

DFS

МММ

Depth First Search

4. DFO ने कोने नहीं बोला तो फिर स्टार्ट मर्क (start mark) और अंतिम फिंशिंग मर्क (finishing mark) प्रियो दिए।

આદ્યાં ફાર્નિશિંગ માર્ક ફિલ્ડ રહ્યું હતું।

finishing marks फिनिश मर्क्स

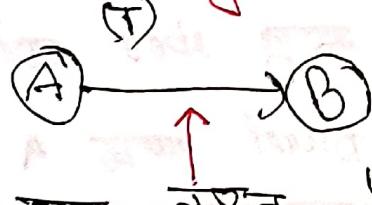
100% ~~finishing~~

start mark) node टोकन सिरीज़ यात्रा discover करता है।
 finish mark) node एवं प्रोसेसिंग यात्रा छोड़ता है।
 अब यात्रा ऐसे होती है कि start mark,

৫. Edge প্রকারণে এবং বিষয়ের classification কোন অসম:

(Directed graph টা জান)

1. Tree Edge - New node discovered edge



→ वृत्तान् A node B edge वरे

Tree Edge

କ୍ରମା ନମ୍ବର ଏବଂ ପିଲାରେ କର୍ତ୍ତୃ ଯେତା

stones form shell

मानवीय विकास का अवधि

2. Forward Edge: Ancistor \rightarrow Descendant.

जैविक विकास (F) में जैविक विकास का एक शर्त है।

3. Backward Edge: Descendant \rightarrow Ancistor.

जैविक विकास (B) में जैविक विकास का एक शर्त है।

जैविक विकास का एक शर्त है।

4. Cross Edge (C): जैविक विकास का एक शर्त है।

जैविक विकास का एक शर्त है।

क्षमता या लाभ के लिए एक Edge.



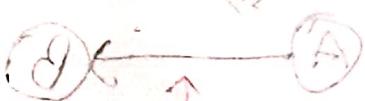
जैविक विकास का एक शर्त है।

(जैविक विकास का एक शर्त है)

जैविक विकास का एक शर्त है।

(T)

जैविक विकास का एक शर्त है।



जैविक विकास का एक शर्त है।

जैविक विकास का एक शर्त है।

B

$O(V+E)$

$O(15)$

T

$1/14$

$1/14$

T

$8/9$

T

$3/6$

T

$11/12$

T

$4/5$

T

$2/7$

T

$1/13$

T

$10/13$

T

$7/14$

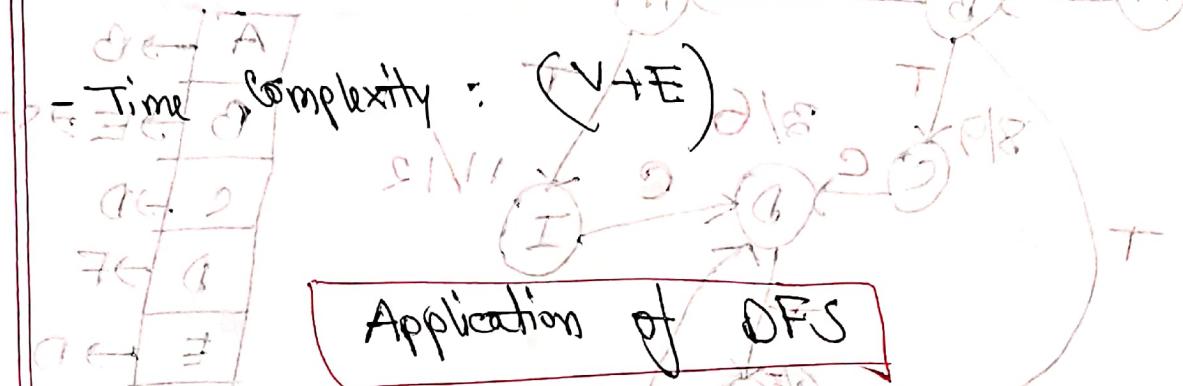
T

$1/14$

$(E+V)O$

-Cross Edge বাই ফিল্ডের অন্তর্মান Component কোর্ট হবে।

Half Time Complexity : $(V+E)$



Application of DFS

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

Steps:

1. Apply DFS upon G $\parallel O(V+E)$

2. Make vertex order of finishing time

strongly connected component for directed graph:

বেশি ছবি নেই। সুতরাং একটি node যে পৃষ্ঠা node কে আবেদন করে।

freely move করা যাবে।

বেশি ছবি নেই। $L = 0.200$

$A \rightarrow B \rightarrow E \rightarrow D \rightarrow F$

$F \rightarrow E \rightarrow D \rightarrow F$ so, $F \rightarrow A$ ~~X~~ Back করা যাবে।
বেশি ছবি নেই। $E \rightarrow D \rightarrow F$ করা যাবে।

$\therefore F \rightarrow A$ করার মতু নাও A, F strongly

বেশি ছবি নেই। F করার পরে A এর friend এর মধ্যে A connected না।

steps: 1. Initialize $stack$ $\leftarrow [A]$ 2. $stack$ is not empty \Rightarrow 3.

→ उल्लंघनीय directed graph में strongy connected रूप
पायेंगे, याहे forward तरीके, backward. यहाँ प्रियत्वानुसार
आएँगे Reachability आहे।

→ A, H strongy connected. A तरीके H तरीके आणणारे होण्या
intermediate a node पाठ्यात traverse करण्या यासाठी, तासाठी
strongy 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

→ ये edge शुल्क traversal (प्रा तर्फ) अच्छी तारीफ, ये शुल्क
Tree Edge.

BFS + DFS

Directed / Undirected both graph में
आएंगे।

DFS : Stack (Recursion वाले stack use हैं)

→ Recursion वाले stack use हैं

→ Recursive Algorithm implement करना हुआ already
Recursive method किया गया।

→ DFS वाले stack avoid करना चाहिए recursion use करो

→ Just DFS परिस्थिति connected component तक पहुंच चाहिए।
(Using modified DFS जैसे वही तरह करता है लेकिन फ़ाइल नहीं)

TR

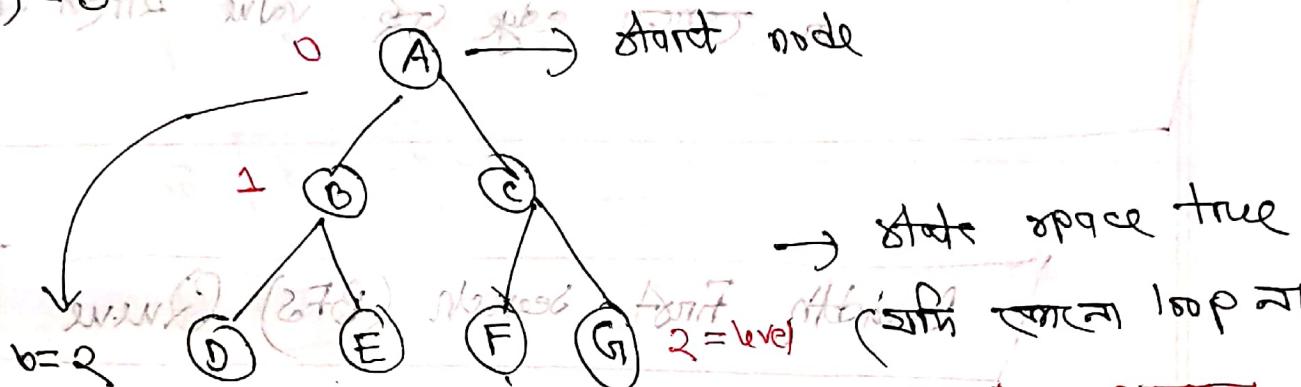
Uninformed search 1

State Space: জ্ঞানে পক্ষীর environment (গুরুত্বপূর্ণ) all possible configuration দের state space বলে।

জ্ঞানে state space রে Tree আণতে represent কোণ পসিলে।

প্রাচীন environment state রে প্রোটো mode হচ্ছে:

start node



→ state space tree

(যদি জ্ঞানে 100 না

হলে। Loop থাকলে

graph থাকে নায়)

জ্ঞানে (প্রক্ষেত্রে) particular parent child থাকলে তার branching factors.

b - Branching factors

Worst Case parent টা সবচেয়ে অনেক child থাকে

d - tree রে level এখন
(যদি, depth of the tree)

A

→ Unweighted tree / Graph → BFS, DFS works best

→ ক্ষমতা goal node রে অন্য থাকলে একে মেটে জ্ঞানে idea থাকে না → BFS, DFS works best

I suggest humanism

81

→ Graph Weighted + तारोवाले Index राले एकाय दून्हा

node রাখতে এটা- BFS, DFS appropriate algo না।

→ Unweighted → no node or edge w same value /

मार्ग दण्ड edge (ईज) value वाले ना।

⑨ ⑨ 2

~~15.9.21~~ ~~FDS~~ Breadth first search (BFS) Queue

एक टीटे १०० " लेटे  → शर्ष नोड

The diagram illustrates a search tree with nodes A through M. The root node is A.

- BFS (Left):** Represented by a Queue (FIFO). It explores the tree level by level until it reaches the goal node G. The explored nodes are circled in red.
- DFS (Right):** Represented by a Stack (LIFO). It explores as far as possible down the rightmost branch before backtracking. The explored nodes are circled in red.

Annotations in red provide additional context:

- "start below fringe" is written near the top right.
- "frontier marking" is written near node D.
- "pruned red list" is written near node H.
- "backtrack list" is written near node D.
- "stack" is written next to the DFS stack.
- "Queue" is written next to the BFS queue.
- "FIFO" is written next to the BFS queue.
- "LIFO" is written next to the DFS stack.
- "Goal node" is written near node G.
- "start below fringe" is also written near the bottom right.
- "frontier marking" is written near node G.
- "pruned red list" is written near node H.
- "backtrack list" is written near node D.
- "stack" is written next to the DFS stack.
- "Queue" is written next to the BFS queue.
- "FIFO" is written next to the BFS queue.
- "Goal node" is written near node G.

\rightarrow start node traversal starts - b
~~start~~ set \rightarrow after visit (27a)

then expand $A \rightarrow A$ $\begin{array}{c} B \\ C \\ D \end{array}$ $\leftarrow \text{ (from) } \rightarrow$ bottom

SD EFG bar loop SD EFG
food open 270 370 + 1F TTS rebi

C [DEFGH] I

D [EFGHIJK]

E [FGHIJKLM]

F [GHIJKLM]

G [HIJKLM]

H [IJKLMG]

push করেছি। যাই G জুত করা হচ্ছে, expand
করা হ্যনি।

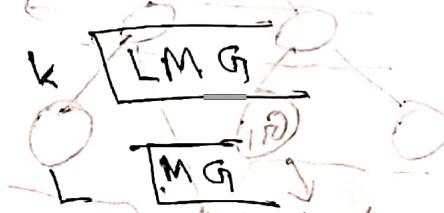
I [JKLMG]

বর্বর করি। no result

O = long

L = level

S = level



arrange nodes

loop

M [G]

loop

G [G] expand

Null	A	A	A	B	B	B
------	---	---	---	---	---	---

A is sibling. D F G H
parent ↑ init

How to create a path
from start to goal node;

মাত্র একটি searching
Algorithm আসিয়ে দেওয়া
হলে এটা একটি searching
Algorithm নামে আসিয়ে দেওয়া
হলে।

Searching Algorithm (general)

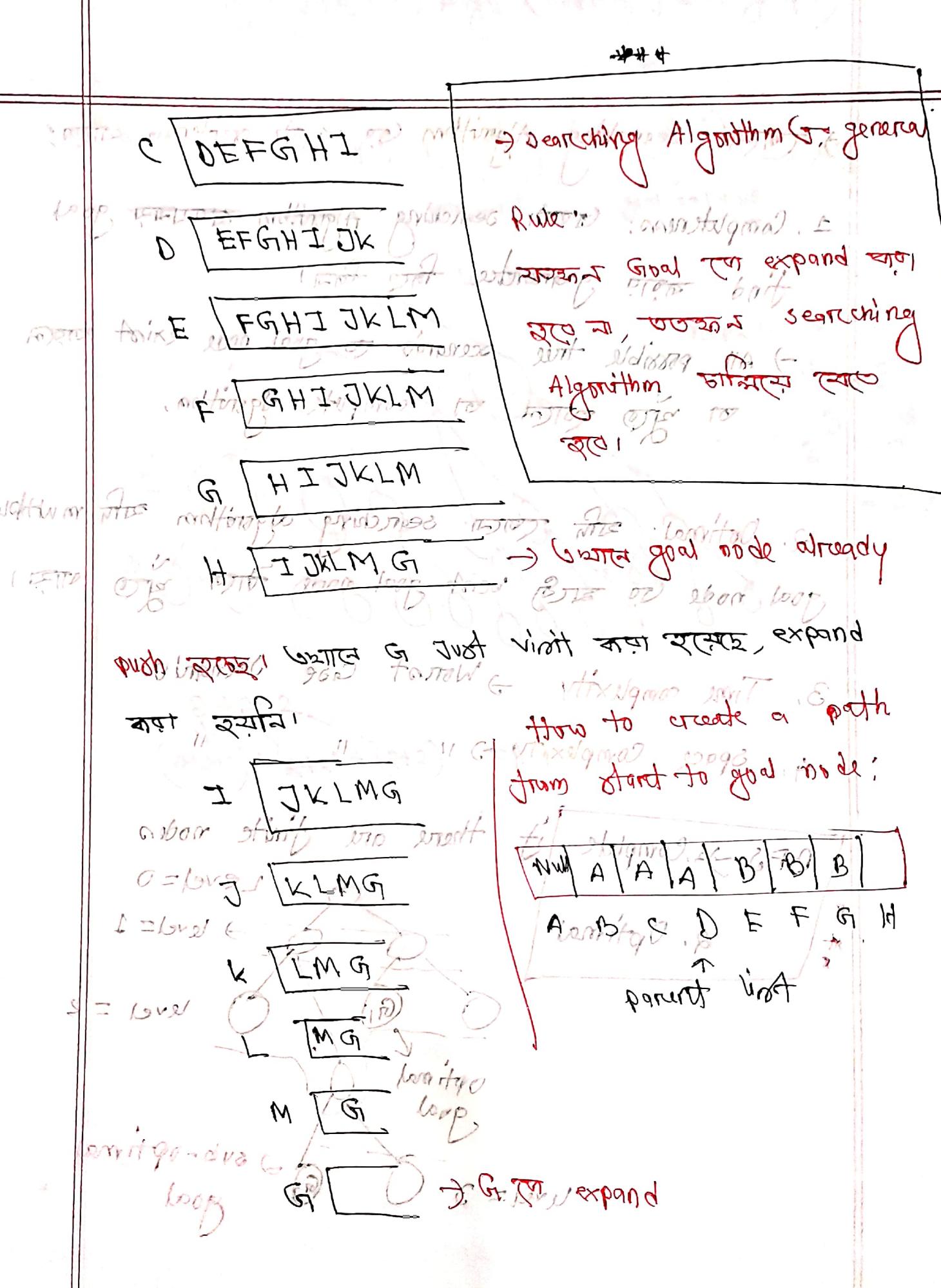
পদ্ধতির পরিপন্থ
Rule's (constraint) এ

মাত্র একটি searching

এটি একটি searching

Algorithm আসিয়ে দেওয়া

হলে।



→ रोलिं शॉर्चिंग एल्गोरिदम (गोल्ड क्रिटेरिया वाले)

1. Completeness: यह शॉर्चिंग एल्गोरिदम गोल्ड क्रिटेरिया वाले

find करने गारंटी फिर किए।

→ All possible tree

तो यह ताल
100%

M.I.H.D. scenario → goal node exist करने

अ. M.I.H.D. algorithm,

M.I.H.D.

2. Optimality: यह रोलिं शॉर्चिंग एल्गोरिदम कई multiple

goal node को अकेंवर goal node ताले थाएँ लाने।

3. Time complexity

→ Worst Case Scenario

BF/SR → Complete if
A, B, C, D, E, F, G

2. Optimality

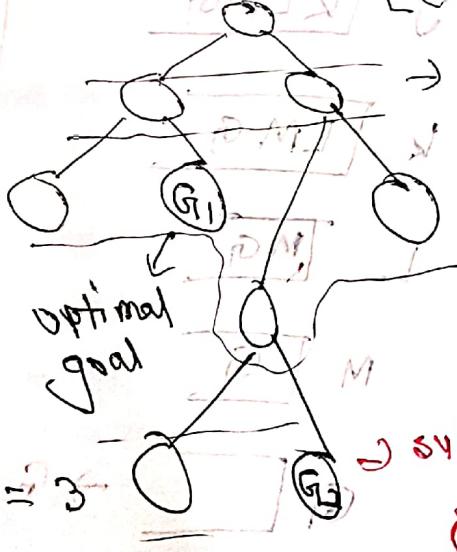
Time Trapping

there are finite nodes

M.I.H.D. / Level = 0

→ level = 1

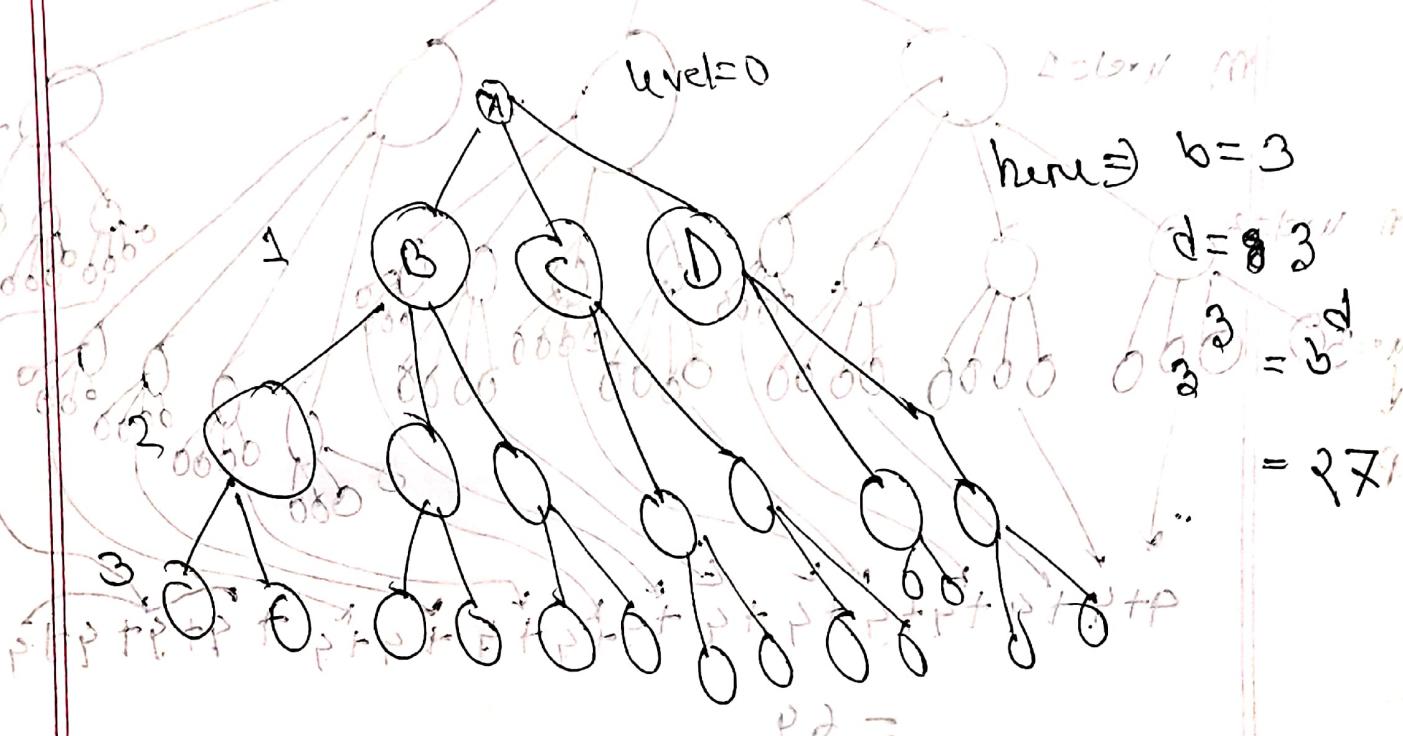
level = 2



→ sub-optimal
goal

$O(V+E) \rightarrow$ Algo (limited/Pruning) (11)

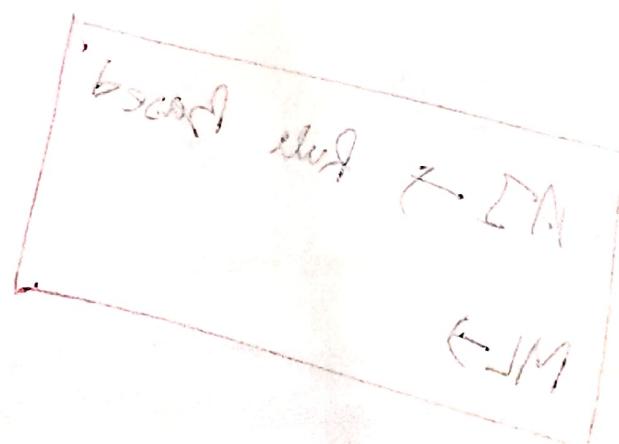
3. Time Complexity : $O(b^d) / O(b^{d+1})$ $\rightarrow A]$
global visit global expand



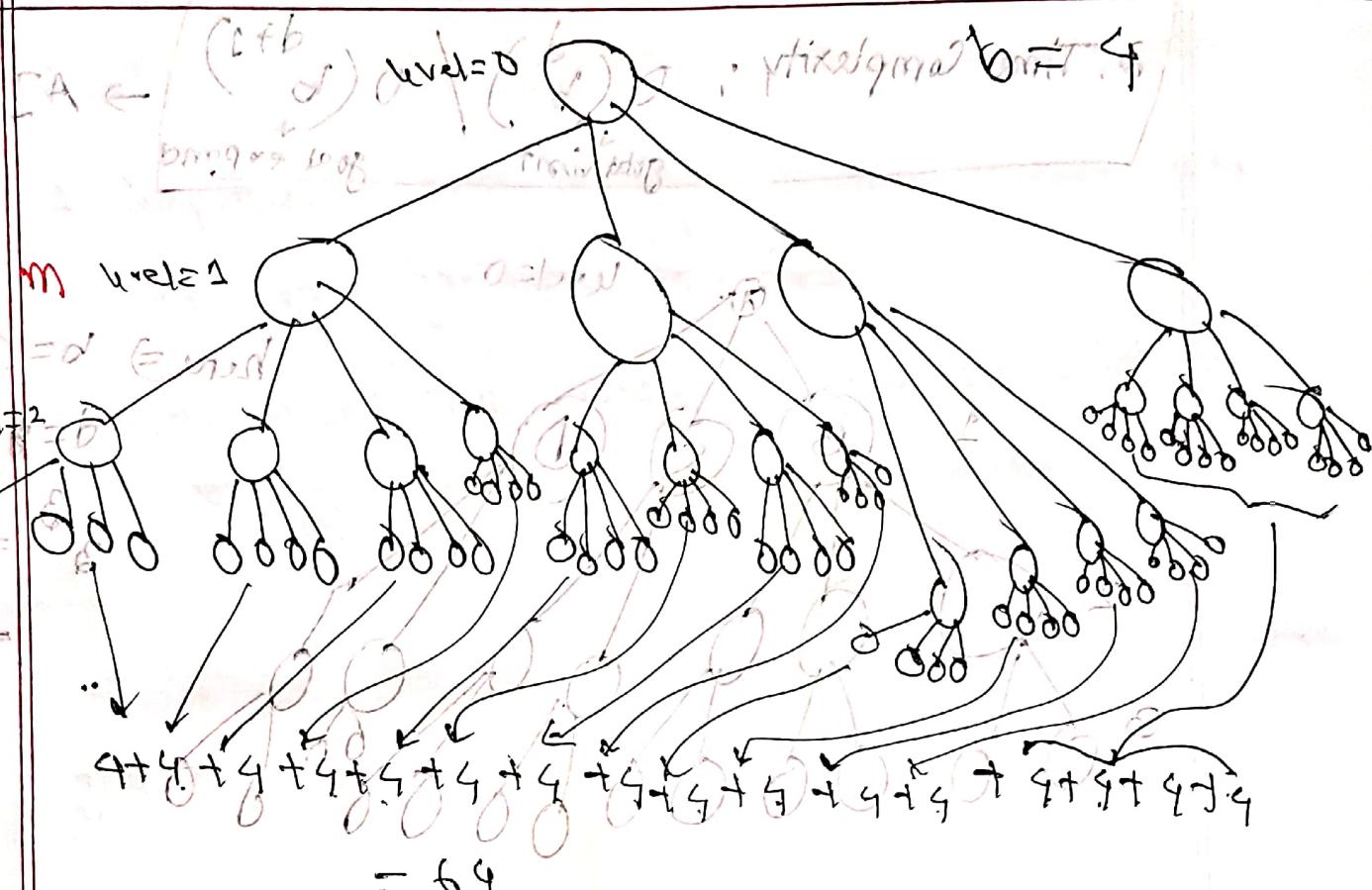
$$\frac{3+2+2}{(2+2+2)+(2+2)+(2+2)}$$

$$= 14 = C_p = \binom{b}{d}$$

$$P = P \times P \times P = 9 \times 9 \times 9 \quad P = 9 \quad P = 9 \quad P = 9$$



(deng shift\\shift) off + (E+V) o

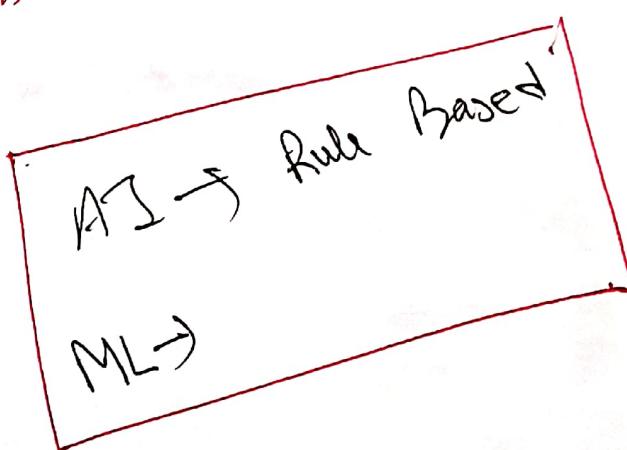


$$5^2 = 4^3 = 64$$

$$(S+S) + (S+S) + (S+S)$$

$$m=4, \quad n=4, \quad p=4$$

$$m \times n \times p = 4 \times 4 \times 4 = 4^3 = 64$$



BFS Space complexity: b^{d+1}

DFS - Depth First Search

→ Space complexity issue resolve করার পথে DFS

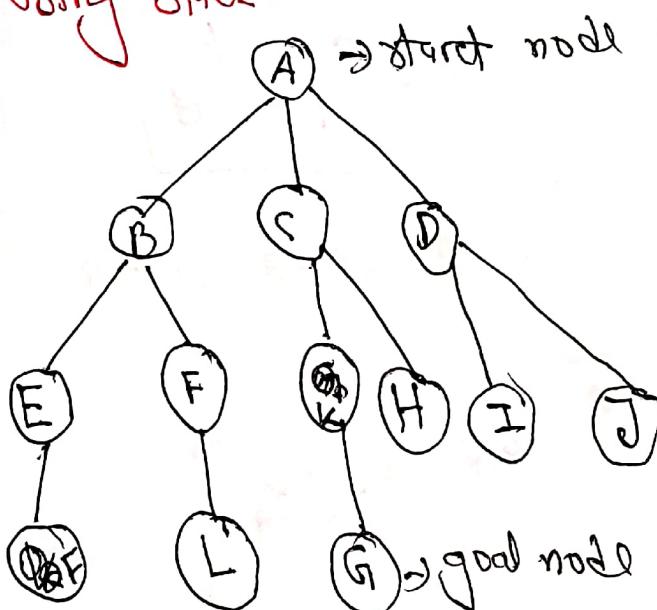
বোধ করা হচ্ছে।

DFS মুক্তিকারী সিলেক্ট করা যায়;

i) Recursion

ii) Stack

Using Stack:



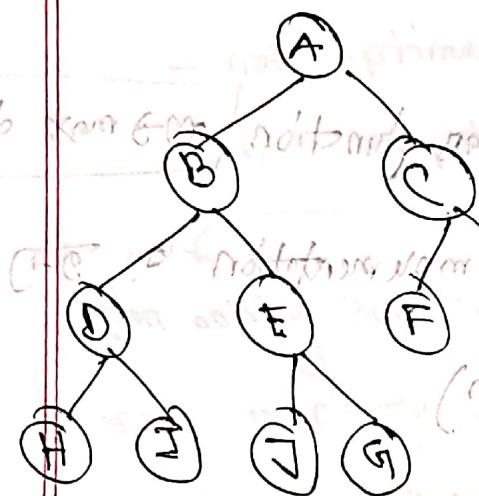
G → গোল নোড
child কর্তৃ, G
করা হওয়া
করা হওয়া চূড়ান্ত
terminate search

F → ফোল নোড
child কর্তৃ, F
finished
A → Visited List

* যদি G (ফোল নোড) এ এপ্পেন্ড করা, তবে এটা চূড়ান্ত ব্যবস্থা
* Goal Node এ এপ্পেন্ড করা অর্থে
DFS চলাচল হয়।

Vining attack; (Another implementation)

Firing Stock 70



(c+d) : prefix/graal unit

(a+b) : prefix/graal mega

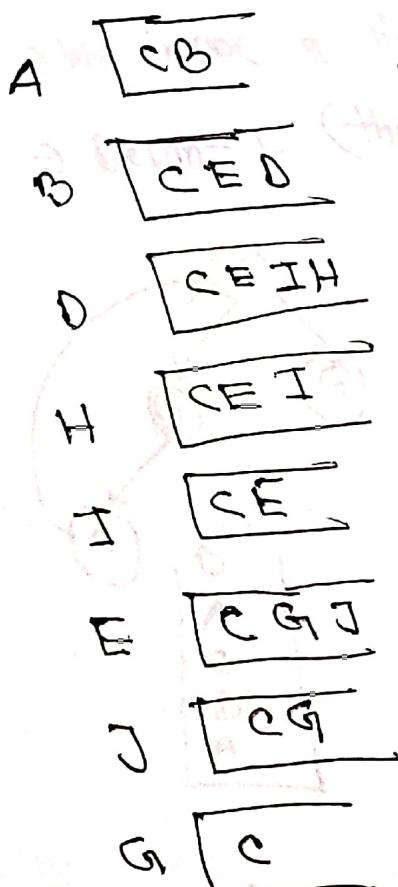
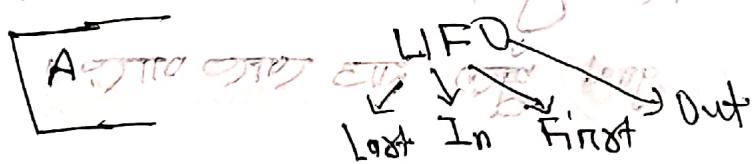
(m)O : maioret rot

mi bocca late

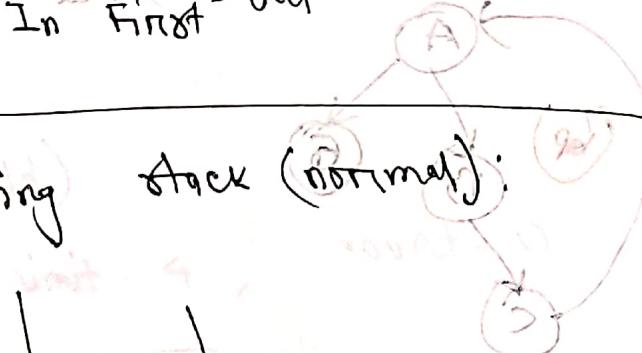
(b+d)O

A : non riformula

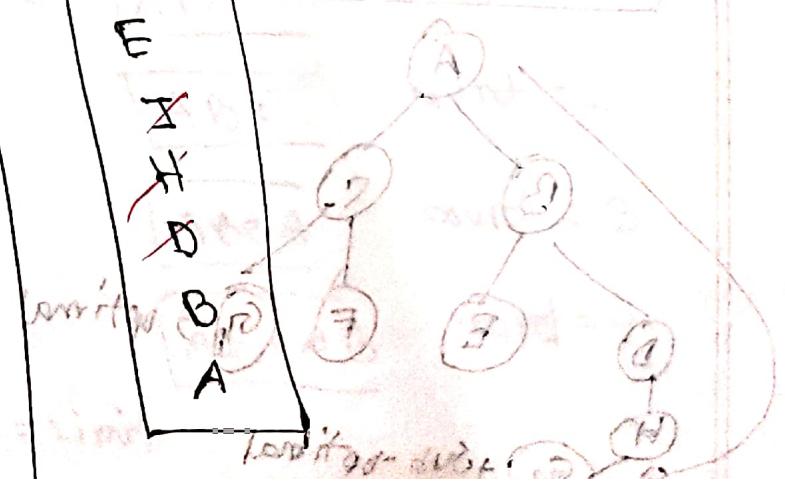
1990 870 0 1998 550 92 2000 6



Using stack (normal):



~~G~~ ~~J~~ ~~barnitgo~~ tell : barnitgo



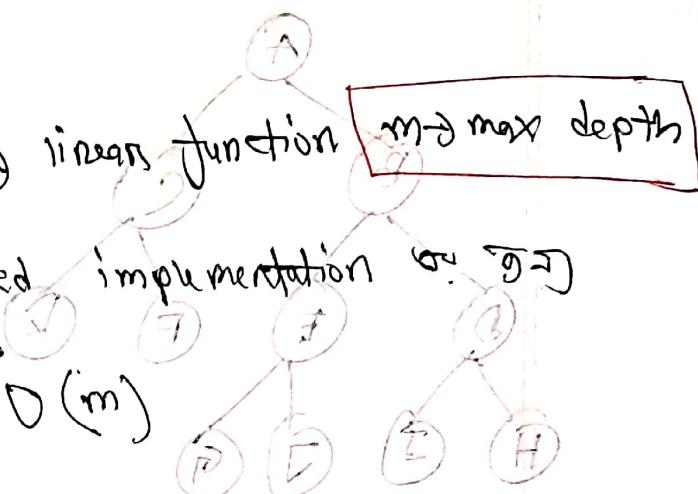
DFS with (with memory): 100% good

Time complexity: $O(b^d)$

Space complexity: $O(bm) \rightarrow$ linear function $m \rightarrow \text{max depth}$

$O(bm)$ ← stack based implementation by tree

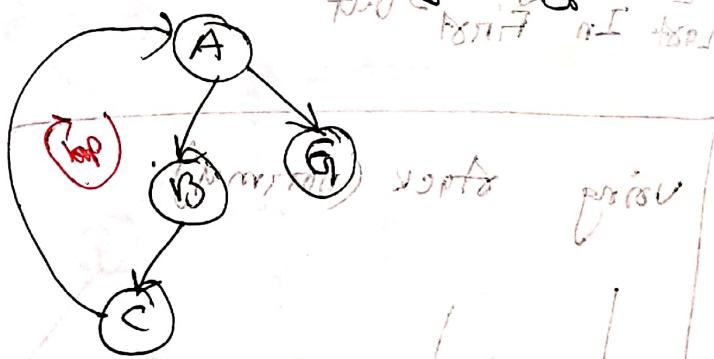
for recursion: $O(d) / O(m)$



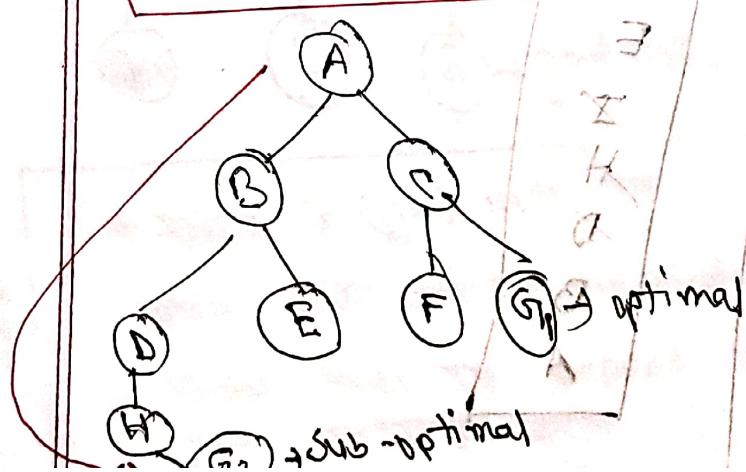
Completeness: Not complete

→ Tree or graph & DFS apply

goal
graph
root
prev



Optimal: Not optimal



A
B E D
H I E D

I E D
B D
I

E P D
P D
I

D
D

Uninformed search

DFS: space complexity: $O(b^d)$

- not optimal
- not complete

for solving these two problems keeping space complexity same

① Depth Limited Search (DLS)

② Iterative Deepening Search (IDS)

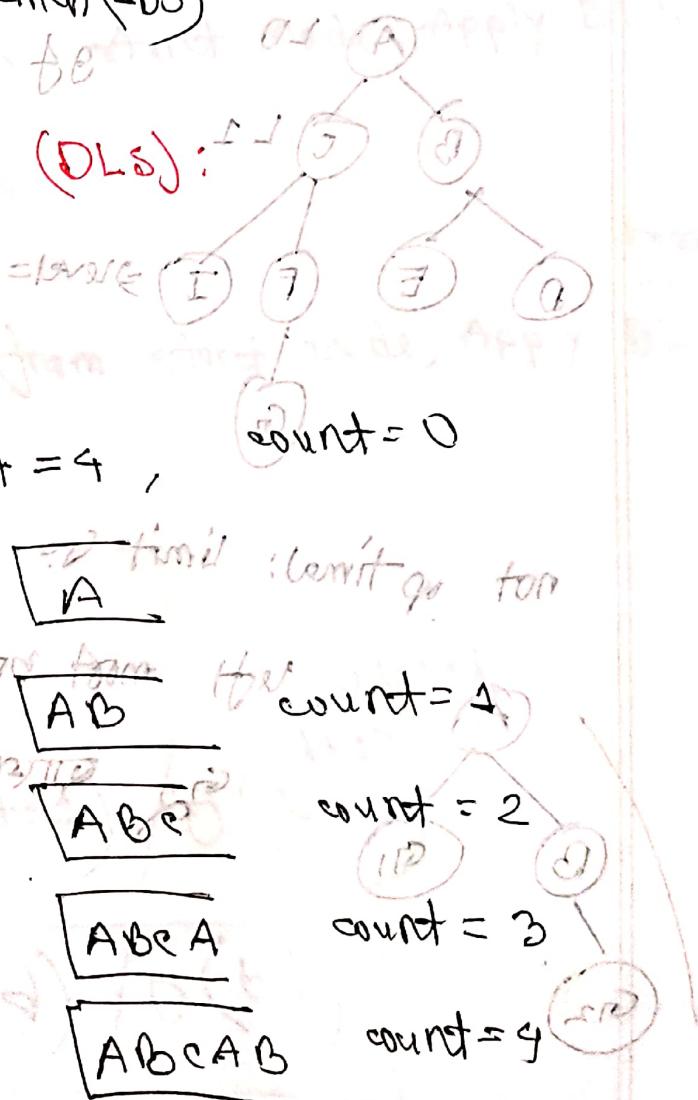
① Depth Limited search (DLS):

→ We impose a limit

→ Depth = L (threshold)

limit = 4

count = 0



now count = 4 == limit

→ starts breadthfirst

→ পর্যবেক্ষণ করে forced back track করে।

LSA Ans:

