরনের সমস্যাকে Plateau বলে।

Plateau : Hill এর plane land ও আশেপাশে কোনো direction খুঁজে পাওয়া যায় না।

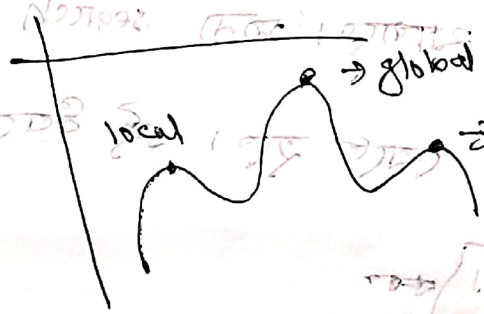
(iii) Ridges : যখন multiple local maxima একে অপরের খুব কাছাকাছি থাকে।





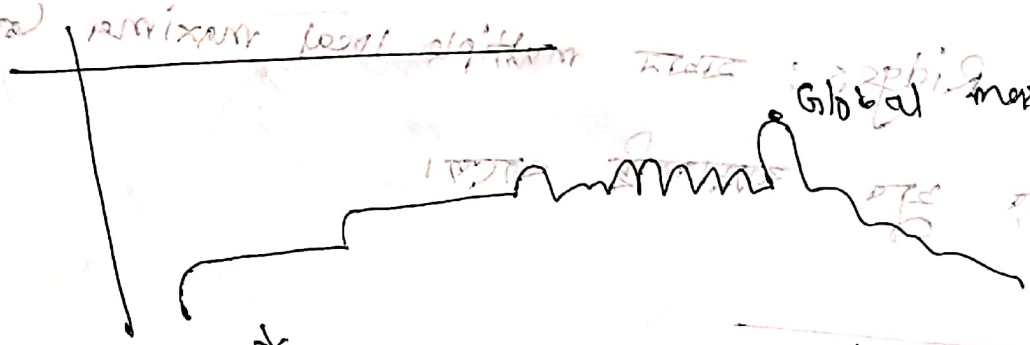
Solutions

① Random restart: Can address local maxima.



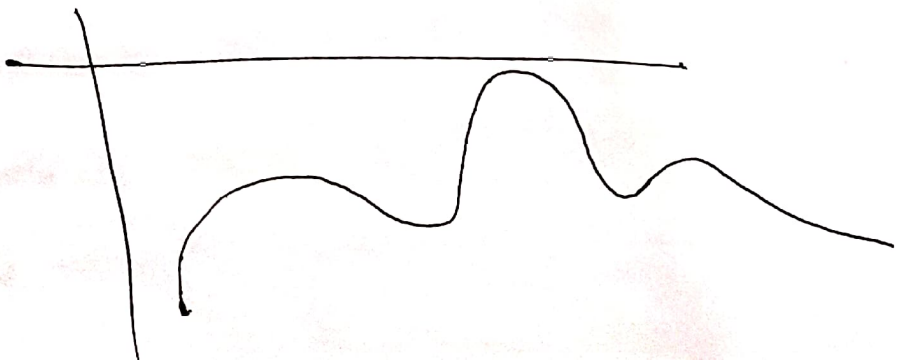
→ বারবার randomly starting position change করে global maxima find করা।

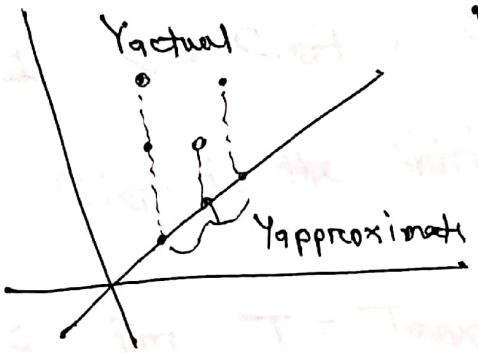
⑪ Problem reformulation: shape change হয়।



random restart won't work.

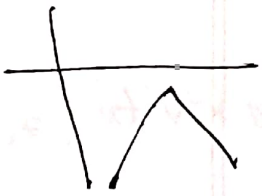
↓ solution: Reform the problem entirely





$$\text{error} = \sum (Y_{actual} - Y_{approximate})^2$$

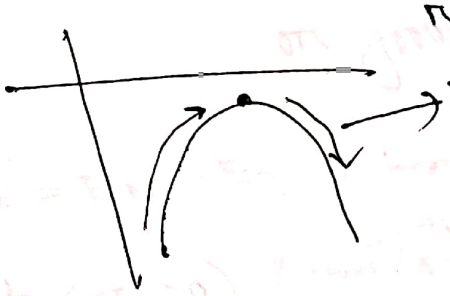
$$\text{error} = \sum |Y_{actual} - Y_{approximate}| \rightarrow$$



(iii) Simulated Annealing: Modified version of Hill climb

→ Initially there will be a temperature value
↳ initially temp high → will get low ⊕

→ যখন temp → high, তখন কোন কোন top ও reach করলেও যে নিচে নামা accept করবে।



→ temperature value high থেকে low হতে থাকে।

Simulated Annealing Algorithm:

1. C = Cinit // C is the current state and Cinit is the initial state.
2. For T = Tmax to Tmin // here, T is the control temperature for annealing
3. $E_C = E(C)$ // Here E_C is the Energy i.e. utility or goodness value of state C
4. N = Next (C) // N is the next state of current state C
5. $E_N = E(N)$ // E_N is the energy i.e. utility or goodness value of state N
6. $\Delta E = E_N - E_C$ // Here, ΔE is the Energy difference
7. If ($\Delta E > 0$) // child (N) এর energy value parent (C) এর চেয়ে বেশি যদি $\Delta E > 0$ হয়।
8. C = N // Accept the child

C → Parent/initial state
E(C) → energy value of C

9. Else if ($e^{\Delta E/T} > rand(0,1)$) // ΔE is negative

// suppose, $\Delta E = -1$, $T_{max} = 100$ and $T_{min} = 2$

// $e^{\Delta E/T} = 0.99$ for $T_{max} = 100$

// $e^{\Delta E/T} = 0.60$ for $T_{min} = 2$

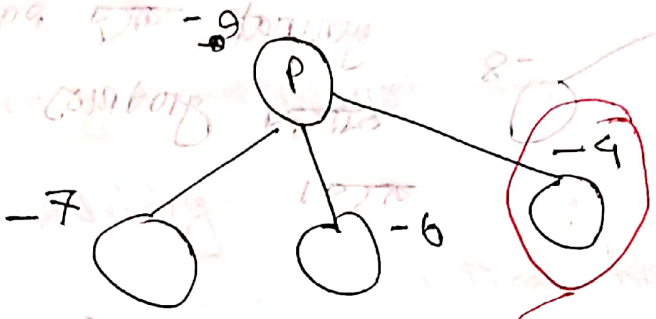
10. $C = N$

11. End

Hill climb variations: Not in slides

→ steepest hill climb

P = Parent



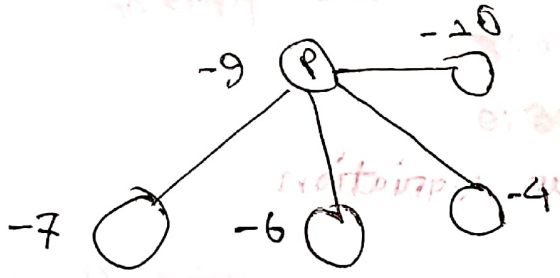
→ Parent এর চেয়ে যেটা child সে better কত? Goodness value দেখি।

→ steepest hill climb very best child accept করবে।

→ " " " multiple direction থাকলে সেই direction এ upward progress এ সবচেয়ে steep সেই direction accept করে।

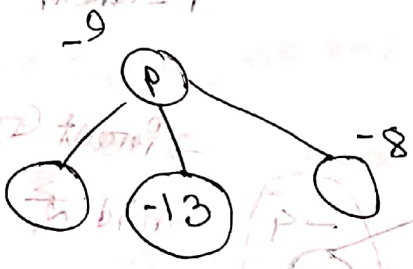
(ii) stochastic hill climb:

→ Instead of choosing the best, random child choose করবে। (best খুঁজার ঝামেলা নাই)



→ যদি কোনো child খারাপ worst goodness value provide করে, সেটা considered হবে না।

(iii) First choice Hill climbing



→ Parent একটা একটা করে children generate করে parent এর goodness value check করে।

→ যখন একটা child generate করে child এর goodness value যদি parent এর goodness value এর চেয়ে better হলে সেই child কেই accept করবে।

→ First যে child parent এর চেয়ে better হয় সেটাই choose করে।

→ এই Algo যখন অনেক available direction থাকে তখন helpful।

→ Faster compared to other variation

Session 9 – Constraint Satisfaction Problem (CSP)

→ 8 puzzle ও Agent এ goal state এ path জানা necessary.

→ Some Problem ও Path matter করে না.

→ End goal matters, not path

Pre-Advising:

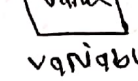
↳ Routine → Final Routine matters

→ End result matters

Some Terminologies of CSP:

1. Variable:

যেই গুলো value assign করা হয়।



variable
an empty basket

→ Pre-Advising ও slot হল Routine এ বিভিন্ন slot

8:00 – 9:20 am

9:30 – 10:50 am

2. Domain:

- Variable ও value assign করতে হয়।
- Variable এ যে possible values assign করা যায়, সেই value গুলোর set কে domain বলে।

Ex: Pre-Advising : Routine এ various slot গুলোতে বিভিন্ন course এ section assign করা হয়।

→ প্রত্যেক course কে তার available section এ যেতে domain বলে।

Domain: { CSE 422 [section 1-12], ... }

- এই section গুলো empty slot এ assign করা যায়।

Domain: Set of possible values যেগুলো variable এ assign করা যায়।

3. Constraints:

- No two courses in the same time slot
- No final clash
- seat availability
- Preferred Instruction
- Pre-requisite

→ এই constraint গুলো fulfill করে Domain থেকে values নিয়ে variable এ assign করা হয়।

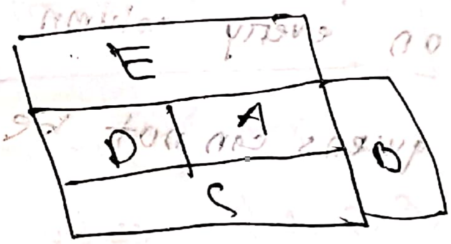
- Final Routine এ যত constraint satisfy করতে হয়।

End Result Matters → CSP
not path

4. Goal:
- সব constraint fulfill করে final end state.
- Goal can be multiple

Map Coloring

- ৫ Regions



- প্রত্যেক grid এ RGB (এর মধ্যে) যেকোনো একটা color assign করা যাবে।

শর্ত / constraint: কোনো adjacent node এ same color থাকা যাবে না।

এখানে variable: যেই slot গুলোতে value assign করা হয়।
এখানে map position গুলো variable (A, B, C, D, E)

{A, B, C, D, E}

Domain: Variable গুলোতে যে possible values Assign করা যায়।
- RGB হচ্ছে values
Domain: {Red, Green, Blue}

constraint: {A ≠ C, A ≠ D, A ≠ E, A ≠ B, D ≠ E, B ≠ C}

[No same color in adjacent nodes]

Goal: Various color combination fulfilling all the constraints.

CSP more examples: n-queen

- n×n board — 4×4 board
- n numbers of queens — 4 queens
- 1 queen on every column
- multiple queens can not be in same horizontal level
- " " " " " diagonal level.

Here:

Variables: যেসব empty slot এ value assign করা হয়।

- যেখানে queen গুলোকে বসানো হবে।
- column গুলো variable

$\{Q_1, Q_2, Q_3, Q_4\}$

Domain: variable গুলোতে যে possible value assign করা হয়।

- প্রত্যেকটা column এ queen যে row তে assign করতে হবে। {1, 2, 3, 4}

constraint: ① No horizontal / vertical / Diagonal clash

goal: end state fulfilling all the constraints.

Another CSP problem: sudoku ***

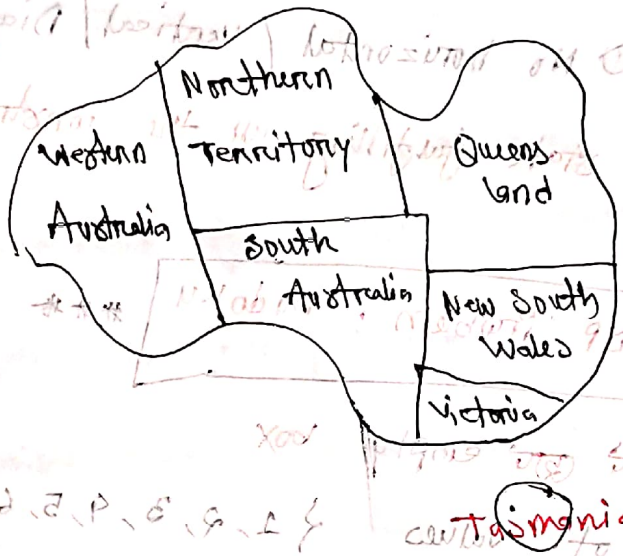
Variables: ফাকা ফাকা empty box

domain: set of values {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9}

How to solve CSP Problems

Common Approach: Back-tracking ***

- Map coloring Problem



Variables: - ~~Tasks~~ Region {WA, NT, SA, Q, V, T}

Domain: {R, G, B}

Constraints: No same color in adjacent regions.

goal: Using backtracking method

→ কোনো CSP Problem এ Backtracking approach apply করার আগে সেই problem কে (গুলো) Constraint graph রূপে করা লাগে।

Graph: set of nodes connected with edges

In constraint Graph:
- Variable গুলোকে node হিসেবে রাখা হয়।
- প্রত্যেকটা node কে variable (here regions) এর মধ্যে যে constraint based যে connection সেটাকে edge দিয়ে define করা হয়।

