

AI

Übung

Ex. 5.1 a)

ÜBS

Δ always pos.
preconditions,
no negations in
the precond.

$\text{On}(x,y) \wedge \text{Clear}(x) \wedge \text{Clear}(y)$

$\boxed{\text{Move}(x,y,z)}$

$\text{On}(x,z) \rightarrow \text{On}(x,y) \wedge \text{Clear}(z)$

$\text{On}(x,y) \wedge \text{Clear}(x)$

$\boxed{\text{MoveToTable}(x,y)}$

$\text{On}(x,T) \rightarrow \text{On}(x,y) \wedge \text{Clear}(y)$

$\boxed{\text{Start}}$

$\text{On}(A,T) \wedge \text{On}(B,T) \wedge \text{On}(C,T)$

$\text{Clear}(A) \wedge \text{Clear}(B) \wedge \text{Clear}(C)$

b) + c)

step I)

etc.

here: everything
is on picture

$\boxed{\text{Start}}$

$\text{On}(A,T) \wedge \text{On}(B,T) \wedge \text{On}(C,T) \wedge \text{Clear}(A) \wedge \text{Clear}(B) \wedge \text{Clear}(C)$

; ← ordering constraint

$\text{On}(A,B) \wedge \text{On}(B,C)$

$\boxed{\text{Finish}}$

$\boxed{\text{Start}}$

$\text{On}(A,T) \wedge \text{On}(B,T) \wedge \text{On}(C,T) \wedge \text{Clear}(A) \wedge \text{Clear}(B) \wedge \text{Clear}(C)$

----> = ordering constraint

→ = causal link

○ = marks

$y_2 = T$

$y_1 = T$

$\text{Move}(A,y_2,B)$

$\text{Move}(B,y_1,C)$

$\text{On}(A,B) \rightarrow (A,y_2) \wedge (\text{clear}(y_2) \wedge \text{clear}(B))$

$\text{on}(A,B) \wedge \text{On}(B,C)$

$\boxed{\text{Finish}}$

$y_1 = T$

$\text{On}(B,y_1)$

$\text{Clear}(B)$

$\text{Clear}(C)$

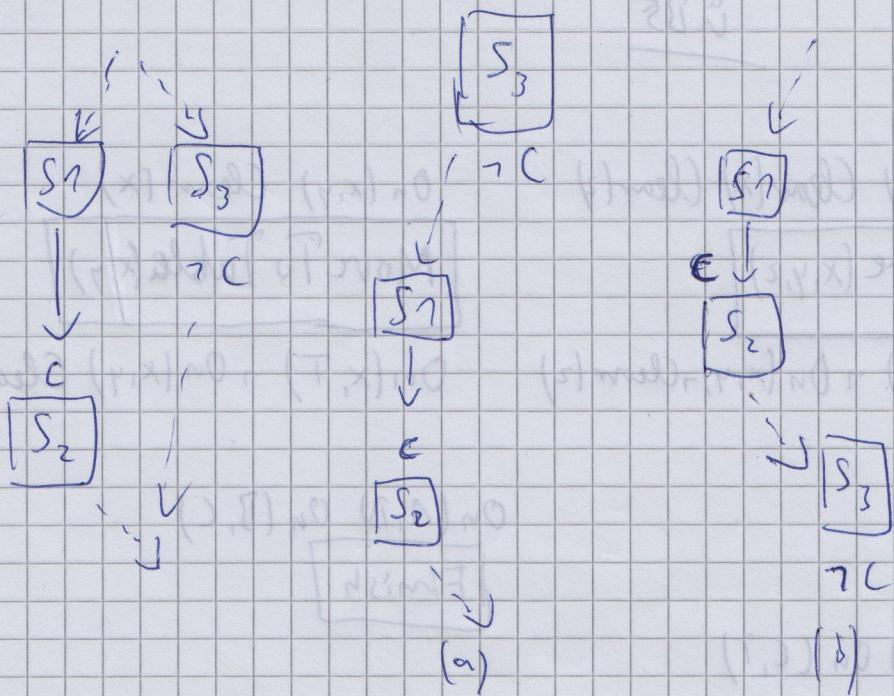
$\boxed{\text{Move}(B,y_1,C)}$

$\text{On}(B,C) \rightarrow \text{On}(B,y_1) \wedge \text{Clear}(y_1) \rightarrow \text{Clear}(C)$

⊕ right move is not executable after executing

the left move → therefore: introduce a constraint

in order to avoid conflicts.



Note: Only threat resolution option (b) is possible because you cannot execute Move(A, Y₂, B) before start,

=> consistent & complete

(no cyclic ordering, all preconditions satisfied,
(no (more) threats)/conflicts)

Start \rightarrow Move(B, T, C) \rightarrow Move(A, T, B) \rightarrow Finish

is the only linearization here.