① Prevents infinite loop

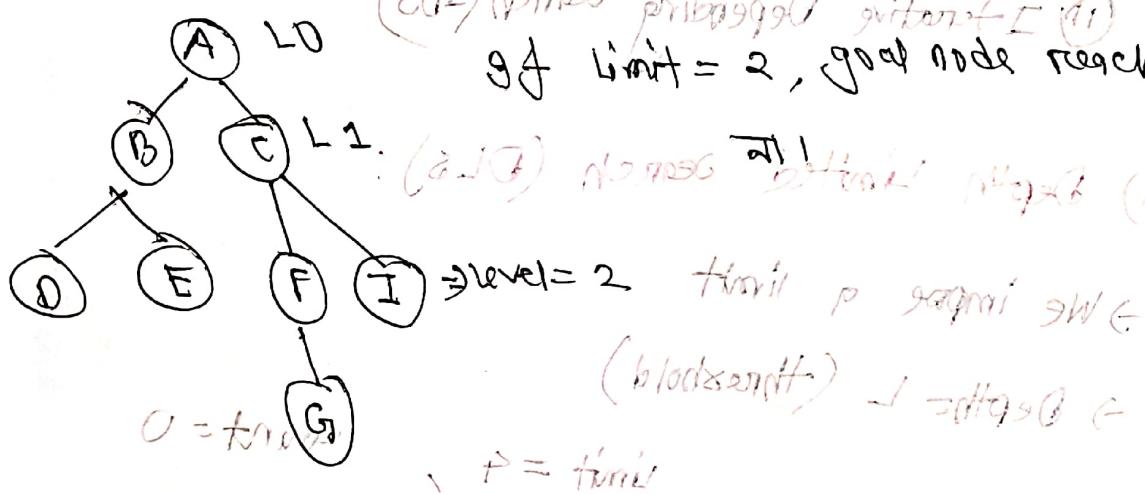
- But still incomplete and not optimal

goal beyond limit

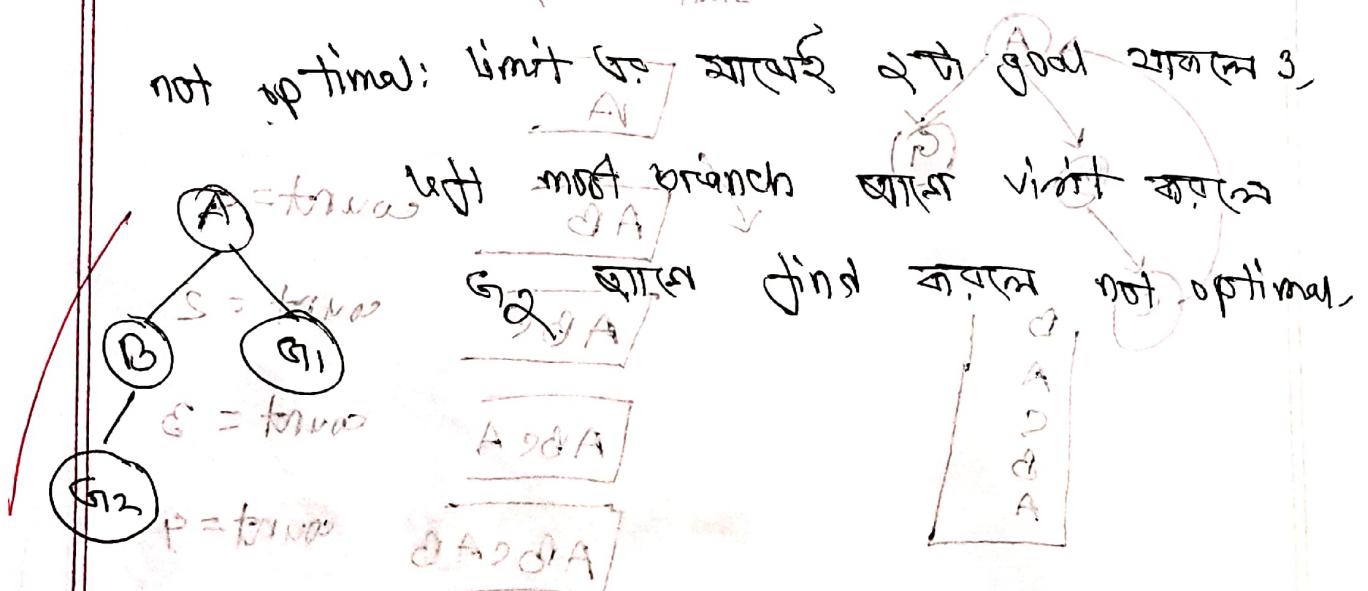
মাত্রানুসারে goal reach possible হ'ল।

(C) Depth priority search (DPS)

if limit = 2, goal node reach হ'ল



not optimal: limit হ'ল মাত্রেই ২টা goal থাকলে 3,



limit = 2, P = true

Complete
Optimal
Deepening

Better way: Iterative search (IDS)

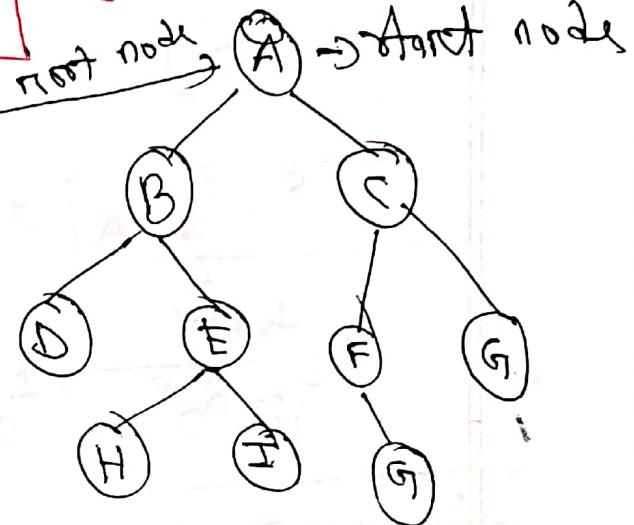
DLS go better form

IDS $\Rightarrow l=0$, run DLS

$l=1$, run DLS

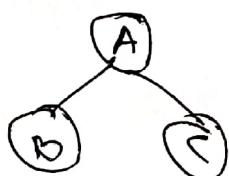
$l=2$
 $l=m$

Goal $\rightarrow m$ depth

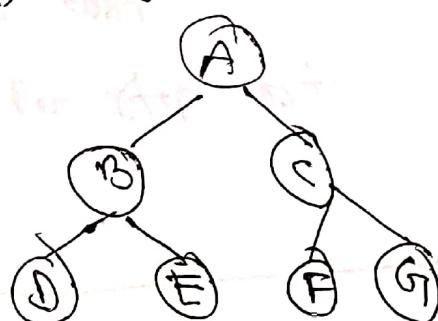


$l=0$,

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



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



IDS \Rightarrow Time $\rightarrow O(b^{d+1}) / O(b^{l+1})$

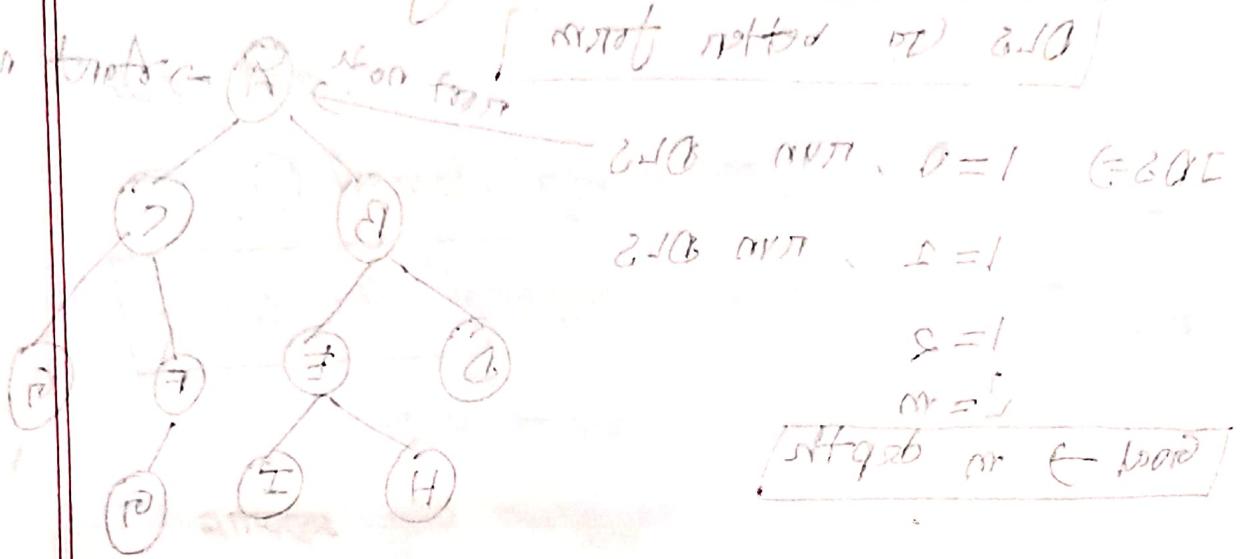
$O(b^d) / O(b^l)$

Basic
P DFS

DFS, BFS, IDFS, DLS \rightarrow Unweighted graph
Priority queue

(895) white ground otherwise as you noted

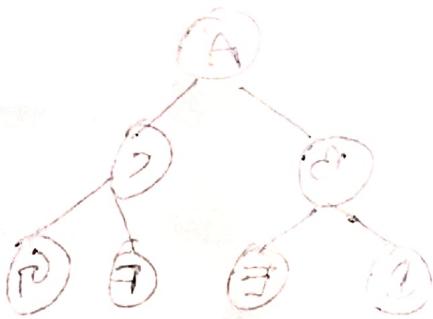
about 10% (B) ~~Non feral~~ cannot netted or 30%



2-3 flightless birds many tents airport $\Delta = 1$



250 flagellar protozoa and protozoa ciliates $S = 1$



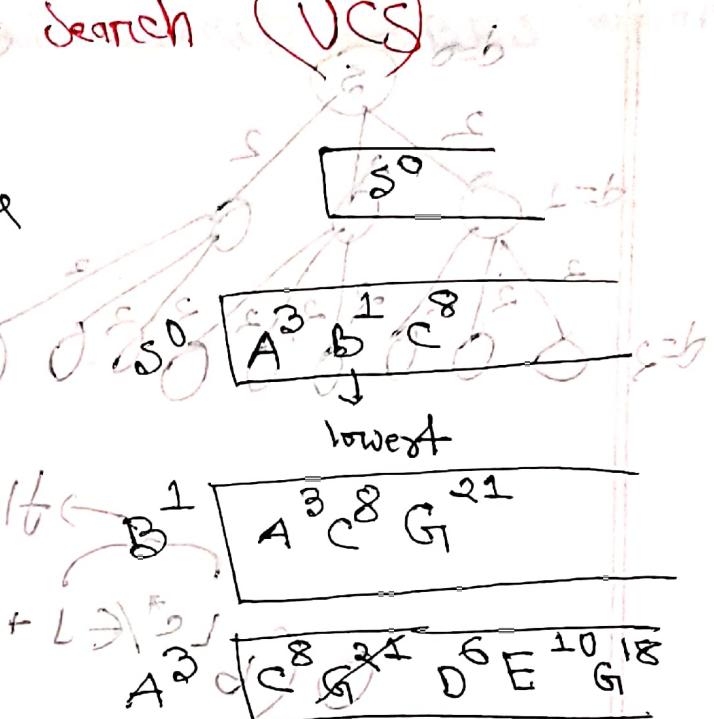
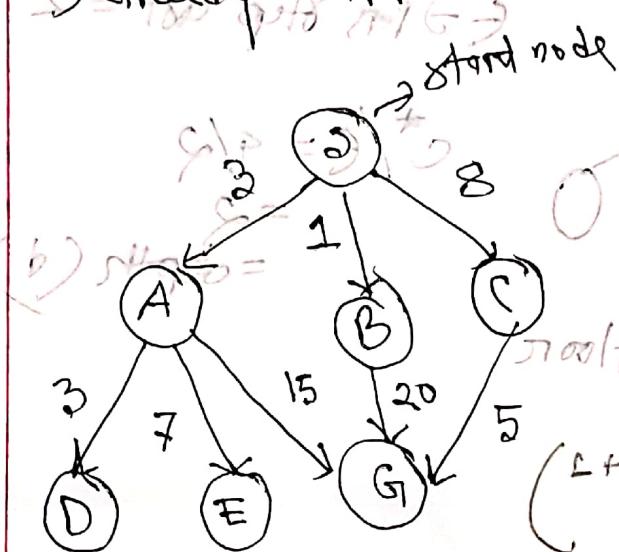
$$(\zeta^{\pm b} - \zeta^{\pm d}) \in \text{mit } \epsilon_{\text{GSE}}$$

$$\left[\begin{matrix} (1d)0 \\ (bd)0 \end{matrix} \right]$$

for Weighted Graphs

$P = \text{A} \rightarrow \text{G}$, wif. Uniform Cost Search (UCS)

→ Greedy Approach



→ Optimal

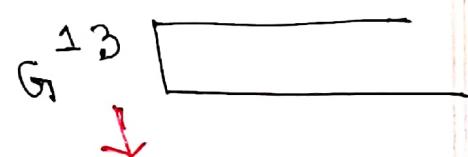
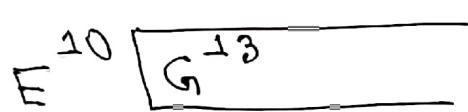
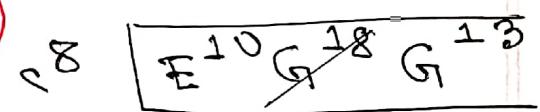
→ Complete

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

c^* → root থেকে goal পর্যন্ত

total cost

ϵ → per step cost



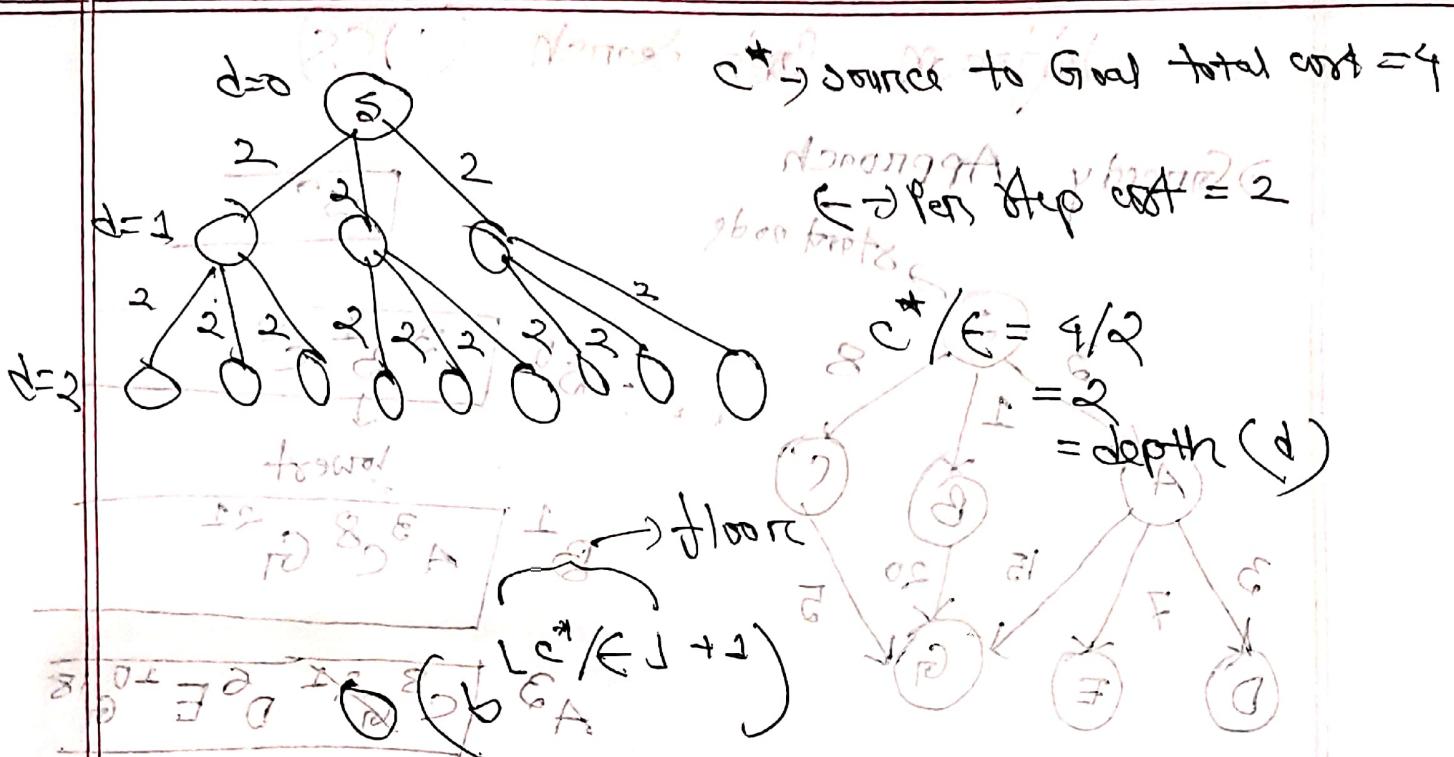
first goal node

expand কৃত এবং

search চালু হাবাবে।

→ Exception: Only BFS & goal node এতে ব্যবহৃত
search terminates করা হয়, যদি uniformed
search & expand করত হয়।

Algorithm Breadth First



$\rightarrow 8, 10, 8, 5, 8, 5$ | $d=0$

$\rightarrow 10, 8, 2, 10, 3$

$(\Rightarrow 1^{\text{st}})$

initial state
fixing one unit

into loop after four \leftarrow

four left

four right \rightarrow

$0, 1, 3$

\downarrow

four left four

four right \rightarrow

101010 1101010

second half four four loop of 278 y/o : mitigation information the first part starting disease into one broken o disease

Bidirectional Search \rightarrow BFS Variant

Informed Search

Thursday
17/2/2022

Domain knowledge \rightarrow Heuristic (Hint, अनुमान)

*A

Nodes to visit from queue
becomeindsight

(a) Heuristic & shots left most suitable condition
shortest distance to goal
shortest distance to goal &
least possible to off end ①

most possible condition ②

Given shortest distance to goal & min. time to reach goal

Heuristic based on shortest distance to goal & least possible time to reach goal

Explains to go below or possibly overshoot &

Not going beyond shortest distance to goal & next

Ex (a) possible overshoot &

After few steps

Session 6: Informed Search

TR³

(State, f(n)) situation <= between nodes

Informed Search

Greedy Best First Search

Approximated

Criterium: Distance from the goal state \rightarrow Heuristic (h)

A^*

8 puzzle heuristic function:

① $h_1 \rightarrow$ No of misplaced tiles

② $h_2 \rightarrow$ Manhattan distance (misplaced tile तर
actual position अले या यादे आहे)

→ (या) problem (गो त्या) multiple heuristic's function वापर
पासून

→ Multiple heuristic's function (गो वापरी कोणते larger value

देण्याचे, अंतिम चरण देण्याचे ही

→ Manhattan distance गो value, no of misplaced

tiles गो कोणते कमीवरी फ्रॅट झाला possibly

नाही

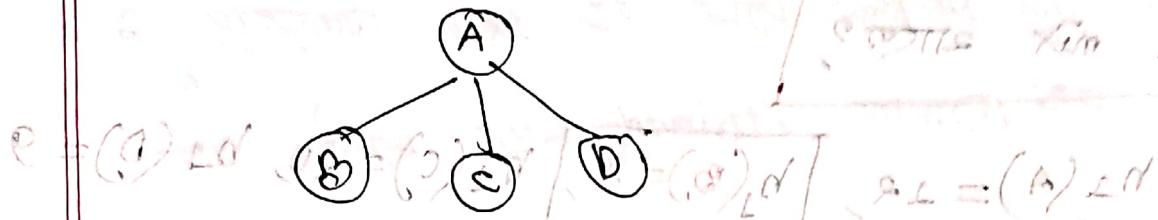
→ Manhattan distance (h_2) $>$ h_1

$\therefore h_2$ will be better

प्रतीक

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, $h_1(\text{node}) > h_2(\text{node})$

Here h_1 will be better.

Dominance: \leq (less than or equal to) particular tree तो यह लगते से बढ़ते हैं और निचले नोड का विकास करते हैं।

particular heuristic function तो अवश्य नोड के

value अद्यता heuristic function के अवश्य नोड के

value के बड़े बड़े हैं, जबकि ऊपरी नोड के value कम हैं।

Let, heuristic functions: $h_1, h_2 \in$

if h_1 नोड का अवश्य नोड value of $h_1 \geq$ अवश्य नोड value of h_2

तो h_1 नोड h_2 को dominates करता है।

যদি mix করলে ?

$$h_1(A) = 12, \quad h_1(B) = 8, \quad h_1(C) = 80, \quad h_1(D) = 9$$

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

$h_1(B) < h_2(B)$ \Rightarrow B dominates A

$h_1(B) < h_2(B)$ \Rightarrow B dominates C

B dominates D \Rightarrow B dominates all nodes

B dominates all nodes \Rightarrow B is dominant node

ব্যবহার করা হলো: if $h_1(\text{all nodes}) \geq h_2(\text{all nodes})$
then h_1 dominates h_2

ব্যবহার করা হলো: h_1 dominates h_2 \Rightarrow h_1 dominates h_2

ব্যবহার করা হলো: h_1 dominates h_2 \Rightarrow h_1 dominates h_2

\Rightarrow B dominates A , B dominates C , B dominates D

to solve above \Rightarrow 2 ways to solve this:

1. B dominates A , B dominates C , B dominates D

for ab search has been best of both H-6790
2nd function G.

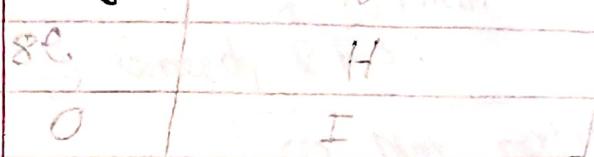
2. अनुकूल नियोगी G. माला company के तरीके

ज्ञान विकास मूल्य वर्गीकरण वामानि इस

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

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

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



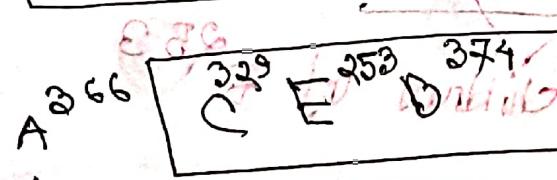
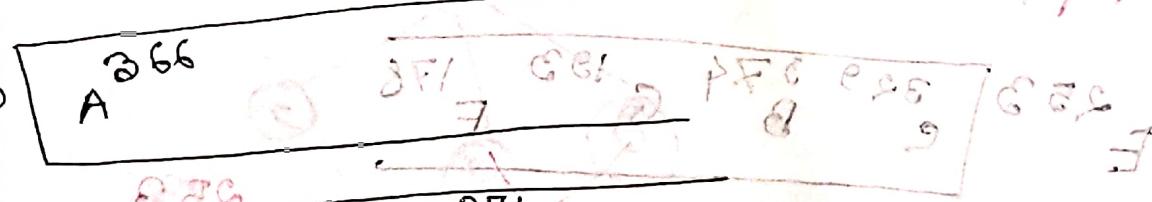
$$\text{f}(B) = \text{f}(C) = \text{f}(D)$$

it's min

Greedy Best First Search

(Slide Problem)

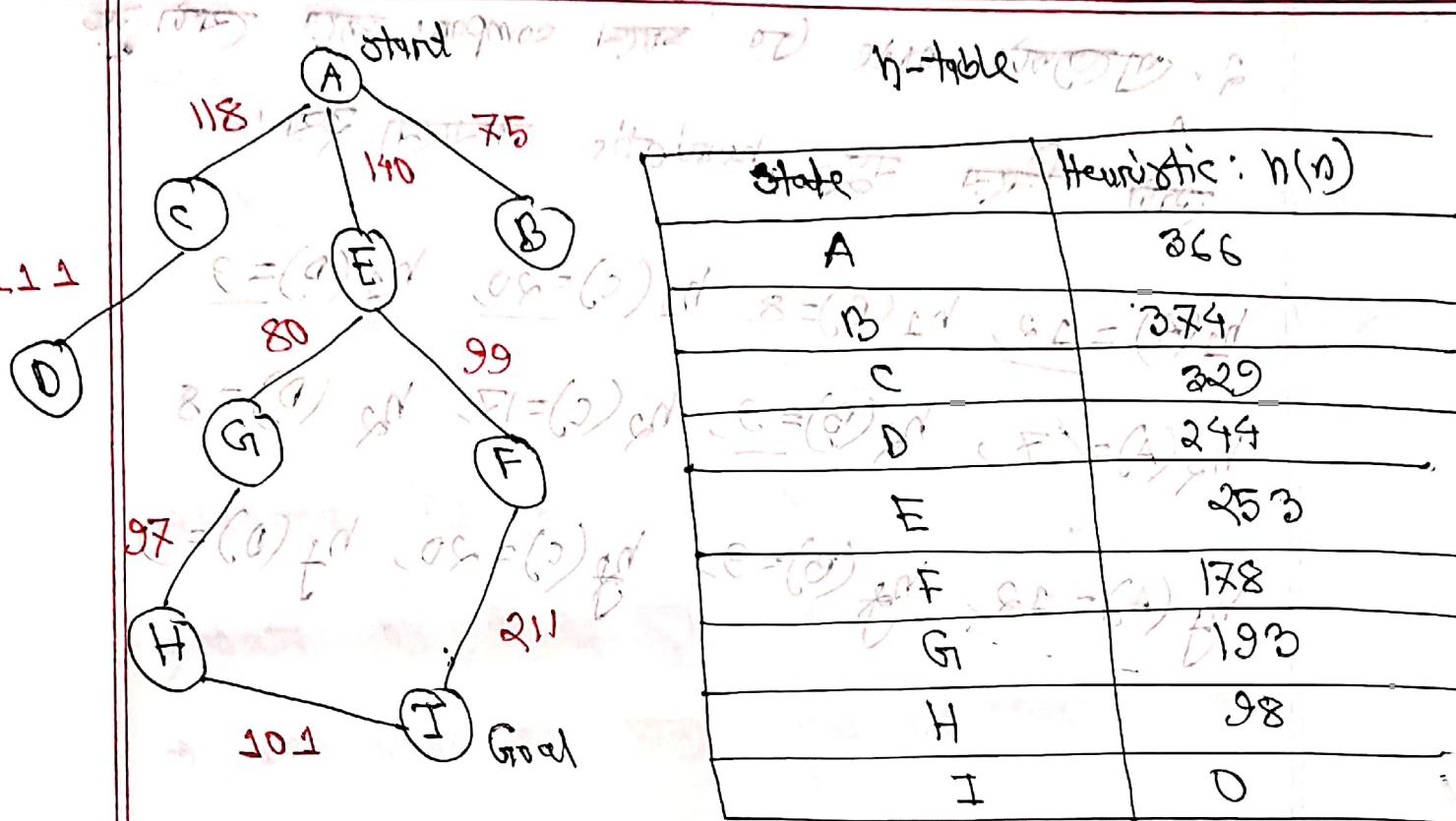
Fringe = Priority Queue



↓ then
pop → A (G)
like BFS

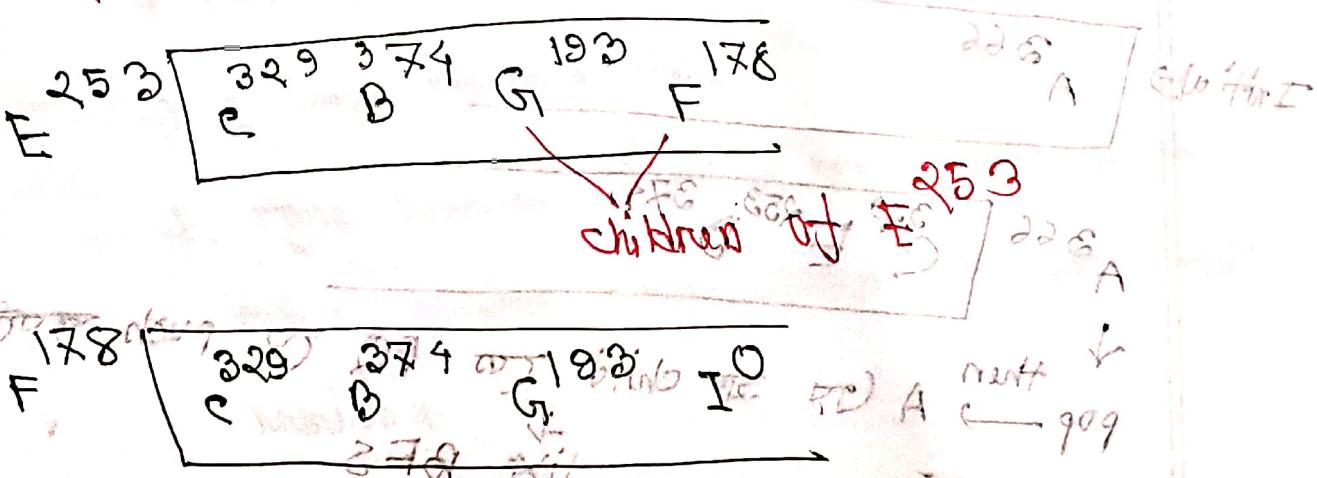
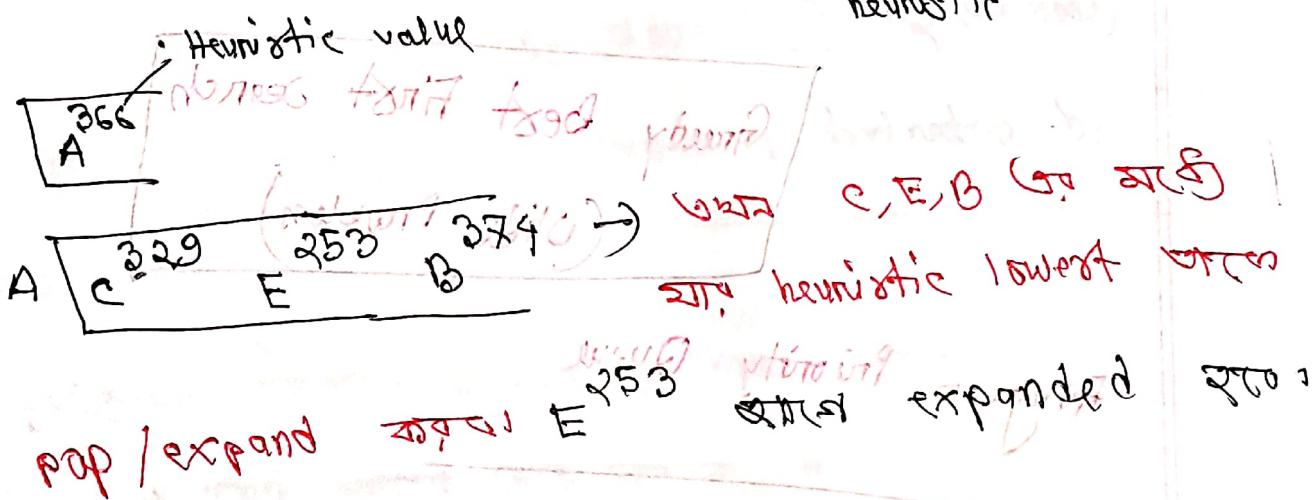
VIS → Edge cost + bias

GIBFS → Heuristic cost, Actual cost ~~not~~ ^{do not care} do not care
→ prioritized tree



$f(n) = h(n) = \text{straight-line distance}$

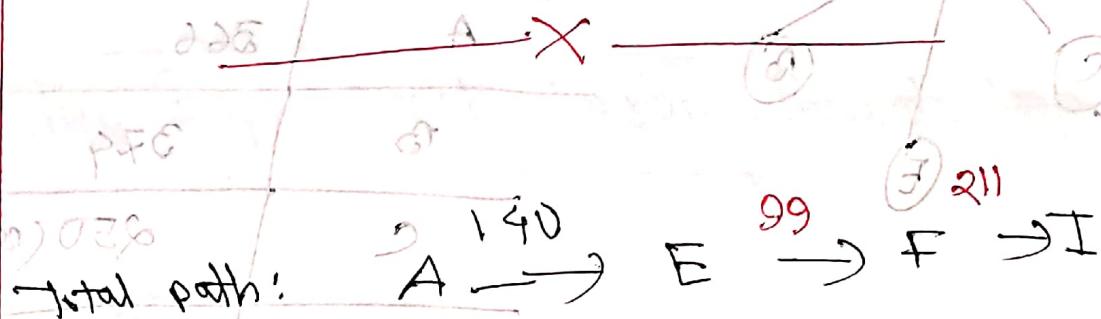
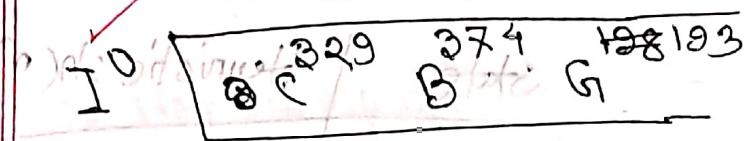
heuristic



Greedy Best First Search

प्र०

Any other search algorithm, यदि goal node expand हो, terminate search



$$\text{Path Cost} = 450$$

→ Greedy BFS!
Best ↑ First

① Not optimal



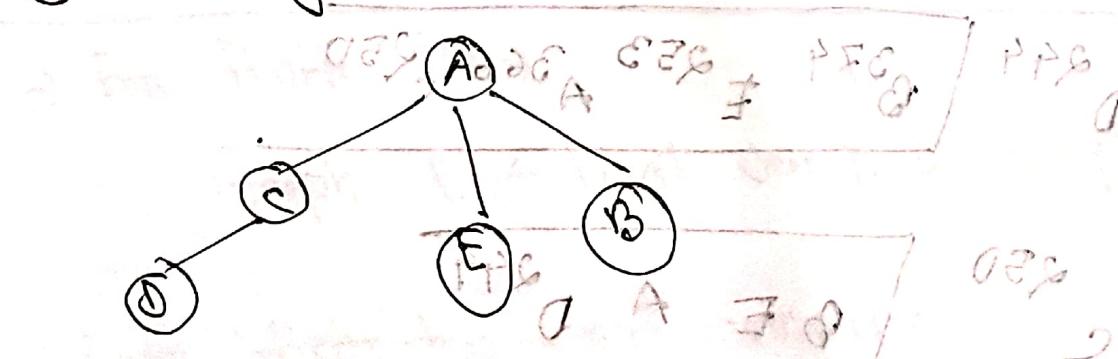
② complete?

→ Greedy search जोही तुरंगे version राखते

① Tree version

② Graph version

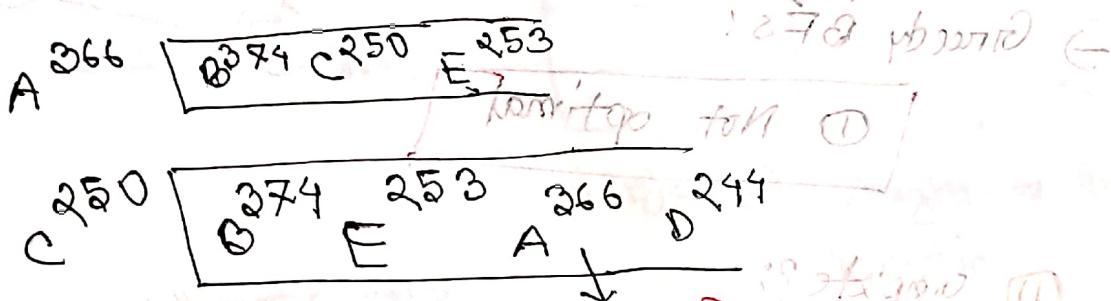
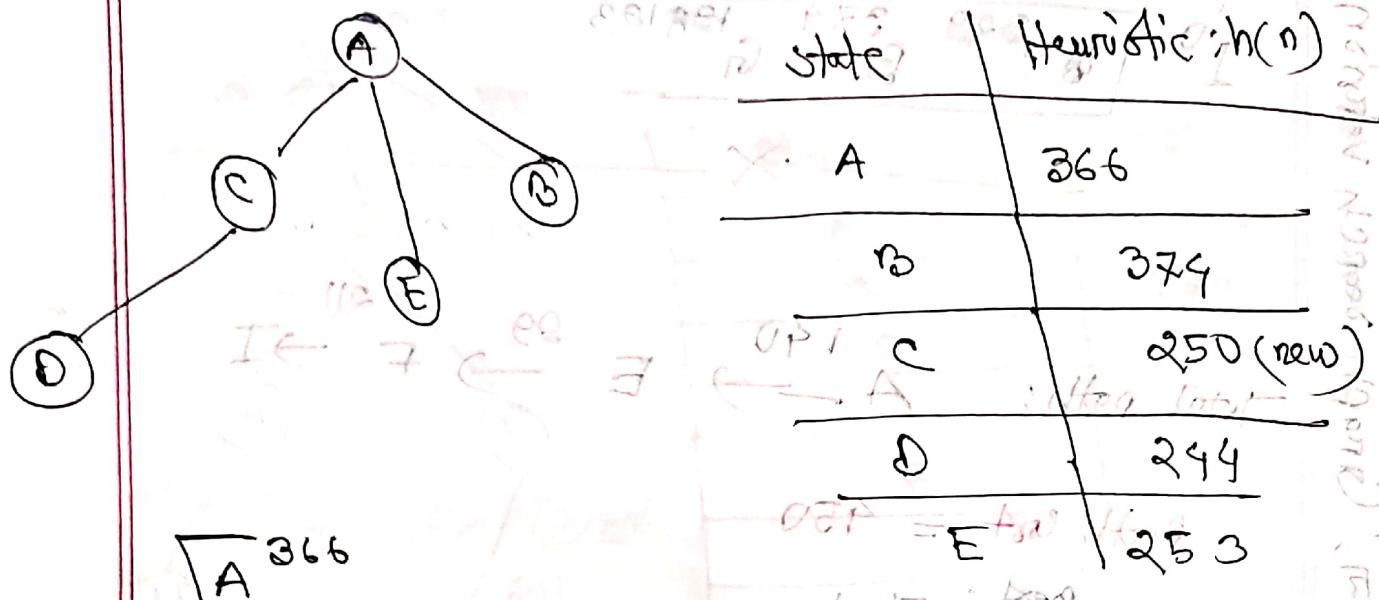
③ Considering Tree version!