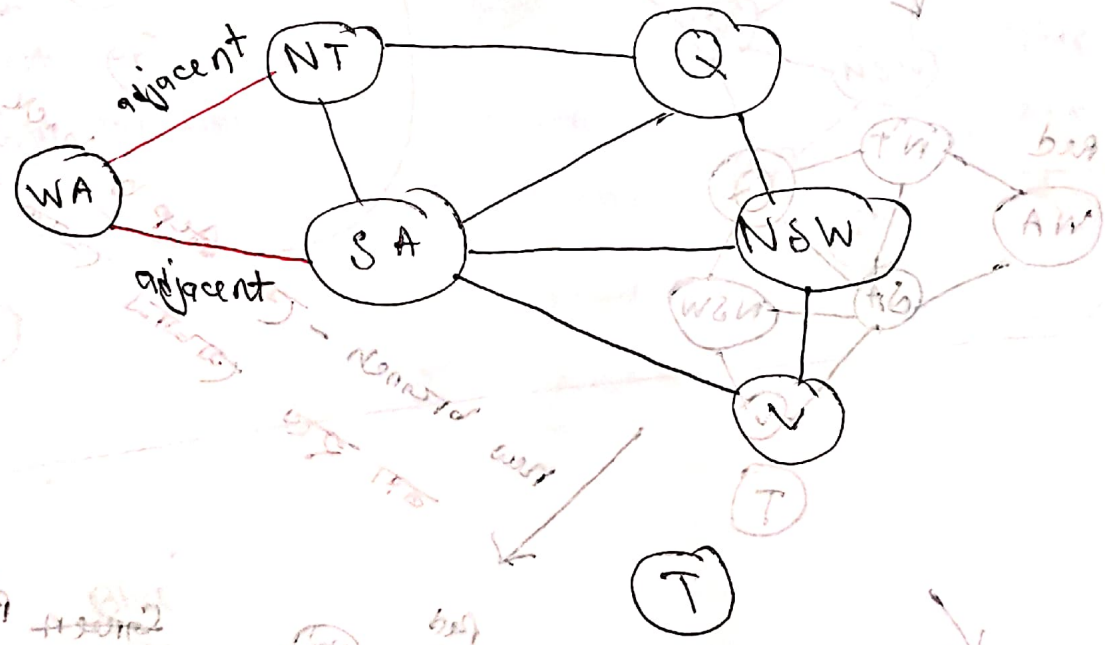
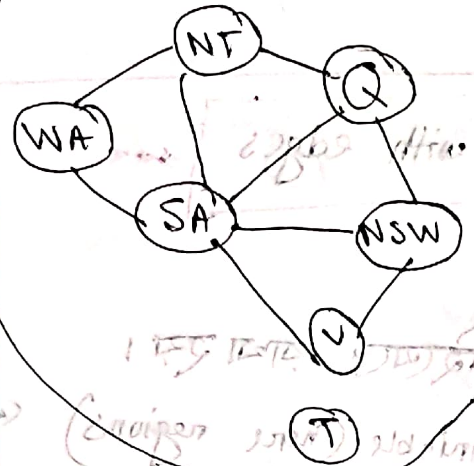


Fig: Constrainted Graph

Now Apply Back Tracking on Constrained Graph.

multiple option যখন থাকবে

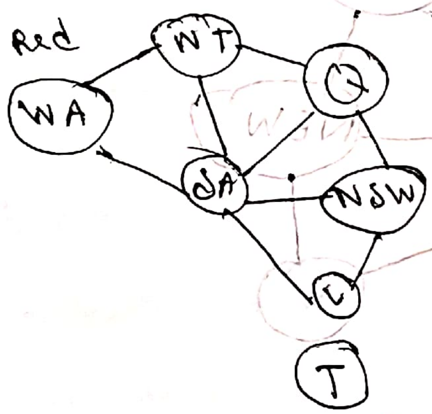
1. 

- Take variable (a region) and assign a color

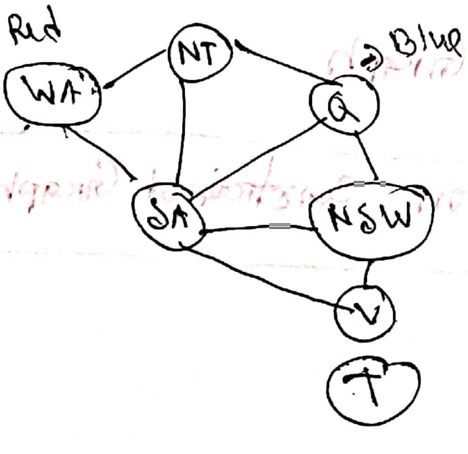
In purest back-tracking algorithm:

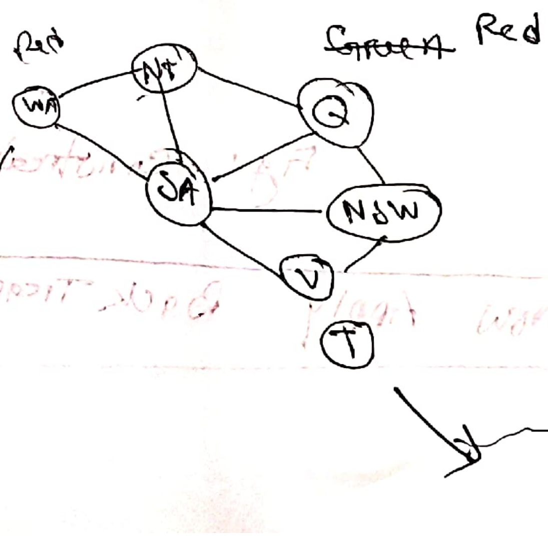
- Randomly যেকোনো variable pick
- Variable এ কোন color assigned হবে সেটাও Randomly selected হবে

- সব কাজ constraints গুলো satisfy করে করতে হবে।

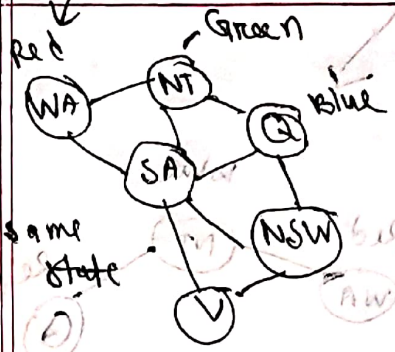
2. 

new branch - যে step এ back যেতে হবে সেখানে তৈরি করা হবে

3. 

3' 

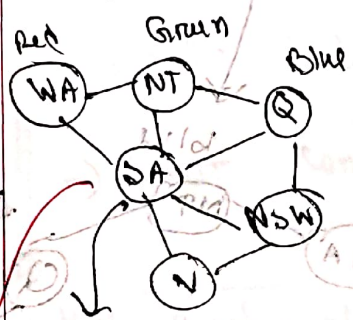
→ এক step করে Back করতে হবে like DFS



4.

same state

Back Track



5.

cannot assign any color

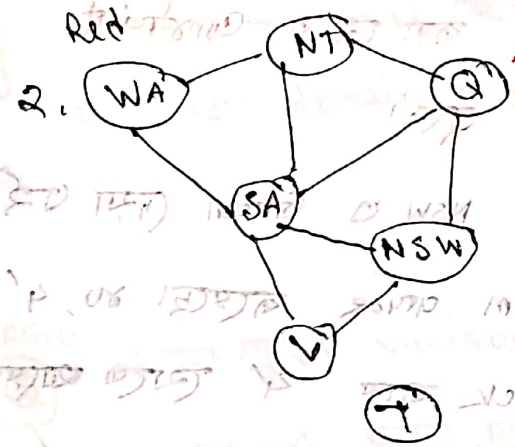
dead end

leaf nodes

→ Backtrack to step 3 এ এবং step 4 is same as step 5.

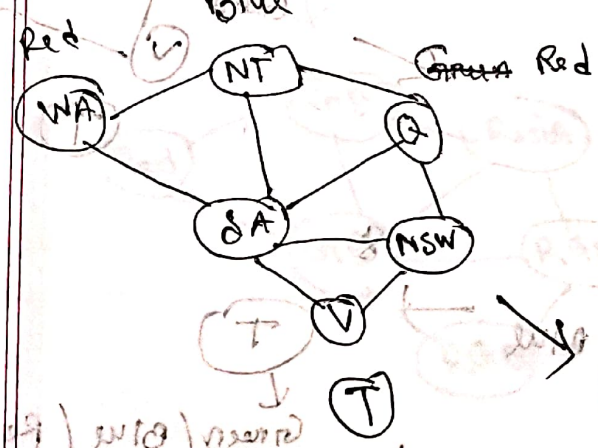
এক্ষেত্রে, NT র green ছাড়া বসানোর মত কোন অপশন নেই।

তাই, আবার এক step back-track করে step 2 তে যেতে হবে।

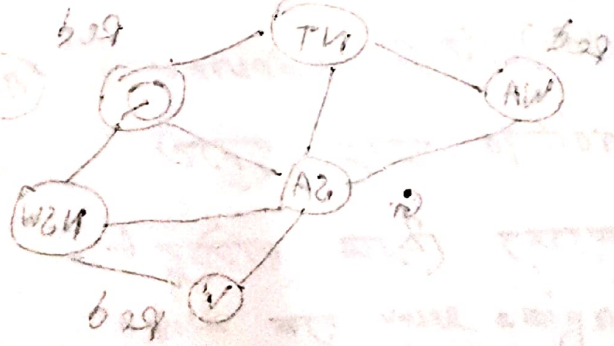


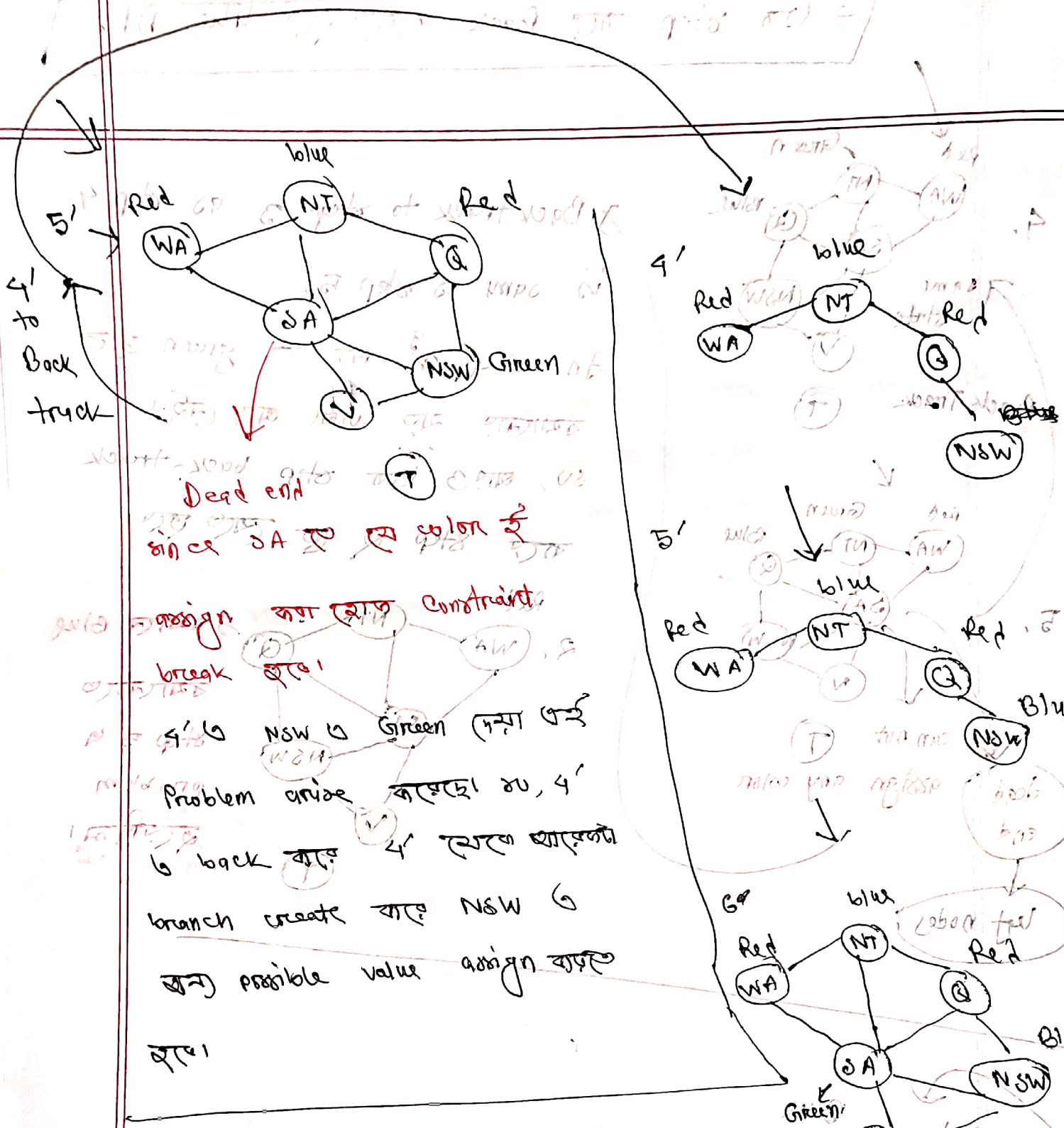
2.