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Ex 5.2) a)

$$P(\text{toothache}) = 0,108 + 0,012 + 0,016 + 0,064 = \underline{\underline{0,2}}$$

b)

$$P(\text{cavity}) = \langle P(\text{cavity}), P(\neg \text{cavity}) \rangle$$

$$= \langle 0,108 + 0,012 + 0,072 + 0,008, \underbrace{0,016 + 0,064 + 0,144 + 0,376} \rangle$$

$$= \langle 0,2, 0,8 \rangle$$

$$\underline{\underline{1 - P(\text{cavity})}}$$

c)

$$P(\text{Toothache} | \text{cavity}) = \langle P(\text{toothache} | \text{cavity}), P(\neg \text{toothache} | \text{cavity}) \rangle$$

$$= \langle \frac{P(\text{toothache} \wedge \text{cavity})}{P(\text{cavity})}, \frac{P(\neg \text{toothache} \wedge \text{cavity})}{P(\text{cavity})} \rangle$$

$$= \langle \frac{0,108 + 0,012}{0,2}, \frac{0,072 + 0,008}{0,2} \rangle = \underline{\underline{\langle 0,6, 0,4 \rangle}}$$

d)

$$P(\text{toothache} \vee \text{cavity}) = 0,108 + 0,012 + 0,072 + 0,016 + 0,064 + 0,144$$

$$= 0,476 \quad (= 1 - (0,008 + 0,526))$$

$$\Rightarrow P(\text{cavity} | \text{toothache} \vee \text{cavity}) = \langle P(\text{cavity} | \text{toothache} \vee \text{cavity}), P(\neg \text{cavity} | \text{toothache} \vee \text{cavity}) \rangle$$

$$= \langle \frac{0,108 + 0,012 + 0,072}{0,476}, \frac{0,016 + 0,064 + 0,144}{0,476} \rangle$$

$$= \langle 0,4615\dots, 0,5384\dots \rangle$$

$P(\text{toothache} | \text{cavity}) \neq P(\text{toothache} | \text{cavity}) \neq 1 - P(\text{toothache} | \neg \text{cavity})$

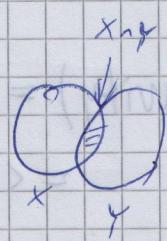


$$Ex 5.3) \quad P(A|B_i) \cdot P(B_i) = P(A \cap B_i) \quad (\text{Product Rule})$$

$$P(A \cap B_1) + P(A \cap B_2) \quad \underline{\text{Axiom 3:}}$$

$$P(X \cup Y) = P(X) + P(Y) - P(X \cap Y)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow P(X) + P(Y) = P(X \cup Y) + P(X \cap Y)$$



$$P(A \cap B_1) + P(A \cap B_2) \underset{\text{Axiom 3}}{=} P\left(\underbrace{[A \cap B_1] \cup [A \cap B_2]}_{A \cap [B_1 \cup B_2]} + P\left(\underbrace{[A \cap B_1] \cap [A \cap B_2]}_{A \cap [B_1 \cap B_2]}\right)\right)$$

$$\underset{= 0}{\Leftrightarrow} P(A \cap [B_1 \cup B_2]) = 0$$

Hmt 7

$$P(A \cap [B_1 \cup B_2]) + P(A \cap B_3) = P\left([A \cap [B_1 \cup B_2]] \cup [A \cap B_3]\right)$$

$$+ P([A \cap [B_1 \cup B_2]] \cap [A \cap B_3])$$

$$= P(A \cap [B_1 \cup B_2 \cup B_3]) + P([A \cap [B_1 \cup B_2]] \cap [A \cap [B_2 \cup B_3]])$$

$$\underset{\oplus}{=} P(A \cap [B_1 \cup B_3])$$

$$\underset{\oplus\oplus}{=} 0$$

$$\oplus P(A \cap [B_2 \cup B_3]) = 0$$

$$P(B_2 \cup B_3) = 0$$

Hmt 7

$$\oplus P(B_2 \cap B_3) = 0$$

Hmt 7

$$\text{In general: } P(A \cap B_1) + \dots + P(A \cap B_n) = P(A \cap [B_1 \cup \dots \cup B_n]) \quad (\oplus\oplus)$$

$$\Rightarrow P(A \cap B_1) + \dots + P(A \cap B_m) = P(A \cap [B_1 \cup \dots \cup B_n]) = P(A)$$

$$P(B_1 \cup \dots \cup B_n) = ?$$

Hmt 2

Proof of (\oplus\oplus): by induction on n

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