A 366

With goal state

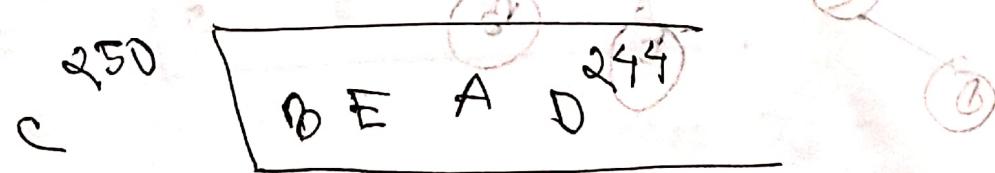
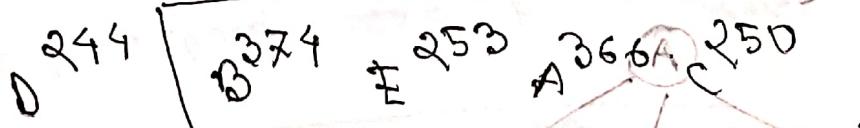
Worst case complexity depends with path & number of edges between them



Frontier node visited from front track ①
Frontier node visited from back track ②

Frontier node visited from bidirectional search ③

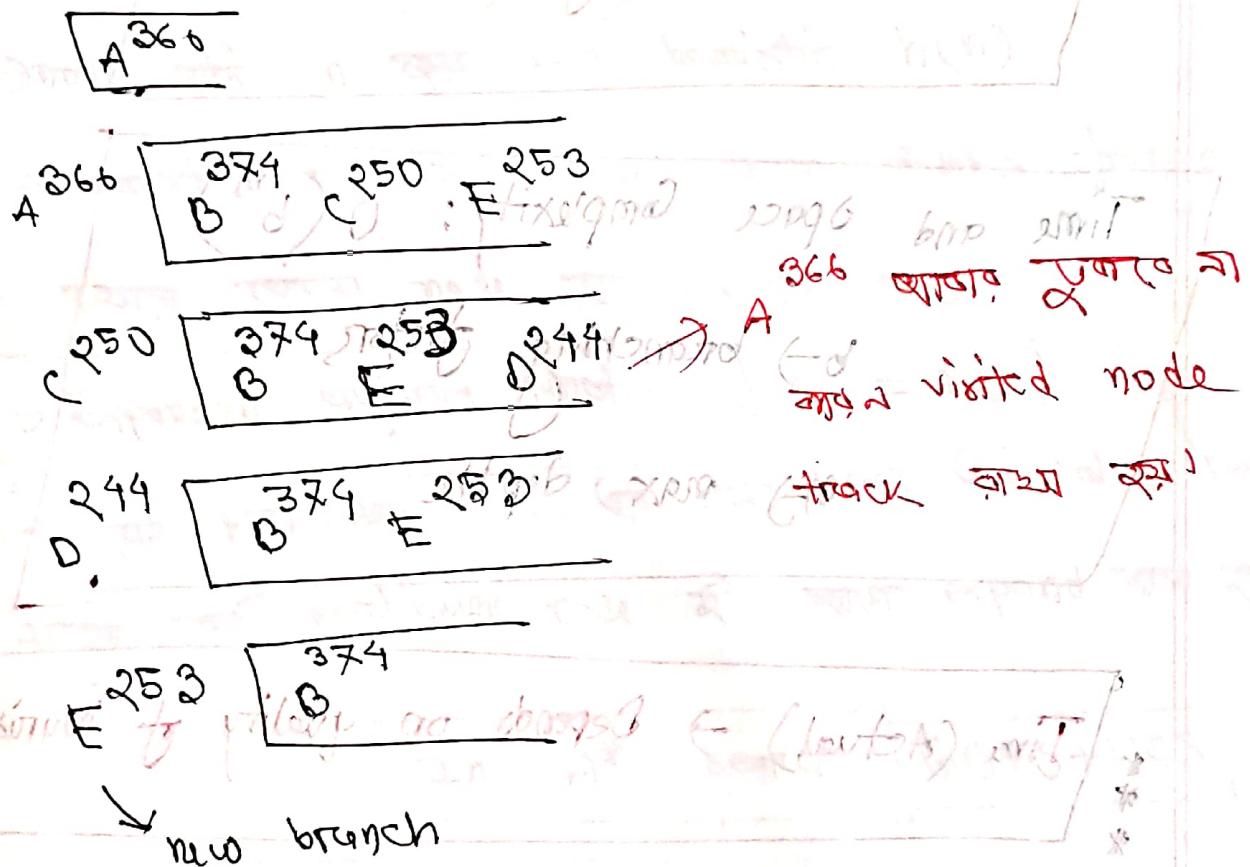
Child visited from front ④
Child visited from back ⑤
Child visited from bidirectional ⑥



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 \rightarrow Incomplete

Graph version \rightarrow Finite \rightarrow complete
Infinite \rightarrow incomplete

Completeness

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

b \rightarrow branching factors

m \rightarrow max depth

Time (Actual) \rightarrow Depends on quality of heuristic

Heuristic function, best first not good
heuristic doesn't help

Heuristic function, best first not good

Informed search 2

TRZ

Informed Search

Greedy Best First Search

GBFS

→ node की न क्या, तो heuristic $h(n)$

→ heuristic के द्वारा node को GBFS fringe

यहाँ से एक node को expand करें।

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

→ किसी particular node को उन $h(n)$ के value वाले

एवं किसी particular node को आज एक expand करें है।

In A* search

GBFS + UCS

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

heuristic
expansion
criteria function

Path cost from start
node to node n

Uniform Cost
Search (UCS)

GBFD → Entirely heuristic dependent
 - other criteria factored in

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

if $h(n) = 0$

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

(b) if $g(n) = 0$ → A* works like GBFS

if $g(n) = 0$,

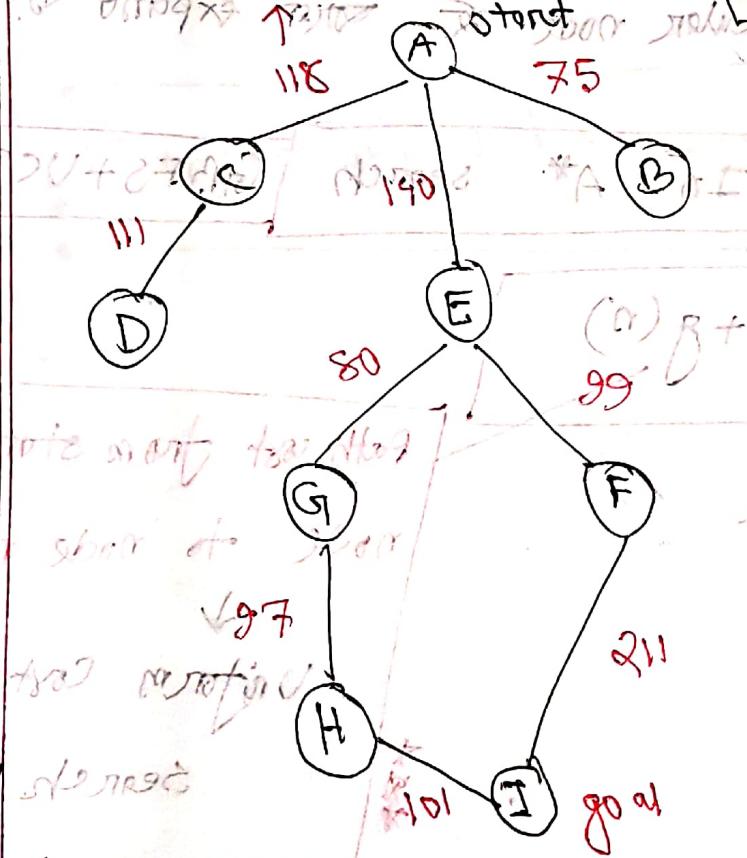
$f(n) = h(n)$

→ A* works like GBFS

(c) if $h(n) = 0$, **A* for search**

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

Actual cost
 $g(n) =$
 frontier
 node
 to
 goal
 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 cost \rightarrow lowest cost \rightarrow expand \rightarrow start
 lowest cost \rightarrow root node ताकि A (50 तक)
 cost

A³⁶⁶⁺⁰

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

$$= 366 + 0 = 366$$

A³⁶⁶

$$329 + 118 \\ C = 447$$

$$253 + 140 \\ E = 393$$

$$374 + 75 \\ B = 449$$

\rightarrow BFS (50 तक)

A³⁶⁶

child तो push

E³⁹³

$$447 \quad 449 \\ C \quad B$$

$$193 + (140 + 80) \\ G = 413$$

$$178 + (140 + 99) \\ F = 412$$

G⁴¹³

$$447 \quad 449 \\ C \quad B$$

$$412 \quad F$$

$$98 + (140 + 80 + 97) \\ H = 415$$

H⁴¹⁵

$$447 \quad 449 \quad 413 \quad 0 + (140 + 80 + 97 + 101) \\ C \quad B \quad F \quad I_{(H)} = 418$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(g) &= f(h) = \\ h(h) + g(h) &= 98 + (140 + 80 \\ &= 98 + (140 + 80 \\ &\quad + 97) \\ &= 415 \end{aligned}$$

F⁴¹⁷

$$447 \quad 449 \quad 418 \quad 0 + (140 + 99 + 211) \\ C \quad B \quad I_{(H)} \quad I_{(F)}$$

I⁴¹⁸
(H)

$$(447 \quad 449 \quad 450) \\ C \quad B \quad I_{(F)}$$

goal नहीं expanded

search complete

C³⁶⁶

$$= 366 + 393 + 413$$

$$A \rightarrow E \rightarrow G \rightarrow H \rightarrow I_{(H)}$$

total cost 418

$f(A) \leq h$ \Rightarrow admissible \rightarrow optimal

$f(A) > h$ \Rightarrow not admissible \rightarrow not optimal

1. Check Optimality:

$$f(A) \leq h \Rightarrow f(A) = h$$

Admissible

$\rightarrow A^*$ का यह scenario के optimal form का depend करें

heuristic (गोला की वैल्यु) \geq actual value (g_i)

" " \leq g_i (गोला की वैल्यु)

$\rightarrow A^*$ की optimality entirely + heuristic (गोला की वैल्यु) \leq actual value (g_i)

Admissibility

यह गोला depend करें।

Admissibility:

यदि graph/tree (गोला का नोड) का

$g_i \leq f(A) \leq h$ ताहत उसका नोड Admissible

\rightarrow यदि $(f(A) \leq h) + f(A) = f(A)$ only गोला का नोड

चला break करें, (प्रियोरिटी) graph का Admissibility होना (Previous 98)

$$0.8P + 0.8P + 0.8P = 3.8 \text{ (given)}$$

origin of H

101

816

(H)

F

E

D

C

B

A

Actual cost:

H तक का final node तक

total edge cost = 101

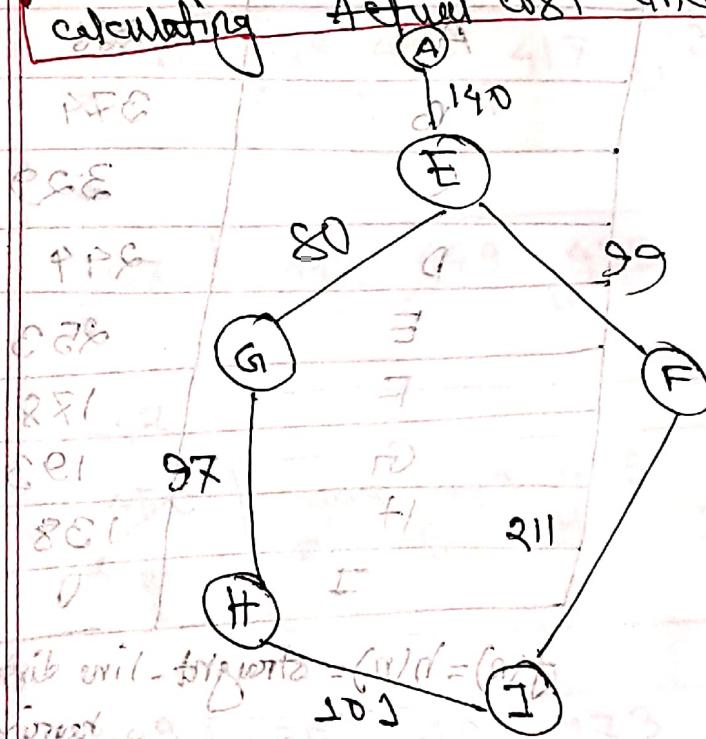
→ Calculate lowest Actual cost for a node having multiple paths.

Here, $h(E) = 253$ \Rightarrow Actual cost

→ Particular node E is over-estimated

→ Single node E is over-estimated
thus, this heuristic is Admissible

(Q) calculating Actual cost and Admissibility:



$\rightarrow E$ কলে এটি
যাত্যাপ মুক্ত ত্রুটি নেই

এটি আছে।
For $E \rightarrow G \rightarrow H \rightarrow I$,
Actual cost: $80 + 97 + 103 = 278$

For $E \rightarrow F \rightarrow I$, Actual cost: $99 + 211 = 310$

$\rightarrow 278 < 310$, always lowest actual cost calculate
করা হয়। এবং সবসম সম্পর্কে তাদের তুলনা করা হয়।

$$h(E) = 253 < \text{Actual}(E) = 278$$

$$\therefore h(E) = \text{Admissible}$$

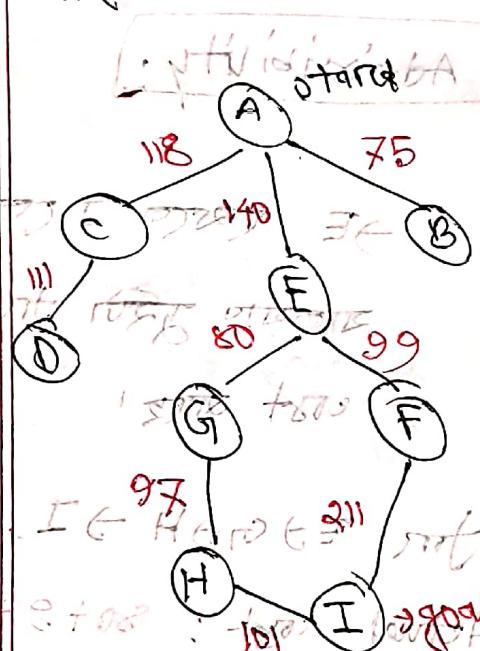
Python code of A* with Heuristic function of Admissibility
Admissibility

* তারা single node (n) is over-estimated অর্থাৎ Admissibility

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

বিনিয়োগ - A* এর heuristic-admissible কোর্টে আর্থিক পথের দূরত্ব কর্তৃত
A* এর break কোর্টে নির্দেশিকা, এটা এটা স্থানে পথের দূরত্ব কর্তৃত

পদ্ধতি:



State	Heuristic: $h(n)$
A	211
B	374
C	329
D	244
E	253
F	178
G	189
H	138
I	0

$f(n) = h(n) = \text{straight-line distance}$
heuristic

Actual cost

$$f(n) = g(n) + h(n) = 118 + h(H) = 118 + 138 = 256 \xrightarrow{\text{A*}} \text{Goal, I}$$

যেহেতু H over-estimated.

Admissibility break

$$858 = (3) \text{ bestA} > 828 = (2)h$$

$$\text{solution} = (2)N$$

Heuristic \rightarrow Given particular node \Rightarrow goal node
 \Leftrightarrow estimated cost

A 366+0

~~366~~ ~~366~~

A 366

$$329 + 118 \quad 253 + 140 \quad 374 + 75$$

$$C = 497$$

$$E = 393$$

$$B = 449$$

E 393

$$8497 \quad 449 \quad 193 + (140 + 80) \quad 178 + (140 + 9)$$

$$C = 497$$

$$B = 449$$

$$G = 413$$

$$F = 418$$

G 413

$$447 \quad 449 \quad 417 \quad 138 + (140 + 80 + 9)$$

$$C = 447$$

$$B = 449$$

$$F = 417$$

$$H = 455$$

F 417

$$447 \quad 449 \quad 455 \quad 0 + (140 + 99 + 2)$$

$$C = 447$$

$$B = 449$$

$$H = 455$$

$$I = 450$$

I 450

$$447 \quad 449 \quad 455 \quad 244 + (118 + 11)$$

$$C = 447$$

$$B = 449$$

$$H = 455$$

$$I = 450$$

$$J = 450$$

$$D = 473$$

B 449

$$455 \quad 450 \quad 473$$

$$H = 455$$

$$I = 450$$

$$D = 473$$

I 450

$$455 \quad 473$$

$$H = 455$$

$$D = 473$$

$$A = 473$$

$$B = 473$$

$$C = 473$$

$$D = 473$$

$$E = 473$$

$$F = 473$$

J 450

$$455 \quad 473$$

$$H = 455$$

$$D = 473$$

$$A = 473$$

$$B = 473$$

$$C = 473$$

$$D = 473$$

$$E = 473$$

$$F = 473$$

$$G = 473$$

$$H = 473$$

$$I = 473$$

$$J = 473$$

(a) n

$$(m) n + (n) n$$

$$(a) n$$

39

$$140 \quad 190 \quad 210$$

$$E = 473$$

$$F = 473$$

$$G = 473$$

$$H = 473$$

$$I = 473$$

$$J = 473$$

$$Total cost = 450$$

Planning \Rightarrow plan selecting (or) Estimation
from alternatives

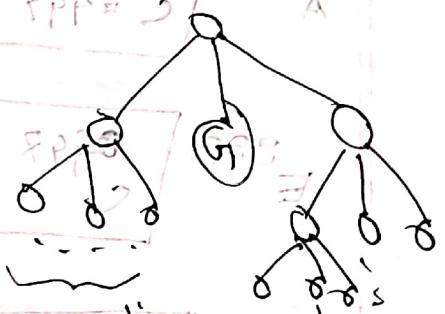
2. Time and Space Complexity:

3.

$O(b^d)$ \rightarrow যখন আয়ত পার্স হপেন্ডিং ও
the quality of the heuristics.

$O(b^d)$ \rightarrow quality of heuristics

Heuristics কালো করার জোয়ার : ?



Heuristic Consistency:

consistent \Rightarrow actual implementation time

or space complexity কম মান। কারণ \Leftrightarrow heuristic \Leftrightarrow

(consistency না হল তবে relevant branch থেকে আগে
irrelevant branch \Rightarrow একটি CPP CPP CPP / CPP

\rightarrow Heuristic Junction admissible but not consistency হল

পার্স
 $h(A)$

$h(B)$

$h(G)$

base nodes (A, B)

$C(B, G)$

$$h(n) \leq h(n') + h(n, n') \rightarrow$$

↓

each node \Rightarrow child node \Rightarrow child \Rightarrow child \Rightarrow child

base = two input

heuristic cost \Rightarrow true cost

$$h(n, n') \quad h(n')$$

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

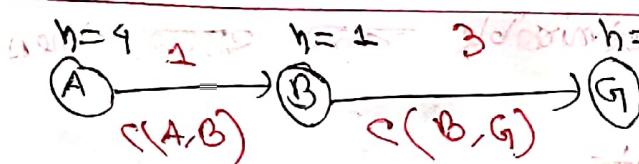
for $h(B) \leq c(B, G) + h(G) \rightarrow G$ heuristic cost
B तरल G से यात्यापित्ता cost

Except the goal node, अपि यात्यापित्ता node हो गुण

$h(n) \leq h(n') + h(n, n')$ condition true होल
therefore तरल नहीं हो सकता अतः यात्यापित्ता cost

तरल तरल graph G heuristic consistent

Heuristic admissible but not consistency;



admissible check: True

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

Actual cost = 1 + 3 = 4

$h(A)=4 \leq 4$

for B: $h(B)=1$, B to G Actual

cost = 3, $h(B)=1 \leq 3$

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

(A)d (B,d)

4. Completeness: $(f)(A) + (g, f) \geq (A)d$ satisfied

For Graph search Version:

$(f)(A) + (g, f) \geq (A)d$ satisfied

① heuristic consistent & admissible হলে তা
complete

ব্যবহার করে একটি সূচনা করে দেখো কিন্তু এটা কোথা থেকে আসে?

first tree search: $(m, A)d + (A)d \geq (A)d$

② both admissible & consistent হলে
দ্বিতীয় স্থিতিতে $f(A) = g(A) + h(A)$ হওয়া হতে পারে

কোথা থেকে উভয় হতে পারে?

প্রতিক্রিয়া করে দেখো একটি সূচনা

→ যদি h just admissible হয়ে থাকে; তাহলে

$(A,d) \xrightarrow{f} (B,g) \xrightarrow{f} (C,h)$

complete

কোথা থেকে উভয় হতে পারে?

$(A)d + (B,A)d \geq P = (A)d$ হওয়া হতে পারে

$f(A) \geq P$

সূচনা করে দেখো একটি সূচনা

$P = S + f =$ new function

$P \geq P = (A)d$

বেশি হওয়া হতে পারে কোথা থেকে?

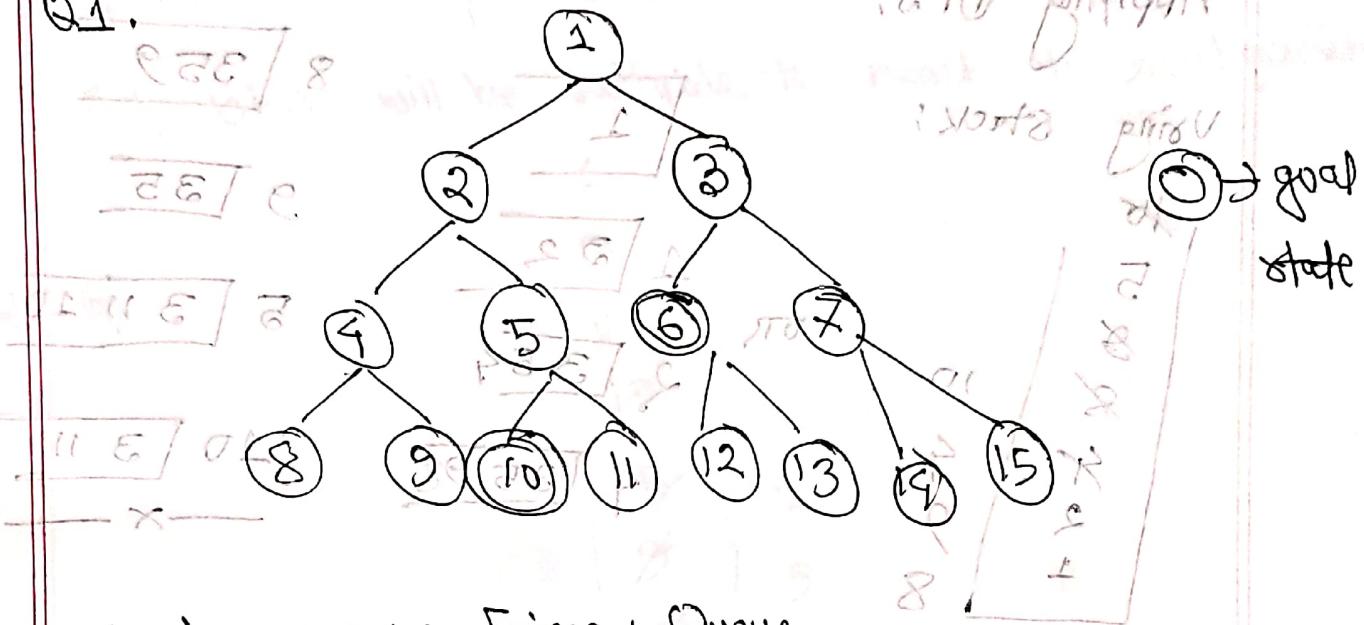
$f(A) \geq P = (A)d$

কোথা থেকে এটা হতে পারে?

কোথা থেকে এটা হতে পারে?

(11)

Q1.



Applying BFS: Fringe: Queue

$$S = \{1\}$$

$$E = \{1\} \quad F = \{1\}$$

1

(P < S) loop 1 - number of visit $n_{vis} = 1$ 270 08
1 2 3

270 08 270 08 mem off for all visit two

08 2 3 4 5

loop search complete (without expanding goal w/ 6) no
mem off for all visit two

generated (with expanding goal): time complexity:

$a = 10$ $b = 4$ $d = 6$ $l = 2$ $O(b^d)$ $O(10^6)$ $O(4^6)$ $O(640)$ $O(4096)$ $O(65536)$

loop 2 - number of visit $n_{vis} = 2$ 270 08
5 6 7 8 9 10

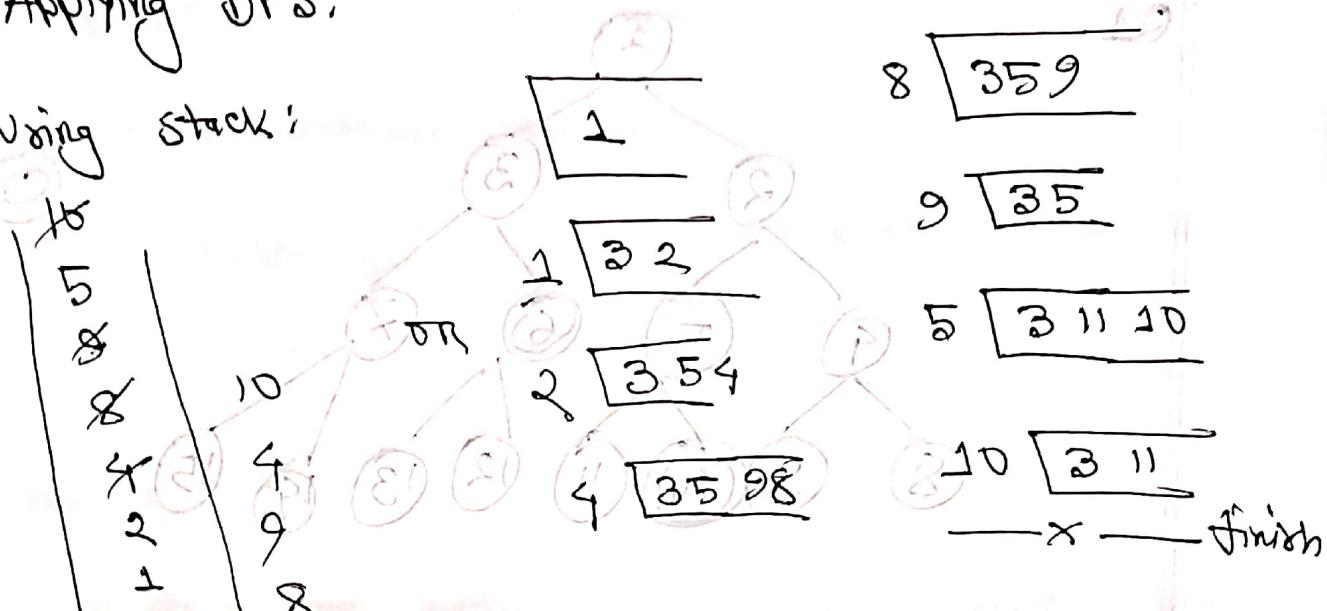
270 08 270 08 270 08 270 08 270 08 270 08
mem off for all visit two

loop 3 - number of visit $n_{vis} = 3$ 270 08
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13

11

Applying DFS:

Using stack:



$$\text{here, } b = 2, d/m = 3$$

$$d(b) = 2^3 - 1 = 8$$

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

~~wide~~ BFS will return this 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

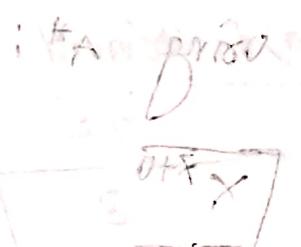
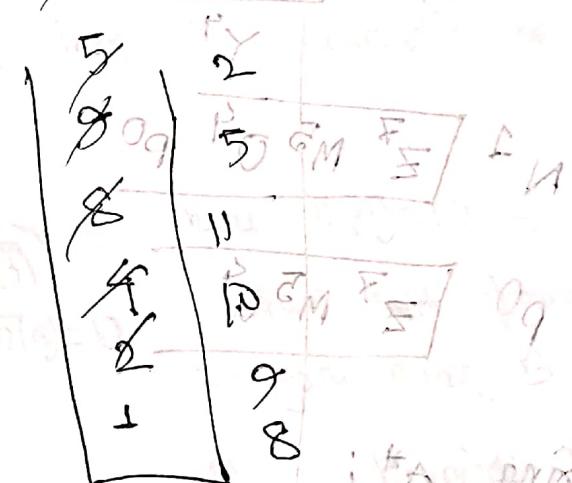
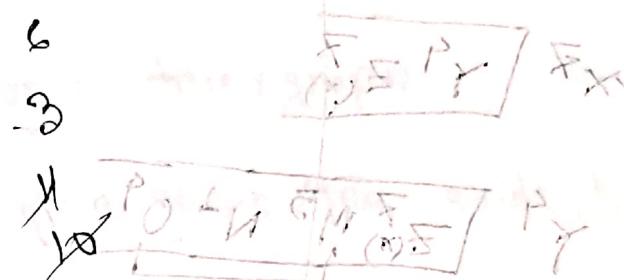
optimal) in every case.

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

Q2.

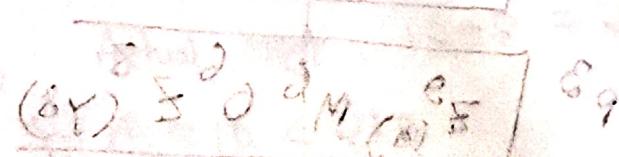
(a)

From all the other
rule defined above
activities -



$$(S+P) \sum d = 0 \quad P = N \quad L + C = M \quad S = \Sigma \quad S_Y$$

$$N(A) = 30,$$



(11)

$$\boxed{X^7}$$

$$\boxed{Y^4 \ Z^7}$$

$$\boxed{Z^7 \ M^5} \quad N^1 \ O^9$$

$$\boxed{N^7 \ M^5 \ O^9}$$

$$\boxed{N^7 \ M^5 \ O^9}$$

Using A^* :

$$\boxed{X^{7+0}}$$

$$\boxed{Y^{4+4} \ Z^{7+2}}$$

$$\boxed{Z_{(x)}^9 \ M^5 = 6 \quad N^{1+3} = 4 \quad O^{4+2} = 6 \quad Z_{(Y^8)}^{7+1}}$$

$$\boxed{Z^4 \ Z_{(x)}^9 \ M^6 \ O^6 \ Z_{(Y^8)}^8 \ P^{0+3}}$$

$$\boxed{P^3 \ Z_{(x)}^9 \ M^6 \ O^6 \ Z_{(Y^8)}^8}$$

9600 years in length

from 1970 to 1990 at altitude of 1100 m C78 02

(12) 25

(9)

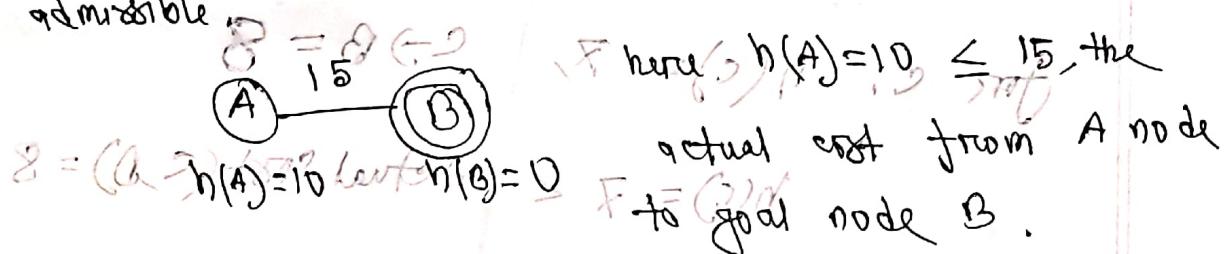
Q5. (a) Formula for admissibility out of which A

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

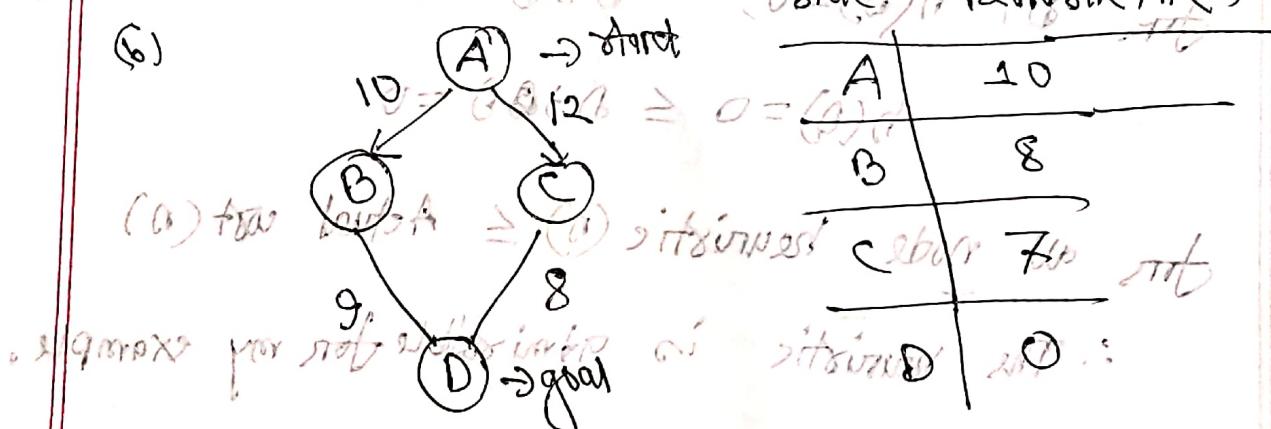
here $n = \text{each node of a tree/graph}$

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

admissible



(b)



$$h(A) = 10,$$

from $A \rightarrow B \rightarrow D$: Actual cost: $10 + 9 = 19$

$$h(A) = 10 < 19$$

from $A \rightarrow C \rightarrow D$: Actual cost: $12 + 8 = 20$

$$h(A) = 10 < 20$$

As there are two paths from A to goal D (S), we will take the path with lowest cost.

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

for B, $h(B) = 9$, $B \rightarrow D = 9$

other 2nd situation, $h(B) \leq \text{Actual cost}(B, D) = 9$

2nd, $C \rightarrow D = 7$, $h(C) = 7$, $C \rightarrow B = 8$

from A, most likely $h(C) = 7$ & $h(D) = 0$ $\therefore h(C) \leq \text{Actual cost}(C, D) = 8$

(a) if D is goal, $h(D) = 0$, $D \rightarrow D = 0$

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

for all nodes, heuristic (h) \leq Actual cost (c)

\therefore The heuristic is admissible for my example.

$$O_C = (A)N$$

$R_1 = C + S_1 : \text{to go to } A : 0 \leftarrow 0 \leftarrow A \text{ int}$

$$C \geq S_1 = (B)N$$

$O_B = S_1 + S_2 : \text{to go to } B : 0 \leftarrow 0 \leftarrow A \text{ int}$

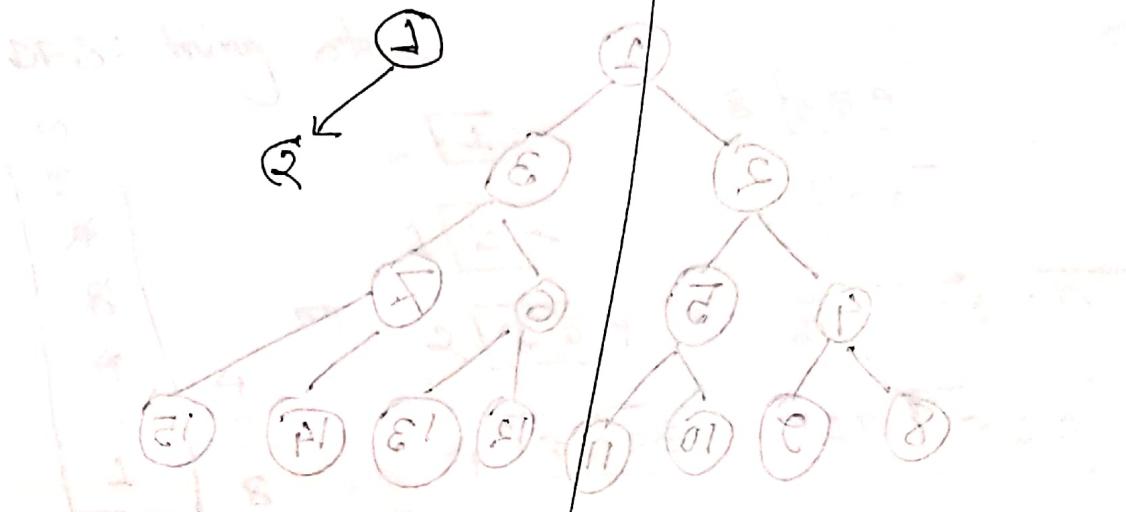
$$S_2 \geq S_1 = (B)N$$

CSE422

ID: 1910298 DE section: CSE422

D

Q.



In-order DFS print: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79

mark print: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79

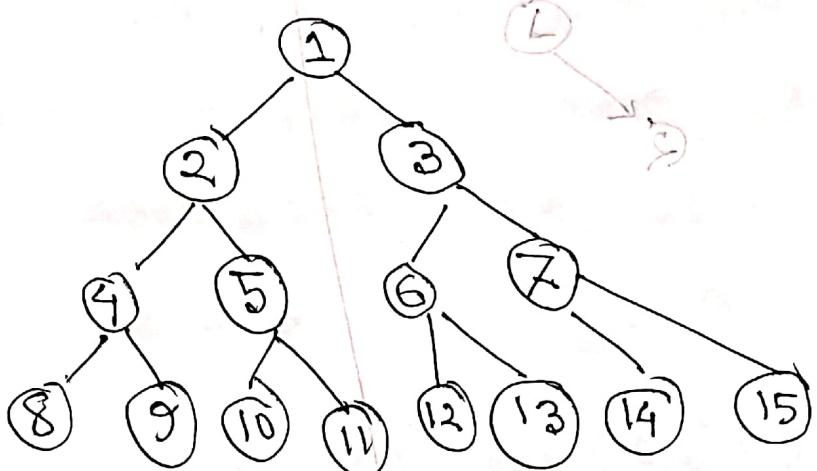
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79



Goal State = 10:

BFS: fringe: Queue

1

2 3

3 4 5

3 4 5 6 7

4 5 6 7 8 9

5 6 7 8 9 10 11

6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13

7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15

8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15

9 10 11 12 13 14 15

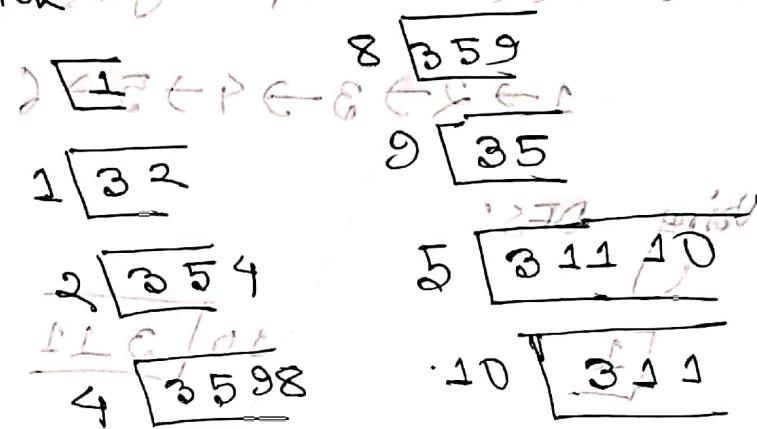
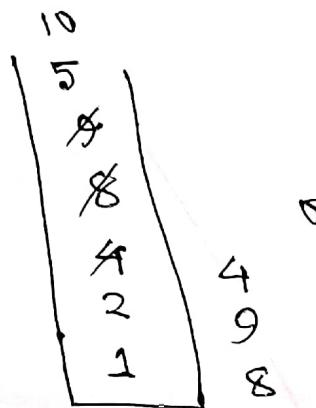
10 11 12 13 14 15

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

11

12

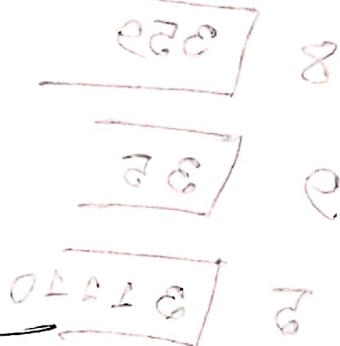
DFS: fringe stack of boxes of below order



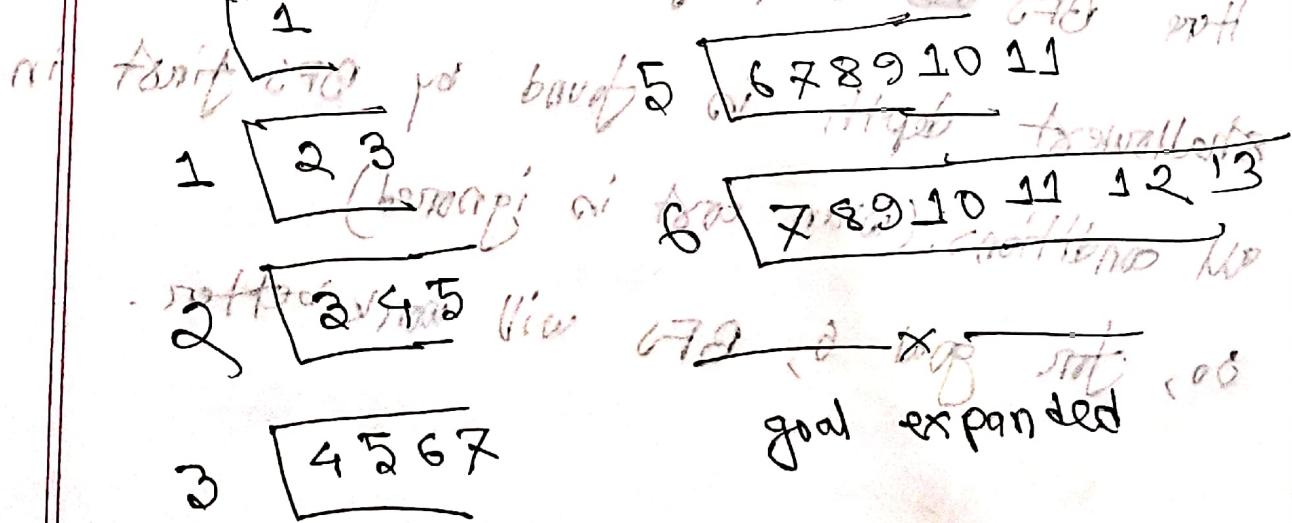
Path that DFS will follow: $1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 8 \rightarrow 9 \rightarrow 5 \rightarrow 10$

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:

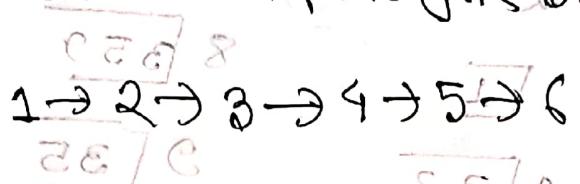


BFS: 6 is goal state

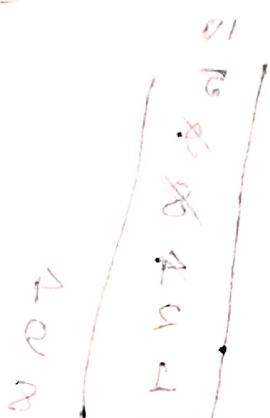
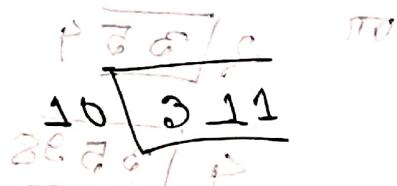
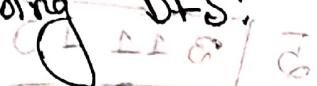


(11)

nodes needed to expand for BFS: print 1270



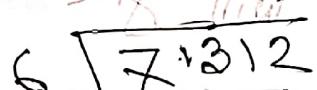
Vizing DFS:



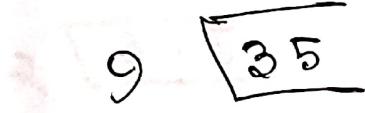
OCE886 1 32 PES 1 : will not find 1270 fast after 9



OCE886 2 354 PES 1 : will not find 1270 fast after 9



1270 fast



stack loop

1270 fast loop more

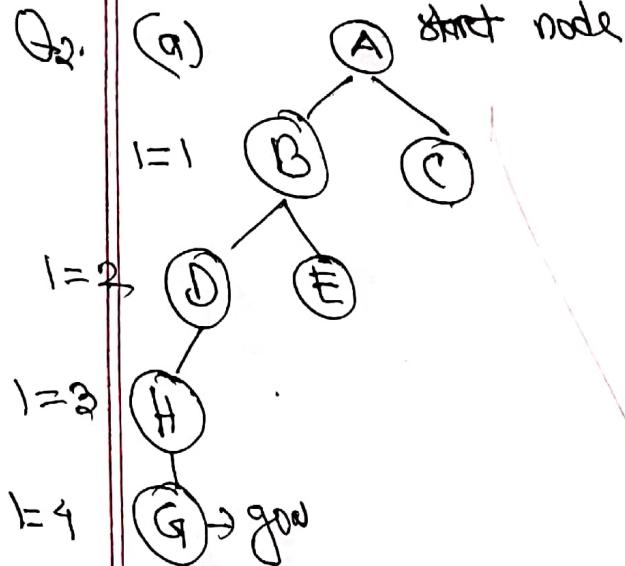
Here BFS ~~outperforms~~ outperforms DFS as a goal in 1270

1270 is found by BFS first in shallowest depth (when cost is ignored)

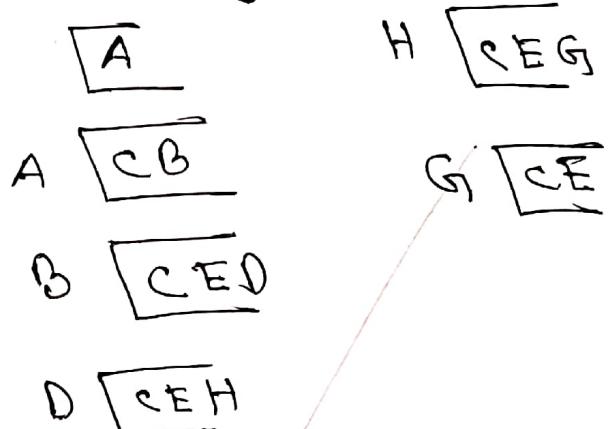
so, for goal 6, BFS will work better.