→ যেখানে Blue বসানোতে step 5 এ problem হয়েছিল।



4'



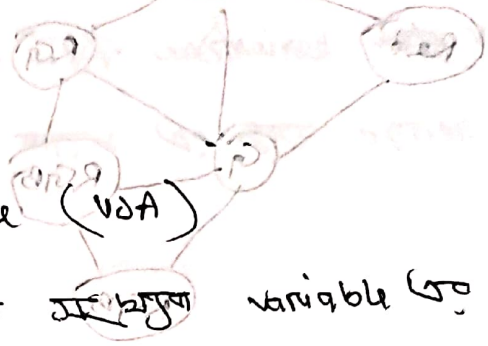


since SA তে যে color ই assign করা হোক Constraint break হবে।

4' ও NSW ও Green দেয়া যাই Problem arise করেছে। যে, 4' ও back করে 4' থেকে আরেকটা branch create করে NSW ও জন্য possible value assign করতে হবে।

→ Most Constrained Variable (Russia)

→ যে variable এর least available option আছে Domain থেকে value choose করবে।

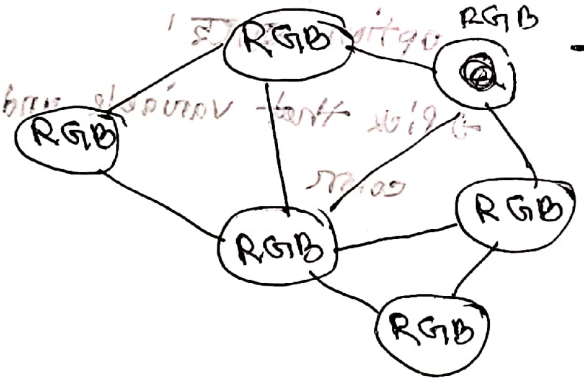


→ Most Constraining variable (USA)

- যে variable সবচেয়ে বেশি সংখ্যক variable এর domain reduce করবে।

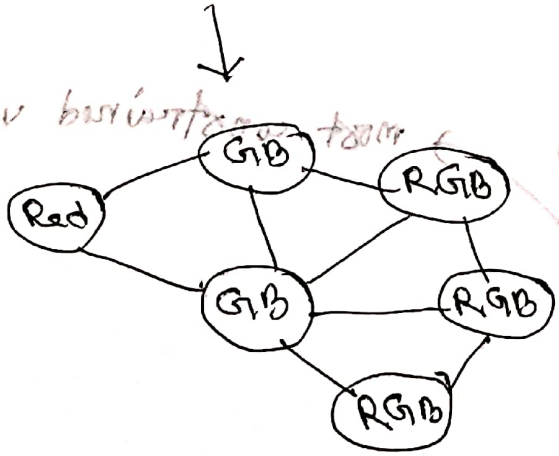
→ Least constraining value : যে value অন্যান্য variable এর least domain reduce করবে।

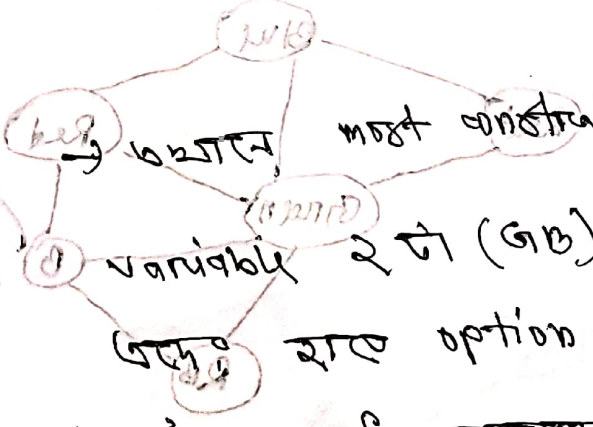
Most Constrained :



→ এর গুলো variable এর সবার option আছে, RGB

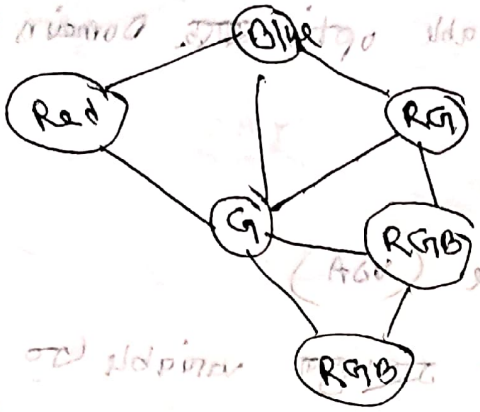
→ যেকোনো একটা variable pick করে value Assign করা যাবে।





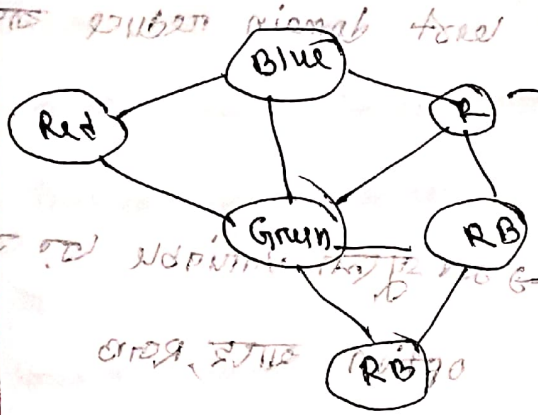
→ এখানে most constrained variable ২ টা (GB) আছে এদের যে option কম।

→ দুইটার মধ্যে যেকোনো একটা pick করে value assign করা হবে।



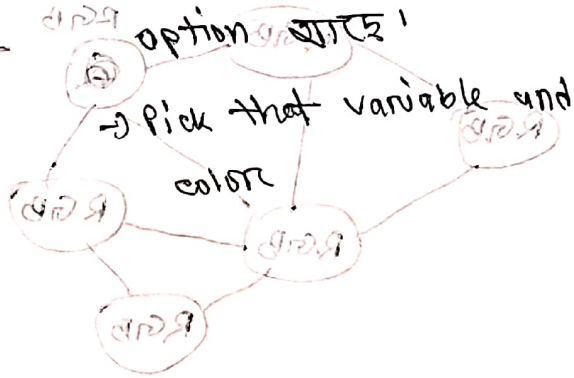
→ যেখানে least available option আছে G circled variable টাকে।

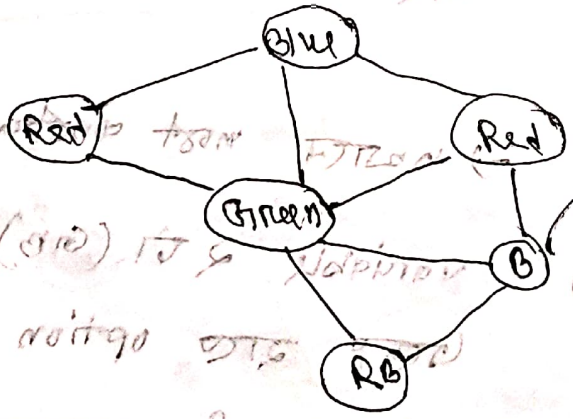
→ most constrained variable হিসাবে এটা picked হবে এবং তাতে value assign করা হবে।



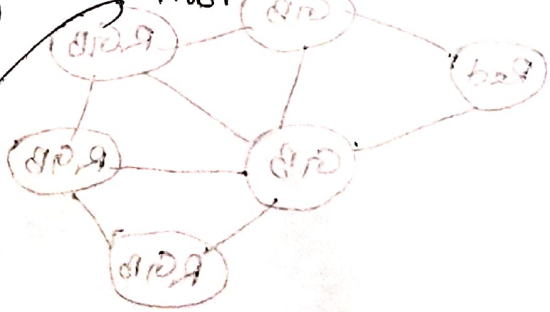
→ এটা most constrained variable তবে এখানে least available option আছে।

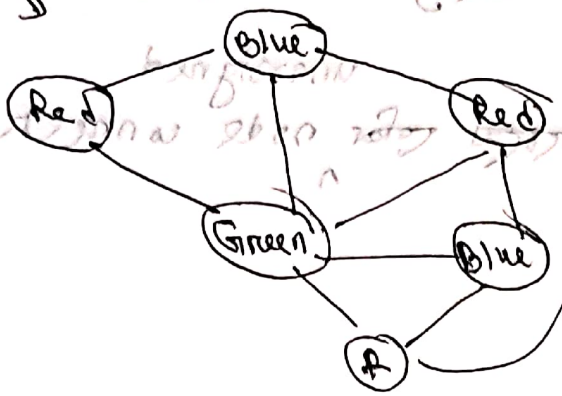
→ Pick that variable and assign color



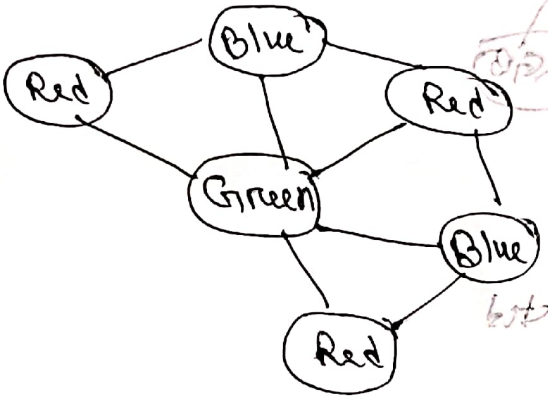


→ most constrained variable





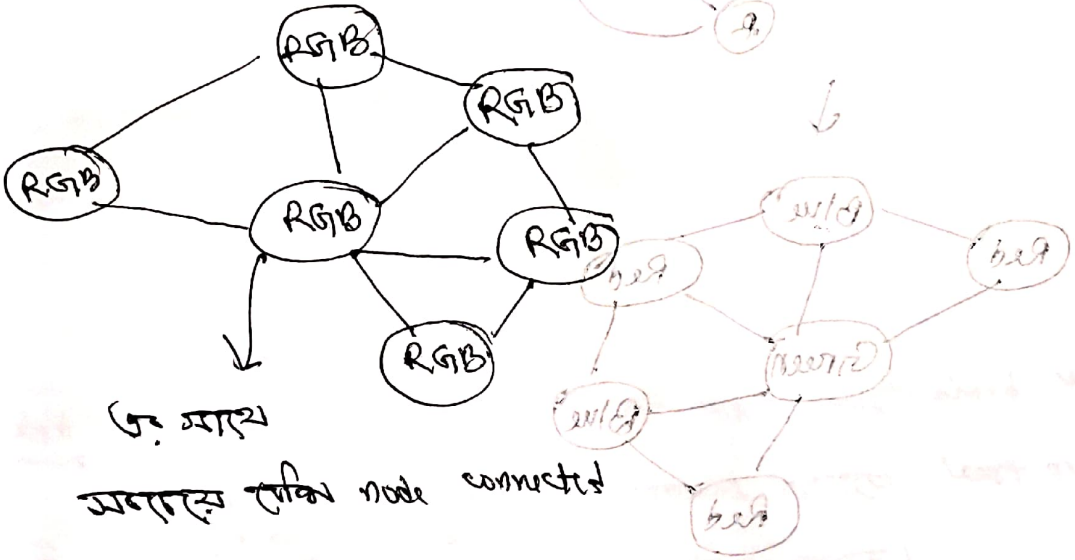
most constrained variable



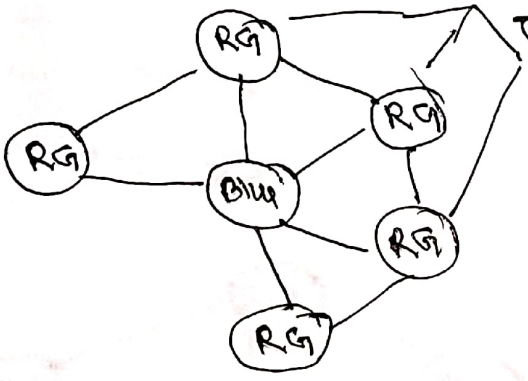
Most Constraining Variable

যে variable সবচেয়ে বেশি সংখ্যক variable এর domain reduce করে।

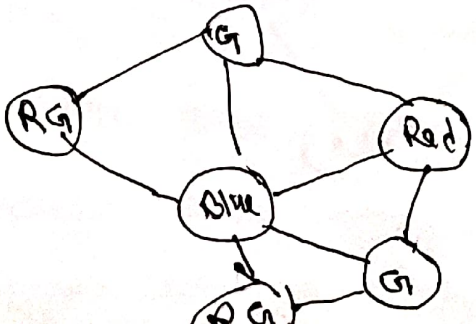
- যে node এর সাথে সবচেয়ে বেশি node connected



এর সাথে সবচেয়ে বেশি node connected



যেকোনো একটা pick করা যাবে।



Tie रूल

Degree Heuristic

Most Constrained Variable > Most Constraining Variable

least constraining value

→ Failure early detect করার mechanism কে Constraint Propagation বলে।

Constraint Propagation

Multi step

(Arc consistency)

1 step :

- দুইটা adjacent node এ same value (এই value বাদে অন্য value available থাকতে না) থাকলে এই combination এ graph node consistence না।

Multi step: Node consistency এর পর 1 step চালাতে হবে

1st step: কোথায় কোন value বসানো যায় খুঁজে বের করে সেই value বসিয়ে তার adjacent node গুলো থেকে ওই value বাদ দিতে হবে।

2nd step: কোন variable এ খুঁজলে কোন value দেয়া যায় তাও pick করতে হবে এবং তাতে সেই value assign করতে হবে এবং তার adjacent node থেকে

সেই value বাদ দিতে হবে।

~~- প্রথমে যদি~~

3rd step:

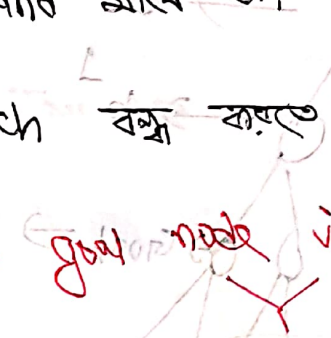
Repeat step 2

- যদি কোনো node এ কোনো color/value assign না করা থাকে তাহলে arc consistency নষ্ট হবে।

Uninformed search

* যেকোন search algorithm এ Goal state কে expand (একটা node expand মানে তার যেকোন child কে visit করা) করার পর search বন্ধ করতে হবে।

