

Lab Class

assignment

output - 9 erst (swap) 900
steps गूना तुम्हारे

input → n, init., goal

- solving 15-puzzle by A^* search (combinatorial problem)

	2	3	4
1	5	7	8
10	6	11	12
9	13	14	15

— — — →

1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12
13	14	15	

→ tile

→ blank tile (0)

start config. (given)

goal config.

Topic

- modeling AI problems as search
- problem relaxation and search heuristics

- it is basically (n^2-1) -puzzle problem where n belongs to \mathbb{N} .

\Rightarrow given config. 175 A* search 1000 target config. - 9 માલો

\Rightarrow target unreachable રહે તો 1000 1000

A-star Search

- branch-and-bound method - 9 example

Given example consider 1000,

offline - 9 input
9 format - 9 1000

$\frac{S}{\langle 0 2 3 4 1 5 7 8 10 6 11 12 9 13 14 15 \rangle}$

$\frac{Q}{\langle 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 0 \rangle}$

- combinatorial problem શિષ્ટો specific problem 1000 specific approach - 9 problem 1000 solve 1000 માલો

- AI - 9 approach 1000 1000, 1000

"general problem solving" - 1000 generic approach - 9 1000.

=> গল্পটি,

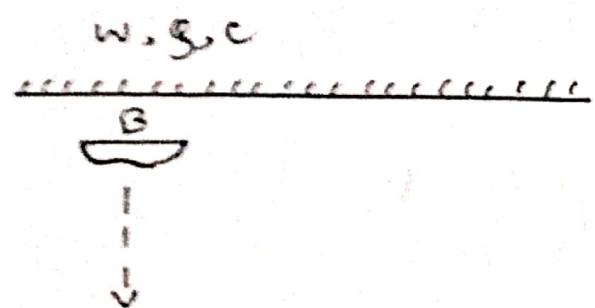
we will formulate the problem as a graph and apply a graph search technique.

In this case, we will use DFS for our convenience as well as efficiency.
(branch-and-bound technique)

Example - 1

wolf-goat-cabbage problem

• related problem: missionaries and cannibal problem



wolf, goat, cabbage - কে
নদীর ওপাড় থেকে

ওপাড় চালায় কয়েক বছর।

wolf \rightarrow goat কে খায়

goat \rightarrow cabbage কে খায়

at a time, গরজনবে (w, g, c) - কে boat
carry করতে পারবে। wolf, goat unattended
অবস্থায় (তীর্থে লীজা না থাকে) থাকতে পারবে না।
করে গরজা g, c - গর জন্যও প্রদোজ্য।

=> কীভাবে চালায় করা মাঝে ?

• Problem ৰ General approach - ১
Solve কৰাৰ

=> Graph বান্ধাত state space বান্ধাও।

তাৰে ভিত্তি all possible states
চিন্তা কৰাৰে হ'ব।

=> গুৰু পৰু গুৰু state গুলোৰ পিছত start ৰ পৰা
target state - ১ যাওঁ (DFS চলাও)

=> invalid state গুলোৰ বাদ পিছত state
space দাঁড় কৰাৰে efficiently problem
solve কৰা যায়।

=> ওপৰত, Graph/search tree expand
কৰাৰে থাকে।

=> তেন্তে সুকলমে কোনো data-structure-ও
ব্যৱহাৰ নহ'ব।

=> Problem efficiently solve কৰাৰ
কথা মাথোঁ ধৰি search কৰাও।

Example-2

Water pouring puzzles

- jug - ଟ୍ରା ଜାମ୍ per litre ଦାମ୍ ଥାଜେନା
- ଉକ୍ତି fraction amount pass କରା ମାତେ ନା
=> ମା ଆଜେ ମୁଟାଟେ ଡାମ୍ ନାଗତେ
=> ଡେଟାମ୍ ଡାମ୍ଜି - ତା full ଟ୍ରା
ଅର୍ଥାଜି ଡାମ୍ ମାତେ
- wikipedia ଡକ୍ଟେର
- search algorithm ମୂଳାୟ properties
(BFS, DFS, Dijkstra) ଦେଖତେ
- state space ଅନେକ ବଡ଼ ହୁଲେ bnb method - ଏ
efficiently problem solve କରା ମାନ୍ନା।
bnb - ତେ ଡେକ୍ସନ promising branch - ଏ
ମାନ୍ନା। search space - ଟ୍ରା ମତୁକ୍ତେ expand
ନା କରାଲେ ନନ୍ନା, ତତୁକ୍ତେ expand କରା।
- problem relaxation \rightarrow problem - ଟ୍ରା
constraint/condition relaxation

Task

formulate

problem

relaxation

relaxed problem

- puzzle problem ને relax કરવું
જેમ મમમ્ problem solve કરવું
- tile operation/movement →
 - i. corner માં 2 દિશા
 - ii. edge માં 3 દિશા
 - iii. otherwise 4 દિશા
- ⇒ blank tile ઠીક જો સ્થિતિ નથી.
જોના તો તે મુલાકાત માટે
જેવન તરફ પાછો blank થાશે
- relaxed problem solve કરવા minimum
cost નો bound થવું heuristic દ્વારા
problem solve કરવું

• we have \rightarrow

i. displacement heuristic

i. & ii. - 2 ডায়াল
কম্পিউটার সিস্টেম
মডিউল

example - টাইল সিস্টেম \rightarrow

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \text{tile-1} & + & \text{tile-2} & + & \dots & + & \text{tile-15} \\ \hline 1 \text{ (displaced)} & & 0 \text{ (আছে)} & & & & 1 \\ \text{জায়গায় নাই} & & & & & & \end{array}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1} + \frac{2}{0} + \frac{3}{0} + \frac{4}{0} + \frac{5}{1} + \frac{6}{1} + \frac{7}{0} + \frac{8}{0} \\ + 1 + 1 + 0 + 0 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + \textcircled{1} \\ \text{blank}$$

= 9 - সর্বোচ্চ টাইল জায়গায় আছে নাহি
তাই at least 9 বার টাইল swap
করা লাগবে (bound)

\Rightarrow minimum 9 movements required

\Rightarrow টাইল গুলোর movement পরস্পর
independent বলে এই heuristic বাহ্যিক

ii. manhattan heuristic

• i. - 3 blank tile adjacency - 3
condition ছিল। ii. - 3 টি
constraint গুলো relaxation

গুরুত্ব \rightarrow

4	2	3	1
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 এখানে
(goal)

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \text{tile-1} & + & \text{tile-2} & + & \text{tile-3} & + & \text{tile-4} & + & \dots \\ \hline (1 \uparrow + 3 \rightarrow) & & 0 & & 0 & & (3 \leftarrow) & & \end{array}$$

\Rightarrow গুলো movement independent.