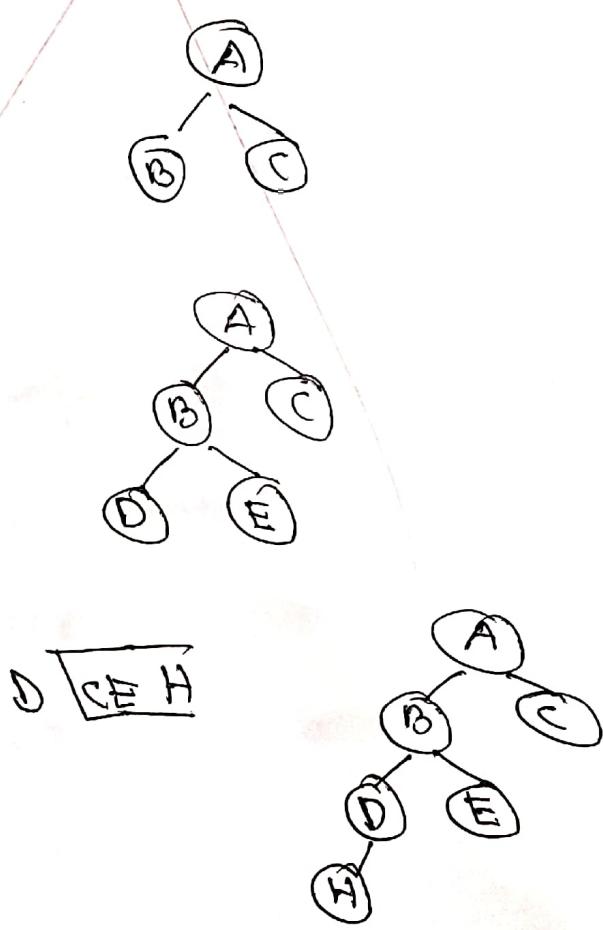
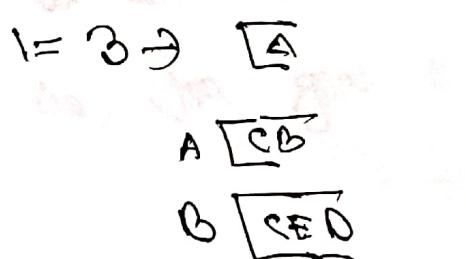
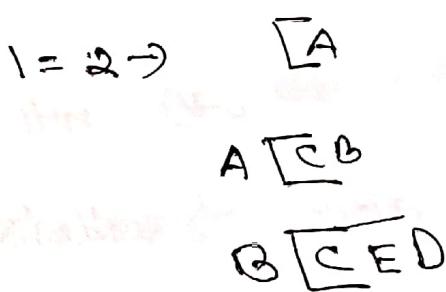
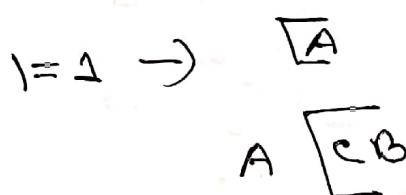
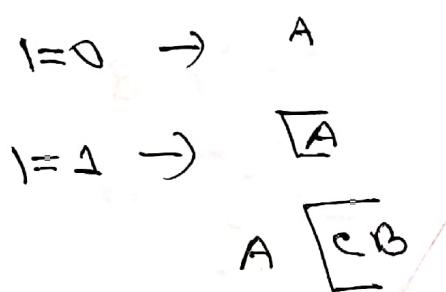
12

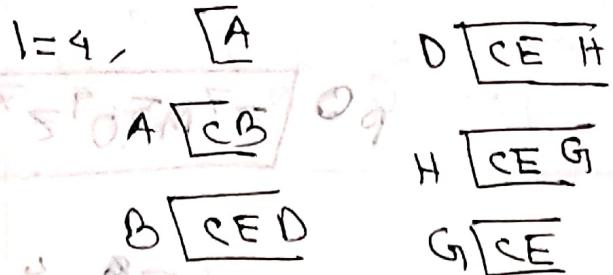


Applying DFD:

Path to goal: $A \rightarrow B \rightarrow D \rightarrow H \rightarrow G$

Using Iterative Deepening search:





ID's will take more time
 to find the goal. Here
 DFS > ID's

(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. VCD 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 shallowest level in considered set of close levels.

To BFS where VCD thinks about the cost.

For, an example:

7

11

Q4. Using G BFS:

if using alt diff of

$$\boxed{X^7} \quad Z^7 < Z^6$$

$$\boxed{X^7} \quad \boxed{Y^4 Z^7}$$

$$\boxed{H^3 Z^7} \quad P=1$$

$$\boxed{P^3 Z^7} \quad H$$

$$\boxed{Z^7 P}$$

$$\boxed{Z^7 M^5 O^4 Z^7 M^5}$$

$$\boxed{O^3 Z^7}$$

$$\text{cost: } X^7 \rightarrow Y^4 Z^7 N^1 P$$

prob of to 2nd stage matrix result of 5 stages = 4 + 3 + 3

Ex. New $\boxed{Z^7 M^5 O^4 Z^7}$ result of 5 stages = 10fix or correct $\boxed{Z^7 M^5 O^4 Z^7 M^5 P}$ Gibber left no output pattern for each stage in topo-pro of fi ac. low

270 as level of level of new fi is 670 at

Using A

be able to store queue of new stages in

$$\boxed{X^7+0}$$

changes if 2nd stage in case GUV.62

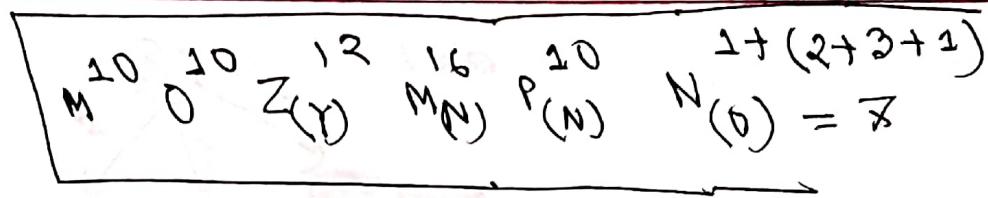
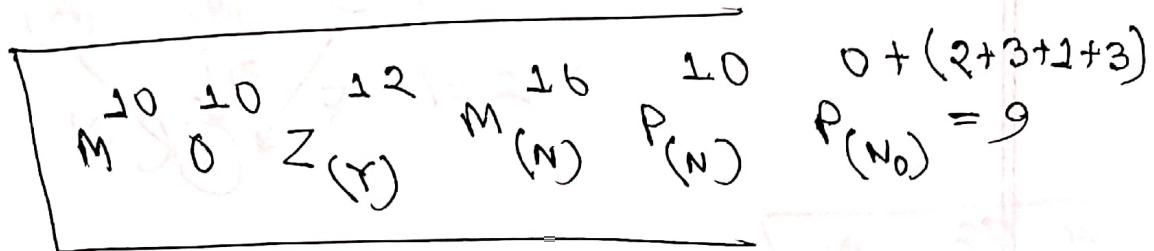
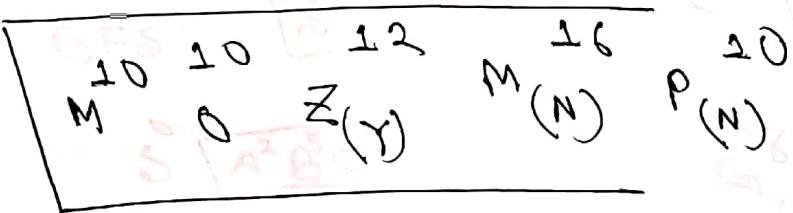
$$\boxed{X^7} \quad \begin{matrix} 4+4 \\ Y^4 Z^7 \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} 7+3 \\ Z^7 \end{matrix}$$

$$\text{of } 270 \text{ new } \begin{matrix} 5+(4+1) \\ Z^7 \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} 5+(4+3) \\ N=8 \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} 4+(4+2) \\ O=10 \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} 7+(4+1) \\ Z^7 \end{matrix}$$

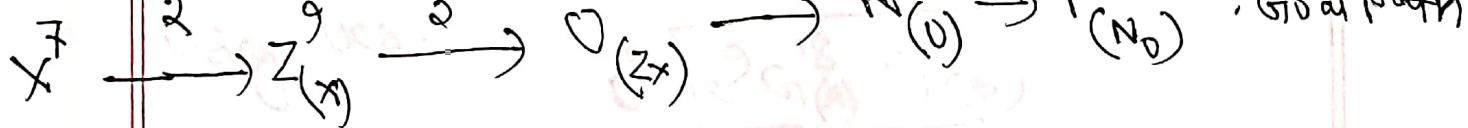
$$\text{just } \boxed{Z^7 M^5 = 10} \quad \text{fi for gbs count } \begin{matrix} 10 \\ 9 \\ 12 \\ 5+(4+3+4) \\ P=10 \end{matrix}$$

$$\text{loop until } \begin{matrix} 10 \\ 10 \\ 12 \\ 16 \\ P(N) \\ O=9 \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} 4+(2+3) \\ (Z^7) \\ (Z^7) \end{matrix}$$

(8)

0⁹
(Z_x)N⁷
(0)P⁹
(N₀)

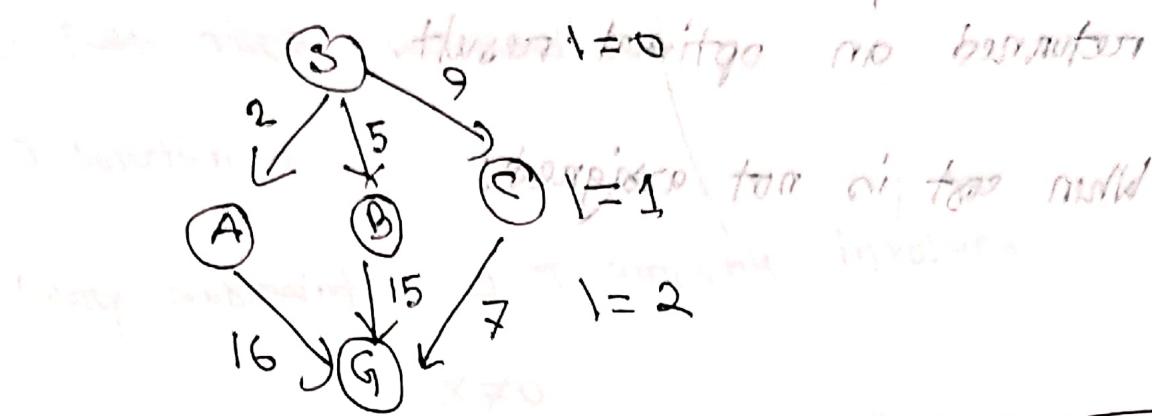
\therefore Path cost $P^9 = 9$



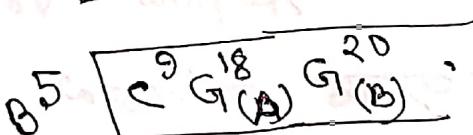
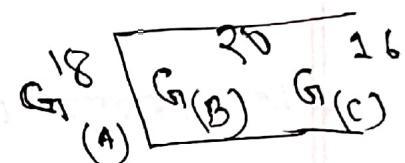
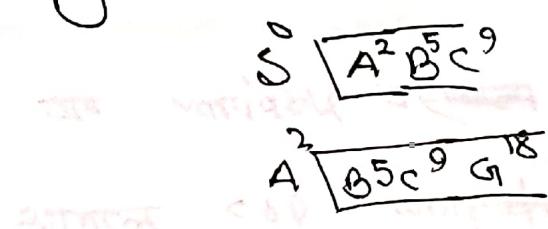
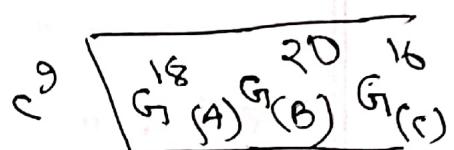
$$\text{Path cost} = 2+3+1+3 = 9$$

Here, o is at level 2. So, o is older than mother n . That's why it returns a sub-optimal path. On the other hand, in VLSI domain, we already know the target function. So, it can easily compute the expected output based on the information about the functional demand.

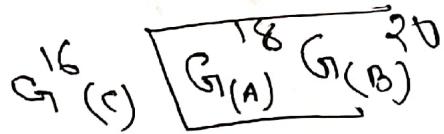
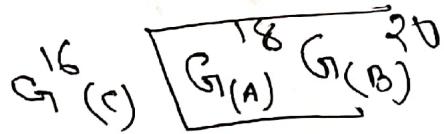
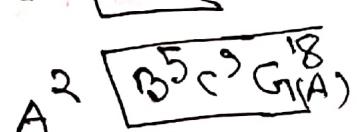
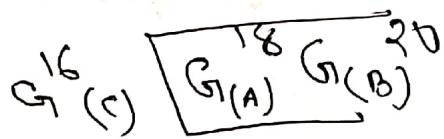
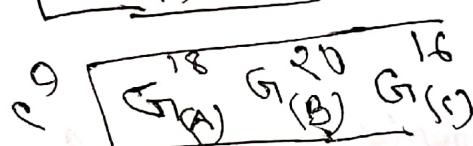
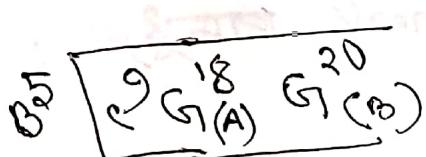
11



Vizing BFS: $\boxed{S^0}$



Vizing UCS:

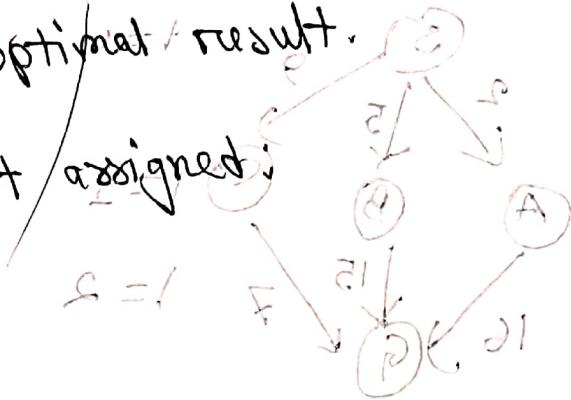


Here, G is at level 2. For BFS only level matters. That's why it returns a sub-optimal goal, on the other hand, as UCS traverses on greedy basis, it expands on lowest cost. So it returned the optimal result.

returned an optimal result.

When cost is not assigned:

$$d = 1$$



01	02	03	04	05
(0)P	(0)P	(0)P	(0)P	(0)

05 : 270 prior

01	02	03	04	05
(0)P	(0)P	(0)P	(0)	(0)

01	02	03	04	05
(0)P	(0)P	(0)P	(0)	(0)

01	02	03	04	05
(0)P	(0)P	(0)P	(0)	(0)

01	02	03	04	05
(0)P	(0)P	(0)P	(0)	(0)

01	02	03	04	05
(0)P	(0)P	(0)P	(0)	(0)

: 620 prior

01	02	03	04	05
(0)P	(0)P	(0)P	(0)P	(0)

01	02	03	04	05
(0)P	(0)P	(0)P	(0)P	(0)

01	02	03	04	05
(0)P	(0)P	(0)P	(0)P	(0)P

01	02	03	04	05
(0)P	(0)P	(0)P	(0)P	(0)P

01	02	03	04	05
(0)P	(0)P	(0)P	(0)P	(0)P

level prior 620 not & level to prior 270
prior having a minor to prior extent, another
prior of no assignment 620 can first netto 270 no
of 180 found no assignx to assigned
blanks leading all remain

Constraint Satisfaction Problem

Thursday
FYS - 03/08/22

→ Path फैले concerned हो

→ Solution " "

Unary constraint : → एक variable involved

$$x \neq 0$$

Binary " " : $x \neq y$ " " , $x \neq z$

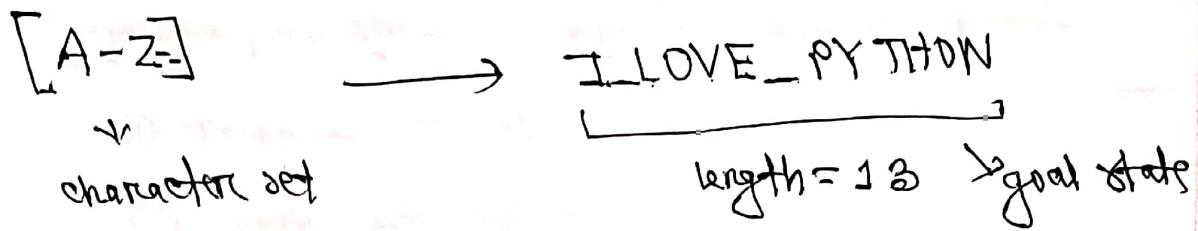
→ एक variable एकलम लाना या एकल value
एकलम CSD complete

→ एक constraint बनाते हो

→ Node consistency : वृद्धियां उनीय constraint द्वारा
fulfill हो

→ Arc consistency : Depends on binary constraint

Genetic Algorithm



Step 1:

- ① character set থেকে প্রথম character মিলে population
create করতে হবে। goal state বা সমাধান character
আসে, তাতে character মিলে হলে এমন population বাসতে হবে।

Assignment 2

- ① Transaction register বাসতে হবে।
② transaction register দ্বারা randomly population generate
করা হবে।
→
Initial population

1011001

1110001

:

:

:

take as many as you want

Local Search

TRZ

Session 8

* Informed / Uninformed - search search criteria!

① Technical search

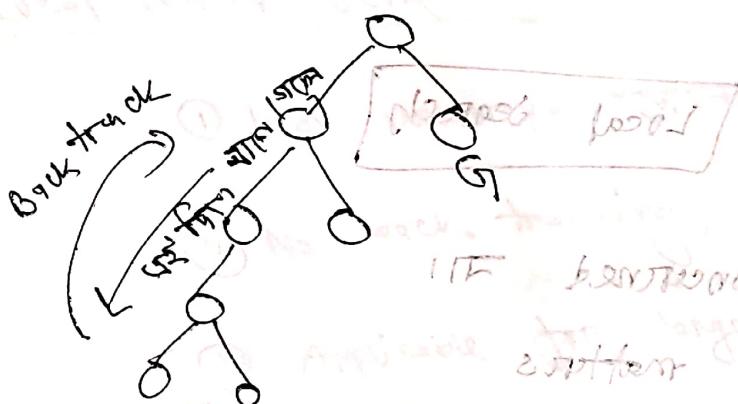
② Path cost matters

③ Path fringe (সূচনাকরণ মাণে) গতির জো

④ Back tracking for path detection, how it will

get from start node to goal node.

⑤ Back tracking for finding perfect goal.



- Informed vs uninformed search necessary.

- কিন্তু informed vs uninformed search necessary.

- কিন্তু AI এ অন্য কো �tree graph নিয়ে আচ করা নাই।

ক্ষয়ান informed vs uninformed search এবে এ

expensive (mostly). For instance, DFS has linear

space complexity, DFS (huge depth) স্থান branch

and traverse through all nodes or elements of stack up to

the end of forward traversal. কিন্তু অন্য

১০৮০

১০৯০

১০১০০০

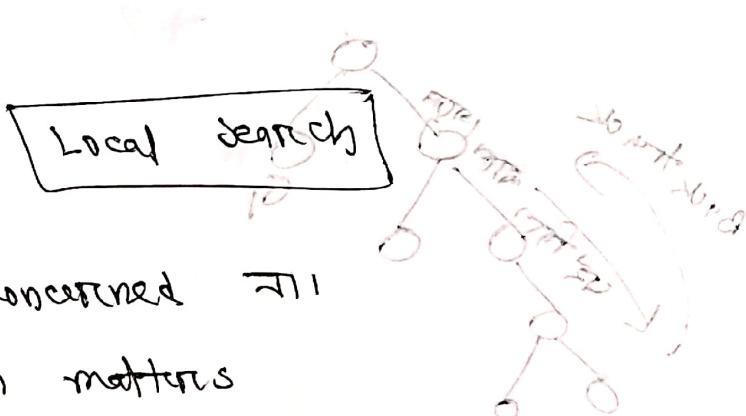
গুরুত্ব node রাখে কাজ নাহি। তবে ছোট node অনেক সুবিধা space
যুক্ত ক্ষমতায় কে মেমোরি তে অবস্থা store করা পাও।

অন্যথা কিছু মিগেজ করা যাব ব্যবহার informed search

ওয়েল্যুন্ড তে heuristics, But heuristics কে quality করা

ব্যবহার করা এখনো অনেক সুবিধা।

- back track করে different branch visit করে
- কারণ Back track করে different branch visit করে
- loop করে time complexity করে।



- Path কিয়ে concerned না।

- Only solution matters

- Image একজন মানুষ কোন animal কে আর্দ্ধের কানের উপরের দুটি কানের কোনটি কোনটি।

- Not concerned with perfect solution

- Just solution matter করায়। Back tracking necessary

- কানের কোনটি কোনটি।

- track করে different branch কে search করতে হব।

Local Search:- Back tracking elimination
Path जो कोड node store कर लाए तो।

local search vs back tracking लागत है, यहाँ
perfect solution विलय concerned ना था तो back
tracking आवश्यक नहीं था।
परन्तु इसमें जो रूप से एक node visit
पर विलय bothered नहीं होता तो memory को store कर
करते ही solution लाता है एवं यहाँ complexity बढ़ जाता।
लाए ना। Memory complexity बढ़ जाता।

Local search benefits:

① Less memory - ऐसा नहीं node store करता।

② No back tracking, so take less time

③ Applicable for large size graphs

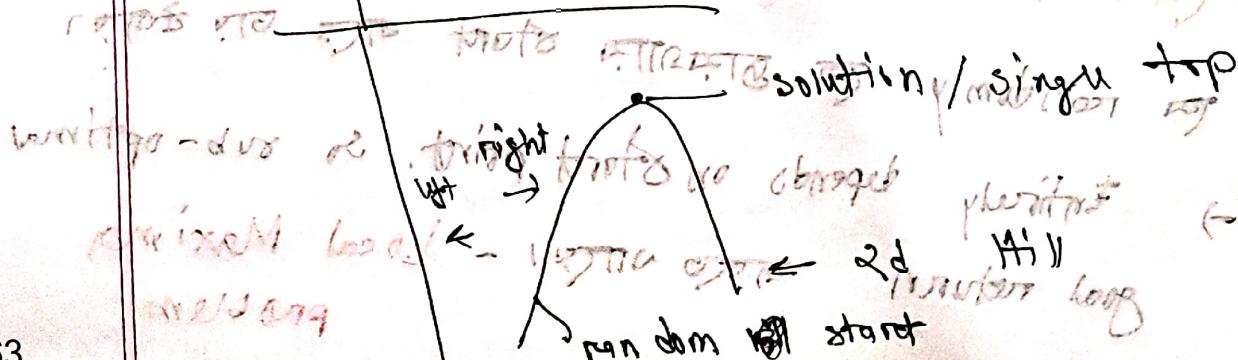
④ Scalable

Types of Local search:

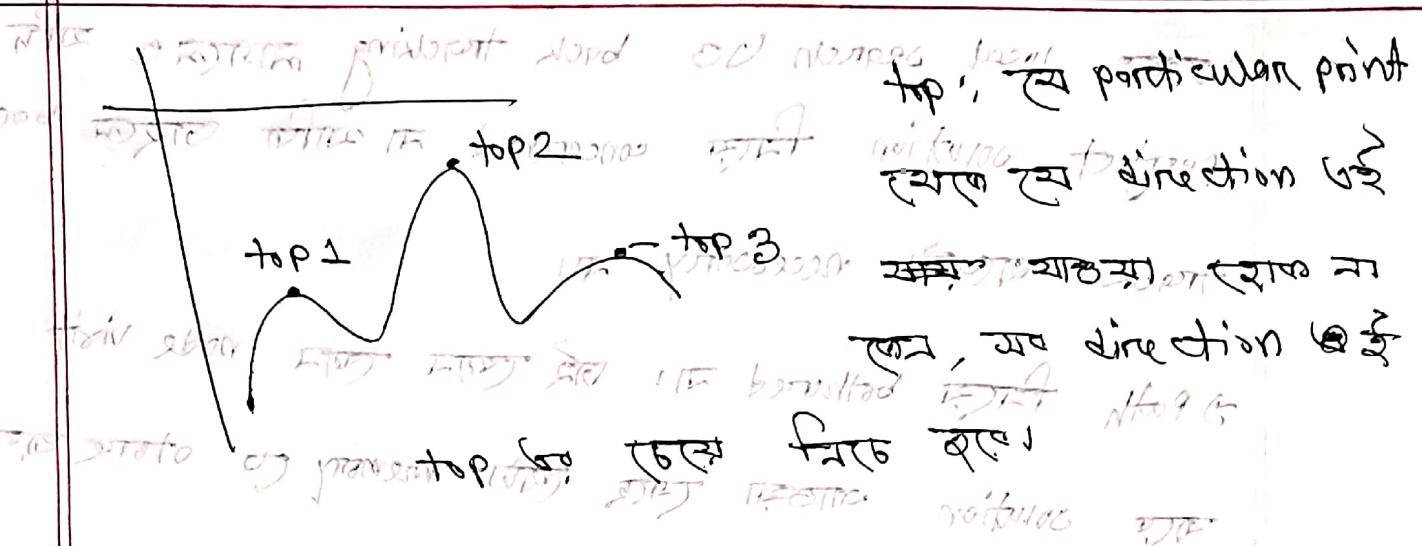
① Hill climb search

can apply on

Regression Analysis



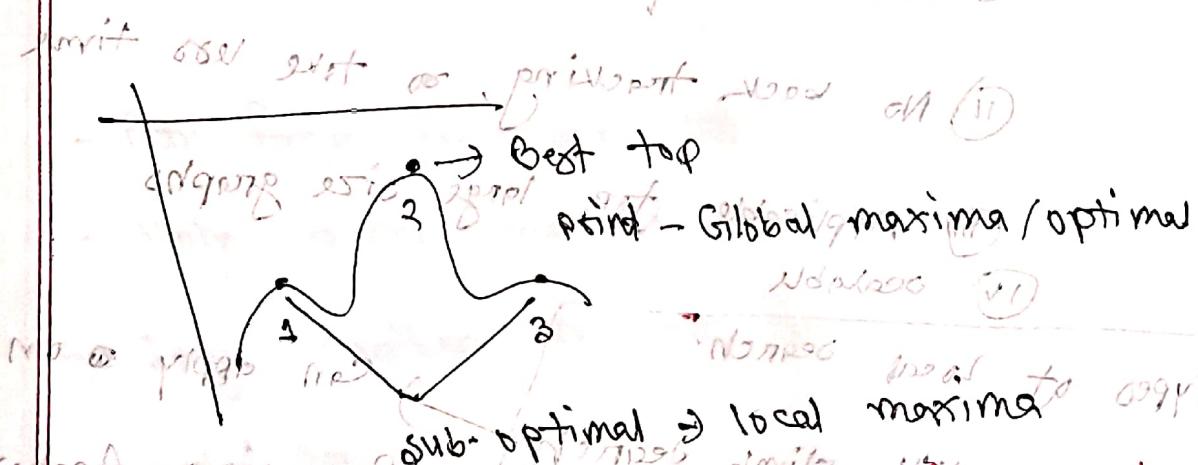
\rightarrow मरुद्युग अनुकूल, hill-shape $n+1$ dimensional
UE बहु प्रति विकास के लिए अच्छा



Local search Disadvantages:

Limited search Local

- ① multiple top points.



disadvantages :-
- अनेक लोक top गाठना याद, तबकै search terminates होती है।

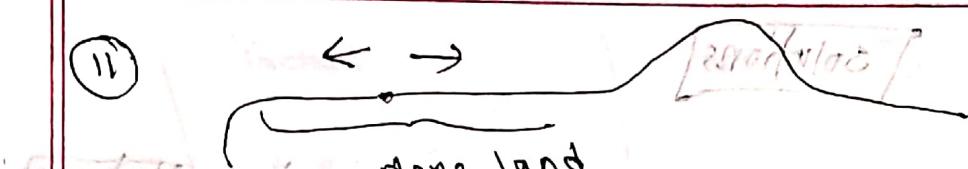
- लोक top गाठना याद entirely depend करती है।

परन्तु अनेक लोक शामल थारे जाएं क्यों?

\rightarrow entirely depends on starting point, so sub-optimal goal return - कम्हत नाही। \rightarrow Local Maxima problem

→ Hill climb Iterative search

II



Plane land

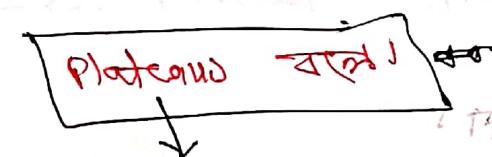
- plane land यहाँ तक जाते हैं तब वहाँ से निकलते हैं

right & left वेदनीय जाते हैं। (अब) search algo

existing protocol

newer level यहाँ तक जाते हैं।

जब यहाँ



Plateau, Hill & plane land

II

III Ridges:

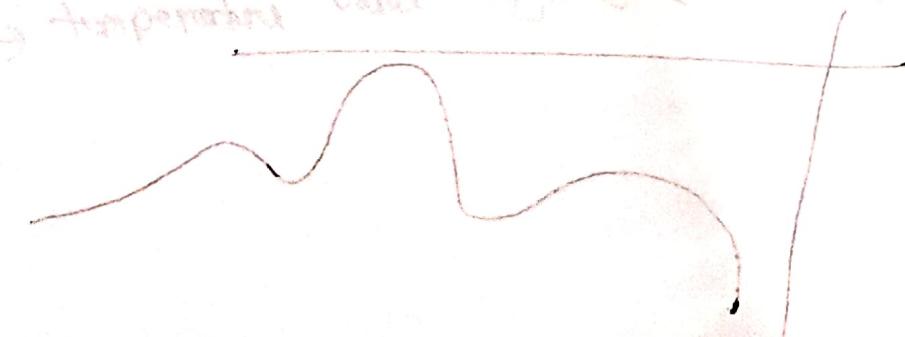
मध्य में multiple local maxima, (जहाँ) जाता है

रोका रखा जाता है।

existing protocol

plotted missing values

→ temperature value high तो जाता है।

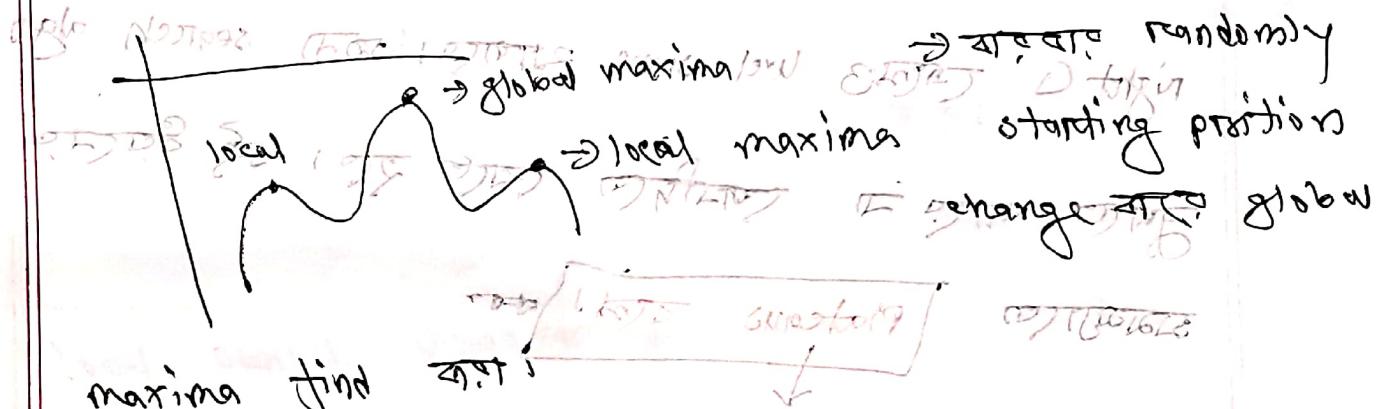


Solutions

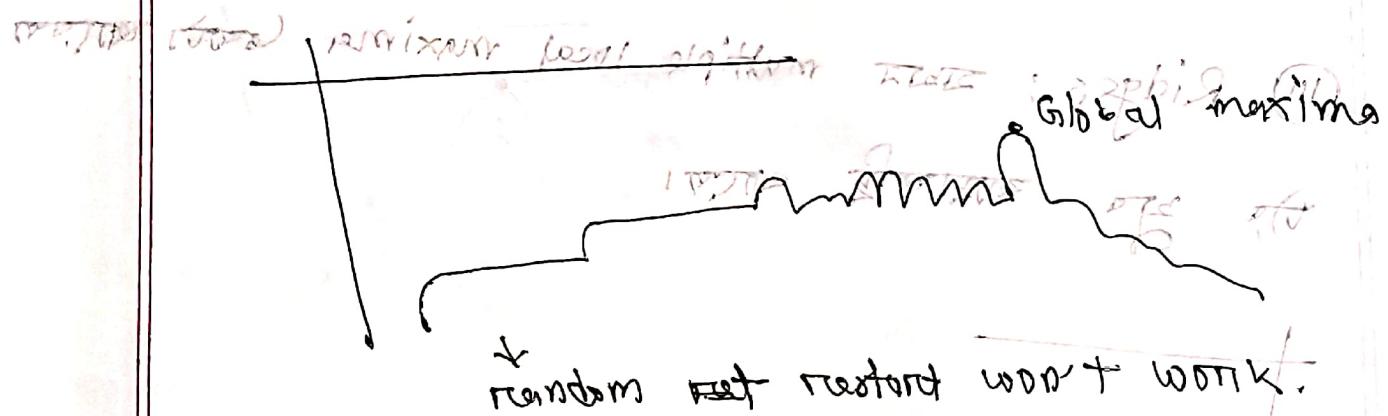
$\leftarrow \rightarrow$

(ii)

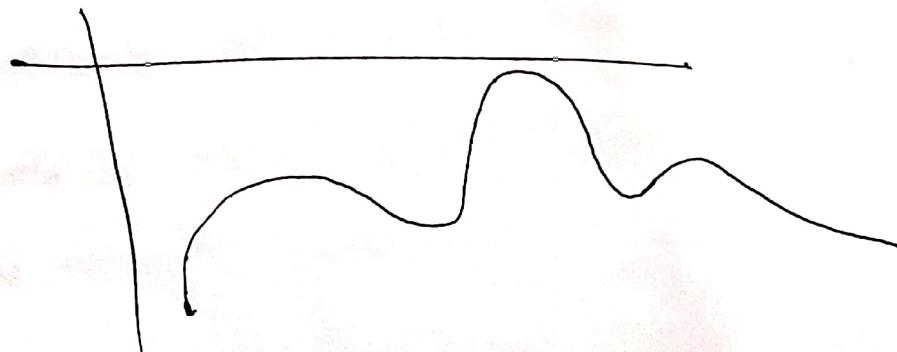
① Random restart: Can address local maxima, ~~global~~



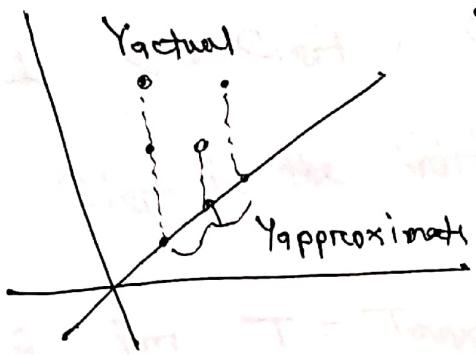
② Problem reformulation: hill (or shape change) ~~case~~