→ Only BFS এ goal node visit করে search বন্ধ করা যায়।



Queue তে push

↓

FIFO

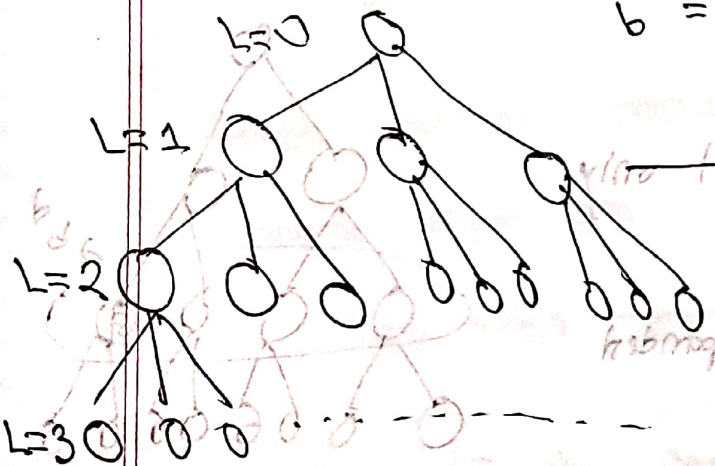
BFS

1. Time complexity: $O(b^d)$

d = level of the goal node

= যে level এ goal node আছে সেটা d তে বসবে।

$b^0 = 3^0 = 1$ here b = 3



$\rightarrow b^1 = 3^1 = 3$

$\rightarrow b^2 = 3^2 = 9$

$\rightarrow b^3 = 3^3 = 27$

সব level এর node যোগ করে: $b^0 + b^1 + b^2 + b^3 \ldots\ldots + b^d$

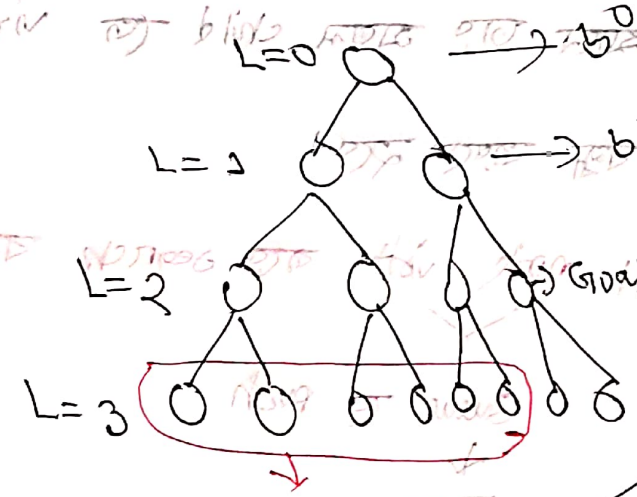
↓

highest

→ goal expansion $O(b^d)$ → goal visit

→ $O(b^{d+1})$ when?

d = 2 = depth of the goal



Visit এর সময় terminate

b^2 → $O(b^{d=2})$

$b^3 = b^{2+1} = b^{d+1}$

total node visited in L=3

Goal কে expand করলে যেয় node extra visit করা লাগে।

$b^3 - 2$

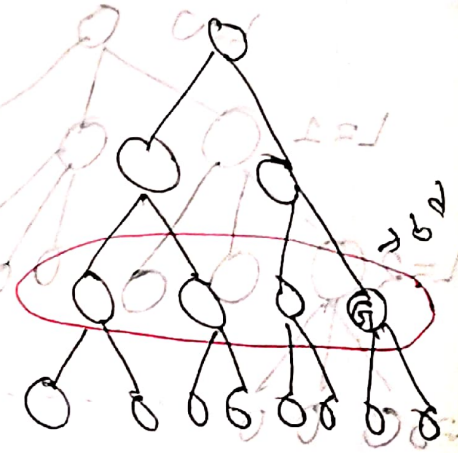
$b^{d+1} - b = b^{d+1}$

$b^0 + b^1 + b^2 + \dots + b^d + (b^{d+1} - b) = b^{d+1}$

Space Complexity:

$O(b^N)$ → node visit only

$O(b^{d+1})$ → node expanded



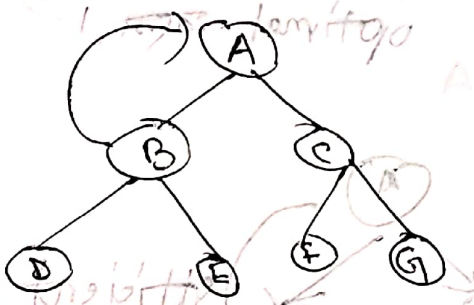
DFS with stack → DFS

BFS

3. Completeness: Goal থাকলে always ensure করবে যে goal find করবে।

BFS → Complete I. Tree এর সব node ই visit করে।

II. loop থাকলেও complete



A
A B C
A B C A D E

C A D E F G
A D E F G B C
D E F G B C

E F G B C
F G B C
G B C

Tree search:

- No track of already visited node
- কোনো node visit, expand হয়েছে কিনা সেটার track রাখা হয় না।
- DFS tree search not complete - loop এ পড়বে।

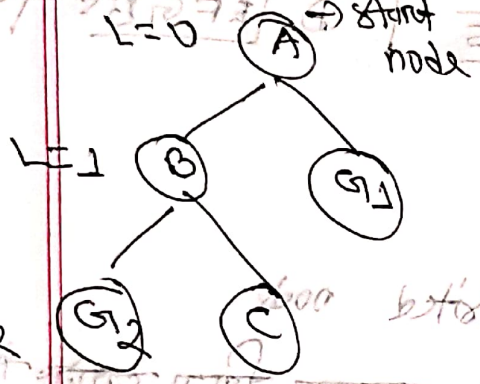
Graph search: - কোনো node already visited কিনা সেটার track রাখা হয়।

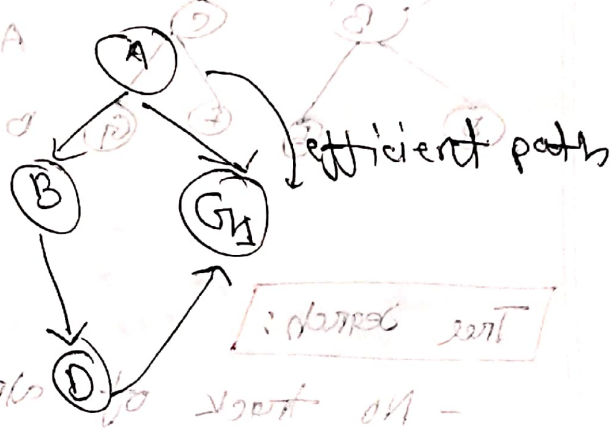
- loop avoid করার জন্য Graph search use হয়।

Tree / Graph search → BFS Complete

4. Optimality:

- যদি multiple goal node থাকে তার একটা goal node ও reach করার multiple path থাকে, সেক্ষেত্রে most efficient goal / path find করার guarantee দিতে পারলে সেই search কে optimal বলে।





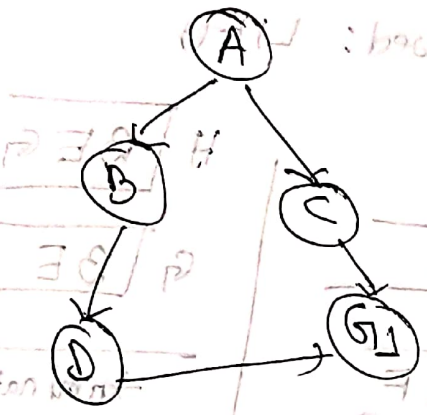
- All possible graph এর জন্য optimality এর guarantee দিতে হবে।

BFS → Optimal

→ multiple goal যদি থাকে, most optimal goal always shallowest depth এ থাকবে.

↓

lowest



A A D C

A	B	C	D	G1

A

A BC

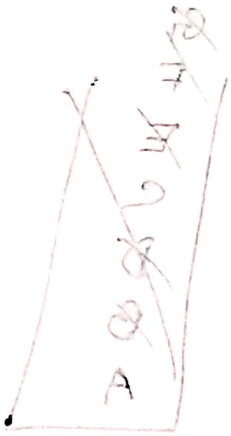
B C D

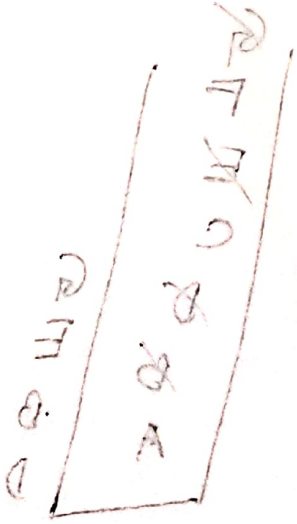
A → C → G1

C DG1

D G1 G1

G1 G1

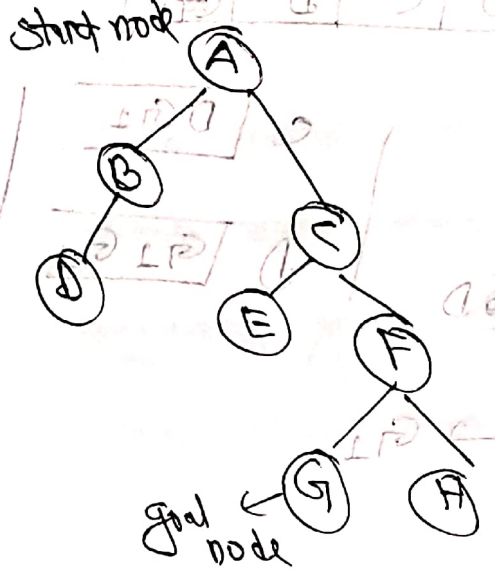




A

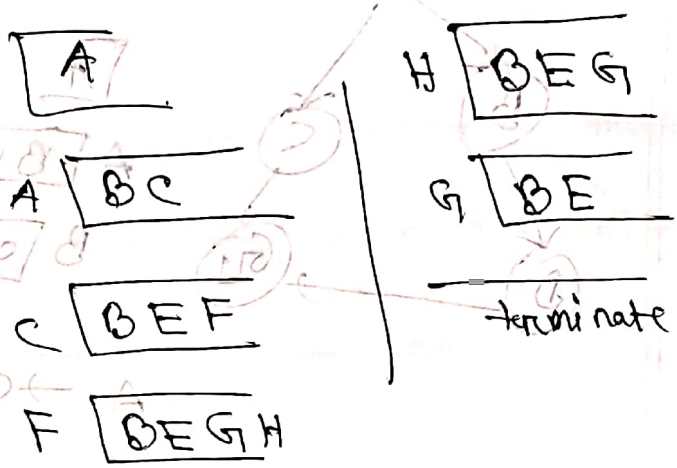
Depth First Search (DFS)

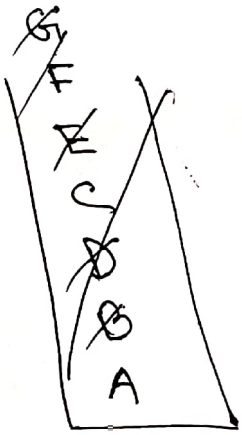
- Stack based
- Back tracking (Recursion)



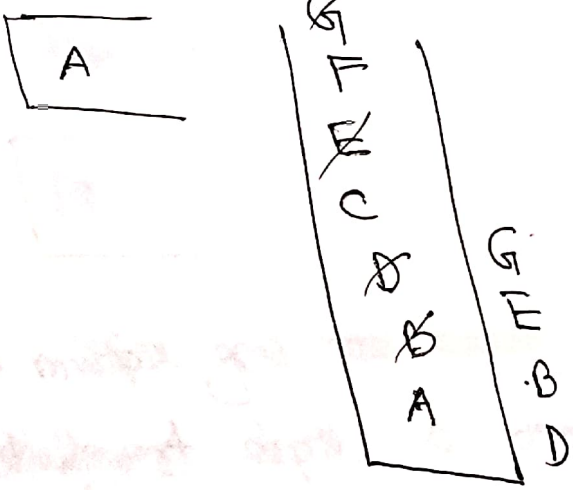
Fringe :→

Stack based : LIFO





Backtracking :



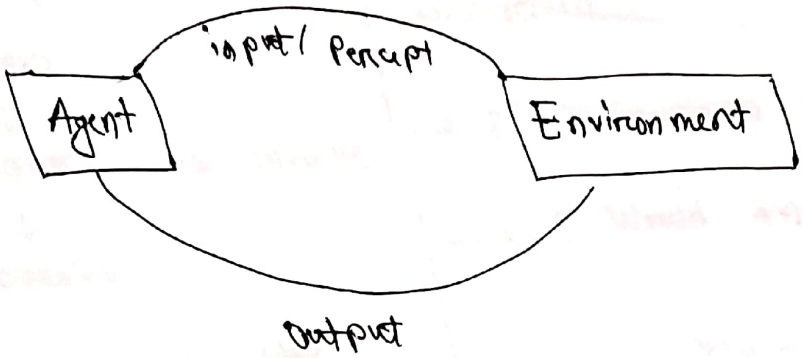
1. BFS, DFS:

m = max depth

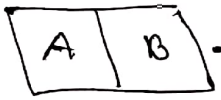
d = depth of difference

Session 3 Environments TR2

Properties of Environments



1. → Fully or Partially Observable



→ Partially Observable মানে একইসাথে চলতে থাকা সবকিছু Tiles এ situation observe করতে পারে না। ↓ at a time

↓
যদি কোনো camera বা sensors দ্বারা পুরো environment observe করতে পারে, then fully observable
↓ at a time

Fully Observable : chess

Partially " ; Poker

2. single Agent or Multiagent :

↓ একটি Agent এ থাকলে

অনেক Agent থাকলেও তারা এ সাথে Related না। Lamppost Agent

↓ একাধিক Agent এ সাথে থাকলে

Agent Related. Self driving car

3. Deterministic vs Stochastic

Deterministic

chess

↓

যেখানে luck involve

↓

sudoku

→ Opponent কে play consider করা যাবে না

→ Given agent কে action কে consider করতে হবে।

→ আমার নিকট Action কে কোন uncertain outcome আছে কিনা, থাকলে Deterministic

Stochastic

↓

Uncertain

→ Dies involved যেখানে game e.g. Ludo

→ Real World environment

→ snake vs Ludo - single agent stochastic

→ Action কে determined outcome থাকে তবে যদি আগে থেকে predict করা যায় তাহলে Deterministic.

→ " " multiple " " তে যদি uncertain outcome থাকে then stochastic.

4. Episodic or sequencial

↓

environment ও পূর্বের state কোনো প্রভাব ফেলবে না।

connection নেই।

→ Image classification

- Brain MRI

↓

chain / connected sequence

→ chess

→ most of the game

→ Real world environment

5. Discreate or Continuous

↓ limited perception
→ chess - 10^{120} perception
→ Poker (Depends)

↓ unlimited perception
↓ infinite
→ Real World
→ Poker (depends)

chess

6. Static or dynamic

↓
- certain change না আসে না।
- " " এই Agent এর perspective থেকে environment discuss করা হবে, এই Agent Action নেয়ার সময় আসে হবে।
→ other agent

- certain change আসবে।

RL / Learning Agent

7. Known or Unknown (depends on Agent)

Known:

G. M. Arafat Rahman
1910 1498 Section: 10

Assignment 1

1. Physical Address = Base Address × 10h + offset

$$\begin{array}{r} 33330 \\ -\ 1111 \\ \hline 32\ 21F \end{array} \Big| \quad 32\ 21F / 10h = \text{Fraction}$$

As this is a fraction value, it will not be valid segment number. As the offset is given, we can not increase to match the valid segment number.

