

Assignment 3

Total marks: 110.

Out: November 21

Due: December 4 at 23:59

Note: Your report for this assignment should be the result of your own individual work. Take care to avoid plagiarism (“copying”). You may discuss the problems with other students, but do not take written notes during these discussions, and do not share your written solutions.

1. [40 points] Consider the following example:

Metastatic cancer is a possible cause of a brain tumor and is also an explanation for an increased total serum calcium. In turn, either of these could cause a patient to fall into an occasional coma. Severe headache could also be explained by a brain tumor.

- a) Represent these causal links in a belief network. Let a stand for “metastatic cancer”, b stand for “increased total serum calcium”, c stand for “brain tumor”, d stand for “occasional coma”, and e stand for “severe headaches”.
- b) Give an example of an independence assumption that is implicit in this network.
- c) Suppose that the following probabilities are given:

$$\begin{aligned} Pr(a) &= .2 \\ Pr(b | a) &= .8 & Pr(b | \bar{a}) &= .2 \\ Pr(c | a) &= .2 & Pr(c | \bar{a}) &= .05 \\ Pr(e | c) &= .8 & Pr(e | \bar{c}) &= .6 \\ Pr(d | b, c) &= .8 & Pr(d | \bar{b}, c) &= .8 \\ Pr(d | b, \bar{c}) &= .8 & Pr(d | \bar{b}, \bar{c}) &= .05 \end{aligned}$$

and assume that it is also given that some patient is suffering from severe headaches but has not fallen into a coma. Calculate the joint probabilities for the eight remaining possibilities (that is, according to whether a , b , and c are true or false).

- d) According to the numbers given, the a priori probability that the patient has metastatic cancer is .2. Given that the patient is suffering from severe headaches but has not fallen into a coma, are we now more or less inclined to believe that the patient has cancer? Justify your answer.

[70 points]

- a) Develop a Prolog implementation of a situation calculus action theory for Shakey's world as described in Exercise 10.4 of the Russell and Norvig 3rd edition textbook (also appearing as Exercise 11.13 in the 2nd edition of the book). Use the primitive action names that appear in the exercise. For the fluents, use *RobotLoc(location, situation)*, meaning that the robot is at *location* in situation *s*, *BoxLoc(box, location, situation)*, meaning that *box* is at *location* in situation *s*, *OnTop(box, situation)*, meaning that the robot is on top of *box* in situation *s*, *Up(switch, situation)*, meaning that *switch* is up in situation *s*, and *LightOn(light, situation)*, meaning that *light* is on in situation *s*. Also, use the non-fluent predicates *In(location, room)* and *Controls(switch, light)*, and possibly others to specify the types of entities in the domain, e.g. *IsBox(b)*. Write a precondition axiom for each action and a successor state axiom for each fluent. Also write axioms describing the initial state pictured in Figure 11.17. Assume there is a light in each room (except the corridor), and that it is on if the switch is up. For the initial location of the robot, use a constant such as *locInitRobot*, and similarly for the boxes and switches. There is an example Prolog implementation of a situation calculus action theory for an "elevator control" application domain on the course web site.
- b) Suppose that we want to achieve the goal of having *Box₂* in *Room₂*. Express this goal as a situation calculus sentence. Also write a ground situation term that represents a plan that achieves this goal when executed in the initial state of Figure 11.17. Use your Prolog implementation of the action theory in a) to confirm that the plan is executable (legal) and achieves the goal.
- c) Write a Golog program that represents the plan in b) and show that it can be executed successfully. Use the Golog interpreter on the course web site.
- d) Write a Golog procedure *allLightsOn* that can be executed to turn on all the lights. The procedure should always terminate successfully and should succeed in turning on all the lights as long as there is a box in some room that can be used by the robot to reach the switch. Run your procedure and show that it can be executed successfully in the initial situation of Figure 11.17 and that all the lights are on in the resulting situation. Your code should define subprocedures as appropriate and not be unnecessarily complex.
- e) Use the Golog iterative deepening planning procedure (in the Golog interpreter file) to generate a plan to achieve the goal of having *Box₂* in *Room₂*. For the search procedure to find a solution, you will have to define the forward filtering fluent *Acceptable(a, s)* appropriately. Try using the following task-specific heuristics: i) until the robot is at the location of *Box₂*, *go* is the only

acceptable action, and ii) once the robot is at the location of Box_2 , *push* of Box_2 is the only acceptable action.

Document your code appropriately.

To hand in your report for this assignment, submit your code and test results electronically and deliver a printout together with your answers to question 1 in the 3402 drop box in CSE building by the deadline. To submit electronically, use the following Prism lab command:

```
submit 3402 a3 a3.pl a3tests.txt
```

Your Prolog code should work correctly on Prism.

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