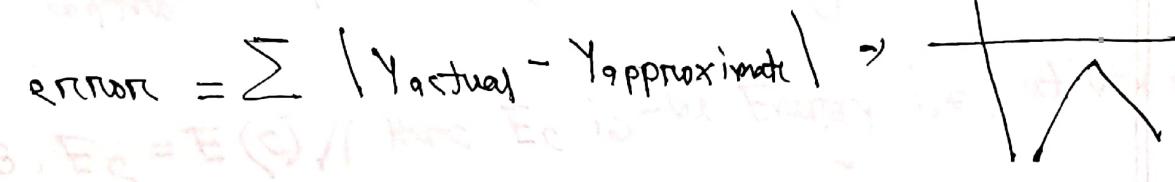
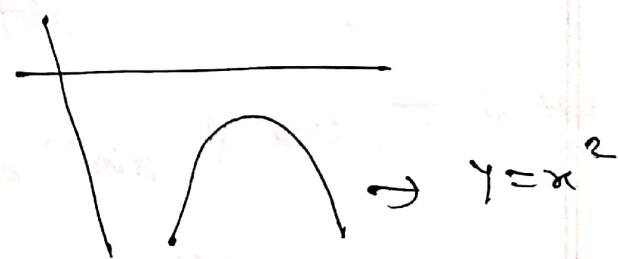
↓ solution: Reform the problem entirely



Simulated Annealing



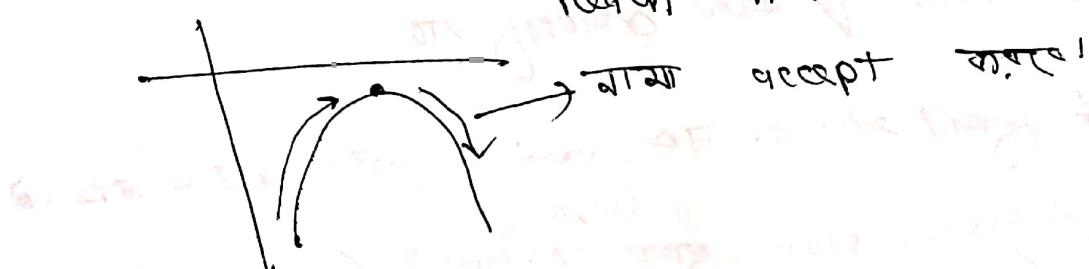
$$\text{error} = \sum (Y_{\text{actual}} - Y_{\text{approximate}})^2$$



(iii) Simulated Annealing: Modified version of hill climb

→ Initially there will be a temperature value
 ↳ initially temp high $\xrightarrow{\text{will get}}$ low \oplus

→ ~~temp~~ temp \rightarrow high, तरह राखे (जूहे) top ले
 reach करना तरह फिर



→ temperature value high तरह low रखे शाला।

→ accept if $E(S') < E(S)$

Simulated Annealing Algorithm:

1. $C = C_{init}$ // C is the current state and
 C_{init} is the initial state.
2. for $T = T_{min}$ to T_{max}
 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. $N = \text{Next}(C)$ // N is the next state of current
 state C
5. $E_N = E(N)$ // E_N is the energy i.e., utility
 on goodness value of state N
6. $\Delta E = E_N - E_C$ // Here, ΔE is the Energy difference
7. If $(\Delta E > 0)$ // child $\xrightarrow{(N)}$ energy value parent $\xrightarrow{(C)}$
 refer with $\Delta E > 0$?
8. $C = N$ // Accept the child

Parent
initial
state
 \xrightarrow{C}
 $\downarrow E(C)$
 energy
value
of
 \downarrow
 C

writing's problem statement

for state if $\text{rand}(0,1) < \Delta E / T$ then $T = 2 \cdot T$

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

and if $T = 2^{\text{rand}}$ then $\Delta E / T = 0.99$ for $T_{\max} = 100$

if $\Delta E / T = 0.60$ for $T_{\min} = 2^{100} = 1024$

no $T_{\min} = 2^0 = 1$

11. End

for loop with i = 0 to $N-1$ do $\Delta E = \Delta E + \epsilon$

2 states to allow changing

choose to start from 0.1 in ΔE then $\Delta E = 0.1$

2 states

choose to i = 0 to $N-1$ do $\Delta E = \Delta E + \epsilon$

2 states to allow changing ΔE

choose ΔE greater than 0.1

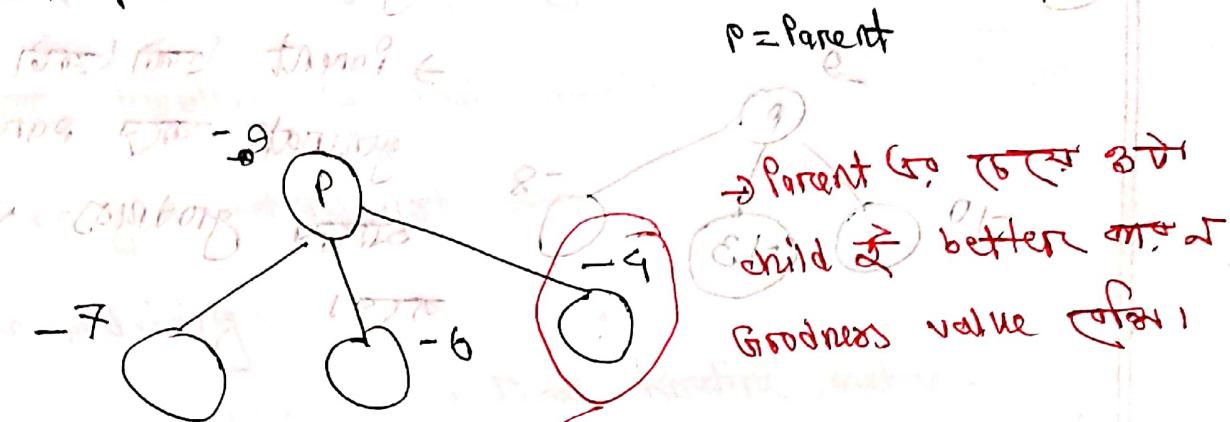
choose ΔE greater than 0.1 with $\Delta E = 0.1$

choose ΔE greater than 0.1 with $\Delta E = 0.1$

choose ΔE greater than 0.1 with $\Delta E = 0.1$

Hill climb Variations: Not in slides

→ Steepest hill climb



P = Parent

?

→ Parent \rightarrow यहाँ तक

Child

better तक

Goodness value तक

बिल्कुल नहीं करता।

→ Steepest hill climb very best child accept करता।

→ " " multiple direction accept

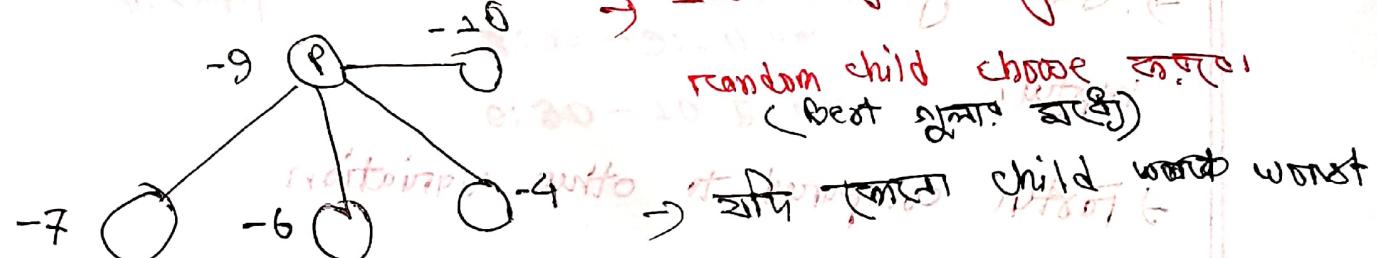
upward progress \rightarrow घटाये

विशेषज्ञता विशेषज्ञता विशेषज्ञता विशेषज्ञता विशेषज्ञता

करता।

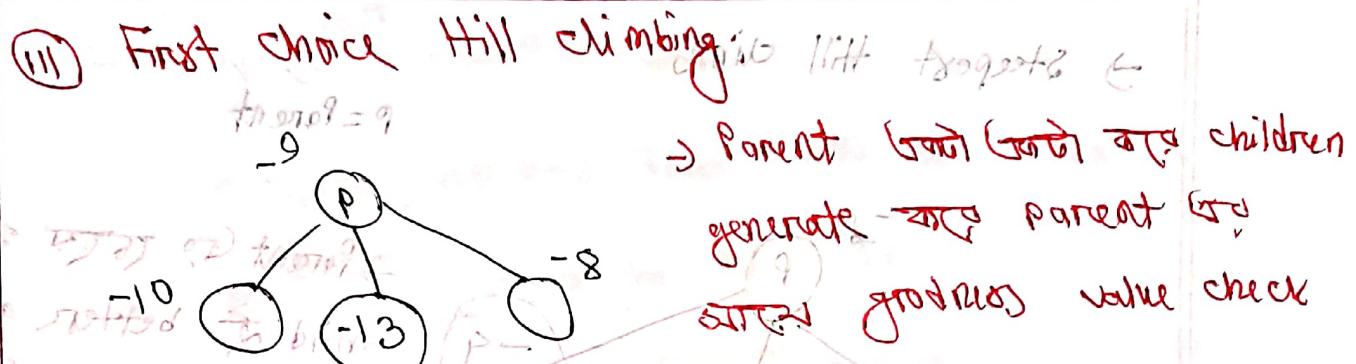
⑩ Stochastic hill climb:

Instead of choosing the best, random child choose करता।



goodness value provide करते, जो considered होता।

बिल्स में तो सर्वानुभव दिया जाता है।



1. अपने child generate करते child को goodness → यहाँ लगाए बिल्स

2. अपने child generate करते child को goodness value की parent की goodness value से कौन सी better

3. अपने child generate करते child को accept करें।

→ First ये child parent को ऐसा better कर देंगे

choose करें।

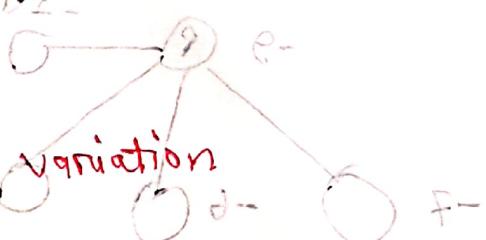
4. child with primary यहाँ available direction को लिया जाए।

→ इसे आप लिया जाएं।

5. यहाँ बढ़ाया जाए।

(helpful यहाँ लिया जाए)

6. यहाँ दो बिल्स compared to other variation



7. यहाँ behaviour को दिया जाए।

Session 9 - Constraint Satisfaction Problem

→ 8 puzzle agent to goal state (path or recursive)

→ Pre-Advising problem is Path matter কর্তৃত নয়।

→ End goal matters, not path

→ Pre-Advising:

↳ Routine → Final slot for time : minutes

→ End result matters

Some Terminologies of CSP:

1. Variable: unit এর জন্যে value assignment করা হয়।

বিশেষ পাত সূচনাতে



an empty market

→ Pre-Advising এ পাত হো রoutine

ref. validation tree -

8:00 - 9:20 am

9:30 - 10:50 am -

2. Domain:

- Variable to value assign করতে হয়।

- Variable: একটি possible values assign করা যায় এবং

value সূচনাপ জন্যে domain বল।

Ex: Pre-Advising : Routine এ various slot সূচনাপ

course এ section assign করা হয়।

constraint triangle - C. assignments

mid day (9:30)

→ यहाँ कोडमें जैसे available section तो यहाँ

domain बता।

domain bottom after assignment

Domain: { CSE 922 [section 1-12], — }

bottom, bottom layer bptc

- हरे section में से empty slot व उसका assign करा याए।

Domain: set of possible values, सभी वाली variable व assign

करा याए। bottom layer bptc

3. Constraints:

: 982 to assignment error

1. नहीं two courses in the same time slot

2. नहीं same course for two different slots

3. नहीं final clash

- seat availability
- Preferred Institution
- Pre-requisite

→ यह constraint जैसा fulfill करे Domain तक values

नियम वाली व उसका assign करा याए।

→ यह constraint वाली व उसका assign करा याए।

- Final routine व अब constraint satisfy करने लगते हैं।

→ नियम व उसका assign करा याए।

→ यह constraint वाली व उसका assign करा याए।

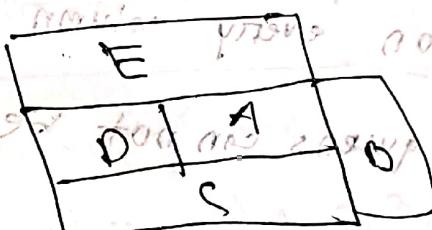
→ यह constraint वाली व उसका assign करा याए।

End Result Matters \rightarrow CSP
not path

- ↳ Goal: End result ni final end state,
 - no constraint fulfill करते final end state,
 - constraint get fulfilled condition 70/00 environment 100%
- Goal can be multiple

Map coloring

5 Regions



- grid

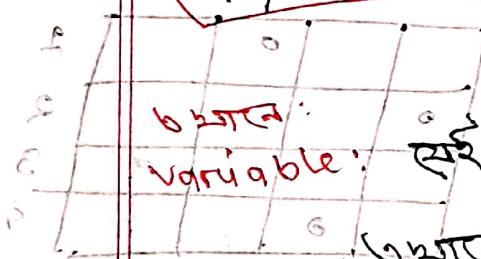
RGB द्वा रखें

नियमों के साथ कला करने की तरीके

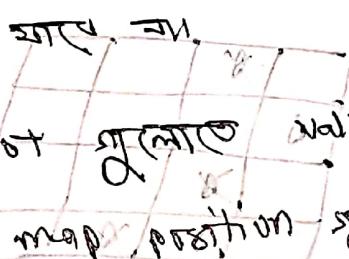
प्रत्येक क्षेत्र का एक रंग

कठि / constraint:

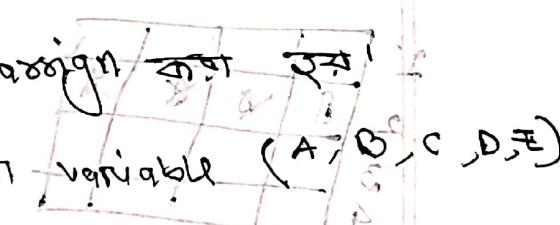
समान प्रियजनी नहीं हो सकते



variable: यह क्षेत्र का मूलांक



map position मूलांक



value वित्तीय करने के लिए

variable (A, B, C, D, E)

$\{A, B, C, D, E\}$

Domain: Variable मूलांक द्वारा possible values Assign करना चाहिए।

1. EG: यह अपने मूलांक द्वारा possible values को दिया जाता है 1620 रेखा
 - RGB द्वारा

Domain: {Red, Green, Blue} द्वारा

- constraint: $\{A \neq C, A \neq D, A \neq E, A \neq B, D \neq E,$
 $\{P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z\}\}$

8皇后问题

Constraints: [No same color in adjacent nodes]

Goal: Various color combination fulfilling all the constraints.

CSP more examples: n-queen

- nxn board

- n numbers of queens

variables -

→ queen on every column

→ multiple queens can not be in same horizontal

level

→ multiple queens can not be in same diagonal level.

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Q1	X			
Q2		X		
Q3			X	
Q4				X

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Q1	X			
Q2		X		
Q3			X	
Q4				X

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Q1				
Q2				
Q3				
Q4				

Here: 1st row first column value is 1. 2nd row second column value is 2.

Variables: यहां empty slot का value 0 है।

- यहां {queen position, variable}

→ 4 columns गुणा variable

{Q1, Q2, Q3, Q4}

Domain: variable शुल्काएँ द्ये possible value assign करा दूऱ्या ।

- एकलकडी column वा queen ले now राई design
कराए दृष्टि $\{1, 2, 3, 4\}$

constraint: ① No horizontal / vertical / Diagonal तो clash
goal: end state fulfilling all the constraints.

Another CSP problem: Sudoku

Variables: देते देते empty box

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

Task: find a solution

• easier to solve in parallel mode or distributed
• better for parallel word parallel logic

How to solve CSP Problems

Common Approach: Backtracking

Major D with the help of notes

- Map coloring problem

P, S, Q, L & T are colors



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

Domain: {R, G, B}

Constraints: No same color in adjacent regions.

goal: Using backtracking method

→ यहां CSP Problem का Backtracking approach
apply कराया जाएगा इसे problem को constraint

graph form करा लाएँ।

Graph: set of nodes connected with edges

In constraint Graph:

- Variable जूलाली node हितेज़ बना रहा।

- प्रत्यक्षीय node (जैसे variable (here regions)) जैसे मर्दी

यह constraint based पर connection लगाएँ edge दिये

define करा रहा।

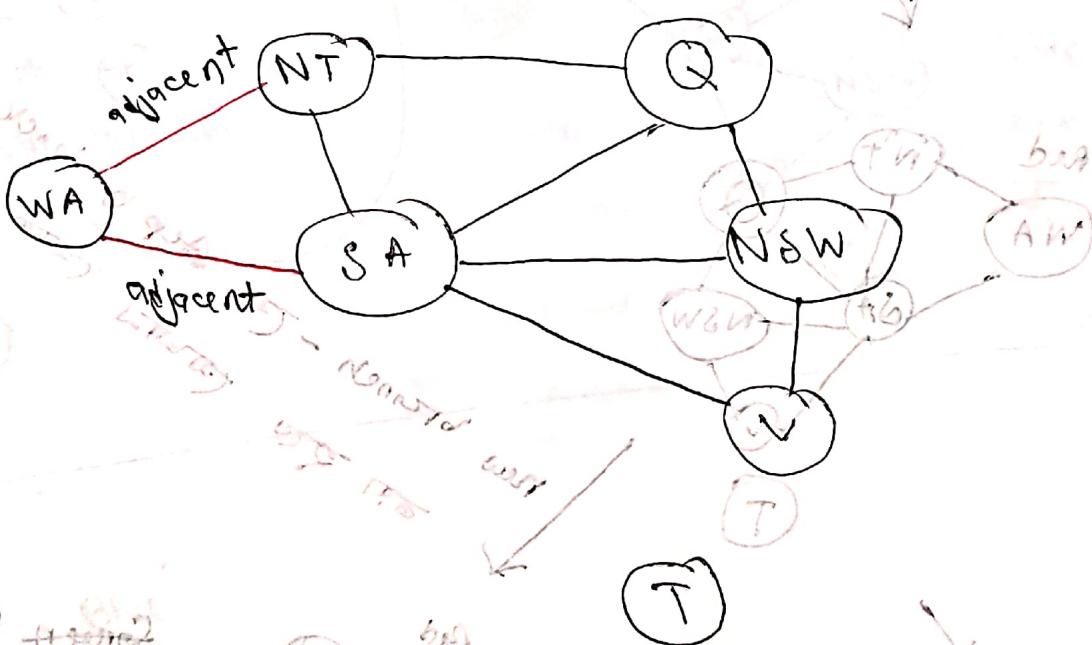
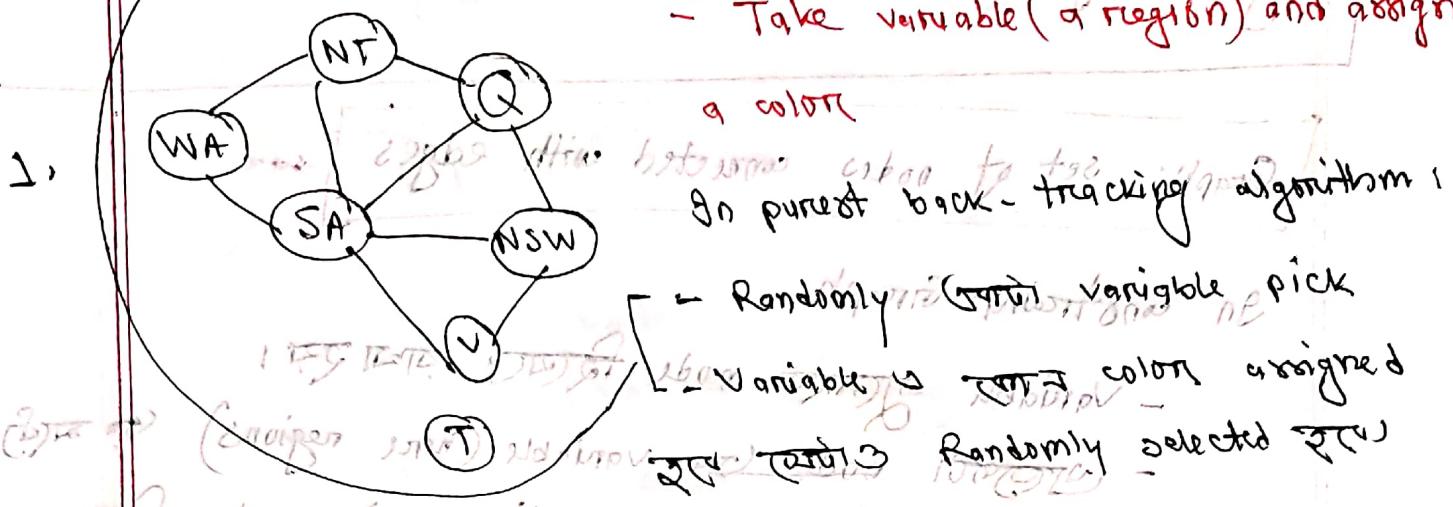


Fig: constrained Graph

Now Apply Back Tracking on Constrained Graph.

Strongly partitioned or moderately 96% (Eg) &
multiple option যদিবুং একটির মাঝে

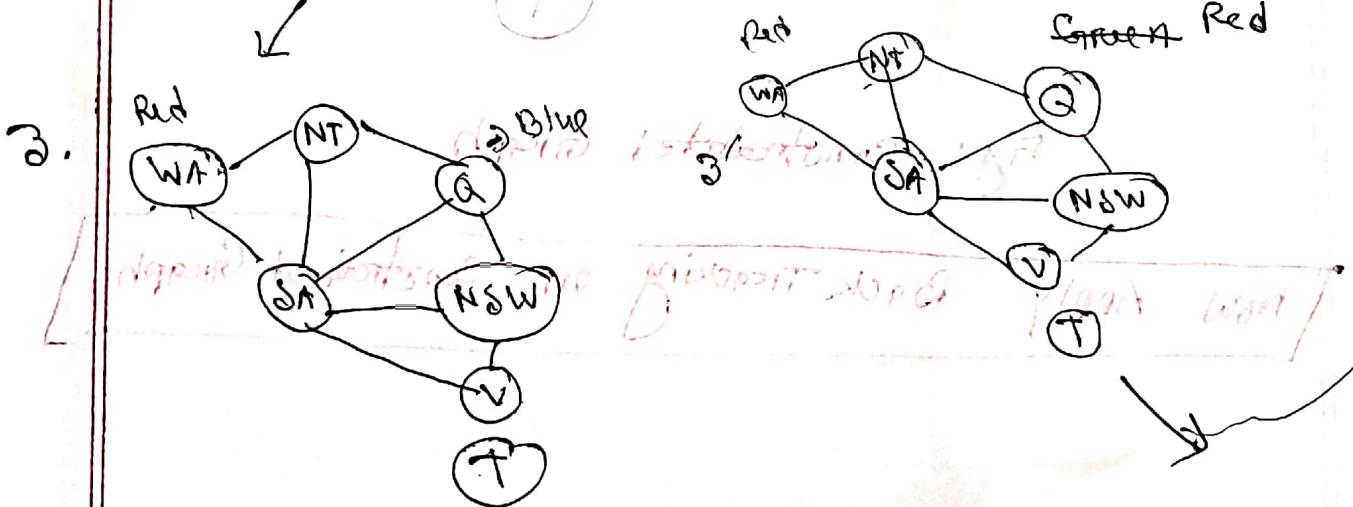
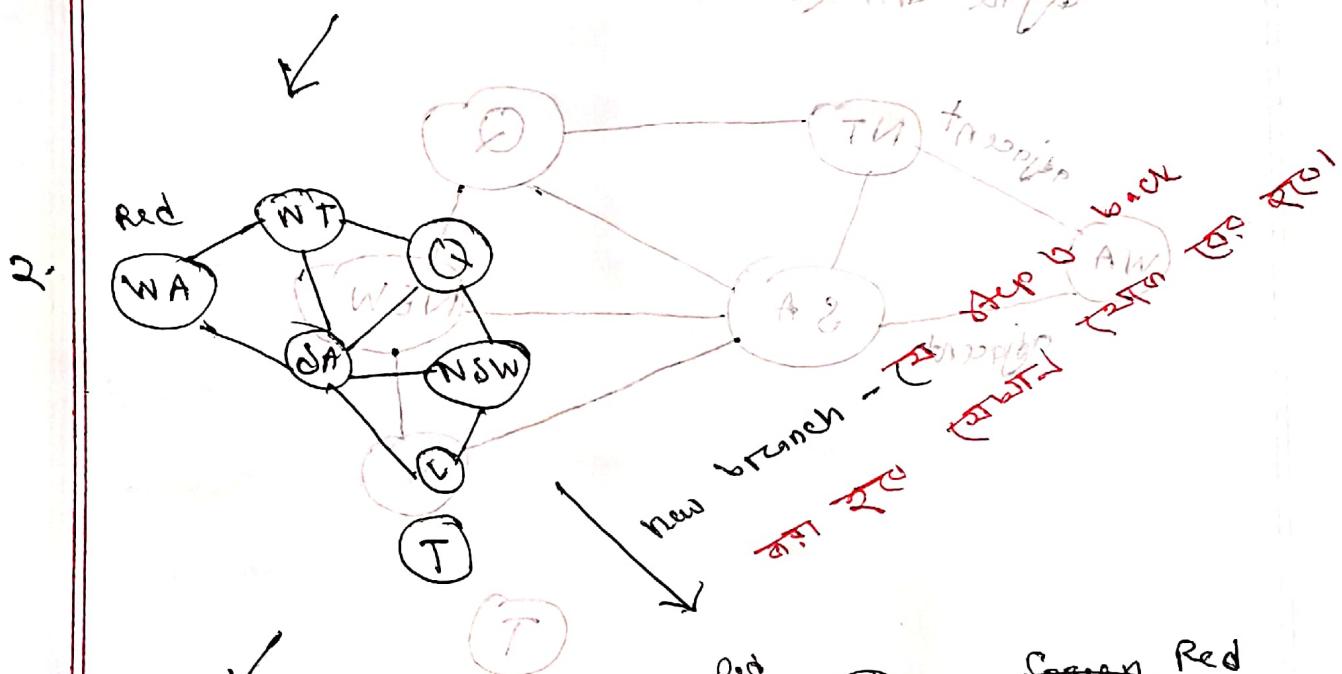
- Take variable (a region) and assign a color



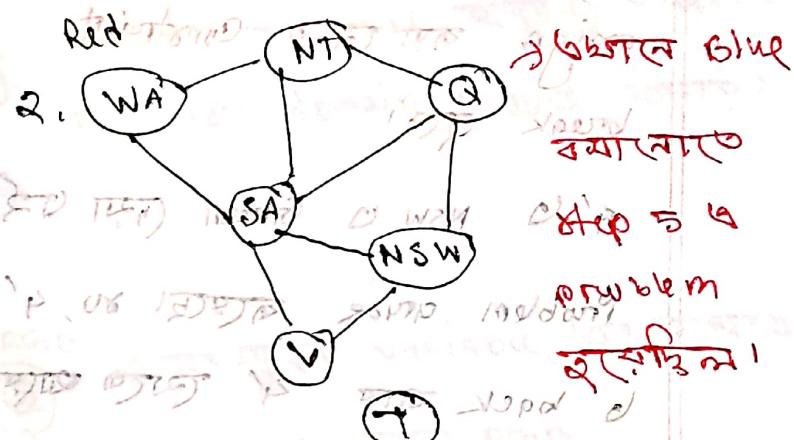
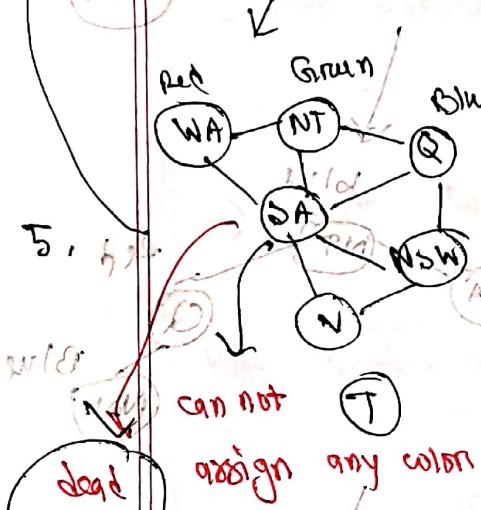
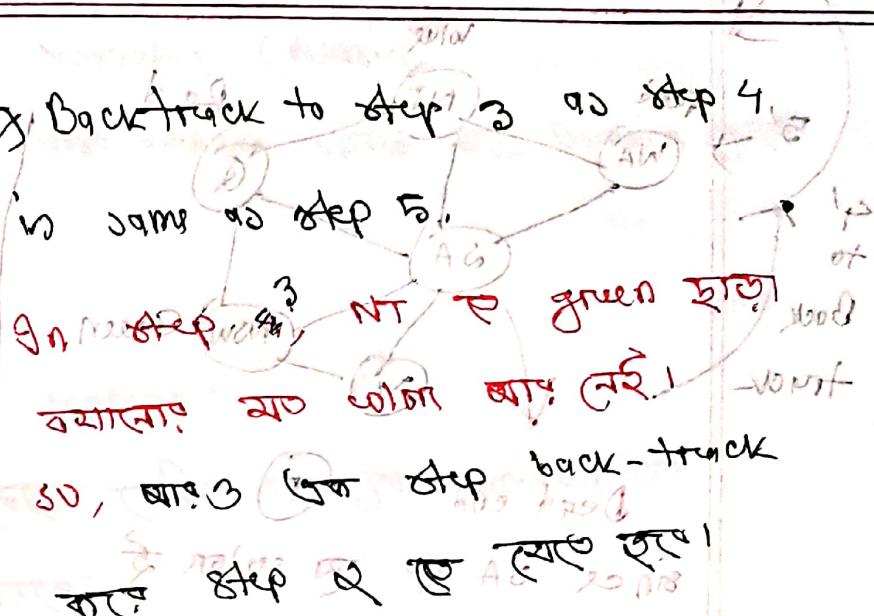
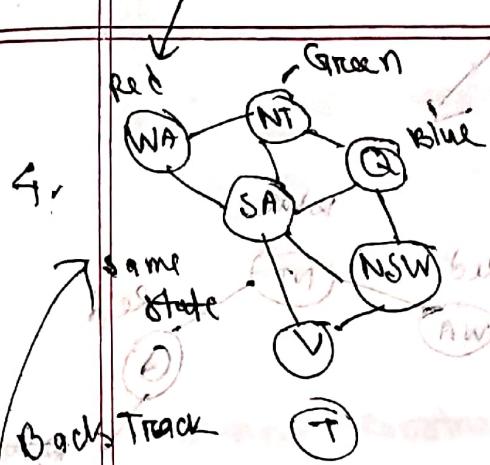
ব্রেক হওয়া পরের স্থিতি

ব্রেক হওয়া পরের স্থিতি

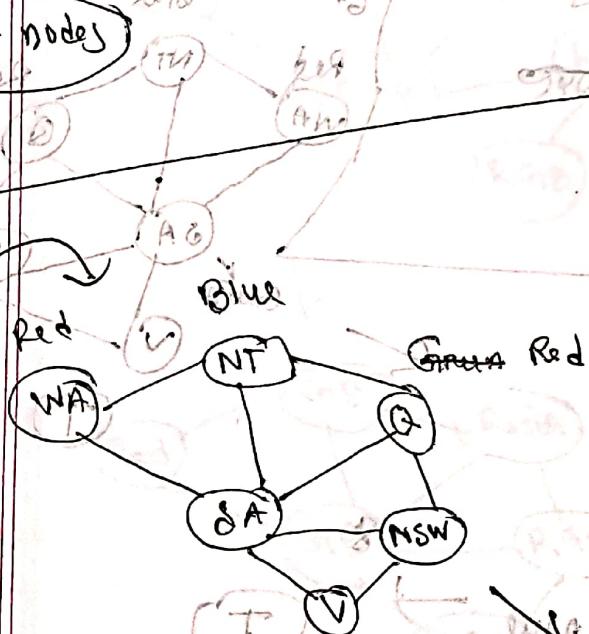
- অন্য কোর্ট উন্নিশ্বে পুলো সেটিভ কর্মসূচিতে হচ্ছে।



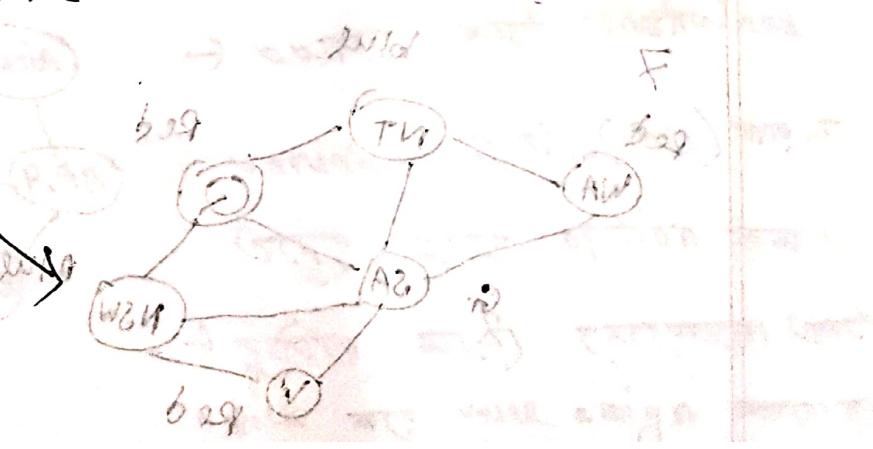
→ 5th Step तक Back करते हुए the DFS

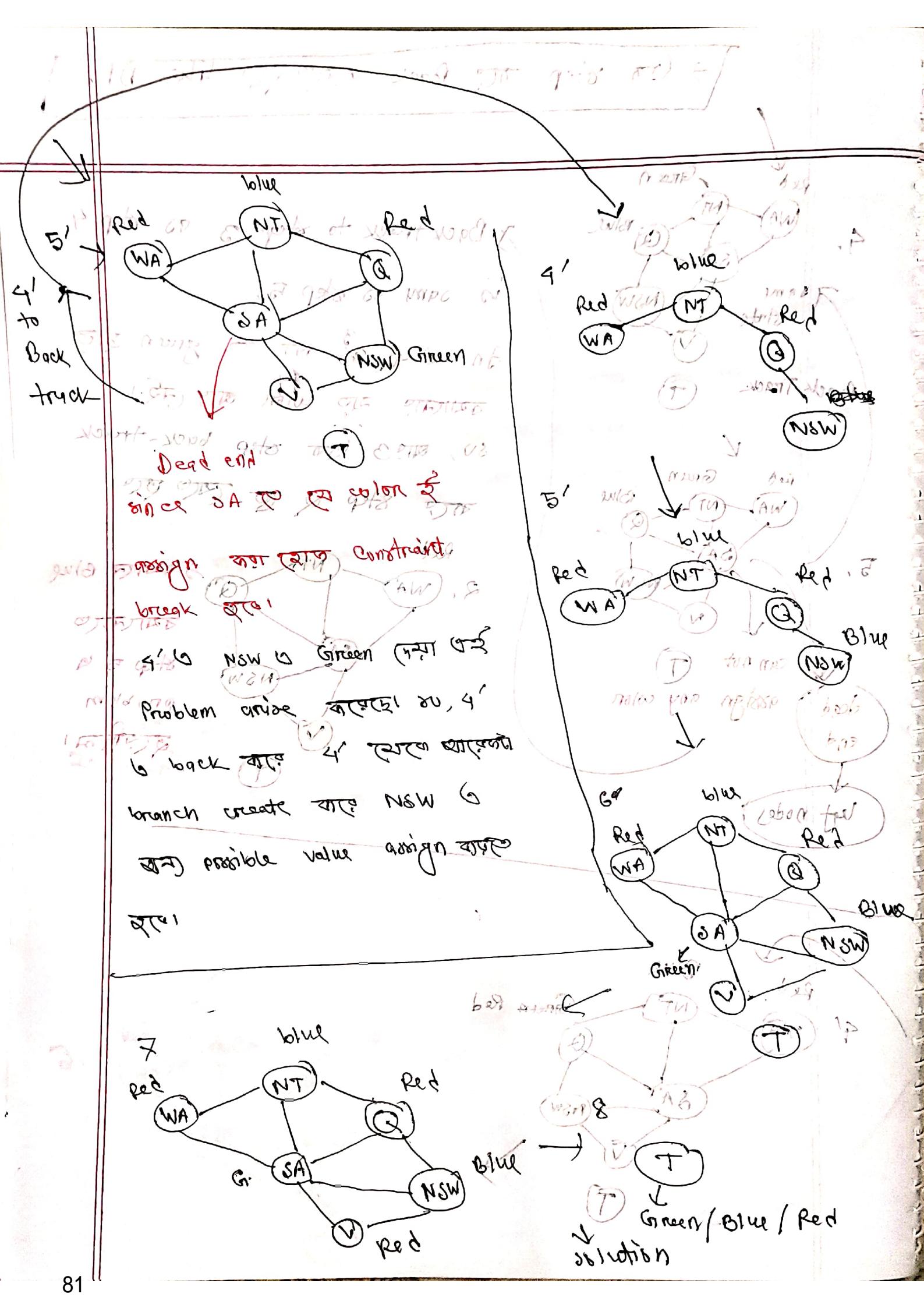


left nodes



b29 (WA) next
another 6





→ Most Constrained Variable (Russia)

→ ये variable जो least available option आहे Domain घेणे

value choose करावा!



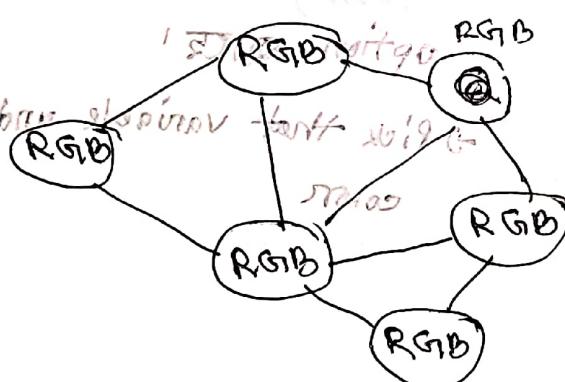
→ Most constraining variable (USA)

- ये variable घेण्यात रुकी माहिती variable जो

domain reduce करावा!

→ Least constraining value: ये value करावा variable
जो least domain reduce करावा!

Most Constrained:



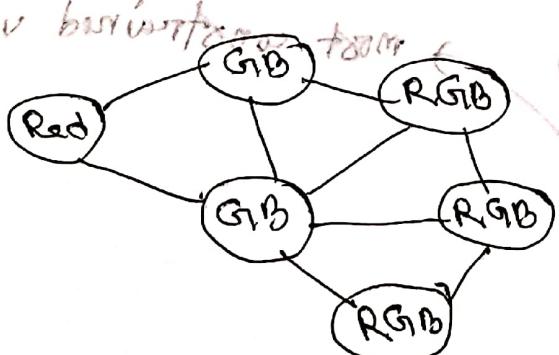
→ या घेण्याचा variable जो अवान

option आहे, RGB

→ येण्याचे जटी variable

pick करावा value assign करा!

माझे!



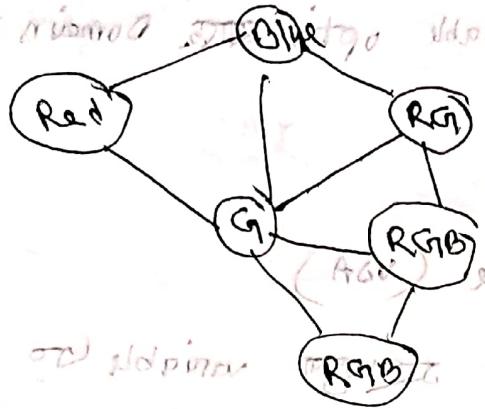
most constrained

variable जटी (GB) काढा

जटी हाते option करा!