As this is a non overlapping segmentation, for this the segment will be 30000h / segment 3.

∴ highest segment address = 30000h
FFFF
3FFFFh

2. (a) Physical Address = 91ABh × 10h + 2340h
= 91AB0 + 2340h
= 93DFD

(b) Physical Address = AA10h × 10h + 1863h
= AB963h

(c) FFFFF8

1. FFFFF0 ⇒ need an offset 0007
2. FFFE0 ⇒ need an offset 0017
3. FFFD0 ⇒ need an offset 0027

102

(11)

(c) FFFF8

1. FFFF0 → need an offset 0008

2. FFFE0 → need an offset 0018

3. FFF00 → need an offset 0028

3. AX = EEEEh → 1110 1110 1110 1110

BX = BBBBh → 1011 1011 1011 1011

1010 1010 1010 1101

(11)

3. (a) AX = EEEEh ⇒ 1110 1110 1110 1110

BX = BBBBh ⇒ 1011 1011 1011 1011

1 | 10101010 1010 1001

~~AF = 1, there is a carry from lower nibble to higher nibble~~

ZF = 0, The output is not zero

PF = 1, LSB 8 bit has 4 = even numbers of 1

OF = 1, MSB bit is

CF = 1, there is a carry from 16th to 17th bit

OF = 0, because there is a carry from 15th to 16th bit and also 16th to 17th bit.

(b) AX = 8000h = 1000 0000 0000 0000

BX = 1234h = 0001 0010 0011 0100

1001 0010 0011 0100

3 1's

OF = 1, MSB bit is 1

PF = 0, 3 = odd number of 1's in lower Byte

(iv)

ZF = 0, the result is not 0

CF = 0, there is no carry from 16th to 17th bit

OF = 0, there is no carry from 15th bit or no carry from 16th to 17th bit

4. ADD AX, [10h]

This is a direct addressing of addressing, here, the address [offset] is directly given, so, it need to fetched during DS base register. To calculate the effective address location for the given instruction : DSX10h + offset

AB12h X 10h + 10h = AB130h

5. (a) For smallest segment address : FFFEF - FFFF

FFF0

EFFF : FFFF

2nd largest :

The largest segment address is

FFFE0

So the second largest segment address = FFFD0

FFFD0 : 0001F

b. 2h

smallest = 00000

0000 : 0002

For 2nd largest:

we know lowest segment address is 16 byte.

↑ slots

But 00000 + 16 slots will exceed the physical address given. So second largest segment address is not possible.

6. As 8088 has 20 bit address bus and address bus define the number of locations can be accessed using those 20 bits.

∴ Total slots using 20 bits: $2^{20} = 1048576$ slots

(27)

Each slot can contain 1 byte

∴ 1048576 byte

1048576/1024 = 1024 KByte

1024/1024 = 1 MByte

7. 2^{28} = 268435456 slots

⇒ 268435456 Bytes

⇒ 268435456/1024 = 262144 KByte

⇒ 262144/1024 = 256 MByte

Initial physical address = 0000 0000h

last physical address = FFFF FFFFh

8. 8 9 80 [1st + First] 2 Byte

1000 1001 1000 0000

opcode D W MOD REG R/M

for MOV

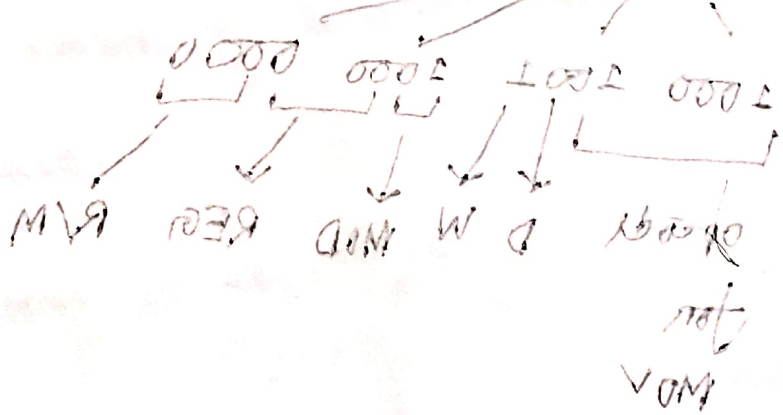
69 10h
↓ ↓ ——— high byte displacement in Byte 4
Low Byte displacement in Byte 3

69
0110 1001

10
0001 0000

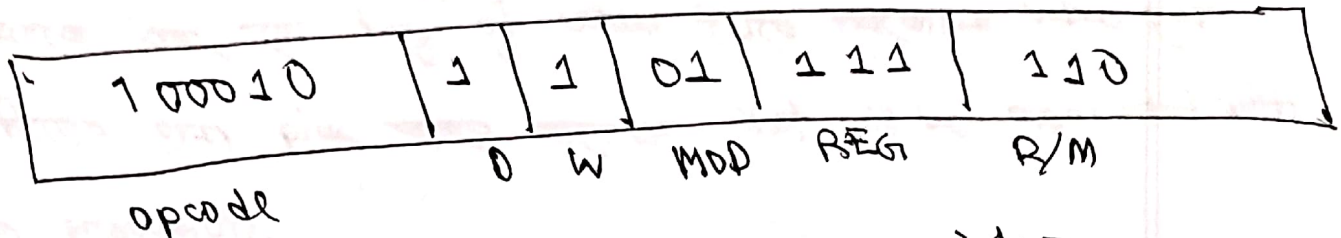
D = 0, so register used as source
W = 1, so 16 bit register
MOD = 10 so memory with 16-bit displacement
REG = 000, W = 1, REG = 000, so AX
R/M = 000 corresponds to [BX] + [SI] + d16
∴ final assembly language:

MOV 1069h [BX+SI], AX



(viii)

(b) MOV DI, [BP+42h]



DI 16 bit destination index register.

so, D = 1, W = 1

[BP+42h] → memory with 8 bit displacement, so

MOD 01

[BP+d8] → R/M → 110

1000 1011 0111 1110

8 B 7 E

Probability-1: FYS

Probability Theory for Inference

Random Variable: যে variable গুলো যাদের একটা Range of values থাকে এবং যে Range of values থেকে যেকোনো value যে নিজের জন্য pick করতে পারে এবং that will be associated with a probability.

For example: Random variable = Today's weather

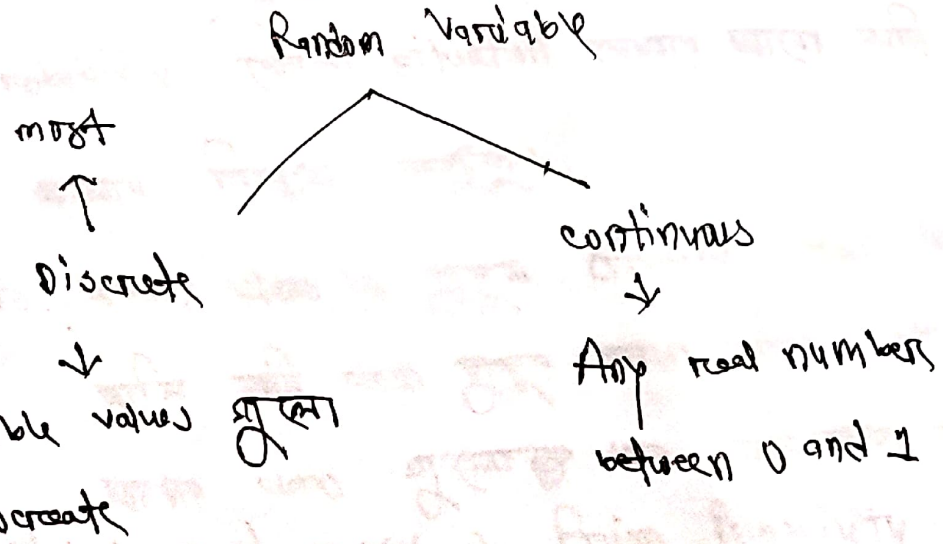
↓ Range of values

Sunny, Cloudy, Rainy

এই Random variable এর Range of values এর মধ্যে থেকে যেকোনো value এর probability যদি same হয়, তাহলে

$P(\text{today's weather} = \text{Sunny}) = \frac{1}{3}$

$P(\text{today's weather} = \text{Rainy}) = \frac{1}{3}$



Discrete Random Variable

Boolean Random Variable

{true, false}

P(true) = x

then P(false) = 1 - x

= :3

Multi · Random Variable

1. addition always 1

2. 0 ≤ Possible ≤ 1

Probability

$P(a \vee b) = P(a) + P(b) - P(a \wedge b)$

Joint Probability of a and b

$P(a \vee b) = P(a) + P(b) - P(a \wedge b)$

↓

set theory

intersection (an)

Probability Theory

- Random variables : Alarm, Burglary, Earthquake
- Domain - Boolean (like these), discrete, continuous

- Atomic event: Complete specification of state, একটা Particular ঘটনা ঘটার সম্ভাবনা। যেমন:

ⓐ বাসায় alarm আছে; চোর এল।

① চোর আসছে জন্য alarm বাজে
② চোর না আসলেও alarm বাজে
③ চোর আসছে জন্য alarm বাজে নাই

] প্রত্যেকটাই একটা করে Atomic event

→ যতগুলো Probable case হতে পারে, each of them are Atomic event.

Prior Probability: (→ আগাম) কোনো situation দেখার আগে যদি আমি জানি যে আমার বিশ্বাস কতটুকু।

যেমন: আমার class এ পুরুষ Student 46% জন্য তো আমি যদি class শুরু আগে বলি based on আমার আগের class গুলোর জন অভিজ্ঞতা থেকে, তাহলে

$p(\text{student} = \text{man}) = .46$ → Prior Probability

Joint Probability: দুইটা ঘটনা বা দুইটা Random variable এর দুইটা value একই সাথে হওয়ার probability.

→ ধরি ১০ বারায় ১ বারায় বুদ্ধি হয় (ধরলাম)

$$P(\text{বুদ্ধি}) = \frac{1}{10} = 0.1$$ — Prior Probability আমার বারায় বুদ্ধি হওয়ার আমি পেয়েছি কিন্তু আমার বারায় বুদ্ধি হওয়ার Probability = 1 (১) এর ধরা বুদ্ধি আমার বারায় কোন প্রভাব না, যেহেতু আমার বারায় observation আমি চেক্ট করি না।

দুইটা তিনিসের একসাথে ঘটার Probability

Joint Probability

Random variable → Boolean (bith)

P(Alarm, Burglary) -

চোর আসছে কিন্তু alarm বাজছে

চোর আসছে কিন্তু alarm বাজে নাই

	alarm	¬ alarm
burglary	.09	.01
¬ burglary		

চোর আসে নাই কিন্তু alarm বাজছে

চোর আসে নাই কিন্তু alarm বাজে নাই

Computing Conditional Prob : Joint Probability

$$P(\text{cause} \mid \text{effect}) = \frac{P(\text{cause} \wedge \text{effect})}{P(\text{effect})}$$

$P(b)$ = Normalizing constant

Joint Probability দুইটা ঘটনা একসাথে ঘটার সম্ভাবনা কিন্তু একই কারণে নির্ভরশীল না। একটা ঘটার

Bayes' Theorem: Relation between Conditional and Joint Probability.

কারন আমরা অনেক সময় দুইটা ঘটনা just একসাথে ঘটবে - কিন্তু conditional Probability হচ্ছে একটা ঘটনা ঘটার আগের অবস্থা।

Ex: P(বৃষ্টি হবে | আকাশ মেঘলা)
↓ effected ↓ cause

Normalizing Constant: P(b). → যেটা কোন observation এর জন্য dependent না, যেটা always constant থাকবে। Prior belief

Chain Rule

Product Rule: → কিভাবে conditional থেকে Joint পাওয়া যায়

Conditional Probability: $P(a|b) = \frac{P(a \wedge b)}{P(b)}$

Now, $P(a \wedge b) = P(a|b)P(b)$ → Product Rule

Conditional Probability থেকে Joint Probability

Marginalizing:

→ যখন (আমরা) Random variable (এর) total probability বের করতে চাই।

→ $P(B)$ → Random variable → Capital letter → variable itself.

→ $P(b)$ → Random variable এর value গুলো নিয়ে বসবে। → small letter → Possible values

→ $P(W)$ → weather itself. → $P(w)$ → small w → can either be rainy, cloudy, sunny

→ $P(B) = \sum_a P(B, a)$ এখানে $P(B)$ বলতে $P(B)$ এর সম্ভাব্য value গুলো বোঝাচ্ছে। B = sunny, B = cloudy, B = snow

given a (আমাদের Random variable এর value)

→ $P(B) = \sum_a P(B|a) P(a)$

Bayes' Rule

Bayes' Rule: কিভাবে একটা conditional থেকে আরেকটা conditional Probability তে যাওয়া হয়।

→ $P(a|b)$ — a: effect, b: cause

তাহলে P(a given b) এর কিভাবে version এ লিখতে পারি।

cause থেকে effect উল্টো

$$P(a|b) = \frac{P(b|a) * P(a)}{P(b)}$$

Posterior: $P(a|b)$; Likelyhood: $P(b|a)$; Normalization: $P(b)$

Priors — degree of belief, আমরা নির্দিষ্ট কোনো observation দেখার আগে effect এর Probability কত হতে পারে?

$$P(\text{disease} | \text{diagnosis}) = \frac{P(\text{diagnosis} | \text{disease}) * P(a)}{P(\text{diagnosis})}$$

$P(a)$ / P (disease)

আমি কোনো diagnosis result দেখার আগে in general population এ সেই disease হওয়ার সম্ভাবনা কত?

Normalization: $P(\text{diagnosis}) =$

Likelyhood: আমার যদি disease টা হয় তাহলে diagnosis positive আসার সম্ভাবনা কত?

Posterior: Patient এর diagnosis result positive আসছে, তার actually সেই disease থাকার সম্ভাবনা কত?

$$P(\text{Cause}|\text{Effect}) = \frac{P(\text{Effect}|\text{Cause}) * P(\text{Cause})}{P(\text{Effect})}$$

Chain Rule → ন-চলক variable

→ Product Rule এর generalize version.

$$P(X_1, X_2, \ldots X_n) = P(X_1) P(X_2|X_1) P(X_3|X_1, X_2) \ldots$$

↓

Joint Probability

$$= \prod_{i=1}^{n} P(X_i | X_1, \ldots, X_{i-1})$$

Independence X and Y independent if and only if

$$\forall x, y : P(x, y) = P(x) P(y)$$

↓ ↓

For all Joint Probability of x and y

যদি for all x & all y, Joint Probability of x and y becomes equal to the multiplication of individual probability of x and individual probability of y, then variable x and y are independent to each other.

X and Y are conditionally independent given Z if and only if:

→ দুইটা variable আরেকটা variable এর জন্য পুরোপুরি independent না, relation আছে কিন্তু condition দিয়ে দিলে condition এর জন্য base করে তারা independent.

Conditional Independence

$$P(A \wedge B|C) = P(A|C) * P(B|C)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{P(A \wedge B \wedge C)}{P(C)} = P(A|C) * P(B|C)$$

$$\Rightarrow P(A \wedge B \wedge C) = P(A|C) * P(B|C) * P(C)$$

Guilty or not?

$$P(\text{Criminal} \mid \text{found guilty}) = \frac{P(\text{found guilty} \mid \text{Criminal}) \times P(\text{Criminal})}{P(\text{found guilty})}$$

$P(\text{Criminal}) = .08$ → Prior Probability

$P(\text{found guilty} \mid \text{Criminal}) = .98$

$P(\text{not guilty} \mid \text{not criminal}) = .97$

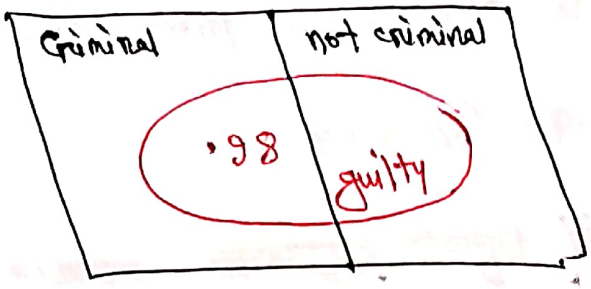
$$= \frac{.98 \times .08}{.0376} \quad \text{Prior Probability}$$

$P(\text{found guilty} \mid \text{not criminal}) = .02 \quad = 0.2085$

$P(\text{not guilty} \mid \text{not criminal}) = .03$

$P(\text{found guilty}) = P(\text{found guilty} \mid \text{not criminal}) + P(\text{found guilty} \mid \text{Criminal})$

$= .02 + .98 = 1.01$



$P(\text{found guilty}) = P(\text{criminal} \cap \text{found guilty}) + P(\text{not criminal} \cap \text{found guilty})$

$= 0.0376$

$=$

$P(\text{criminal} \cap \text{found guilty}) = P(\text{found guilty} \mid \text{criminal}) * P(\text{found guilty})$

$= P(\text{criminal}$

$P(\text{found guilty} \mid \text{Criminal}) = \frac{P(fg \cap c)}{P(\text{criminal})}$

$P(fg \cap c) = P(fg \mid \text{criminal}) * P(\text{criminal})$

$= .98 * .008$

$P(nc \cap fg) = P(fg \mid nc) * P(nc)$

$= .03 * 0.992$

$=$

$P(c) = .008$

$P(nc) = 1 - .008$

$= 0.992$

* Bayes' Theorem

Sujoy sir

যদি event independent হলে:

$$P(A \cap B) = P(A) \cdot P(B)$$

↑ target hit করার probability

* একজন আর্চারের target hit করার ঘটনা A, $P(A) = .8$

* আরেকজন " " " " B, $P(B) = .5$

→ প্রথম ও দ্বিতীয় আর্চার target hit করবে, এই ঘটনা দুটো পরস্পর dependent না, independent.

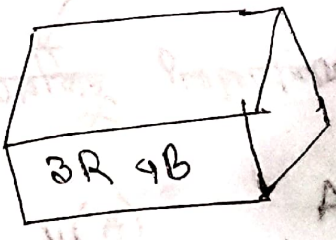
→ দুজনই target hit করার probability,

$$P(A \cap B) = P(A) \cdot P(B) = .8 \times .5 = .4$$

A ঘটবে ও B ও ঘটবে

Dependent Event:

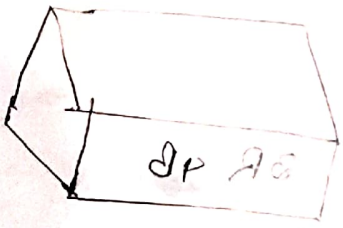
→ একটি box থেকে 2টা বল আকস্মিক ভাবে বল তুলতে হবে।



প্রথম বল Red, এই ঘটনা R_1

দ্বিতীয় " Red, " " R_2

$$P(R_1) = \frac{\text{Total no. of Red balls}}{\text{Total no. of balls}}$$



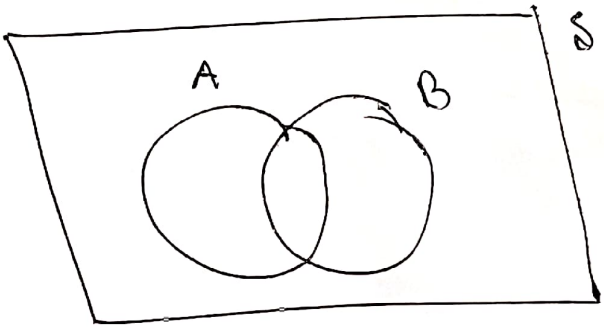
→ Event গুলো একটা set এ Represent করে।

→ যদি ঘটনা independent না হয়, then conditional probability র concept ব্যবহার করি।

Conditional Probability:

$P(A|B)$ → A given that B occured. B ঘটনা যদি already ঘটে গিয়ে থাকে, তবে A ঘটার Probability কত?

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)}$$



S → Sample space

সবকিছু Proportional বা আনুপাতিক হারে থাকতে হবে।

$$\frac{n(A)}{n(B)} = \frac{Area(A)}{Area(B)}$$

বর্তমানে যেকোনো মানুষের কোভিড আক্রান্ত হওয়ার সম্ভাবনা

(#) $P(\text{Covid}) = .004$

কোভিড আক্রান্ত হয়ে থাকলে মারা যাওয়ার সম্ভাবনা,

$$P(D|C) = .05$$

কেউ কোভিড আক্রান্ত হওয়ার ঘটনা

$P(C \cap D)$ → ঘটনা D কারোর death

সাধারণ মানুষের জন্য মারা যাওয়ার chance এর চেয়ে কোভিড আক্রান্ত হলে মারা যাওয়ার chance

কোনো ব্যক্তি কোভিড আক্রান্ত হবে এবং মারা যাবে? এক্ষেত্রে

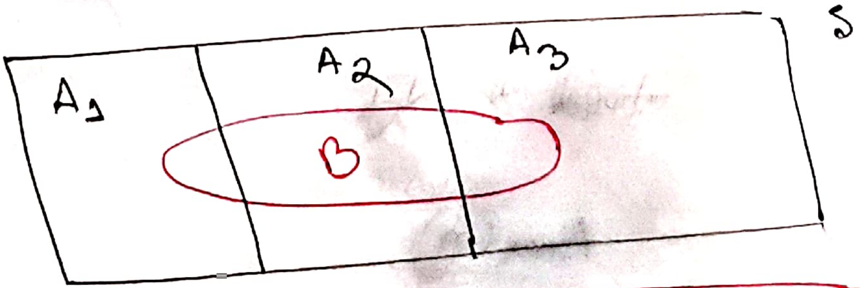
We know, $P(D|C) = \frac{P(D \cap C)}{P(C)}$

যেহেতু ঘটনা D এবং C পরস্পর dependent, তাই এখানে conditional এর concept ব্যবহার করা।

$$\therefore P(C \cap D) = P(D|C) * P(C)$$

$$= .05 * .004 = .00020 \text{ (Ans)}$$

Law of Total Probability



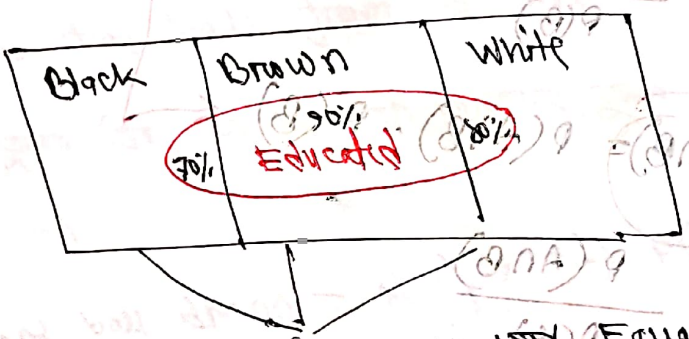
$$P(B) = P(A_1 \cap B) + P(A_2 \cap B) + P(A_3 \cap B)$$

Europe → E → White Hair → 80% educated

Black Hair → 70% educated

Brown Hair → 90% educated

Random European কে নিলে তা educated হওয়ার probability কত? P(Educated) = ?



x 2x 3x

Black : Brown : White

= 1 : 2 : 3

উদের সংখ্যা Equal না ←

Europe এ total মানুষ আছে = x + 2x + 3x = 6x জন

x → 70% → 0.7x educated

2x → 90% → 2x × 0.9 = 1.8x educated

3x → 80% → 3x × 0.8 = 2.4x

Europe এ total educated মানুষ আছে = 0.7x + 1.8x + 2.4x

= 4.9x

$$P(\text{educated}) = \frac{4.9\%}{6\%} = 0.82 = 82\%$$

Chain Rule / Product Rule

$$\Rightarrow P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)}$$

$$\Rightarrow P(A \cap B) = P(A|B) \cdot P(B)$$

$$\rightarrow P(B|A) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(A)}$$

same

$$\Rightarrow P(A \cap B) = P(B|A)\,P(A)$$

$$P(A \cap B) = P(B|A) \cdot P(A)$$

$$= P(A|B) \cdot P(B)$$

-এই দুভাবে প্রকাশ করা যায়।

R → Rain T → Thunderstorm

(*) $P(R) = .002$

$P(R \cap T) = .0004$

$$P(T|R) = \frac{P(R \cap T)}{P(R)} = \frac{.0004}{.002} = \frac{1}{5}$$

(*) একটা box এ 5 Red ball, 10 Black ball

We draw two balls from the box without replacement (দুইটা বল একটা একটা করে box এ ফেরত না)

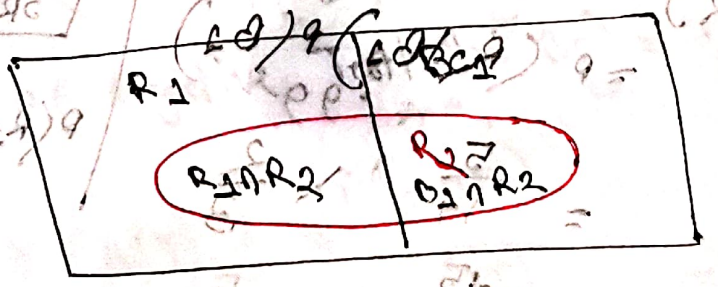
$P(\text{Second ball drawn} = \text{Red})$? → $P(R_2)$?

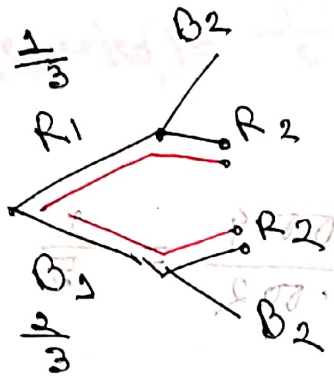
R_1 → প্রথম বল Red হওয়া event

B_1 → " " Black " " / "

R_2 → ২য় " Red "

B_2 → " " Black "





$$P(R_2) = P(R_1 \cap R_2) + P(B_1 \cap R_2)$$

$$P(R_1) = \frac{5}{15} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$P(B_1) = \frac{10}{15} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$P(R_1 \cap R_2) = P(R_1/R_2)\,P(R_2)$$

$$= P(R_2/R_1)\,P(R_1) \rightarrow \text{এটা use করব}$$

$$\text{then, } P(R_1 \cap R_2) = P(R_2/R_1)\,P(R_1) = \frac{4}{14} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{21}$$

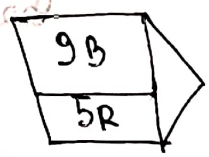
$$P(R_2/R_1) = \frac{4}{14} = \frac{2}{7}$$

$$\text{Now, } P(B_1 \cap R_2) = P(B_1/R_2)\,P(R_2)$$

$$= P(R_2/B_1)\,P(B_1)$$

$$= \frac{5}{14} \times \frac{2}{3}$$

$$= \frac{5}{21}$$



$$P(R_2/B_1) = \frac{5}{14}$$

$$P(R_2) = P(R_1 \cap R_2) + P(B_1 \cap R_2)$$

$$= \frac{2}{21} + \frac{5}{21} = \frac{7}{21} = \frac{1}{3} \quad \text{(Ans)}$$

* Approximately 1% of women have breast cancer. A woman with BC has 90% chance of a positive test result; while a woman without BC has 10% chance of false positive result. What is the probability that a woman has bc given that she just had a positive test?