→ युक्तीची येण्याला जटी
pick करावा value assign काढा हा!

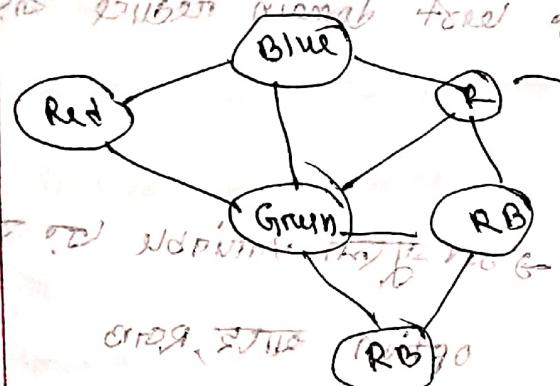
(2) Depth first search +
 (3) Minimizes waiting time +
 (4) Least ~~constraint~~ available
 option अपर्याप्त विकल्प
 दृष्टि



→ most constrained variable रिसर्च
 (5) Minimizes picked value
 Assign असेट मिशन

Depth first search +
 (6) Minimizes waiting time +

(7) Least available
 option अपर्याप्त
 विकल्प

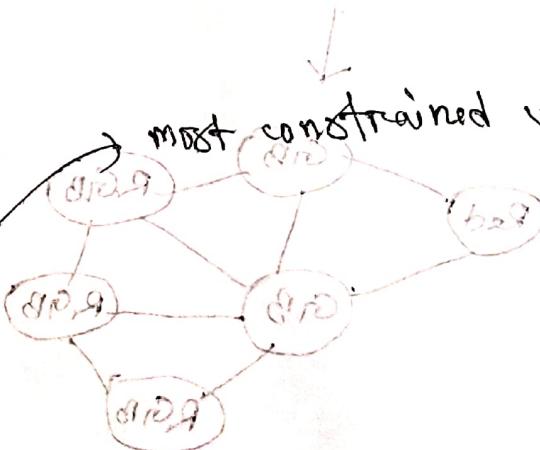


→ pick that variable and assign
 colour रंग

Depth first search +
 (8) Aborts when solution

most constrained variable

base case
 (9) If solution
 (10) Abort
 (11) Most constrained variable

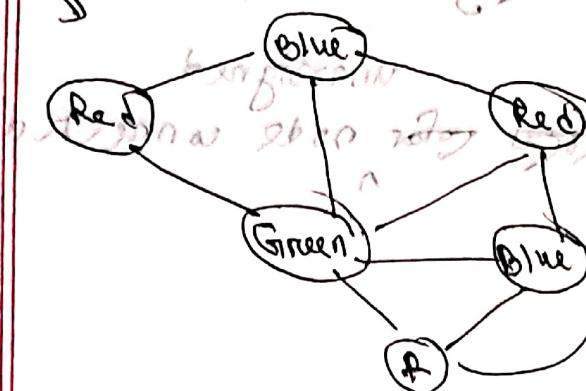


Notation for hierarchical form

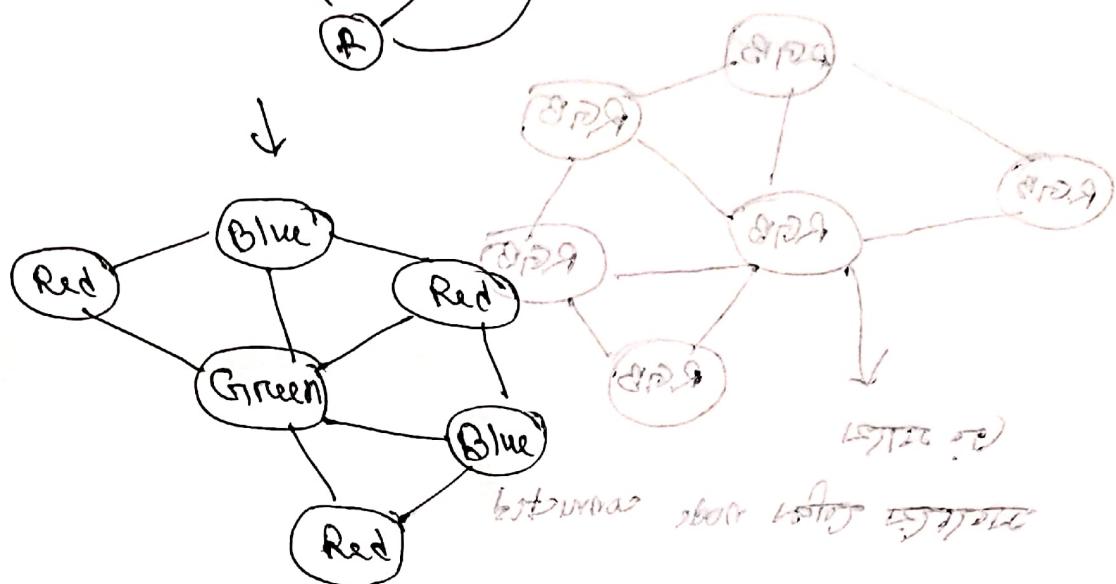
variables

which DD relation exists along the path Notation is

100%



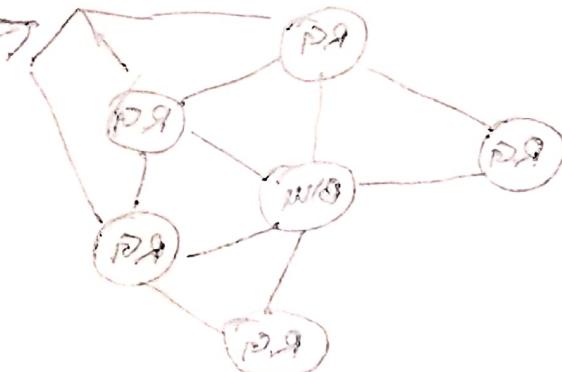
most constrained variable
and the option least,



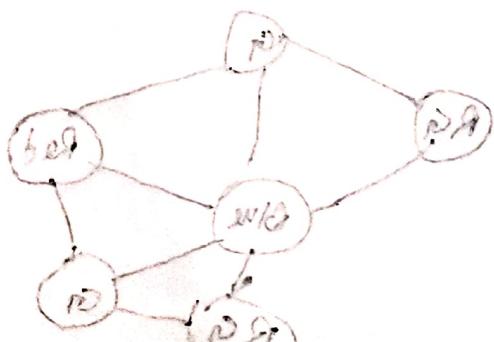
left to do

bottoms above others

fixed relations
with one win



v.



Most Constraining Variable

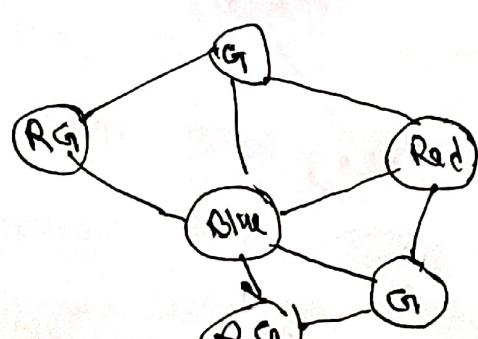
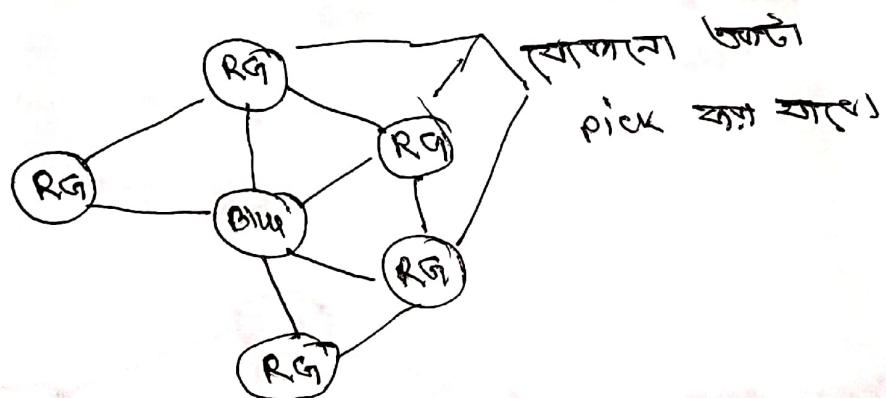
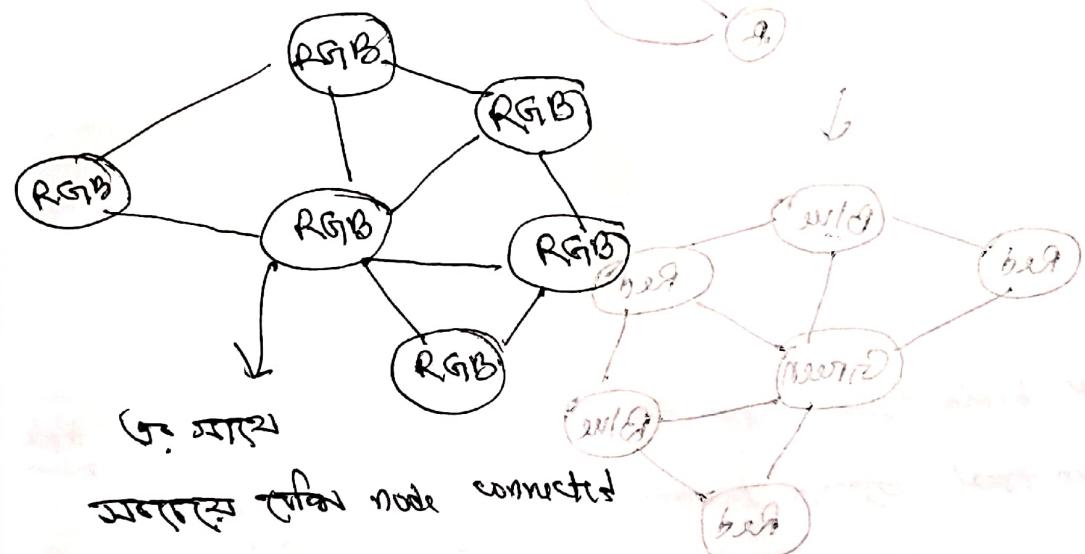
दो विषय ज्ञान के लिए दो अलग विषय को दोनों रूपों में घटा सकते हैं।

करें।

निम्नलिखित त्रिकोणीय विषयों में से किसे विषय घटा सकते हैं।

- यह नोड दो विषयों के बीच घटा सकते हैं।

- यह नोड दो विषयों के बीच घटा सकते हैं।

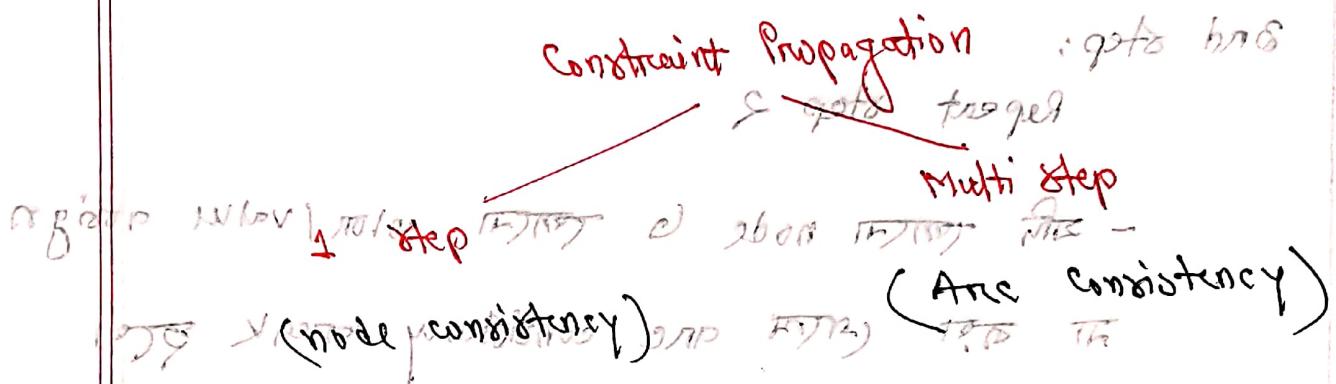


Most Constrained Variable > Most Constraining Variable >
least constraining value

Degree Heuristic

Tie Break

→ Failure early detect वाला mechanism के Constraint
Propagation बोले।

**1 Step :**

- यहाँ adjacent node के same value (ही value का अन्य value available नहीं है) थाली तो सभी combination की
- graph node consistency है।

Multi Step:

node consistency (जो कि 1 Step का हो)

1st step: यद्यपि हेतु value बदला याकि मूर्छे असंग
ऐसी value बदल्ये ताकि adjacent node मूर्छे बदले
हेतु value बदल दिए हो।

2nd step: जो variable के यहाँ पर्याप्त हेतु value
देना याकि उसे pick करें हैं तो जाते हुए value
परिणाम बदल दें ताकि adjacent node परिवर्तित

S 960-01 000862

SRT

third step of minimization after taking place until
the value is fixed.

(final working)

- ~~स्टेप 2 की~~

3rd step: working of third

Repeat Step 2

gets Hm

- यदि लाला node वे लाला $\frac{Hm}{Hm}$ value होता है

(प्रारंभिक मूल) तो कहा एवं (प्रारंभिक मूल) होता है।

परन्तु यहाँ सबसे पहला त्रैमिक्षण होता है -

[i. gets L]

माना दें कि एक जटिल (एक जटिल नहिं एवं पर

एक जटिल जो होता है) एवं

यह प्रारंभिक मूल एवं प्रारंभिक मूल

[i. gets Hm]

जोड़ दें जो इसके बाहर होता है तो यहाँ : gets Hm

जोड़ दें जो इसके बाहर होता है तो यहाँ : gets Hm

जोड़ दें जो इसके बाहर होता है

जोड़ दें जो इसके बाहर होता है तो यहाँ : gets Hm

जोड़ दें जो इसके बाहर होता है तो यहाँ : gets Hm

(b) Uninformed search

* याने search algorithm (जो goal की तरफ expand होता)

इसमें expand करने वाले तो मैंने child के visit करा

(जो ज्ञान नहीं expand करते तो मैंने child के visit करा)

(जो ज्ञान नहीं expand करते तो मैंने child के visit करा)

→ Only BFS of given node visit करते होते हैं वह क्या करते हैं?

→ BFS of given node visit करते होते हैं वह क्या करते हैं?

$b = d$

$d = b$

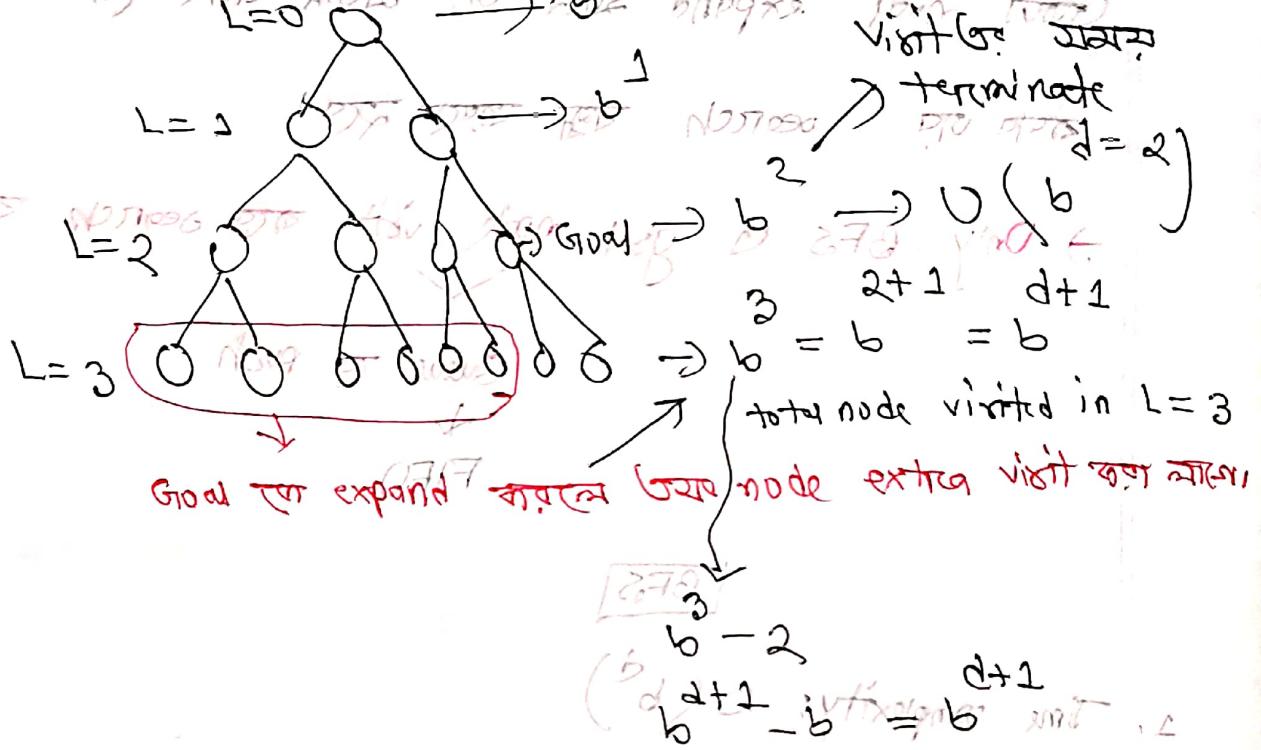
\rightarrow goal expansion $O(b^d)$ \rightarrow goal visit

$\rightarrow O(b^{d+1})$ when? \rightarrow visiting all nodes +

(from first b node to last b node) \rightarrow visit b^d nodes

$d = 2$

$\boxed{d = \text{depth}}$
of the
goal

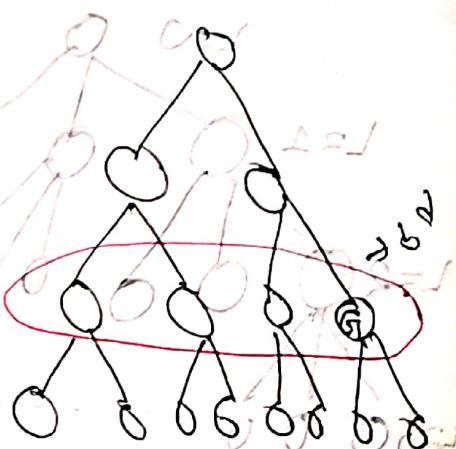


$$\text{Total nodes} = b^0 + b^1 + b^2 + \dots + b^d + (b^{d+1} - b) = b^{d+1}$$

$E = O(b^d)$ Space Complexity; $L = E = O(d)$

$O(b^d)$ → nodes visited only

$O(b^d)$ → nodes expanded



$$b^0 + b^1 + b^2 + \dots + b^d : \text{Total nodes}$$

DFS with stack \rightarrow DFS

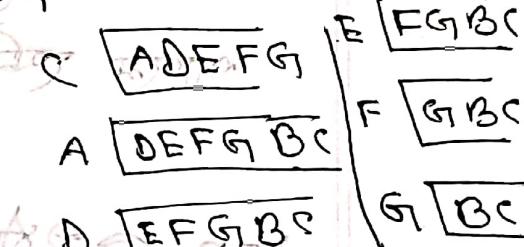
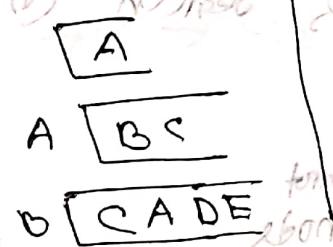
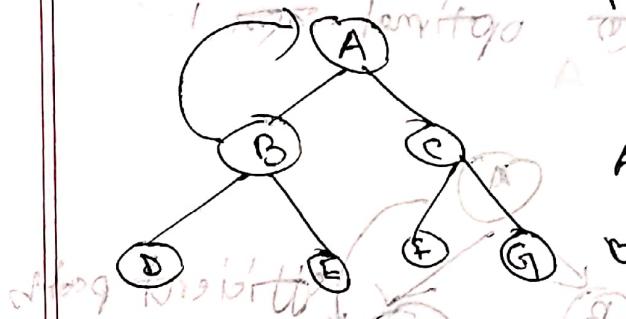
BFS

3. Completeness: Goal शास्त्रे always enviric कर्मसु द्ये goal

find करता।

BFS \rightarrow Complete

1. Tree गे अप node हो visit करें।
2. इस शास्त्रे complete होता है।



Tree search:

- No track of already visited node
- एकता node visit, expand करता है किना यहाँ से check
- DFS tree search not complete - 100% प्रत्येक

Graph search: - एकता node already visited किना यहाँ से check

track रखा है।

4. प्राचीन लोग लकड़ी तेज़ी से Graph search use करते।
- इस वज़ा तेज़ी से Graph search algorithm है।

Tree / Graph

search \rightarrow BFS complete

level

678 → starts after 678

678

4.

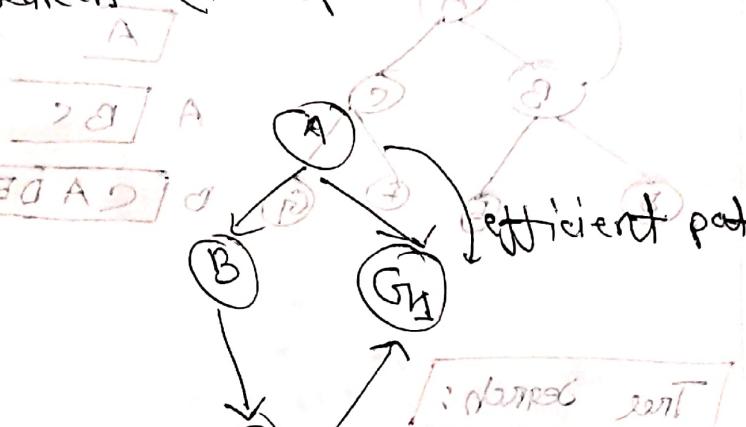
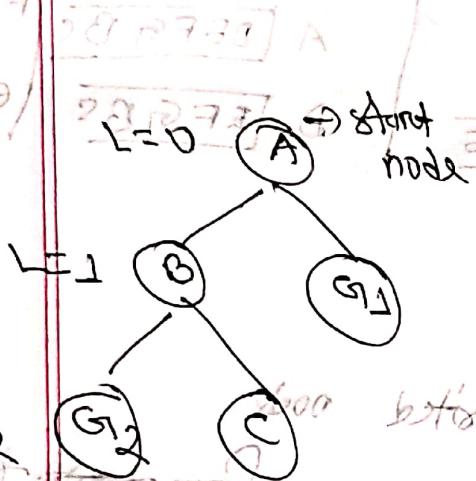
Optimality → यदि अपने लिए बहुत कम दूरी का गोल नोड है

- यदि बहुत कम दूरी का गोल नोड है तो उसका गोल नोड वाले रेस्क में जाना चाहिए

→ यदि बहुत कम दूरी का गोल नोड है तो उसका गोल नोड वाले रेस्क में जाना चाहिए

efficient goal / path find करने का guarantee है

→ यदि बहुत कम दूरी का गोल नोड है तो उसका गोल नोड वाले रेस्क में जाना चाहिए



→ यदि बहुत कम दूरी का गोल नोड है तो उसका गोल नोड वाले रेस्क में जाना चाहिए

→ यदि बहुत कम दूरी का गोल नोड है तो उसका गोल नोड वाले रेस्क में जाना चाहिए

→ All possible graph तक optimality दे दिया जाता है

→ यदि बहुत कम दूरी का गोल नोड है तो उसका गोल नोड वाले रेस्क में जाना चाहिए

→ BFS → Optimal

→ multiple goal की वाले, most optimal goal always

shallowest depth वाले

lowest

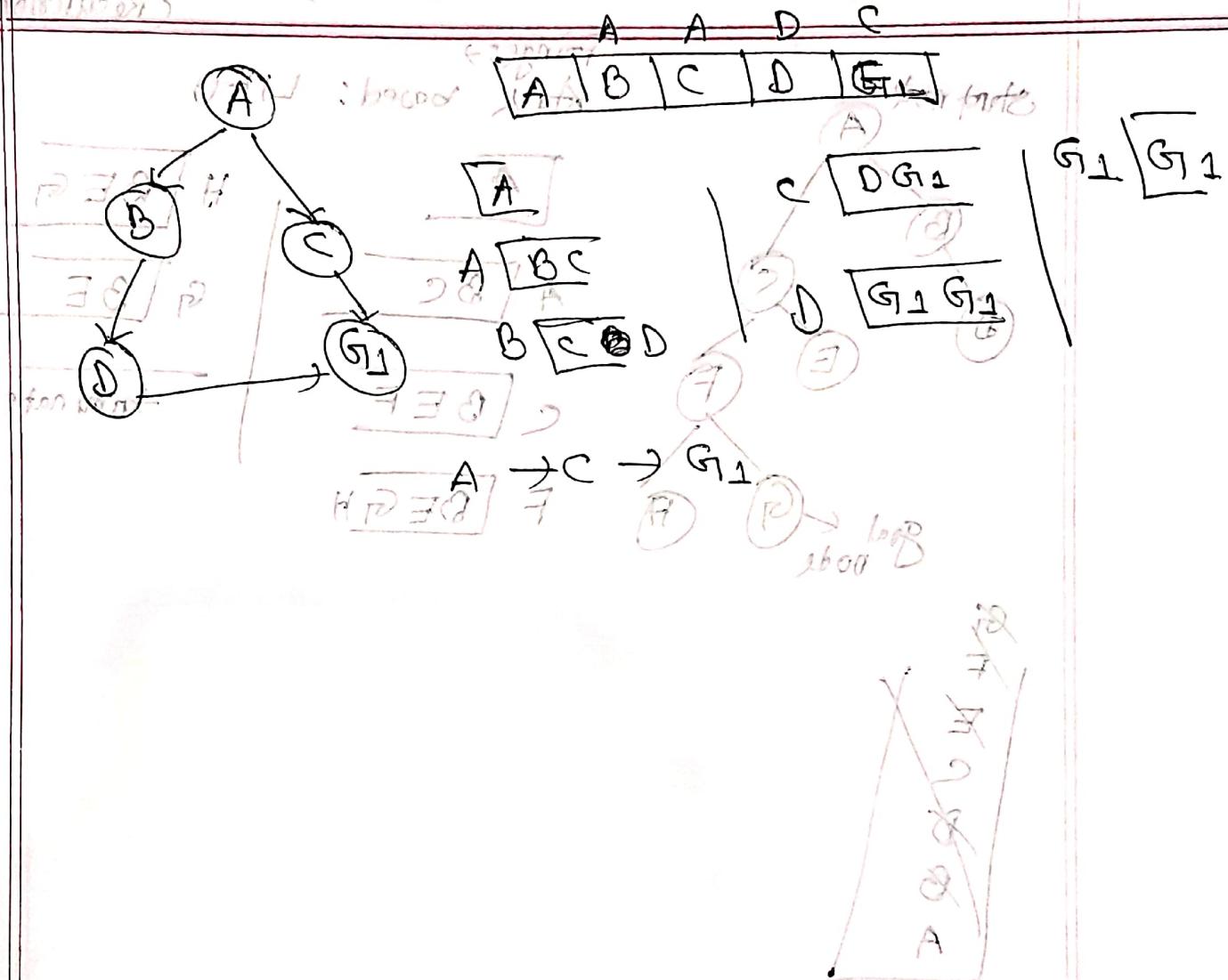
वाले

G1 ← memory

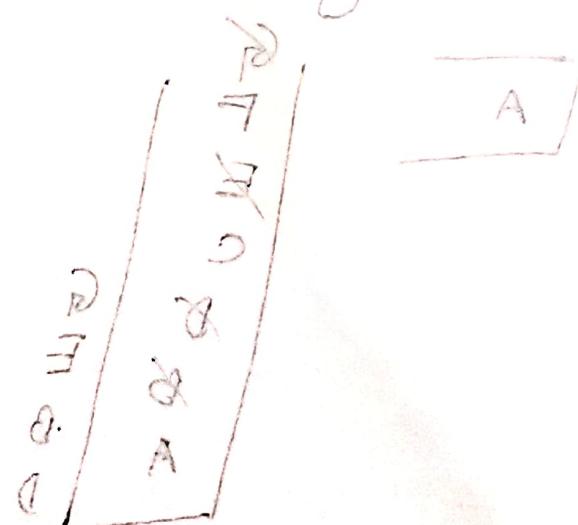
NG2 ← memory

start

präsentiert wird
(ausführlich)



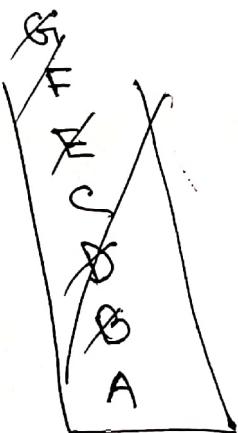
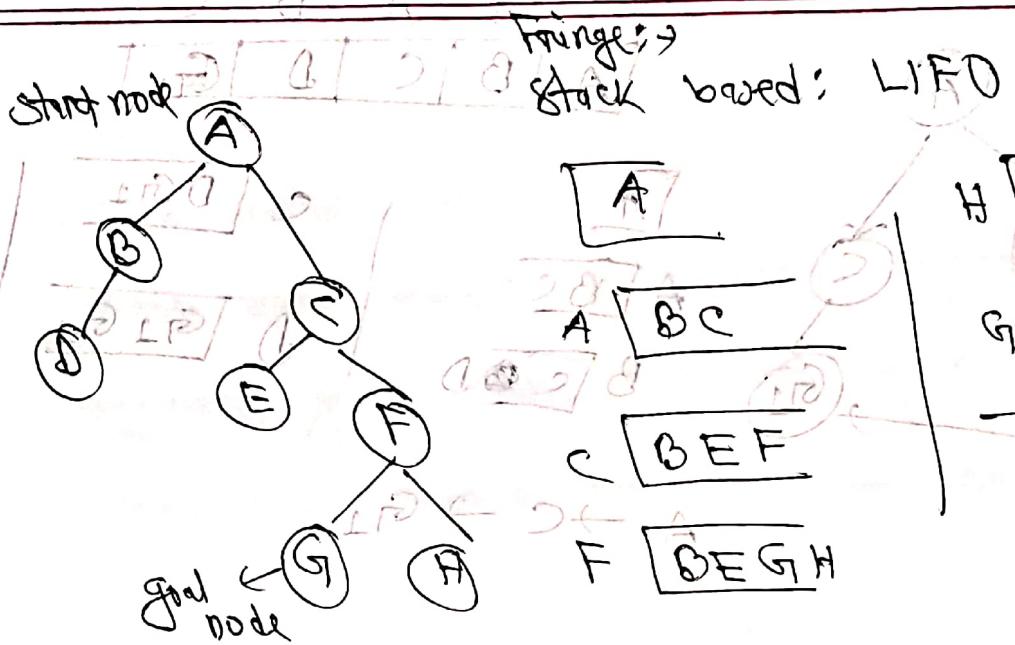
präsentiert wird



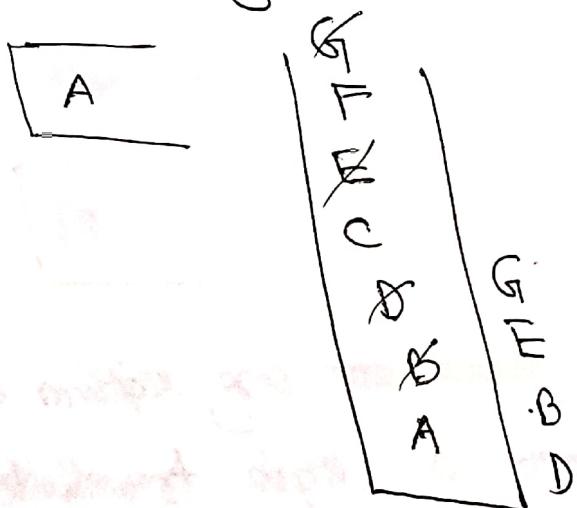
Depth First Search (DFS)

Stack based

Back tracking
(Recursion)



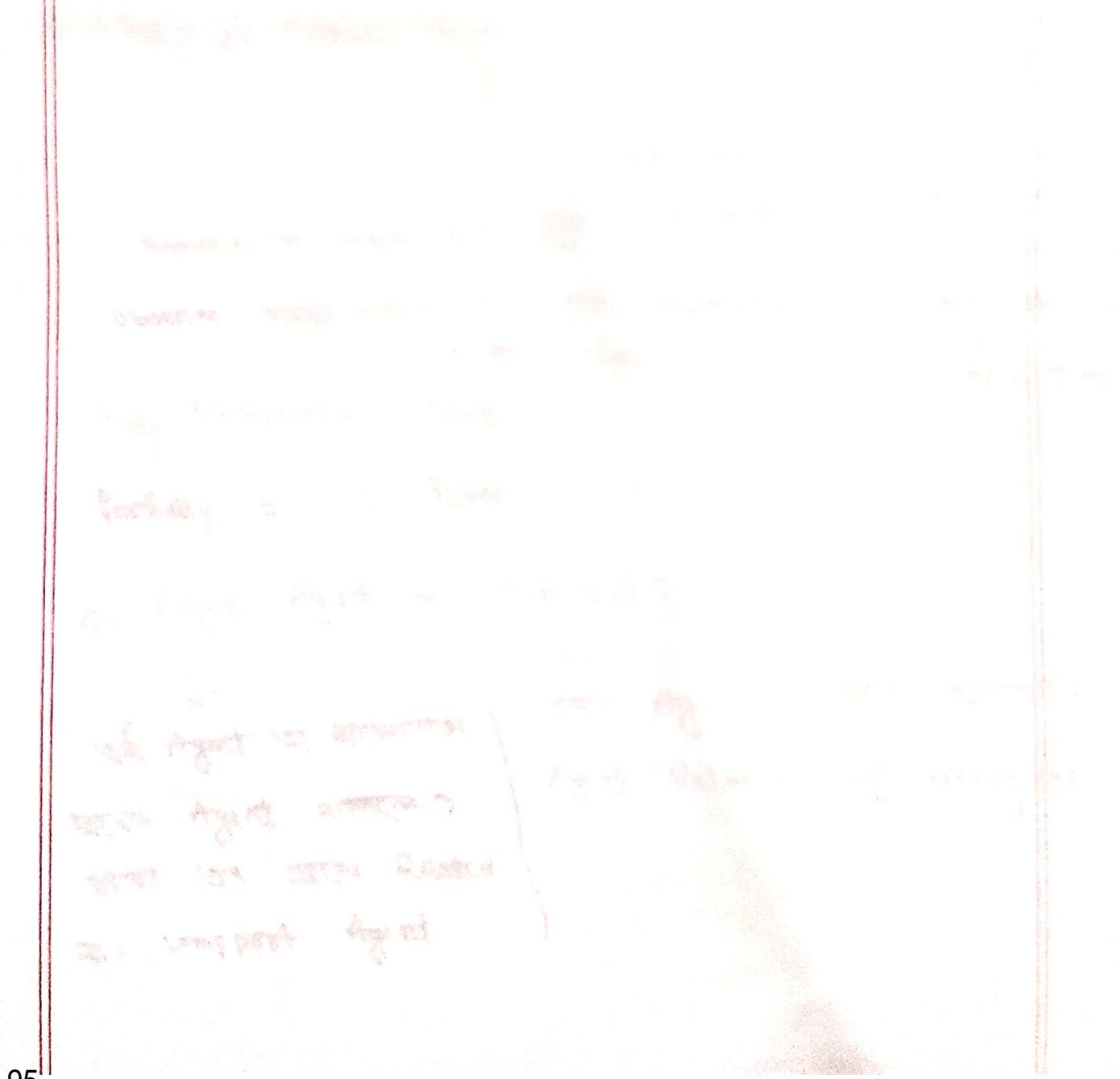
Backtracking:



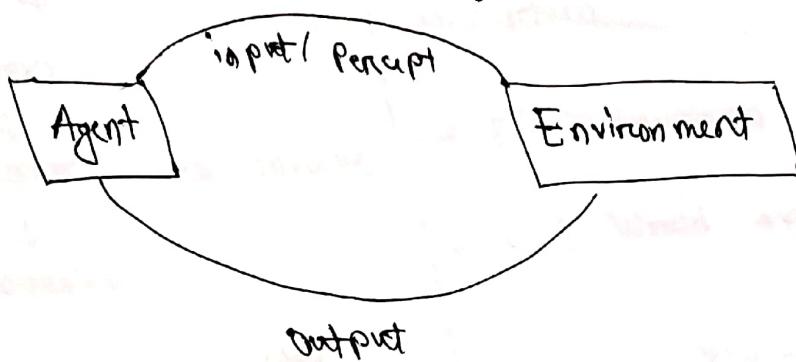
1. BFS, DFS:

$m = \max \text{ depth}$

$d = \text{depth } \Leftrightarrow \text{difference}$



Properties of Environments



1. → Fully or Partially Observable

camera वा sensors द्वारा पूरा environment

observe करते होते, then fully observable
at a time

Fully Observable: chess

Partially " ; poker

2. single Agent or Multiagent:

- ↓
- 1) Agent द्वा आयोगात्मक
- अनेक Agent राखले ग
- उसे द्वा आयोगात्मक Related
- 2) Lamp post Agent

Multi Agent द्वा आयोगात्मक

Agent Related, self driving car

A	B
---	---

पृष्ठी लेना

environment

↓

Partially
Observable माना

जटिलतासह सम्भव

लिमि Tiles हो

situation observe करते होते हो

दर्शक द्वारा माना

at a time

3. Deterministic vs Stochasticness in Action

- ↓
Real World Environment
- Uncertain
Chess
- ↓
Luck involved
→ Die, involved game w. Luck
- ↓
Real World Environment
- ↓
Single agent stochastic
- Opponent go play
consider करा जाए तो
- Given agent go action
के consider करा रहा।
- Action के Action विकल्प
करा uncertain outcome
- आज किसी, आजला Deterministic
- Action go determined outcome करा करा जाए रहा
- predict करा यह करा Deterministic.
- " " " multiple " " go करा uncertain
- outcome जाए then stochastic.