Ans:

Breast cancer = BC

$$P(BC) = .01$$

$$P(PT \mid BC) = .90$$

$$P(\text{Not Positive test} \mid BC) = .10$$

$$P(\text{Positive Test} \mid \text{Not } BC) = .10$$

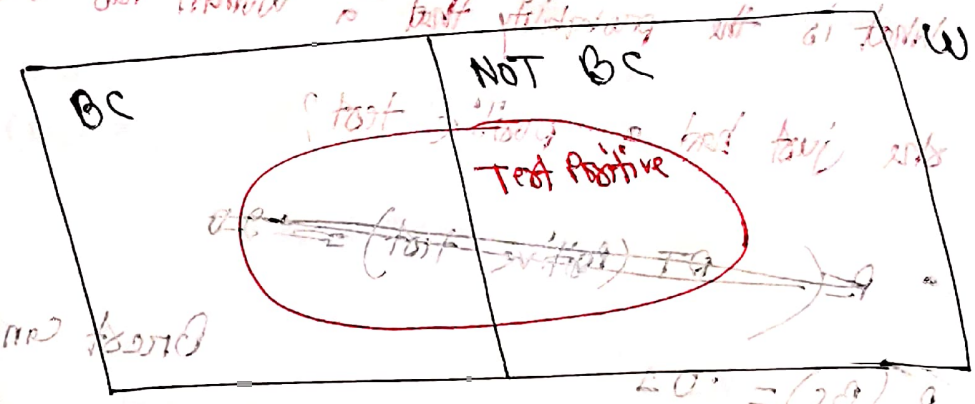
$$P(\text{Negative Test} \mid \text{Not } BC) = .90$$

$$\therefore P(B/T) = \frac{P(B \cap T)}{P(T)}$$

$$P(BC \cap T) = P(BC|T)\,P(T)$$
$$= P(T|BC)\,P(BC)$$

$$P(T|BC) * P(BC) = .9 \times .01 = .009$$
$$= P(BC \cap T)$$

Now $P(T)$?



(Using Law of total Probability $P(T) = P(BC \cap T)$
$+ P(\text{Not } BC \cap T)$

$= .009 + .099 = .108$

$P(B^C \cap T) = P(T|\text{Not } BC) * P(\text{Not } BC)$

$= .10 * .99 = .099$

$P(BC) = .01$

$\therefore P(\text{Not } BC) = 1 - .01 = .99$

$$P(BC|PT) = \frac{0.009}{0.108} = \frac{1}{12}$$

$$P(A|B \wedge C \wedge D) = \frac{P(A|B) * P(A|C) * P(A|D)}{P(B) * P(C) * P(B)}$$

$$P(A|B) * P(A|C) * P(A|D) = P(A \wedge B) * P(A \wedge C) * P(A \wedge D)$$

$$= P(B|A) * P(A)$$

Genetic Algorithm FYS

Target : Integrity (সঠিক solution বের করা)

↓

Uninformed search

↓

Informed search

↓

local search - Hill climbing

↓

Constraint satisfaction problem - Back tracking Algo

Genetic Algorithm

→ Generalize algorithm based on biology.

GA

→ Correctly solution দিতে পারে।

Backtracking

→ For 4 Queen

→ 8/16 Queen হলে tree অনেক বড় হয়।

→ Result খারাপ solution দিবে

→ Exponentially tree বড় হবে।

→ 4 Queen থেকে 5 Queen এ যেতে হলে same tree again and again build করতে হবে।

GA → 5 steps

→ begin with k randomly generated states (population)

→ each state (individual) is a string over some alphabet (chromosome)

→ fitness function (bigger number is better)

→ cross over

→ mutate (evolve)?

GA → John Holland thinking

→ অনেক গুলো random state আছে, তখন থেকে k randomly generate state নিতে হবে (population)

→ random state গুলোর alphabet গুলো combination হিসেবে প্রকাশ করতে হবে। It will look like a chromosome.

যেকোনো random state → string দিয়ে প্রকাশ → chromosome

→ random state গুলো কে ভাল নাকি খারাপ করতে হবে।

↓

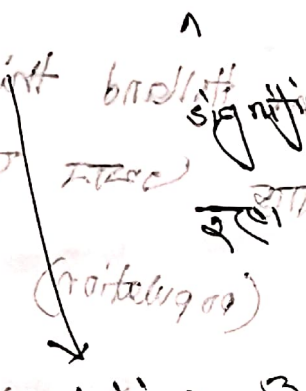
Heuristics → এমন কোনো heuristic

যা দিয়ে idea দিবে কোনো random state কত ভাল?

এটা যথেষ্ট ভাল হলে এটা থেকে আরও ভাল হওয়া
সম্ভব হলে আরও ভাল করে হবে এক এভাবে পর্যায়ে
ভাল হতে হতে perfect হয়ে গেলে mutation বন্ধ
যাব।

4. Crossover

5. Mutation - child এ genetic mapping এ কোন একটা single change নিয়ে আসা



হলো।

এতে heuristic এর উপর ভিত্তি করে করা হবে।

Step-1

→ একটা population থেকে sample নিতে হবে।

→ sample নিতে হবে random state → k random states

→ k = 2 হলে দুইটা randomly generated state নিতে হবে।

একটা father এর, আরেকটা mother

Step-2

→ father এর, mother = (random state, k=2) এর individually string আকারে প্রকাশ করতে হবে। father এর, mother এর string representation প্রত্যেকটাই একটা করে chromosome.

Step-3

→ এই state গুলো কতটুকু ভাল সেটা determine করার জন্য fitness function দরকার।

→ 8 টা Queen কে নিয়ে কয়টা unique জোড়া পাওয়া যায়? → Unique pairs

$$^8C_2 = 28 \text{ টা}$$

→ 28 বারের fitness function

→ fitness function এর value 28 হলে কোনো ঘর কাটাকাটি নাই।

→ fitness = 0, all pairs have clashes.

Step-4: CrossOver

→ crossover এর জন্য প্রথমে crossover point determine করতে হবে।

→ যদি previous knowledge থাকে যে কোথায় crossover করলে ভাল হবে, সেই knowledge ব্যবহার করা। আর

না থাকলে random crossover point আরো বড় হবে।

→ crossover point father বা mother দুইটাতেই same point ও হতে হবে।

crossover এর মান

Chromosome of father: 3 8 4 | 7 2 3 2 5

" " mother: 3 8 5 | 7 1 6 1 5

crossover point = 3

2 more chromosomes/sequences

After crossover

offspring 1: 3 8 4 7 1 6 1 5

offspring 2: 3 8 5 7 2 3 2 5

8 4 sequences are:

3 8 4 7 2 3 2 5

3 8 5 7 1 6 1 5

3 8 4 7 1 6 1 5

3 8 5 7 2 3 2 5

→ crossover করার পরে offspring ভাল না খারাপ তা fitness function দিয়ে check করতে হবে।

↓

goodness

START

Generate the initial population

then each population কে string এ convert করতে হবে (chromosomes).

compute fitness (প্রত্যেক chromosome এর)

এরপর - (প্রত্যেক father and mother)

REPEAT

selection (কোনগুলো crossover করতে হবে)

crossover

Mutation (প্রয়োজন হলে)

compute fitness (offsprings এর)

UNTIL population has converged

STOP

যদি generated sequence এ কোনো obvious ঝামেলা থাকলে সেটাকে solve করতে হবে।

5. Mutation → Drastic idea

Before Mutation:

Row 1 (column 5), Row 1 (column 7)

Offspring 1: 3 8 4 7 1 6 1 5

Offspring 2: 3 8 5 7 2 3 2 5

→ Offspring 1 এর column 5 এর, column 7 এর 1 মানে: same row তে

row এ Queen আছে। দুইটা column এর same row তে Queens থাকলে definitely there is a conflict.

→ so, সেটাকে change করতে হবে।

→ ঠিক করার জন্য অন্য কোনো row খালি আছে কিনা সেটা check করে খালি থাকলে একটা Row 1 কে change করে সেই row তে shift করতে পারি।

→ Offspring 1 এর ক্ষেত্রে row 2 unused. so 2 তে একটা row 1 এর Queen কে shift করলে obvious conflict এড়ানো যাবে।

→ ২য় বারের বার নতুন conflict generate হলেও obvious problem হচ্ছিল কোথা কোথায় যাবে।

After mutation:

Offspring 1 : 3 8 5 7 1 6 2 4 5

Mutate করার পর fitness calculate করতে হবে।

GA Challenge

1. কোন গায়েনে পাওয়ার বাড়াতে হবে সেটা বের করা। Heuristically
2. কোন " mutate বাড়াতে হবে সেটা Heuristically বের করতে হবে।
3. কোন fitness function দ্বারা কয়টা 1 বা 2 point কে judge করব সেটা বের করা।

Decision Tree

Information Gain:

- ~~Dataset~~ ~~কে~~ ~~বিভিন্ন~~ feature ~~দ্বারা~~

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CSE 422 section: 11

Assignment 2

Question A

(1) If an item is selected it will be denoted as 1.
and if not selected it will be denoted as 0.

∴ Encoding of the problem and initial set of 4 different chromosomes are:

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	
ch1 →	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	W = 11
ch2 →	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	W = 12
ch3 →	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	W = 10
ch4 →	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	W = 9

here: ch = chromosome
W = Weight

It is present in all 4 different chromosomes.

(11)

(2) Appropriate fitness function would be the sum of selected items reward. But the total weight of the selected items must not cross 12.

∴ fitness function:

if 12 - weight ≥ 0,

⇒ fitness score = sum(selected items reward)

else, fitness score = -sum(selected items reward)

fitness score of our chromosomes:

ch1 → 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 ; weight = 1+8+2 = 11 ≤ 12

∴ fitness score = 30+40+7 = 67 = fitness score 1

ch2 → 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 ; weight = 1+2+3+4+2 = 12 ≤ 12

fitness score = 20+5+10+25+7 = 67 = fitness score 2

ch3 → 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 ; weight = 1+2+5+2 = 10 ≤ 12

fitness score = 20+5+4+7 = 36 = fitness score 3

ch4 → 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 ; weight = 7+2 = 9 ≤ 12

fitness score = 15+7 = 22 = fitness score 4

Natural selection will choose the 2 fittest chromosomes according to fitness score. So the selected chromosomes:

ch1 → 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 → fitness score 1 = 67

ch2 → 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 → fitness score 2 = 67

(3) Doing single point crossover (randomly selected point = 3 (C/D)

parent 1 = ch1 → 1 0 0 1 | 0 0 0 1

parent 2 = ch2 → 1 1 1 0 | 0 1 0 1

offspring 1 of 1 → 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 1

offspring 2 of 2 → 1 1 1 0 0 0 1

(iv)

(iii)

(4) Performing mutation randomly,

Of 1 → 1 0 0 0 1 0 1

Of 1' = 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 1

Again Of 2 → 1 1 1 0 0 0 1

Of 2' → 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 1

Here, while mutating, we have to exclude the position of H because it should be present.

Now, Of 1' → 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 1; weight = 10 ≤ 12

fitness score, fo 1' = 30 + 10 + 25 + 7 = 62

Of 2' → 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 weight = 14 ≤ 12

fitness score, fo 2' = (30 + 10 + 40 + 7)
= -77

fo 1' = 62, fo 2' = -77 (Ans)

Question B

(1) For visiting each city just once there will be 6 edges. I will encode the edges like this, ABGF which indicates A to B and B to G. By following this encoding technique, randomly generated population of 4 chromosomes:

ch 1 → A F B C D G H

ch 2 → A C F B E G D

ch 3 → E B F A D G C

ch 4 → D A F C G E B

(2) Here approximate fitness function will be negative of the edge costs. By calculating fitness score difference of all the edges and cost of selected edges:

Cost of all the edges:

$= (A \leftrightarrow B) + (A \leftrightarrow F) + (A \leftrightarrow C) + (A \leftrightarrow D) + (B \leftrightarrow C)$
$+ (B \leftrightarrow E) + (B \leftrightarrow F) + (C \leftrightarrow D) + (C \leftrightarrow E)$
$+ (C \leftrightarrow F) + (C \leftrightarrow G) + (D \leftrightarrow E) + (D \leftrightarrow G)$

(VI)

+ (E ↔ G)

= 15 + 10 + 14 + 7 + 3 + 6 + 8 + 8 + 3 + 5 + 2 + 17 + 9 + 11

= 118

Now, ch 1 → A F B C D G H

set of ch 1, C_1 = 10 + 8 + 3 + 8 + 9 + 11 = 49

fitness score, f_1 = 118 − 49 = 69

ch 2 → A C F B E G D

set of ch 2, C_2 = 14 + 5 + 8 + 6 + 11 + 9 = 53

fitness score, f_2 = 118 − 53 = 65

ch 3 → E D F A D G C

set of ch 3, C_3 = 6 + 8 + 10 + 7 + 9 + 2 = 42

fitness score, f_3 = 118 − 42 = 76

ch 4 → D A F C G E B

set of ch 4, C_4 = 7 + 10 + 5 + 12 + 11 + 6 = 41

fitness score, f_4 = 118 − 41 = 77

(VII)

∴ So naturally selected two best fit chromosomes

Ch4 → D A F C G E B (f4 = 77)

Ch3 → E B F A D G C (f3 = 76)

(3) Performing single point crossover from third index -

parent 1 = Ch4 → D A F | C G E B

parent 2 = Ch3 → E B F | A D G C

offspring 1, of 1 → D A F A D G C

offspring 2, of 2 → E B F C G E B

Now the offsprings are eligible as solution. The problem states, every city must be visited and cannot be visited more than once. In of 1, city B and E are not visited while A, D visited twice.

(viii)

Similarly in gt 2, city A and D are not visited while city B and E are visited twice.

For this reason, they are not eligible as a solution.

(4) Usual method of mutation will not work here. In our problem, every city must be visited only once.

If we try to mutate any gene from our offsprings we will see that mutation can't make them eligible.

gt 1 → D A F A [D] G C

If we change D with any non-occurring city, B/E, there still exists one city A which appeared twice and either B or E will not be visited.