4. Episodic or sequential tasks in simulation. S



environment वा व्यापक



chain / connected sequence

code

state अवस्था वाले घटकों का

connection वा बीच के

chess जैसे कुछ घटक

→ most of the game

→ real world environment

→ image classification

- Brain MRI

→ DTE TRP regions

प्रति प्रति फ्रेम में

DTE TRP regions

प्रति प्रति फ्रेम में

दोनों मोडमें DTE

दोनों मोडमें DTE

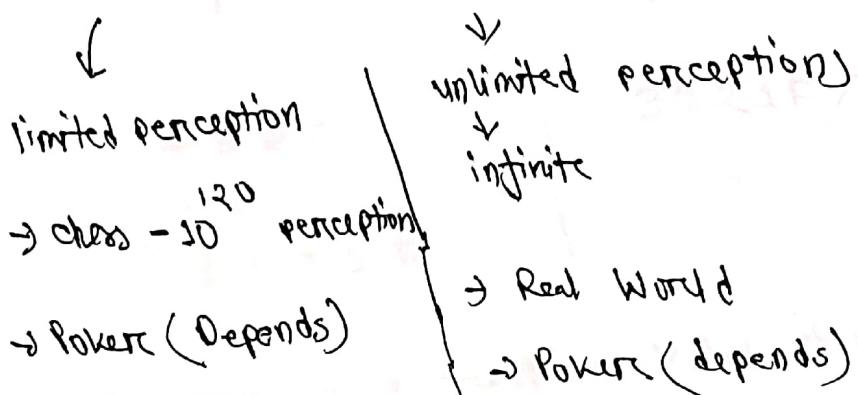
जब तक कि दोनों मोडमें DTE नहीं होता

दोनों मोडमें DTE होते हैं तब तक

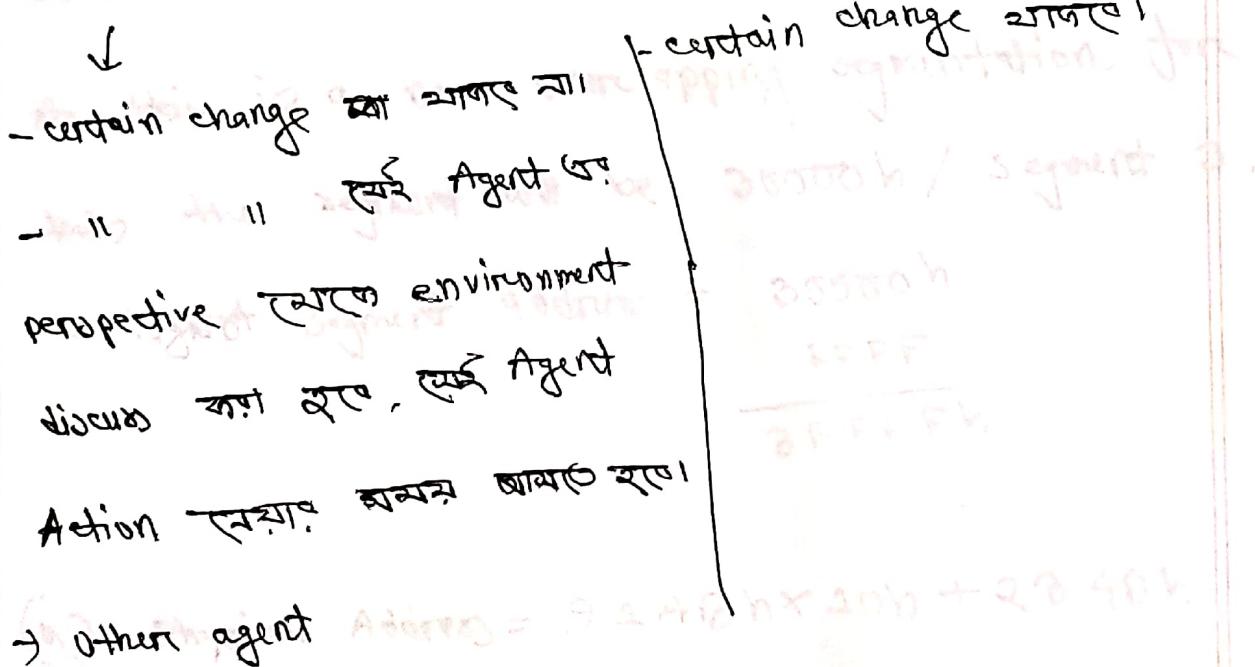
मोडमें DTE नहीं होता तब तक दोनों मोडमें DTE होते हैं

दोनों मोडमें DTE होते हैं

5. Discrete vs. Continuous



6. Static vs. dynamic

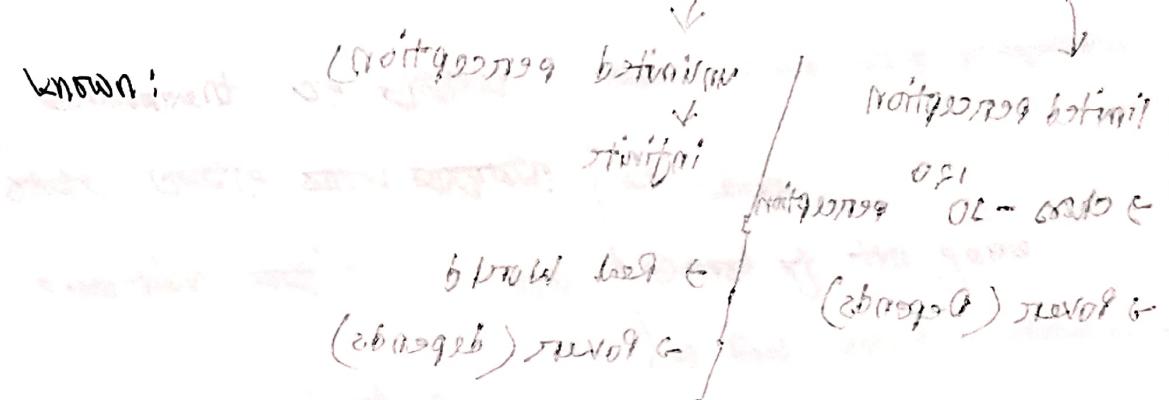


$$\text{Optimal Action} = \text{Action} = \text{Action} = \text{Action} = \text{Action}$$

RL / Learning Agent

7. Known OR Unknown (depends on Agent) Brasileiro

Known:



Known scenario notes

1) If known scenario notes -
2) target \rightarrow " " "
3) transitions \rightarrow " " " " " " " "
4) target \rightarrow " " " " " " " "
5) other \rightarrow PRED notes
target must be

1. Physical Address = Base Address \times 10h + offset
~~27777~~ (2)

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{FOOT} \text{ to off } (0) \text{ to } 6 \\ \begin{array}{r} 3 \ 3 \ 3 \ 3 \ 0 \\ \times 10 \\ - 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \\ \hline 3 \ 2 \ 2 \ 1 \ F \end{array} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} 3221F / 10h = .1 \\ \text{base } 0.177777777 \ldots \end{array}$$

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

As this is a non overlapping segmentation, for
this the segment will be 3000h / segment 3.

$$\therefore \text{highest segment address} = 3000h$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{FFFF} \\ \hline 3 \ F \ F \ F \ F \end{array}$$

2. (a) Physical Address = 91AB0h \times 10h + 2340h
 $= 91A80 + 2340h$
 $= 93DF0$

(b) Physical Address = AA10h \times 10h + 18C3h
 \therefore : ~~00~~
 $= AB963h$

~~1 from~~

~~first~~

method to fort M.D
or method 88PL over

(1)

troll

+ VOLX constA 2608 = constA 1608 + C

vector? 1. FFFF07L need an offset 0007

2. FFFFE0 → need an offset 0118

better so 3rd. How to know offset? 0118

0007 moving in troll eff constA 1608 + C

new traps below eff after of 0007pi + 10

not correct traps triggered now p or diff off

traps \ N0000C so new traps not diff

N0000C = constA traps taught:

N77776

00P 02 + VOLX1608L = constA 1608 (a)

00P 02 + 00A L =

0700E =

0828L + VOLX1608A = constA 1608 (b)

0000 : 00

NESEA =

(11)

(11)

$$c) FFFF8 \quad 0000000000000000 = XA (d)$$

1. FFFF0 → need an offset 0008

$$1000000000000000 = XA$$

2. FFFEO → need an L offset 0018

3. FFF8000 → need an offset 0028

~~most probable unit~~

$$3. \cancel{AX = EEEEH} \rightarrow \begin{array}{ccccccc} 0000 & 1110 & 1110 & 1110 & 1110 \\ & \leftarrow & & & \leftarrow 1 \\ & \text{top of register set} & & & \text{bit 8} & \text{bit 7} \\ & \text{and fid 8} & \text{fid 7} & \text{fid 6} & \text{fid 5} & \text{fid 4} \\ & \cancel{\text{bit 11}} & \cancel{\text{bit 10}} & \cancel{\text{bit 9}} & \cancel{\text{bit 8}} & \cancel{\text{bit 7}} & \cancel{\text{bit 6}} \\ BX = BBBBh \rightarrow & 1011 & 1011 & 1011 & 1011 & 1011 & 1011 \end{array}$$

$$\cancel{\text{bit 11 of H11}}$$

at H11 most probable of month

calculated the other bits from fid H11

BX and + digit

$$00000000000000000000000000000000 = AX (d)$$

$$00000000000000000000000000000000 = XA (d)$$

$$00000000000000000000000000000000 = XA - FFFF$$

$$00000000000000000000000000000000$$

Effect of FFF in fid 9cm

$L = 76$

H11 now in offset mode 660 = 640 + 20 $L = 79$

(11)

(11)

3.

$$(a) AX = EEEEn \Rightarrow \begin{array}{cccccc} & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ & \swarrow & \searrow & & & & & & \swarrow & \searrow & & & \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array} (2)$$

$$BX = BBBBh \Rightarrow \begin{array}{cccccc} 8000 & \text{to left} & 1011 & 1011 & 1011 & 1011 \\ 1011 & 1011 & 1011 & 1011 & 1011 & 1011 \\ \hline 1011 & 1011 & 1011 & 1011 & 1011 & 1011 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{cccccc} 2100 & \text{to left} & 1010 & 1010 & 1010 & 1010 \\ 1010 & 1010 & 1010 & 1010 & 1010 & 1010 \\ \hline 1010 & 1010 & 1010 & 1010 & 1010 & 1010 \end{array}$$

8800 to left are 6200
~~AF = 1, there is a carry from lower nibble to higher nibble~~

~~ZF = 0, The output is not zero~~

~~OF = 0, because 8 bit has 4 even numbers of 1~~

~~PF = 1, LSB bit 0 is 1~~

~~CF = 1, there is a carry from 26th to 27th bit~~

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

$$(b) AX = 8000h = \begin{array}{cccccc} 1000 & 0000 & 0000 & 0000 \end{array}$$

$$BX = 1234h = \begin{array}{cccccc} 0001 & 0010 & 0011 & 0100 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{cccccc} 1001 & 0010 & 0011 & 0100 \\ & & & \hline 0001 & 0010 & 0011 & 0100 \end{array}$$

3 1'0

~~DF = 1, MSB bit is 1~~

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

$ZF = 0$, the result is not 0

03777

$CF = 3$, there is no carry from 16th to 17th bit

$OF = 0$, there is no carry from 15th bit OR

no carry from 26th to 27th bit

NC .

4. ADD AX, [10h]

- 0000 = -4

This is a direct addressing of a memory data. Here, the

data address (offset) is directly given, so, it

needs to fetch data from DS base register. To

calculate the effective address location for the given

instruction : DSX10h + offset

$$AB12h \times 10h + 10h = AB130h$$

segment base and offset

segment address: FFFF - FFFF

(a) Formed by offset = FFFF and

FFFF : FFFF

offset is 16 bits prior

2nd part: initial OS prints offset in

The largest segment offset is

FFFFE0

0 far di threat off, $0 = 72$

so the second largest segment address = FFFD0
 $0 = 70$

FFF000000000000000000000000000000

far di threat off, $0 = 70$

b. 2h

smallest = 00000

[00] XA 00A 00

interv. of 00000000000000000000000000000000 to possible to add a 16 bits

for 2nd largest: in (bottom) address in 16 bits

lowest segment address in 16 bits

but since we know 20 bits will exceed the

size of 00000000000000000000000000000000 + 16 bits

so second largest segment

physical address given.

[00] + 00L X 00

Note: 0A is not possible.

address is not + not X 00A

7777-7777 20 bit address bus and address

As 8088 has 20 bit address bus different locations can be accessed

bus define the number of locations

using these 20 bits,

7777:7777

? Total no. of locations using 20 bits: $2^{20} = 1048576$

8192

(2)

Ans

Each slot can contain 1 byte

~~1048576 bytes~~

$$\frac{1048576}{1024} \text{ bytes} = 1024 \text{ Kbytes}$$

$$\frac{1024}{1024} = 1 \text{ MByte}$$

$$2^{28} = 268435456 \text{ slots}$$

$\Rightarrow 268435456 \text{ bytes}$

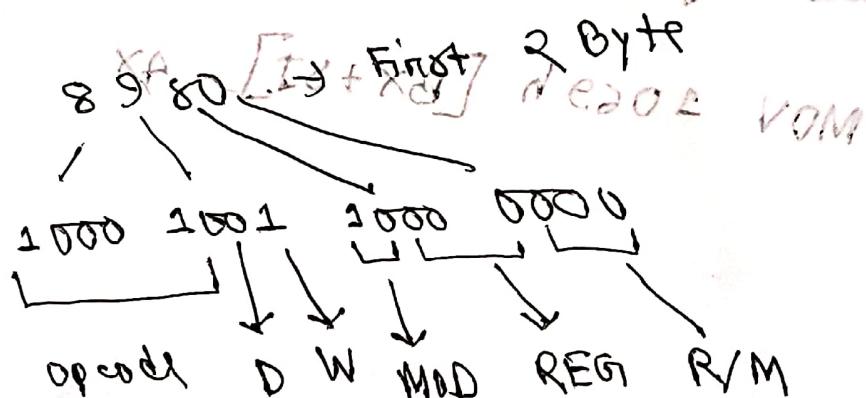
$$\frac{268435456}{1024} = 262144 \text{ Kbytes}$$

$$\frac{262144}{1024} = 256 \text{ Mbytes}$$

Initial physical address = $00000000h$

Last physical address = $FFFFFFFFFFh$

8.



for
MOV

~~69 10h~~ Hypo & mirror no tok
 high byte disp seen
 ↓
~~0000~~
 Low Byte displacement in Byte 3 = ~~PS0E | PS0E~~

~~69~~
 / /
~~0110 1001~~ ~~0001 0000~~ = ~~8C~~
 Hypo = ~~PS0E | PS0E~~ = ~~8C~~

~~D=0, 80 registers used as source~~
~~Hypo PS0E | PS0E = 8C bit register~~

~~W=1, 80 = PS0E | PS0E with 16-bit displacement~~
~~MOD = 10 = memory~~

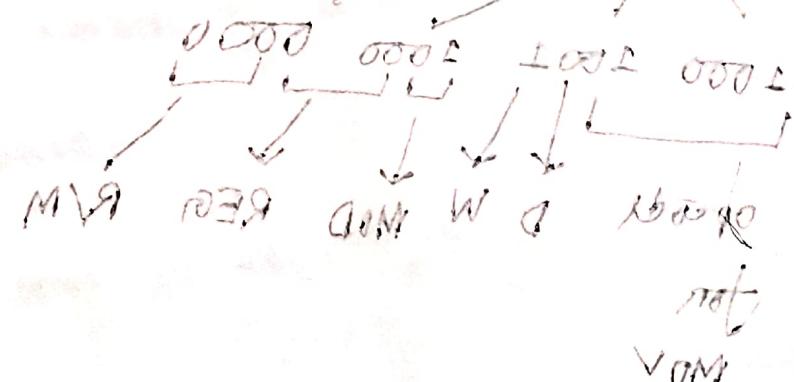
~~REG = 000 0000 W=1, REG = 000, 80 AX~~

~~REG = 000 0000 = 00000000 [BX] + [SI] + 8C~~

~~R/M = 000 0000 corresponds to [BX] + [SI] + 8C~~

~~∴ final assembly language:~~

~~MOV 1069h [BX+SI] 08 E8~~



2/11

⑯ $MOV DI, [BP+42h]$



DI 16 bit destination index register.

so, $D = \Delta$, $W = 4$

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

MOD 01

$[BP+48]$ → R/M $\rightarrow 110$

1000	1011	0111	1110
8	B	7	E

Probability-1: FPs

Probability Theory for Inference

Random Variable: एक वार्डला जादू के बातों Range of values

हाले जैसे यह वार्डला value के बातों जैसे यह वार्डला value है

मिला जैसे pick करो जादू का, that will be associated with
a probability.

For example: Random variable = Today's weather

$$T: \text{Weather} \rightarrow \Omega$$

↓ Range of variable values

sunny, cloudy, rainy

$\Omega = \{\text{sunny}, \text{cloudy}, \text{rainy}\}$

for this random variable जैसे Range of values जैसे यह वार्डला

प्राप्ति वार्डला value का - probability जैसे same यह तारीख

$$P(\text{Today's weather} = \text{sunny}) = \frac{1}{3}$$

or probability

$$P(\text{Today's weather} = \text{rainy}) = \frac{1}{3}$$

यहाँ तक

Random Variable

most

↑

discrete

Possible values

जैसे

discrete

continuous

Any real numbers
between 0 and 1

not present affiliation

non original

ETT is affiliation?

Want to find how often Discrete distribution is obtained

then when does Discrete Random Variable

allow to choose in this form, so that it will be true

Boolean Random Variable

True, False

choose either to select +

$$P(\text{true}) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{then } P(\text{false}) = 1 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P(\text{false}) \text{ value} = 3$$

Multi Random Variable

1. addition always 1

2. $0 \leq \text{possible} \leq 1$

Want to know to get or help joint probability of

Probability

$$P(a \vee b) = P(a) + P(b) - P(a \wedge b), \text{ note}$$

$$\hookrightarrow P(a \vee b) = P(a) + P(b) - P(a \wedge b) \quad \text{intersection symbol}$$

Set theory $\cap = \text{greatest common intersection symbol}$

Yelp data

countries

town

number less than

T

less than number

service

city visit

states

Probability Theory

- Random Variables

• Alarm, Burglary, Earthquake

- Domain

- Boolean (like these), discrete
continuous

- Atomic event: Complete specification of state, (গোটা Particular

$$\text{মনে রাখা এবং অন্যান্য ঘটনা} \cdot \text{সম্ভব} = \frac{1}{\Omega} = \left(\frac{1}{\Omega}\right) g -$$

ক্ষেত্রে ব্যবহৃত alarm আছে, কিন্তু

① গোটা আলার্ম হল alarm বাটো

প্রযুক্তির

ক্ষেত্রে আছে

② ক্ষেত্রে আলার্ম হল alarm বাটো

Atomic event

③ ক্ষেত্রে আলার্ম হল alarm বাটো নাই

বিপরীত

→ মুকুল সম্ভব ঘট গোটো, each of them are atomic event.

→ অন্যটা

Prior Probability: ক্ষেত্রে situation দেখাব আমে এমি আশ্চর্য আছে

যে আমাদের বিজ্ঞান করছে।

স্থান: আমাদের পাঠ্য ছাত্র Student ৫৬%. এবং কো

জনিত এবং এই পুরুষ আম এই বেডে এবং আমাদের

আমের পাঠ্য শুল্ক হল অধিকার প্রচল, এবং

$P(\text{Student} = \text{man}) = 0.56 \rightarrow \text{Prior Probability}$

Joint Probability

In joint probability, we talk about joint random variable.

Joint Probability: দুটি বিচার কাগজের random variable
এবং joint probability - একই সময়ে হওয়ার possibility.

কেবল value - কর্তৃ কাগজে হওয়ার possibility.

conditional

→ এটি ১০ বায়ু এ বায়ু পুরী হ্রস্ব (জেট)

relative probability: এটি অন্তর্ভুক্ত আবশ্যিক সম্ভাবনা।

চলালভয়: এটি অন্তর্ভুক্ত আবশ্যিক সম্ভাবনা।

$$P(\text{পুরী}) = \frac{1}{10} = \frac{1}{10} = \text{joint probability আবশ্যিক}$$

বায়ু পুরী হওয়ার জন্ম সম্ভাবনা কিন্তু আবশ্যিক

বায়ু পুরী হওয়ার joint probability = ১ কেবল ক্ষেত্র

আবশ্যিক বায়ু ক্ষেত্র প্রক্রিয়া করে আবশ্যিক বায়ু।

observation আবশ্যিক হোল করা। এখন প্রথম (i)

joint probability for ksp. এখন ৭৫ শতাংশ উপরের ক্ষেত্রে থেকে।

বিটে

বিটে ক্ষেত্রে এর পুরী আবশ্যিক সম্ভাবনা কিন্তু আবশ্যিক নয়।

ক্ষেত্র আবশ্যিক সম্ভাবনা ক্ষেত্র

ক্ষেত্র এর পুরী

ক্ষেত্রে আবশ্যিক সম্ভাবনা ক্ষেত্র

ক্ষেত্রে আবশ্যিক

ক্ষেত্রে আবশ্যিক

ক্ষেত্রে আবশ্যিক

→ ~~Random variable~~ সূচনা করে আসে। এটা
Probability of having alarm for probability

Probability of having alarm
Random variable → Boolean (0 or 1)

$P(\text{Alarm} | \text{Burglary})$ -

alarm	not alarm
burglary	0.9
not burglary	0.1

Joint probability = $P(\text{alarm} \cap \text{burglary})$
 চোঁ আপনে নাই
 চোঁ alarm বাছাই
 চোঁ alarm মাঝে দেখ

Computing joint probability = $P(a \cap b)$

$$P(a \cap b) = P(a \cdot b)$$

Joint probability = $P(a \cdot b)$

$P(b) = \text{Normalizing constant}$

$$P(a \cap b) = P(a \cdot b) / P(b)$$

Joint probability = $P(a \cdot b)$

Joint probability = $P(a \cdot b)$

Bayes' Theorem: Relation between Conditional Probability and Joint Probability.

कल्पना आदेते घटनाको प्रायिकता जैसे होयाएर हो।

- for conditional Probability हो।

उत्तराल आदेते हो।

Ex: $P(\text{बच्चे दूर})$ / आपके दूरी
उत्तराल

प्रायिकता

effectually

cause

प्रायिकता

प्रायिकता

Normalizing Constant:

$P(b) \rightarrow$ यहाँ किसी विवरण को किण?

dependent \rightarrow यहाँ यहाँ always constant होगा।

prior belief

Chain Rule

Product Rule \rightarrow किसी conditional रेले joint रेले

conditional probability: $P(a|b) = \frac{P(a \wedge b)}{P(b)}$

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

conditional probability \rightarrow joint probability

Marginal

Marginalizing: $P(A|B)$ \rightarrow $P(A) = \sum_{\Omega} P(A \cap B)$

\rightarrow $P(A) = \sum_{\Omega} P(A \cap B) = \sum_{\Omega} P(A|B)P(B)$ \rightarrow Marginalizing Random Variable B \rightarrow Total Probability Rule

Ex: (A, B) \rightarrow Capital letters \rightarrow Variable itself.

$\rightarrow P(B)$ \rightarrow Random variable \rightarrow Capital letters \rightarrow Variable itself.

Random variable \rightarrow value \rightarrow small values \rightarrow possible values

$\rightarrow P(B)$ \rightarrow small values \rightarrow possible values

either rainy or cloudy

$\rightarrow P(W)$ \rightarrow Weather itself.

$P(W) \rightarrow$ either rainy or cloudy

$\rightarrow P(W)$ \rightarrow probabilities

(0.6) \rightarrow (0.4) \rightarrow $P(W)$ \rightarrow value

$$\rightarrow P(B) = \sum_{\Omega} P(B|q) = P(B) \text{ एक } P(B) \text{ का अलग value}$$

$B = \text{cloudy}, B = \text{rainy}, B = \text{sunny}$

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

$$\rightarrow P(B) = \sum_{\Omega} P(B|q)P(q) \text{ say } \text{ a probability}$$

$= (0.6)$ \rightarrow (0.4)

Bayes' Rule

Bayes' Rule: First conditional probability जल्दी आएगी

conditional Probability के साथ ही होता है

Host effect
cause (जैविक) condition & diagnosis (given b) जल्दी होता है

cause (जैविक) effect
likely hood

$$P(g/b) = \frac{P(b/g) * P(g)}{P(b)}$$

Prior - degree of belief, जानकारी
Probability of observation
Host effect
Probability का दर्शन वाला?

Normalization

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

(what is the probability of disease given diagnosis) a very common result यह आम, in general
जैविक जल्दी डिग्नोसिस रिपोर्ट करें करें?

$$\text{population} \rightarrow \text{प्राचीन} \rightarrow (P(G)/P(g)) = (or) g/c$$

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

Likelyhood (आयाह) यांत्रि disease से हुए जरूर diagnosis positive

आयाह मन्त्रावना क्या?

$$(c-iX/cX) + (cX/cX) + (cX) = (cX/cX) + (cX/cX) + (cX)$$

Priorion! Patient के diagnosis result positive आयाह, तो actually

(c-iX/cX) + (cX/cX) + (cX) =

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

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

$$(1)^9 (1)^9 = (1,1)^9 : 1.875$$

$\gamma_{600} \times \text{to pfillipov9 trials}$

600 is to pfillipov9 trials. If 600 is the sum of the number of trials to converge with at least accuracy p. next, if to pfillipov9 number 600 is to pfillipov9, note size of the number and $P(600 \leq N)$ is 0.99999

writing down the probability of the other variables

chain Rule

→ Product Rule (generalized version)

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

Joint Probability

$$= \prod_{i=1}^n P(X_i | X_1, X_2, \dots, X_{i-1})$$

$$(some) q * (some / both) q$$

$$(both) q = (both / both) q$$

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

then for all x for 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:

\rightarrow (प्राप्ति वरिएटी) आणि वरिएटी (या दोन्ही प्राप्ति) independent
(प्रत्यक्ष संबंध) \rightarrow (प्रत्यक्ष संबंध / प्राप्ति) \rightarrow (प्रत्यक्ष संबंध / प्राप्ति) ?
प्रत्यक्ष संबंध आणि किंवा condition प्रत्यक्ष संबंध / प्राप्ति condition
या दोन्ही बाबे आणि जाणी independent.

Conditional Independence

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

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

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

$$E_{AB} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} S_0 = (\text{लिफ्टिंग बाबत}) \text{ for} \\ S_1 = (\text{लिफ्टिंग बाबत}) \end{array} \right.$$

$$S_0 = (\text{लिफ्टिंग बाबत}) \text{ for}$$

$$(\text{लिफ्टिंग बाबत}) + (\text{लिफ्टिंग बाबत}) = (\text{लिफ्टिंग बाबत})$$

$$E_{AB} = S_0 + S_1 =$$

if you have to decide whether or not the criminal X

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

P(criminal) \rightarrow Prior Probability

$$P(\text{found guilty} | \text{criminal}) = .98$$

$$P(\text{not guilty} | \text{criminal}) = (1 - .98) = .02$$

$$P(\text{not guilty} | \text{not criminal}) = (1 - .98) = .02$$

$$P(\text{not guilty} | \text{not criminal}) = .02$$

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

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

$$= .03 + .98 = 1.01$$



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

$$= 0.0376$$

=

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

$$= P(\text{criminal})$$

$$\frac{P(\text{fg} \cap C)}{P(\text{criminal})}$$

$$P(\text{found guilty} | \text{criminal}) = P(\text{fg} | \text{criminal}) * P(\text{criminal})$$

$$= 0.98 * 0.08$$

$$P(\text{not guilty} \cap \text{not criminal}) = P(\text{fg} | \text{not C}) * P(\text{not C})$$

$$= 0.03 * 0.992$$

=

$$P(C) = 0.08$$

$$P(\text{not } C) = 1 - 0.08 \\ \Rightarrow 0.92$$

+ Bayes' Theorem

snigdha sir

if event independent होळे:

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

target hit करावा
↑ probability

* शैक्षणिक आर्ग्य होळे target hit करावा एवं A, $P(A) = .8$

* शैक्षणिक " " " " " " B, $P(B) = .5$

→ अत्यनुमान आर्ग्य target hit करावा, तो - एवं प्राप्ति

प्राप्ति ~~dependent~~ \Rightarrow independent.

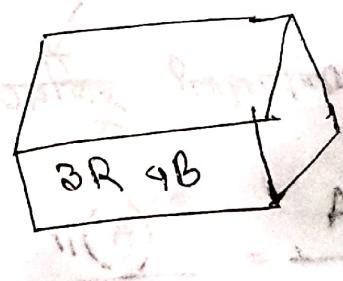
→ प्राप्ति ~~allowable probability~~ $P(A \cap B) = \frac{\text{allowable probability}}{\text{total probability}} = (.8)(.5)$

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

A इसीलिए B वाले घटना

Dependent Event!

→ कुंजी box तरफे 1 चौथा एवं आठवें घटना



कुंजी बाले कुल ७८० रुपये

अर्थवाले Red, कुल कीमत R₁

" Red, " " " " R₂

mutually exclusive

the outcome

total probability from A & B

prob of
prob
outcomes

$$P(A) + P(B) = P(A \cup B)$$

$P(A) + P(B) = P(A \cup B)$, A & B are disjoint events

$P(A) + P(B) + P(C) + P(D) + P(E) + P(F) = 1$

The total prob. of all the outcomes is equal to one

probability of the sample space

Probability of Red balls

$$P(R) = \frac{\text{Total no. of Red balls}}{\text{Total no. of balls}} = P(A) + P(B) + P(C) + P(D) + P(E) + P(F) = 1$$

Outcome & Probability

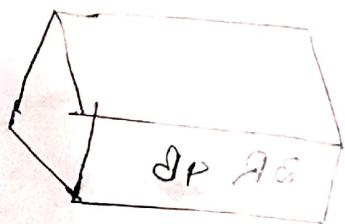
1. first trial

2nd trial got 2 red balls

3rd trial got 1 red ball

4th trial got 0 red ball

5th trial got 1 red ball



→ Event शुल्क एकी जैसे रूप से Represent करें।

→ यदि घटना independent ना है, then conditional probability

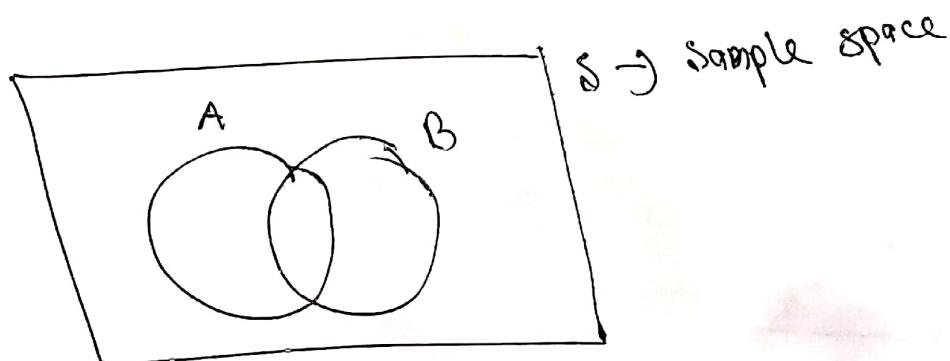
(इ) concept बुनियादी करें।

Conditional Probability:

$P(A|B)$ → A given that B occurred. B घटना

यदि already घट गया था तो, तो A की प्राप्ति probability
क्या?

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



अनुपाती Proportional वा अनुपातिक रूप से आवश्यक है।

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

$$\Delta A) \propto = (\theta) \propto$$

कर्मान संलग्न वा अनुभव लेखिए
आकृति रूपमात्र अनुभव

$$\text{P}(\text{Covid}) = .009$$

लेखिए आकृति रूप साधारण मात्रा अनुभव,

$$\text{P}(D|C) = .05$$

लेखिए आकृति आकृति रूपमात्रा अनुभव

$$\text{P}(F|D) \rightarrow \text{मरना } \cap \text{ मरण } = \text{ death}$$

प्राकृति अनुभव ब्रैन मात्रा चाहयां chance रूप
लेखिए आकृति रूप साधारण मात्रा अनुभव

लेखिए शुल्क लेखिए आकृति आकृति रूप तो मात्रा क्या ? रूप

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

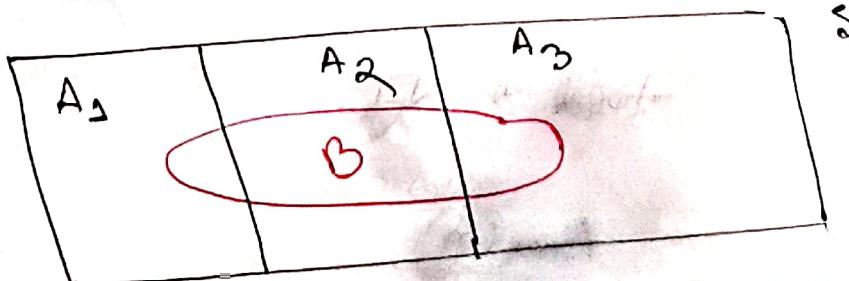
मात्रा अनुभव = 0.005
रासायनिक dependent. (ज)

$$\Rightarrow \text{P}(DC) = \text{P}(D|C) * \text{P}(C)$$

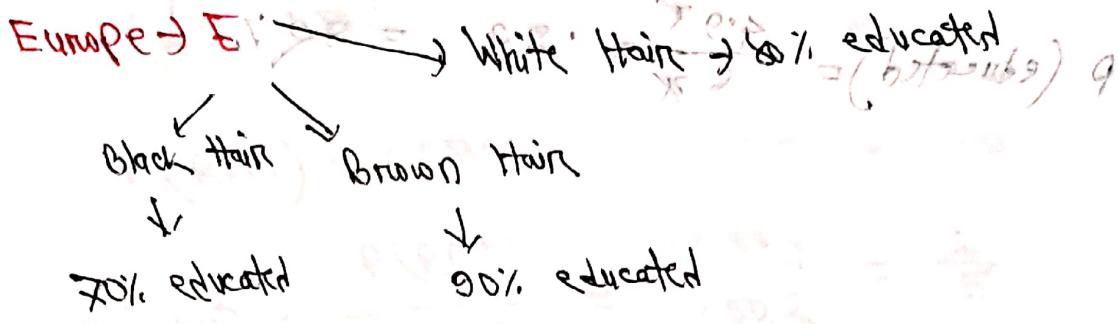
ज्ञान अनुभव
ज्ञान के concept दृष्टि-दृष्टि

$$= .05 * .009 = .00045 \quad (\text{Ans})$$

Law of Total Probability



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



एक रандम यूरोपियन का निकला तो educated होता है।
 (इसे random European का निकला तो educated होता है।)

Probability का? $P(\text{Educated}) = ?$

Black	Brown	White
(70%)	(80%)	(90%)
Educated		

$$\frac{(\text{Black})}{(\text{Total})} = \frac{x}{x+2x+3x} = \frac{1}{6}$$

Black, Brown, White
 $= 1:2:3$

प्रायोगिक असमिकाय $= \frac{1}{6} \times 1 = \frac{1}{6}$

$$(A) + (B) + (C) = (A+B+C)$$

Europe में total लोगों की संख्या $= x + 2x + 3x = 6x$

$x \rightarrow 70\% \rightarrow 7x$ educated

$2x \rightarrow 80\% \rightarrow 2x$ educated

$3x \rightarrow 90\% \rightarrow 3x$ educated

Europe में total educated लोगों की संख्या $= 7x + 2x + 3x = 12x$

$$= 4.9x$$

$$P(\text{educated}) = \frac{4.9}{6} \cdot 8.2 = 82.1 \in \text{percent}$$

with award with diploma
↓ ↓
without diploma without diploma

of 65 students go to next year
chain Rule / Product Rule

$$\begin{aligned} P(A \cap B) &= \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} \\ \text{Given: } &= P(A|B) \cdot P(B) \\ \Rightarrow P(A \cap B) &= P(A|B) \cdot P(B) \\ \rightarrow P(B|A) &= \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(A)} \\ \Rightarrow P(A \cap B) &= P(B|A) \cdot P(A) \end{aligned}$$

same

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

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

$$x^2 + 8x + 8 = 0 \quad (\text{no solution})$$

$$x^2 =$$

$$P(A) = P(B)$$

Rain

$T \rightarrow$ Thunderstorm

$$\textcircled{1} P(R) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P(RNT) = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$P(T|R) = \frac{P(RNT)}{P(R)} = \frac{\frac{1}{8}}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{4}$$

\textcircled{2} बॉक्स में 5 लाल गोले तथा 3 ज्वाला गोला हैं। जब इनमें से दो गोले निकाले जाते हैं, तो दोनों गोले लाल होने की प्रायिकता क्या है?

We drew two balls from the box without replacement (जब एक गोला निकाला जाता है तो उसे बॉक्स में फिर लगाया जाता है)

$$P(\text{first ball is Red}) = \frac{5}{8}$$

$$P(\text{second ball is Red}) = ?$$

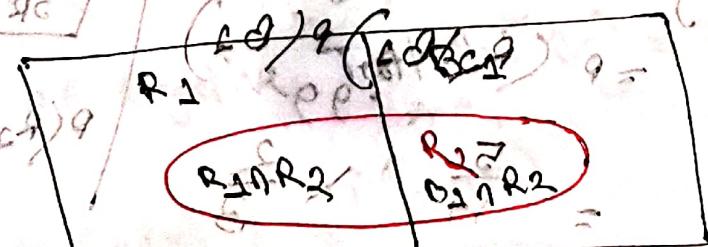
$$P(\text{second ball is Red}) = \frac{4}{7}$$

$$R_1 \rightarrow \text{लाल गोला} \quad \text{Red} \quad \frac{5}{8} \quad " \quad " \quad \frac{4}{7}$$

$$B_1 \rightarrow " \quad " \quad \text{Black} \quad \frac{3}{8} \quad " \quad " \quad \frac{6}{7}$$

$$R_2 \rightarrow " \quad " \quad \text{Red} \quad " \quad " \quad \frac{4}{7}$$

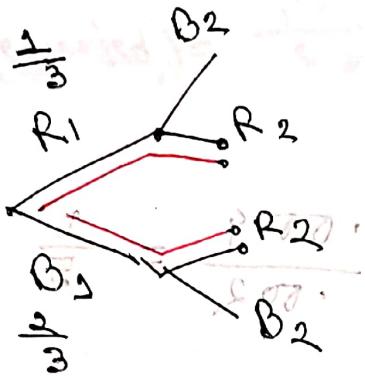
$$B_2 \rightarrow " \quad " \quad \text{Black} \quad " \quad " \quad \frac{3}{7}$$



$$P(R_1 \cap R_2) = P(R_1) \cdot P(R_2|R_1) = \frac{5}{8} \cdot \frac{4}{7} = \frac{20}{56} = \frac{5}{14}$$

non-submutt (T)

not



$$P(R_2) = P(R_1 \cap R_2) + P(B_2 \cap R_2)$$

$$P(R_2) = (T \cap R_2) \%$$

$$(R_2) \%$$

$$= \frac{(R_2) \%}{(A) \%} = (2/7) \%$$

$$P(B_2) = \frac{10}{15} = \frac{2}{3}$$

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

total ball

$$P(R_1 \cap R_2) = P(R_1 | R_2) P(R_2)$$

$$? (S) \% = P(R_2 | R_1) P(R_1) \rightarrow \text{use } \frac{4}{14}$$

$$? (\text{bet}) = \frac{4}{14}$$

$$\text{then, } P(R_1 \cap R_2) = P(R_2 | R_1) P(R_1) = \frac{2}{7} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{21}$$

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



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

$$= P(R_2 | B_1) P(B_1)$$

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

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



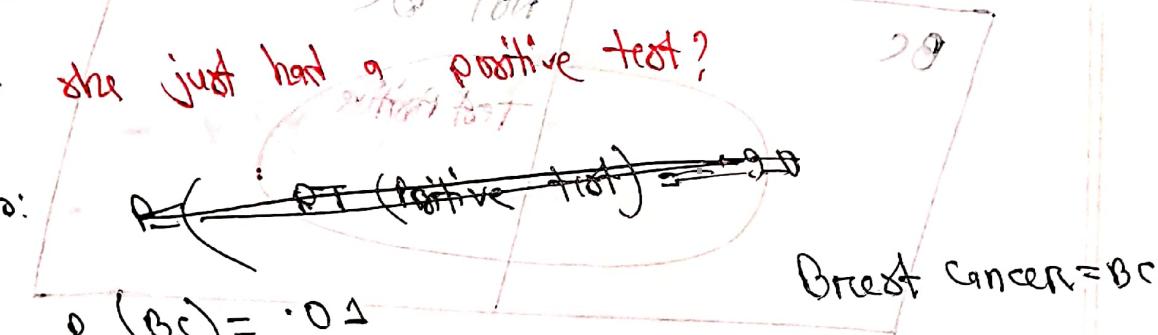
$$P(R_2 | B_1) = \frac{5}{14}$$

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

$$= \frac{2}{21} + \frac{5}{21} = \frac{7}{21} = \frac{1}{3}$$

* Approximately 5% 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:



$$P(BC) = 0.05$$

$$P(\text{Positive Test} | BC) = 0.90$$

$$P(\text{Not Positive Test} | BC) = 0.10$$

$$P(\text{Positive Test} | \text{Not BC}) = 0.10$$

$$P(\text{Negative Test} | \text{Not BC}) = 0.90$$

$$\therefore P(BC | T) = \frac{P(BC \cap T)}{P(T)}$$

$$= \frac{0.05 \times 0.90}{0.10} = 0.45$$

$$P(B \cap T) = P(B|T) P(T) \times (0.9) = (0.9)^2$$

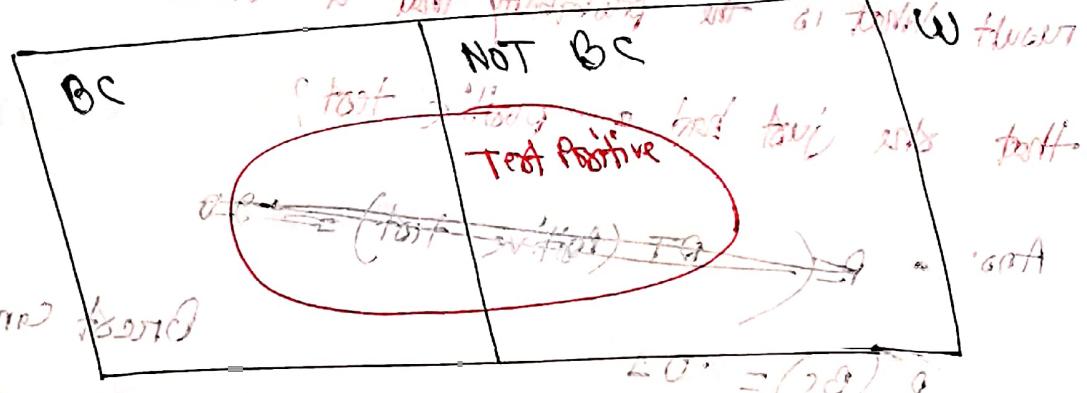
$$= P(T|B) P(B) = \frac{1}{18} + \frac{8}{18} =$$

PROOF: $P(T|B) = \frac{P(B \cap T)}{P(B)} = \frac{0.9 \times 0.1}{0.09} = P(B \cap T)$

Note: This is the formula for the probability of event A given event B.