If we replace D with any occurring cities, this also keeps the chromosome valid from

(IX)

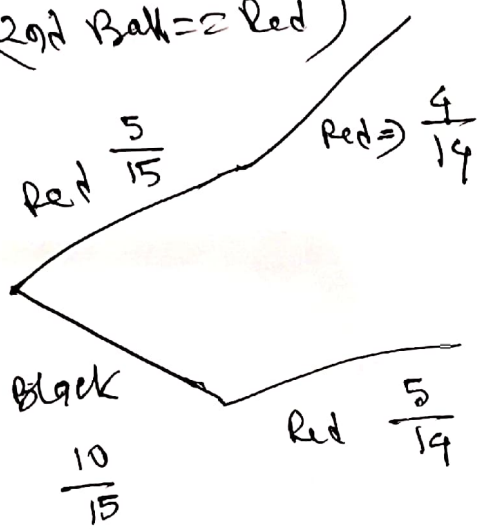
being eligible. If we replace by G_1,

If $1' \rightarrow DAFAGGC$,

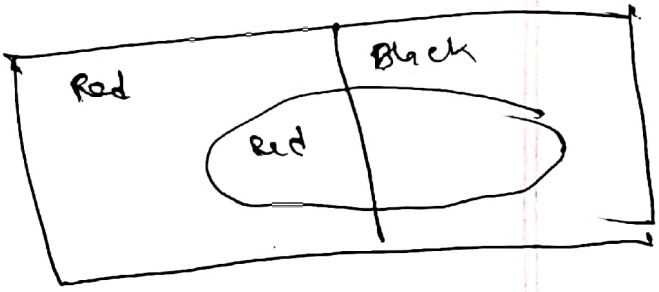
Here, now G appears twice.

If we randomly select a gene that appears only once to mutate, the chromosome will be far away from being eligible. For these reasons, usual method of mutation will not work here.

P(2nd Ball = Red)



$\frac{5}{15} \times \frac{4}{14} + \frac{10}{15} \times \frac{5}{14}$



$P(\text{2nd Ball} = \text{Red}) = P(\text{Red} \cap \text{Red}) + P(B \cap R)$

$= \frac{5}{15} \times \frac{4}{14} + \frac{10}{15} \times \frac{5}{14}$

$= \frac{20}{}$

GA

mostly random

heuristically

3 major Problems:

① কোন chromosome কে cross over করতে হবে সেটা বের করা।

② কোন position এ mutation হবে সেটা বের করা।

③ কোন fitness function use করে কোন task কে judge করব সেটা।

GA uses:

① যেখানে Resource allocate করতে হয়, we have limited amount of resources

Pseudo-code of GA

```
START
    Generate the initial population
    compute fitness

    REPEAT
        selection
        cross over
        Mutation
        compute fitness
    UNTIL population has converged
STOP
```

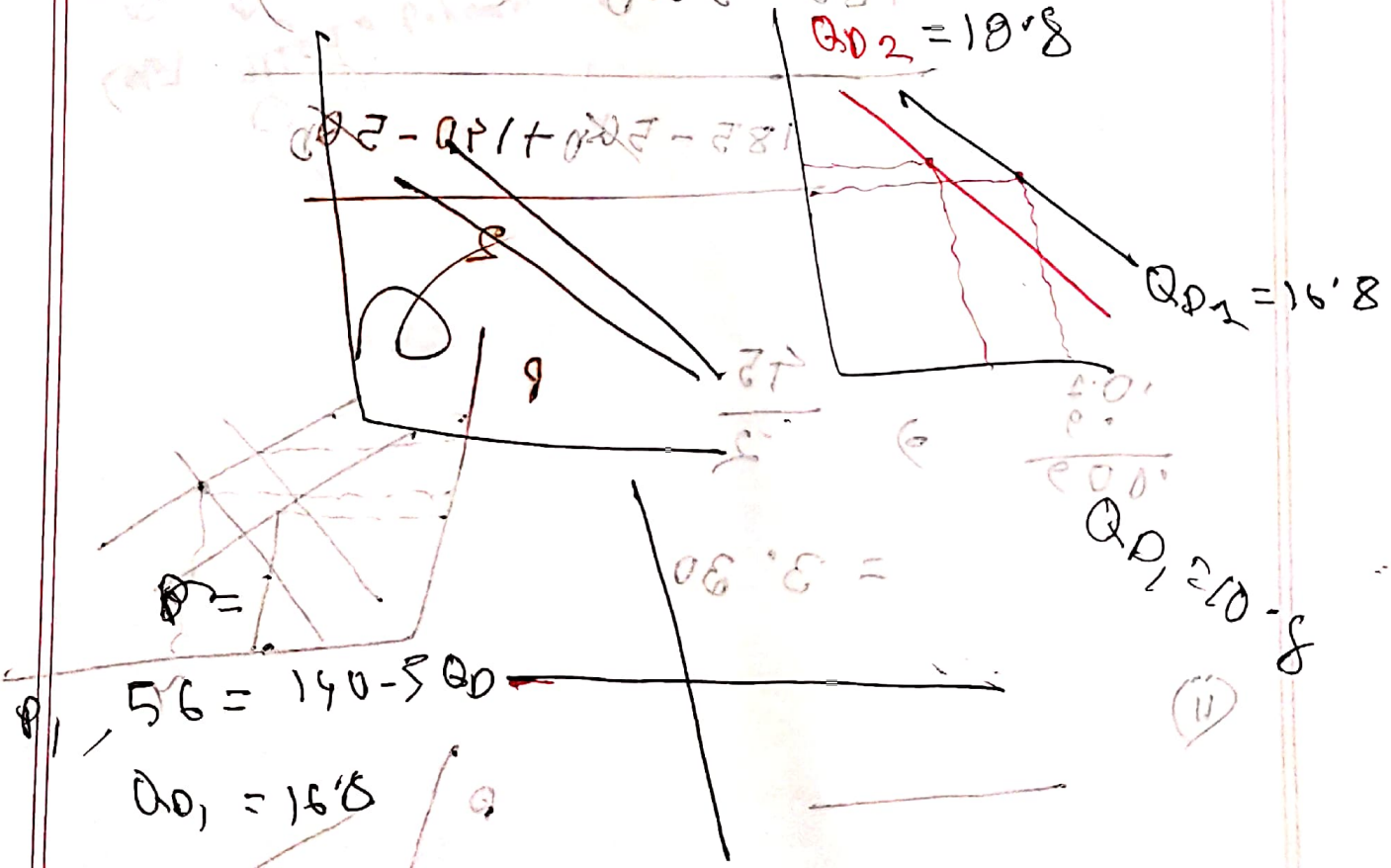
3. $P = 132 - 2Q_D$

$82 = 132 - 2Q_D$

$\Rightarrow$

5412TK

1.



5.03

If Prev: $P = 140 - 5Q_D$

new $\Rightarrow P = 185 - 5Q_D$ 56Tk to 86Tk per litre

$140 - 5Q_D = 185 - 5Q_D$

$\Rightarrow$

$$\frac{185 - 5Q_D - (140 - 5Q_D)}{185 - 5Q_D + 140 - 5Q_D}$$

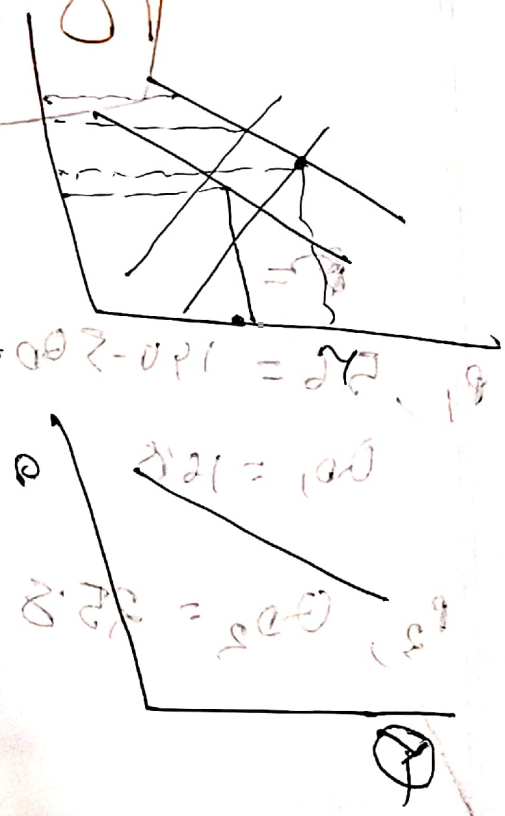
$$\frac{45}{2}$$

$$\frac{0.1}{.9} \quad \frac{}{.09}$$

$\Rightarrow$

$= 3.30$

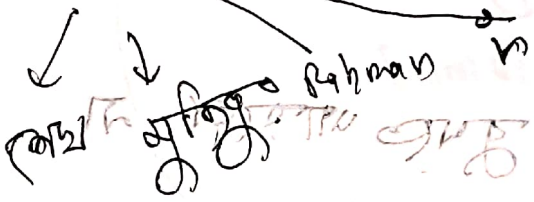
(ii)



So, what should we do?

→ CS বিষয়ে আমরা society কি করতে পারি না।

BLIU → tagging system



কারণ

Mental health → bad things → FB data

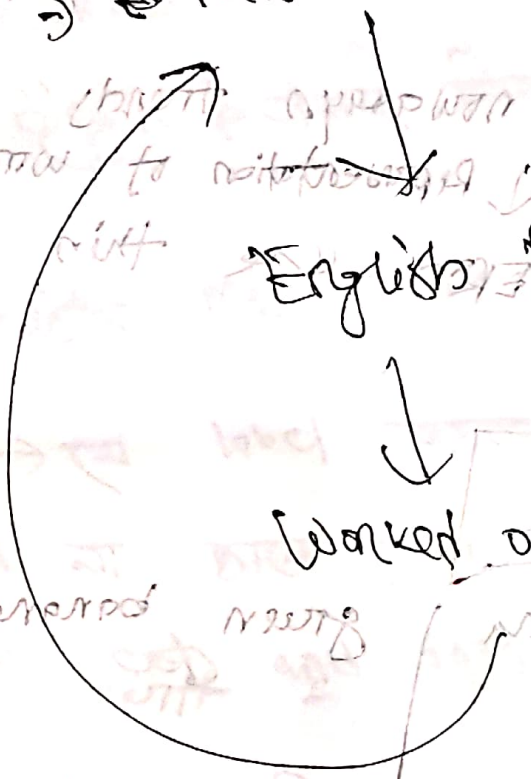
ML use করলে।

→ মুসলিম → Majority muslim country তে problem হবে না।

→ Alexa → Accent বুঝতে পারবে না।

Bias from Research :

→ New scientists → Eng



→ बहुत long attention जाएगा।

→ Bias → a lot of bad things happen

→ Overexposure, over application का

King → Ruler

woman → cooker

Pre-trained Model → nowadays trendy

↓ Representation of words

BERT এরকম

Big tym Models:

yellow banana | green banana

ML → color based

↓

it amplifies on what it learned

→ time ↓ woman angry command

ML কোর learn
করে।

→ আমরা ~~তিনিয়েই~~ focus ~~বাদ~~ নিয়ে judge করা ~~ঠিক~~ না।

→ Bigger picture নিয়ে concerned হতে হবে।

Linguistic mismatch:

→ যে label বানাচ্ছে যে যদি সেই lang জানে না তাহলে then যে ভুল translate করবে।

cat and dogs ⟶ Bangla

Bias from Rep: one of the most challenging

→ semantics → meaning of words

Vectors → a collection of numbers

→ 1D

→ cat and dog এর vectors এত কাছাকাছি

data নিয়ে ML predict করবে Male

খুই artistic.

→ Women were not allowed to do many things

Bias from Annotations:

→ tagging / labelling data

→ labelled data

Sampling:

confirmation bias: you get attracted to what

you know.

A person Rides Motorcycle —Punk→ you think

Insensitivity to sample:

Correspondence: Restaurant এ একটু loud কথা

বলা বললে আমরা তাকে rude বলি।

(6)

Speech Recognition Model:

→ if you only collect data from USA, UK, AU

the model will not understand Indian English

(2) selection: Whoever collects the data, he is biasing for selecting data

(3) Overgeneralization: তোমাকে দেখেই BD তে building বলা

(4) Under-rep:

(5) Stereo: (1) Data collector কে নিয়েছ biasness

(6) Historical unfairness:
15-16 th century থেকে কোনো female artist এর নাম কেউ বলে না, তখন Mr কে তখন 15-16 th এ

Voice recog

(5)

ML learns → social media data, our daily talks.

Questions: are natural

- Reflections of our society, It shows human bad.

Predictive Policing Model:

- data bias

person

Sources of Bias in NLP:

Bias from Data:

Massive biased data → ML will learn wrongly.

→ Reporting: we collected data from only english native people

4

Effects of bias in NLP models:

(i) Gay → so much hate - ML identifies them as toxic

(ii) Podus → Bad sentence

* Muslim → in toxic context
* Dept → toxic comment
* mental illness → jokery, attention grabbing

We think these

ML learns from human data. It learned that mental illness as bad.

ML giving wrong:

(i) ML model is wrong

(ii) We giving wrong data, society is wrong.

(3)

Gender Bias:

ML model bias করে কেন?

A man can be a programmar

A woman will not be

Masculine → Toy

Doll → Girls

Race Bias: ① no good stereotypes

ML → banned white leader → Black

Vernacular → offensive

Religious Bias:

ML Model: Christ → Neutral

→ Muslim → terrorist

Sentiment

Ethical integrity মানে কি?

Banana → Yellow / green

→ We identify what we know already from our experience or knowledge, media coverage

→ ~~অনেকে~~ biasing training data ~~দিলে এ ধরনের~~ identify ~~করতে পারবে না।~~ এখানেই NLP big ~~হবে।~~

→ We identify a nurse with their gender identity as female

→ "Female" Doctor, "Black" doctor

Problematic

→ "Islamic" → stereotypes as terrorist / ISIS

"Jews" → Philanthropic

→ male person can be a nurse too

→ these things do hamper in NLP + ML models

2

Male Jobs ← → Female Jobs

Gender: Male vs Femal

ML

Amazon: AI was trained on dataset because the train data was mostly male, তাই female candidate reject হচ্ছিল। Just they were female

Racial: Black doctor, White Doctor

প্রথম দুইটা white হলে আর person কে black বলে identify করবে। ML model এ খারাপ করবে।

Religion

Cultural Bias: বিভিন্ন ধর্ম।

→ Some bias are natural

→ We should remove