Now $P(T)$?

B 20% get disease \rightarrow Test positive 90% out of 20% disease



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

$$P(T) = (0.1) + (0.9 \times 0.2) = 0.2 + 0.18 = 0.38$$

$$P(T) = (0.2) + (0.8 \times 0.1) = 0.2 + 0.08 = 0.28$$

$$P(BC \cap T) = P(T|BC) P(BC) = (0.1) \times (0.9) = 0.09$$

$$= 0.1 \times 0.9 = 0.09$$

$$(0.09)$$

$$P(BC) = 0.1$$

$$\frac{0.09}{0.28} = ? (0.32)$$

$$\therefore P(\text{Not } BC) = 1 - 0.1 = 0.9$$

Q97 ~~Method~~ ~~if~~

$$P(B \cap PT) = \frac{609}{168} = \frac{1}{2} \quad (\text{Ans})$$

$$P(A \mid B \cap C \cap D) = P(A \mid B) * P(A \mid C) * P(A \mid D)$$

~~P(A|B) * P(A|C) * P(A|D)~~

~~P(B) * P(C) * P(D)~~

$$P(A) P(A \mid B) * P(A \mid C) * P(A \mid D) = P(A \cap B) * P(A \cap C) * P(A \cap D)$$

$$= P(B \mid A) * P(A)$$

one of 2 surfaces glitters

probability

0.50 P not (-)

not to 0.50

prob

0.50 (-)

not to 0.50

not both surfaces glitter (-)

both surfaces glitter (-)

both surfaces not glitter (-)

Genetic Algorithm

FYS

Target : Integerly (जटिल) विषय = 19915819
 \downarrow
 $(A/A)^9 + (B/A)^9 + (C/A)^9 = 19915819$

$(A/A)^9 + (B/A)^9 + (C/A)^9$ Using informed search

$(A/A)^9 + (B/A)^9 + (C/A)^9$ Informed search $(A/A)^9 + (B/A)^9 + (C/A)^9$

Local search - hill climbing

$(A/A)^9 + (B/A)^9 + (C/A)^9 = 19915819$ satisfaction problem - backtracking
 constraint $(A/A)^9 + (B/A)^9 + (C/A)^9 = 19915819$ Algo

Genetic Algorithm

→ Generalise algorithm based on biology.

Backtracking

GA

+ correctly solution

→ For 4 Queen

→ 8/26 Queen इन तरीके
 बातों का है।

→ Result यानीकरण फैला

→ Exponentially tree वाले हैं।

→ 4 Queen इन्हें 4 Queen ले

यहाँ इसे same tree again and
 again build करते हैं।

- प्रकृति का एक दृष्टिकोण GA \rightarrow जीवों की व्यापकीय
- जीवों को जीवों के बीच व्यापकीय व्यवस्था
- \rightarrow begin with $<$ randomly generated states (population)
 - \rightarrow each state (individual) is a string over some alphabet (chromosome)
 - \rightarrow fitness function (bigger number is better)
 - \rightarrow errors over generations (mutation)
 - \rightarrow mutation (evolve)?
- प्रकृति का एक दृष्टिकोण GA \rightarrow John Holland thinking
- \rightarrow एक शुल्क से random state लाना
 - \rightarrow generate states from शुल्क (population)
 - \rightarrow random state शुल्क का alphabet वाला combination होना
 - \rightarrow random state शुल्क वाला इसका अनुकरण करना। It will look like a chromosome.
 - \rightarrow एक random state \rightarrow string फॉर्म लाना \rightarrow chromosome
 - \rightarrow random state शुल्क का अनुकरण करना।
 - \downarrow
 - \rightarrow Heuristics \rightarrow जीवों के लिए heuristics
 - \rightarrow नाहरे यहीं idea होती है कि एक random state का अनुकरण करना?

କେ ଏବଂ ତାଙ୍କ ପୋର୍ଟି ଛାଇ ଏବଂ ଶାଖା

ଅନୁମତି ଦେଲେ କାହାର କୁଳ କେ କେବେ ଏଥାରୁ

ତାଙ୍କ ବୁଦ୍ଧି ଅନୁମତି ଦେଲେ କାହାର କୁଳ କେବେ

ଯାଏ । (କିମ୍ବା ଏକାମ୍ବିନ୍ ଏକାମ୍ବିନ୍ ଏକାମ୍ବିନ୍) କାହାର କୁଳ କେବେ

୫. Cross over

କେବେ ଏକ ଚାରି ପରିବାରରେ ଏକାମ୍ବିନ୍ ଏକାମ୍ବିନ୍

୬. Mutation - child କେ ଗେଣିକ୍ ମ୍ଯାପିଂ କେ କାହାର କୁଳ କେବେ

ପ୍ରିନ୍ଟିନ୍ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ପରିବାରରେ ଏକାମ୍ବିନ୍ ଏକାମ୍ବିନ୍ ଏକାମ୍ବିନ୍

୭. ପରିବାରରେ ଏକାମ୍ବିନ୍ ଏକାମ୍ବିନ୍ ଏକାମ୍ବିନ୍

(ଏକାମ୍ବିନ୍) ଏକ ଏକ ଏକ ଏକ ଏକ ଏକ ଏକ

ପରିବାରରେ ଏକାମ୍ବିନ୍ ଏକାମ୍ବିନ୍ ଏକାମ୍ବିନ୍

କାହାର କୁଳ କୁଳ କୁଳ କୁଳ କୁଳ କୁଳ କୁଳ

ପରିବାରରେ ଏକାମ୍ବିନ୍ ଏକାମ୍ବିନ୍ ଏକାମ୍ବିନ୍

୧୭. ଏକ ଏକ ଏକ ଏକ ଏକ ଏକ ଏକ ଏକ ଏକ

ପରିବାରରେ ଏକାମ୍ବିନ୍ ଏକାମ୍ବିନ୍

କାହାର କୁଳ କୁଳ କୁଳ କୁଳ କୁଳ କୁଳ କୁଳ

~~Step-1~~ \rightarrow random state
Chromosome \rightarrow k random states

\rightarrow जनों population (ज्यादा) sample तरीके से

sample किए random state $88 = 6^2$

\rightarrow randomly generated state first तरीके से

\rightarrow $x = 2$ तरीके से randomly generated state first तरीके से

जनों father (जो जनों की mother)

जनों father (जो जनों की mother) without outfit

~~Step-2~~

choose over (जिन मध्यमें) (random states, $k=2$)

\rightarrow father (जो mother = " outfit)

individually string जाकर (जनों की तरीके से, father)

(जो mother तरीके से)

String representation (जनों की तरीके से)

newborn

if good

2

करों chromosome.

selected from previous population (बड़े से) remove

~~Step-3~~

एवं नया determine करों

→ जनों को जनों के बीच वितरित करों जाने

fitness function दिया जाना, दिया जाना

→ जनों को जनों के बीच वितरित करों जाना

8 के Queen के लिये कुल unique राजा बनते क्या हैं? \rightarrow Unique pairs

$$8C_2 = 28 \text{ पार्स}$$

\rightarrow 28 बहुत fitness function $\rightarrow s = 28$

\rightarrow fitness function के value 28 होने लगता

$$S-9478$$

($s = 28$ नहीं, कितों में से कितों पार्स have dashes.)

Step-4: Crossover

\rightarrow crossover के द्वारा अवश्य एक बिंदु point determine

$$S-9478$$

\rightarrow यदि previous knowledge के थाले से सेल्फ क्रॉसओवर करता है, तो knowledge का शुरूआतीय रूप होता है।

मातृ नालूके random घोषणा point select करते हैं।

→ crossover point father (or mother) की नियन्त्रण दोनों

point 6 हो रहा।

father (or mother)

chromosome of father: 3 8 4 7 2 3 2 5

" mother: 3 8 5 7 6 1 5

पिंडों के फिंडो में crossover point = 3

more chromosomes (decreased)

After crossover

Offspring 1: 3 8 4 7 1 6 0 1 5

Offspring 2: 3 8 5 7 2 3 2 5

so 4 sequences are:

(1) 3 8 4 7 2 3 2 5
 (2) 3 8 5 7 1 6 0 1 5

(3) 3 8 4 7 1 6 0 1 5
 (4) 3 8 5 7 2 3 2 5

1. START → crossover करने वाले हैं (crossover) तो क्या करें?

 2. अब fitness function की check करते हैं।
 3. अब fitness function की check करते हैं।
 4. goodness
 5. STOP OR C TRY

6. DATA ID RECORD

7. 1. STAT S E F / P 8 S इनहें to maintain
 2. करो Generate the initial population
 3. = from then each population ए स्ट्रिंग बनाओ
 4. एक बार (chromosome): kromosome बनाओ जो कि विभिन्न हो।
 5. compute fitness (जीवन की क्षमता) (chromosome)
 6. यहाँ- (जोड़े) fitness and mutation
 7. S E F / P 8 S : so going to selection (प्रकाश करने के लिए)
 8. REPEAT
 9. crossover (प्रकाश करने के लिए)
 10. selection (प्रकाश करने के लिए)
 11. mutation (प्रकाश करने के लिए)
 12. compute fitness (Hopping वाले)
 13. population वाले convergence
 14. GUNTEL
 15. STOP

generated sequence ରେ କାହାର କାମିଦିନ ଥାଏନ୍ତି ଆଜିମେ
ପ୍ରକଟାଳ କାହାର କାମିଦିନ ହୋଇବାକୁ ବାବୁର ବାବୁର

ଫୋର୍ମ୍ ବିଲ୍ କିମ୍ବା 5. Mutation → Draft idea

କୌଣସି କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା

Before Mutation:

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

→ Offspring 1 କିମ୍ବା column 5 କିମ୍ବା column 7 କିମ୍ବା 1 ମାତ୍ରା
Now P Queen ଆହେ, କୁହାଇ କିମ୍ବା column 6 କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା
Queen କାମିଦିନ definitely there is a conflict.

ତାହା ଯେତାକ ଚାର୍ଜ୍ କାମିଦିନ ହୋଇବା
→ କିମ୍ବା କାମିଦିନ କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା
କିମ୍ବା check କାହାର କାମିଦିନ କିମ୍ବା Row 1 କିମ୍ବା
change କାହାର କାମିଦିନ କିମ୍ବା now 2 କିମ୍ବା shift କାମିଦିନ କାମିଦିନ

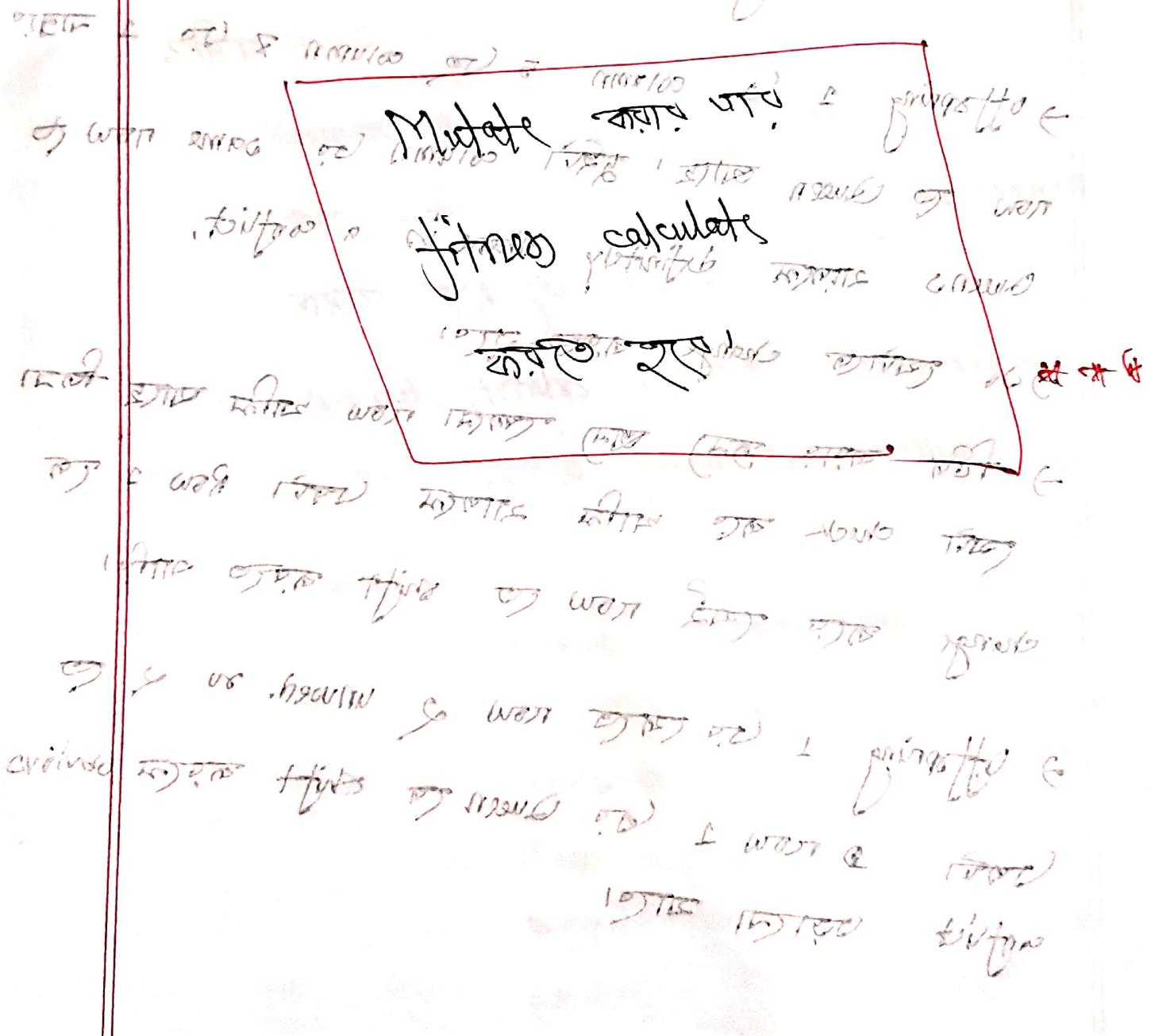
→ Offspring 1 କିମ୍ବା କାମିଦିନ now 2 କିମ୍ବା univer. 20 କିମ୍ବା
କାମିଦିନ 2 Row 1 କିମ୍ବା Queen କିମ୍ବା shift କାମିଦିନ କାମିଦିନ
conflict କାମିଦିନ କାମିଦିନ

ব্যক্তির কাছে একটি সমস্যা হওয়ার পথ
কোডের মধ্যে বিভিন্ন পথ

→ ২nd ব্যাসের কাছে কোড পথ গুলি conflict generate
হলেও obvious problem রচিল যেতো কোন ঘরে।

[infeasible path]

After mutation:
 Parent: 2 8 6 1 2 5
 2 8 5 7 1 6 2 5
 Offspring 1: 3 8 5 7 1 6 2 5
 Offspring 2: 6 8 8 1 5 2 5



Genetic Algorithm

Genetic Algorithm

GA Challenge

(most) Heuristically

1. এন গাল্যুল প্রসেসর ক্ষেত্র হলো যোগী কো

2. এন " mutate ক্ষেত্র হলো স্টেট Heuristically

এবং ক্ষেত্র হলো

3. এন fitness function শুধুমাত্র ক্ষেত্র, ক্ষেত্র 2 point

ক্ষেত্র judge ক্ষেত্র যোগী কো

where, $Ch = \text{chromosome}$

weight

it is equivalent to $\sum w_i \cdot Ch_i$

and w_i is weight of i^{th} gene

Decision Tree

Information Gain:

Extract features

additional info DE state

throughout DE state

DE state without profit

DE state

Decision Tree

Do you see any other flaws? **Question A** ~~and if so, what are they?~~ (2)

- ④ If an item is selected will be denoted as 1 -
 and if not selected it will be denoted as 0.
 ∴ Encoding of the problem and initial setting different
 Σ below each row.

chromosomes are micro = microtubules

$$\text{conf} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{conf}^T \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

ch2) $\Delta G^\circ = -RT \ln K$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} & & & & & & & & \\ \text{ch}_3 & \rightarrow & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \text{ch}_4 & \rightarrow & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$$

SL2 SEE THIS PAGE

here: $Ch = \text{chromosomal} \angle 00 \angle \Delta \Delta \Delta \Delta \Delta$

$$W = \text{Weight} + \rho g = \text{mass} \cdot \text{accel}$$

$\text{SL} \pm \sigma = \text{SL} \text{ or } \text{SL} + \Delta$ It is present in all 0000 L & EGNZ

$$\text{countif} = \text{def } \text{varwmsdmg} : \text{var} + \text{P} + \overline{\text{G}} + \text{OS} = \text{varwos countif}$$

(11)

(12)

(2) Appropriate fitness function would be the sum of

- weighted items reward. But the total weight of selected items must not exceed 12.

- the selected items must not exceed 12.

? fitness functions:

if 12-weight ≥ 0 , measure fit to problem:

$$\text{fitness score} = \sum_{\text{selected items}} (\text{selected items reward})$$

$$\text{else, fitness score} = -\sum_{\text{selected items}} (\text{selected items reward})$$

fitness score of our chromosomal:

$$\text{chrom} \rightarrow 101100100; \text{weight} = 1+8+2 = 11 \leq 12$$

$$\text{fitness score} = 30+40+7 = 67 = \text{fitness score}$$

$$\text{chrom} \rightarrow 11100101; \text{weight} = 1+2+3+4+2 = 12 \leq 12$$

$$\text{fitness score} = 20+5+10+25+2 = 62 = \text{fitness score 2}$$

$$\text{chrom} \rightarrow 1100011; \text{weight} = 1+2+5+2 = 10 \leq 12$$

$$\text{fitness score} = 20+5+4+7 = 36 = \text{fitness score 3}$$

Ch 1 → 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 ; weight = $7 + 2 = 9 \leq 12$

fitness score = $15 + 7 = 22 = \text{fitness score 4}$

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

Ch 1 → 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 → fitness score 1 = 67

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

Ch 3 → 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 2 → fitness score 3 = 67

Let's do crossover of above randomly selected

③ Doing single point crossover

point = 3 (C/D)

Parent 1 = Ch 1 → 1 0 0 0 1
Parent 2 = Ch 2 → 1 0 0 1 0 1

Offspring 1 → 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 1

Offspring 2 → 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 1

(Offspring 1) Offspring 2 → 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 1

(ent) FF = 8000000000000000

1

三

④ Performing mutation randomly, ~~randomly~~

$$P(\text{two correct}) = \frac{1}{2} = P(\bar{\sigma}) = \text{two correct}$$

2000 ft 9000 ft 10000 ft 11000 ft

~~left~~ = 20.1000100 of peribrain

$$x^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Again 825 5(1) 1 1 000 100 16410
Feb 8 2726 11

$$072 \rightarrow 28 \leftarrow 1710.00001 \text{ (good)}$$

between them while summing - I have to exclude the
 Here - while summing $\int \sin x dx$ $\int \cos x dx$
 position of H because it should be present.
 $(4/2) \int = \text{trig}$

Now, if $x \rightarrow 100$, 610010101 . weight = 10 ≤ 12
 $\Delta M = 1$ flip flop.

fitness score = $30 + 10 + 25 + x = 62$

if $x \rightarrow 10^{1.1} \text{ kg}$ $\frac{1}{2} \text{ to weight} = 19.412$

$$\text{fitness} = \frac{\text{prize}}{(30 + 10 + 40 + 7)} - 77$$

$$f_1 = 62, f_2 = -77 \text{ (Ans)}$$

Question B

$(\rightarrow \leftrightarrow \exists) +$

for cities $\{A, B, C, D, E, F, G\}$, there will be
 ① for visiting each city just once, there will be
 6 edges. G will encode the edges like this
 $A \rightarrow B$ and $B \rightarrow G$.
 which indicates A to B and B to G.
 e.g., $ABCEFGD$ randomly generated
 by following this encoding technique.

population of G^9 chromosomes

Ch 1 \rightarrow $AFBCDGHI$ Ch 2 \rightarrow $ACFBEGID$

$\Sigma C = C + (I + D + F + A + E + G + H) = 62$, $\Sigma D = 62$, $\Sigma R = 62$ to the

chromosome fitness function will be negative

② Here approach is to calculate fitness score

of the edge costs. By calculating fitness score
 of all the edges and cost of selected
 difference of edges.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{cost of all the edges:} \\
 & = (A \leftrightarrow B) + (A \leftrightarrow F) + (A \leftrightarrow D) + (B \leftrightarrow C) \\
 & + (A \leftrightarrow E) + (B \leftrightarrow F) + (C \leftrightarrow D) + (C \leftrightarrow E) \\
 & + (B \leftrightarrow E) + (C \leftrightarrow G) + (D \leftrightarrow E) + (D \leftrightarrow G) \\
 & + (C \leftrightarrow F) + (C \leftrightarrow G) + (D \leftrightarrow E) + (D \leftrightarrow G)
 \end{aligned}$$

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$$+ (E \leftrightarrow G)$$

for mutation

$$\begin{aligned} \text{cost of } C_1 &= 15 + 10 + 14 + 7 + 1 + 6 + 8 + 8 + 3 + 5 + 2 + 13 + 9 + 11 \\ &= 118 \end{aligned}$$

Now, $C_1 \rightarrow AFBCEGHI$

$$\text{cost of } C_2 = 10 + 8 + 3 + 8 + 9 + 11 = 49$$

$$\text{fitness score, } f_1 = 118 - 49 = 69$$

cost of $C_2 \rightarrow ACBEGFD$

$$C_2 \rightarrow ACBEGFD \quad H \rightarrow D \rightarrow A \quad f_2 = 65$$

$$\text{cost of } C_2 = 14 + 5 + 8 + 6 + 11 + 9 = 53$$

$$\text{fitness score, } f_2 = 118 - 53 = 65$$

choose best fit part of C_1 and C_2 with 69

$$C_2 \rightarrow E \rightarrow FADGCGA$$

$$\text{cost of } C_3 = 6 + 8 + 10 + 7 + 9 + 2 = 42$$

$$\text{fitness score, } f_3 = 118 - 42 = 76$$

$$C_4 \rightarrow DAFCGEB$$

$$(P \leftrightarrow Q) + (Q \leftrightarrow R) + (R \leftrightarrow S) + (S \leftrightarrow T) + (T \leftrightarrow U) + (U \leftrightarrow V) + (V \leftrightarrow W) + (W \leftrightarrow X) + (X \leftrightarrow Y) + (Y \leftrightarrow Z) + (Z \leftrightarrow A) + (A \leftrightarrow B) = 42$$

$$(P \leftrightarrow Q) + (Q \leftrightarrow R) + (R \leftrightarrow S) + (S \leftrightarrow T) + (T \leftrightarrow U) + (U \leftrightarrow V) + (V \leftrightarrow W) + (W \leftrightarrow X) + (X \leftrightarrow Y) + (Y \leftrightarrow Z) + (Z \leftrightarrow A) + (A \leftrightarrow B) = 42$$

$$(P \leftrightarrow Q) + (Q \leftrightarrow R) + (R \leftrightarrow S) + (S \leftrightarrow T) + (T \leftrightarrow U) + (U \leftrightarrow V) + (V \leftrightarrow W) + (W \leftrightarrow X) + (X \leftrightarrow Y) + (Y \leftrightarrow Z) + (Z \leftrightarrow A) + (A \leftrightarrow B) = 42$$

VII

116

history: also naturally selected two best fit chromosomes

- point chg \rightarrow D A F C G E B ($J_4 = 77$)

P change D F A D G C ($J_3 = 76$)
diff not
(avg)
- mutation

③ Performing single point crossovers from third index -

~~From 3rd index to 6th index~~ (from third index)

parent 1 \rightarrow D A F C G E B

parent 2 \rightarrow E B F A D G C

offspring 1 \rightarrow D A F A D G C

offspring 2 \rightarrow E B F C G E B

offspring 3 \rightarrow [D] A F A C E I F

Offspring 4 \rightarrow A F A C E I F

Offspring 5 \rightarrow A F A C E I F

Offspring 6 \rightarrow A F A C E I F

Offspring 7 \rightarrow A F A C E I F

Offspring 8 \rightarrow A F A C E I F

consequently fit to own city 5 & 6 and therefore not visited similarly in step 2, city A and D are not visited while city B and E are visited twice. For this reason, they are not eligible now. Solution.

Visual method of mutating will not work here. In our problem, every city must be visited only once. If we try to make any gene from our offspring, we will see that mutation cannot make them eligible.

Ex. If $A \rightarrow D A F A [D] G C$ & D is off. We change D with any non-recurring city. If B/F, there will exist one city A which appeared twice hence either B or F will not be visited. If we replace D with any occurring part, it also keeps the chromosome away from

(X) being eligible, if we replace by G,
~~the genes for which are~~

of 1' \rightarrow D A F A G G C,

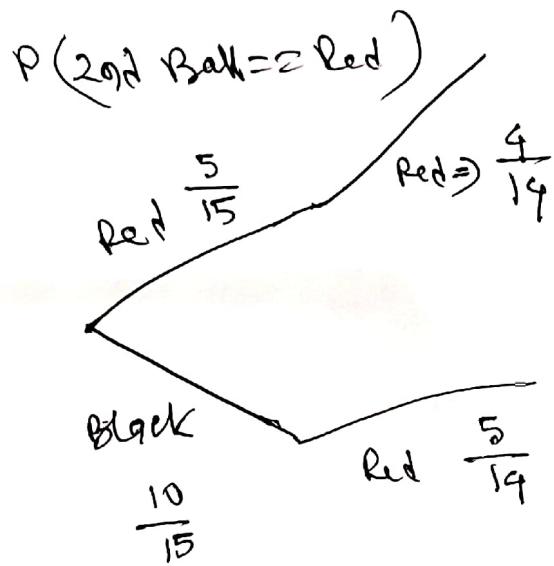
Here, now G appears twice.

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.

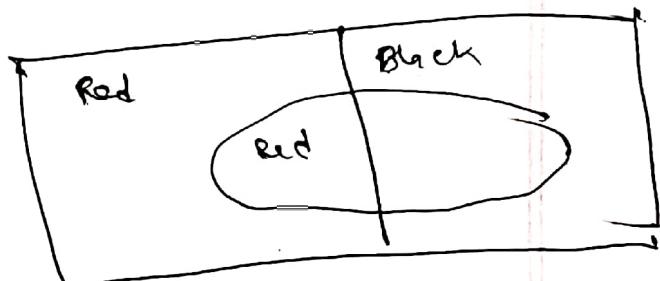
$\therefore \text{Eqn } + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$

2.0

2.0



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



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

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

20

11

GA

mostly random
heuristically

3 major problems:

- ① लोग अलगे गेड़े बनवाते हैं तो कैसे काम करें?
- ② लोग प्रतिक्रिया बनवाते हैं " " " " " " "
- ③ लोग फिटेस फंक्शन बनवाते हैं तो कैसे काम करें
जैसे जुदा काम करें

GA uses:

- ① विभिन्न रीसोर्स बनवाते हैं, we have limited amount of resources

Procedure of GA

START

Generate the initial population

compute fitness

REPEAT

selection

crossover

mutation

compute fitness

UNTIL population has converged

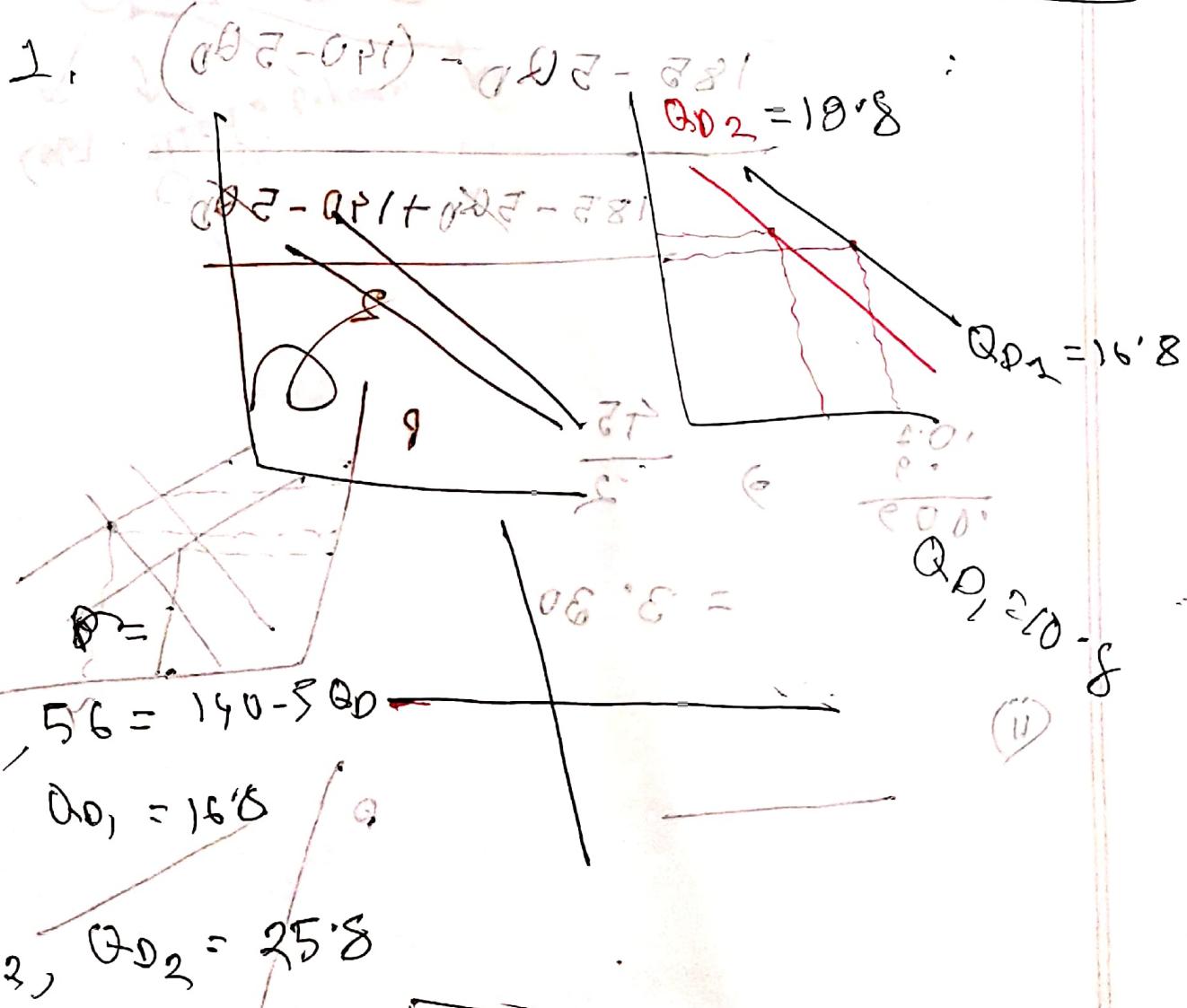
STOP

$$3. P = 130 - 2Q_D \quad Q_D = 0.8P - 0.25 = 9.132 - 2Q_D =$$

$$82 = 132 - 2Q_D \quad Q_D = 0.8P - 281 = 9.132 - 2Q_D =$$

\Rightarrow

$$54.2 \text{ Tk} \quad 0.8P - 281 = 0.8P - 0.25$$



$$\Rightarrow \text{Ansatz: } P = 140 - 5 Q_D - 98G_L = 9$$

$$\text{new Ansatz: } P = 185 - 5 Q_D - 88G_L = 88 \quad \text{56 Tk to 86 Tk per litre}$$

$$140 - 5 Q_D = 185 - 5 Q_D \quad \text{AT 21 PG}$$

\Rightarrow

$$185 - 5 Q_D - (140 - 5 Q_D)$$

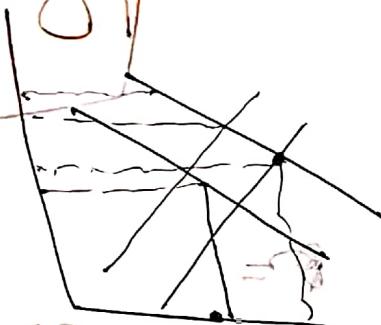
$$88G_L = 20$$

$$185 - 5Q_D + 140 - 5Q_D$$

$$88G_L = 20 \quad \therefore \frac{2}{0.09} = 22.22$$

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

$$= 3^{\circ} 30'$$



(ii)

$$Q_D - Q_P = 22.22$$

$$Q_D = 22.22 + Q_P$$

12

ii

So, what should we do?

六

So, what about the
CCS किसी जागरूक society का क्या होगा?

二

(11)

(5)

কাহার

পোর্ট এবং বন্দি ফোর্মেল

পোর্ট এবং বন্দি প্রোগ্রাম তে কোর্টের পোর্ট এবং বন্দি
Mental health → bad things → P.D.L.s

M.L. use করা

→ UIC majority muslim country to problem
→ সুন্নিমত → অসম না।

→ Annex → Accent সুন্নি পালিত না।

Bias from Research

→ New scientist → Eng

→ Challenged approach & lesson learned
choose to not focus on

→ English rich → because there is
a lot of works on
English.

Worked on English

→ Worked on English

→ long attention off to

→ Bias → a lot of bad things

→ Bias → a lot of bad things

brings up narrow

→ Bias → a lot of bad things

→ Bias → a lot of bad things

→ Overexposure, over amplification

King → Ruler i. normal many cold
woman → Cooker ii. ~~it's~~ ~~it's~~ ~~it's~~ ~~it's~~ ~~it's~~

Pre-trained Model → nowadays friendly
↓ Representation of words

different gender c. NSL
be shown to tell p. BERT usage thin
language

Bias from Model's no bias

yellow banana green banana

the two categories good bad ←

(good bad) ML → color based

↓ to + to it amplified on what it learned

→ good time (good woman) angry command

EVOS DLM cost learn

→ prototypical new unknown O ↗

→ ~~जादू~~ ~~जानकी~~ focus बाहर जाना Judge करा

→ Bigger picture विषय concerned रहते हैं

Linguistic mismatch:

→ एक label का अनुवाद एक शब्द से होता है long

जान ना चान then एक शब्द translate करते हैं

cat और dog → Bengali
परन्तु cat and dog → পুরুষ 2
परन्तु cat and dog → পুরুষ : opid coitentif as

Bias from Rep: one of the most challenging words, not

→ semantics → meaning of words

Vectors → a collection of numbers

new bird → 1D framework (program)

→ Cat and dog vectors close नहीं

दूसरे?

১০০০ ~~পুরুষ~~ মানুষের মানুষের প্রতি কোনো মাল
কর অধিক।

১০০০ ~~পুরুষ~~ মানুষের না হলো তার প্রতি কোনো মাল
কর অধিক।

Big from Annotations:

১০০০ ~~পুরুষ~~ মানুষের প্রতি কোনো মাল কর অধিক।

⑥

R

Speech recognition Model is trained in USA
 → if you only collect data from USA, UK, AN
 → this model will not understand Indian English
 → selection? Whoever collects the data, he is
 biasing for selecting data

Voice recog

③ Overgeneralization: স্মরণে যথেষ্ট BD র বুদ্ধিঃ
 → একটি ফর্মেলা প্রযোগ করে গুরুত্ব দেওয়া হচ্ছে

④ Under-representation in grid to common

⑤ Stereotype: ① Data collector (সম্পর্ক বিষয়ে)
 → অন্যের জন্য আপনার মতো বিশ্বাস

⑥ Historical unfairness: প্রাচীন সময়

15-16th century এর পূর্বে

দোষের প্রয়োগ করা হতো নারী এবং বালু এবং মাঝে মাঝে

Female artist হিসেবে প্রতিষ্ঠিত হতো

প্রতিষ্ঠান: Mr. Dr. প্রতিষ্ঠান 15-16th C.

Society was

ML learns → social media data, our daily
activities, what we say, what we do, what we buy

- A lot of what other people think about us
- What's natural for us to do
- Reflections of our society, what shows human
- Other ML doesn't consider
- area of police not typical

Predictive Policing Model:

Verifying if the model is fair, it targets more black
people than arrest them.

Sources of Bias in NLP:

Bias from Data:

Massive biased data → ML will learn
bias from data

→ ML learns wrong things at first

→ Reporting: we collected data from only English
speaking people

→ ML learns from them

4

5

Effect of bias in NLP models: social robots

→ intro message ~~that~~ identifies them

i) Guy ~~too~~ much hate - ML identifies them
as toxic → bad from us

ii) Pdks → Bad sentence ~~mean~~ ~~toxic~~

* Muslim → in toxic context ~~contextualism~~

* Dcft → toxic comment ~~for~~ ~~toxic~~ ?
appropriate bsp or ~~bad~~ good bsp

* mental illness ~~depression~~ ~~attention grabbing~~

We think these
are ~~visually~~ ~~emotional~~

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

ML → learning wrong!

i) ML model is wrong

others ~~ML~~ giving wrong data,
Society is wrong.

(P)

③

Gender Bias:

scholar 9/11 afraid to discuss
 with different ~~for men~~ genders centric यहाँ पर्याप्त
 ML model bias करने वाले थे ①
 A man can be a programmer
 A woman will not be a ②

Masculine → Toy

Doll → Girl

Racial Bias: ① no good stereotypes
 white people preferred to Black people +
 white leaders > Black leaders +

ML

gives spiffy

Vernacular → offensive

religion named words English JM

Religious Bias: Chh Neutre
 Islam better known

ML Model:

sentences

→ Muslim (→ फूल रुपी) JM

pride at Islam JM ①

culture religious integrity most
 from of ideas

(iv)

color learnt color seen

① ②

Banana → yellow / green last seen : red

↑ ↓
JM

→ We identify what we know already from our experience

generally forgotten or based on EA

other learned knowledge media coverage

→ मतलु बिंदियाँ देती हैं वे फिर
identify करते हैं जो आपने पहले NLP बिंदि देते।

→ We identify a person with their gender identity

→ Doctor boy को doctor के लिए जाना

→ लोगों को जन्म से लिए जाना
→ "Female" Doctor, "Male" Doctor

Problematique

→ Indian → stereotypes of terrorism + ISIS

"Jews" → philanthropist + big business

→ male person can be a nurse etc.

→ these things do hamper growth in NLP FML

②

Male Jobs

Female Jobs

Gender: Male vs Female

↑
ML

Amazon's AI was taught to be biased because the training dataset was trained on a dataset that was mostly male.

The data was mostly male, so female candidates were often rejected. Even though they were female, they were still rejected.

Race: Black Doctor vs White Doctor

A black doctor was identified as the 3rd person to identify a white doctor as "black". ML model learned to identify "black" doctor as "white".

→ This is a significant bias.

Religious bias or agnostics &atheists &

cultural bias: foreigner vs local (← racism)

→ Some of these are natural

→ These should remain as explicit as off