



## Homework 2 – Report

**University:** Shiraz University

**Course:** Artificial intelligence – Spring 2025

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**Assignment Title:** Informed search, CSP,  
Adversarial Search

**Due Date:** God and TAs know

**Q1:**

**a)**

### Problem Setup

- **Classes and Times:**

1.  $C_1$  Class 1: Computer Fundamentals (8:00 AM–9:00 AM)
2.  $C_2$  Class 2: Artificial Intelligence (8:30 AM–9:30 AM)
3.  $C_3$  Class 3: Natural Language Processing (9:00 AM–10:00 AM)
4.  $C_4$  Class 4: Machine Vision (9:00 AM–10:00 AM)
5.  $C_5$  Class 5: Machine Learning (9:30 AM–10:30 AM)

- **Professors and Capabilities:**

- Professor A: Can teach Class 3, Class 4
- Professor B: Can teach Class 2, Class 3, Class 4, Class 5
- Professor C: Can teach all (Class 1, Class 2, Class 3, Class 4, Class 5)

- **Days:** Saturday, Sunday, Monday (we need to schedule all five classes across these days).

- **Constraints:**

The constraints ensure that the assignments are valid, focusing on professor availability and time conflicts. There are two types of constraints:

- **Unary Constraints (Implicit in Domains):**

- Each class must be assigned a professor who is qualified to teach it. This is already enforced by the domains defined above (e.g., C1 C\_1 C1 can only be assigned to Professor C).
- Binary Constraints (No Overlap):**
  - No professor can teach two classes that overlap in time on the same day.

### Step 1: Define Domains

- Class 1 (8:00–9:00 AM): Only Professor C can teach.  
 $D(C_1): \{(C, \text{Sat}), (C, \text{Sun}), (C, \text{Mon})\}.$
- Class 2 (8:30–9:30 AM): Professors B, C.  
 $D(C_2): \{(B, \text{Sat}), (B, \text{Sun}), (B, \text{Mon}), (C, \text{Sat}), (C, \text{Sun}), (C, \text{Mon})\}.$
- Class 3 (9:00–10:00 AM): Professors A, B, C.  
 $D(C_3): \{(A, \text{Sat}), (A, \text{Sun}), (A, \text{Mon}), (B, \text{Sat}), (B, \text{Sun}), (B, \text{Mon}), (C, \text{Sat}), (C, \text{Sun}), (C, \text{Mon})\}.$
- Class 4 (9:00–10:00 AM): Professors A, B, C.  
 $D(C_4): \{(A, \text{Sat}), (A, \text{Sun}), (A, \text{Mon}), (B, \text{Sat}), (B, \text{Sun}), (B, \text{Mon}), (C, \text{Sat}), (C, \text{Sun}), (C, \text{Mon})\}.$  Same domain as Class 3.
- Class 5 (9:30–10:30 AM): Professors B, C.  
 $D(C_5): \{(B, \text{Sat}), (B, \text{Sun}), (B, \text{Mon}), (C, \text{Sat}), (C, \text{Sun}), (C, \text{Mon})\}.$

### Step 2: Identify Overlapping Classes

Classes overlap if their time intervals intersect on the same day. Let's check the time ranges:

- Class 1 (8:00–9:00) overlaps with Class 2 (8:30–9:30) because 8:30–9:00 intersects.
- Class 2 (8:30–9:30) overlaps with Class 3 (9:00–10:00) and Class 4 (9:00–10:00) because 9:00–9:30 intersects.
- Class 3 (9:00–10:00) overlaps with Class 4 (9:00–10:00) (same time) and Class 5 (9:30–10:30) because 9:30–10:00 intersects.
- Class 4 (9:00–10:00) overlaps with Class 5 (9:30–10:30) because 9:30–10:00 intersects.
- Class 5 (9:30–10:30) overlaps with Class 3 and Class 4.

Overlap pairs (same day constraint):

- Class 1 and Class 2
- Class 2 and Class 3
- Class 2 and Class 4
- Class 3 and Class 4

- Class 3 and Class 5
- Class 4 and Class 5

If any of these pairs are scheduled on the same day, they cannot be assigned to the same professor.

Binary Constraints: For each pair of classes that overlap, if they are scheduled on the same day, they must be assigned different professors. Formally, for each pair  $(C_i, C_j)$  where  $C_i$  and  $C_j$  overlap, the constraint is:

- If  $C_i = (P_i, D_i)$  and  $C_j = (P_j, D_j)$ , then:
  - $D_i \neq D_j$  (different days) **OR**  $P_i \neq P_j$  (different professors).

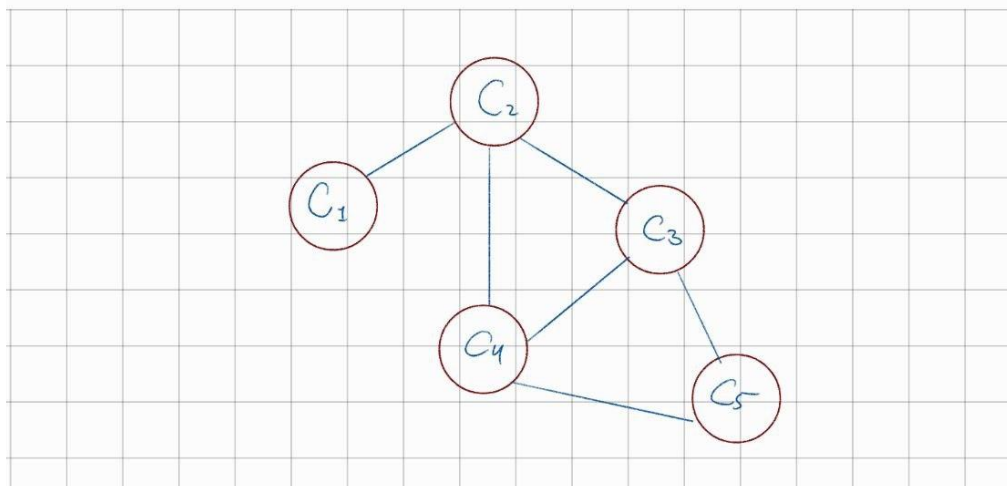
The overlapping pairs and their constraints are:

- $(C_1, C_2)$ : If  $C_1 = (P_1, D_1)$ ,  $C_2 = (P_2, D_2)$ , then  $D_1 \neq D_2 \vee P_1 \neq P_2$ .
- $(C_2, C_3)$ : If  $C_2 = (P_2, D_2)$ ,  $C_3 = (P_3, D_3)$ , then  $D_2 \neq D_3 \vee P_2 \neq P_3$ .
- $(C_2, C_4)$ : If  $C_2 = (P_2, D_2)$ ,  $C_4 = (P_4, D_4)$ , then  $D_2 \neq D_4 \vee P_2 \neq P_4$ .
- $(C_3, C_4)$ : If  $C_3 = (P_3, D_3)$ ,  $C_4 = (P_4, D_4)$ , then  $D_3 \neq D_4 \vee P_3 \neq P_4$ .
- $(C_3, C_5)$ : If  $C_3 = (P_3, D_3)$ ,  $C_5 = (P_5, D_5)$ , then  $D_3 \neq D_5 \vee P_3 \neq P_5$ .
- $(C_4, C_5)$ : If  $C_4 = (P_4, D_4)$ ,  $C_5 = (P_5, D_5)$ , then  $D_4 \neq D_5 \vee P_4 \neq P_5$ .

**Implicit Constraint:**

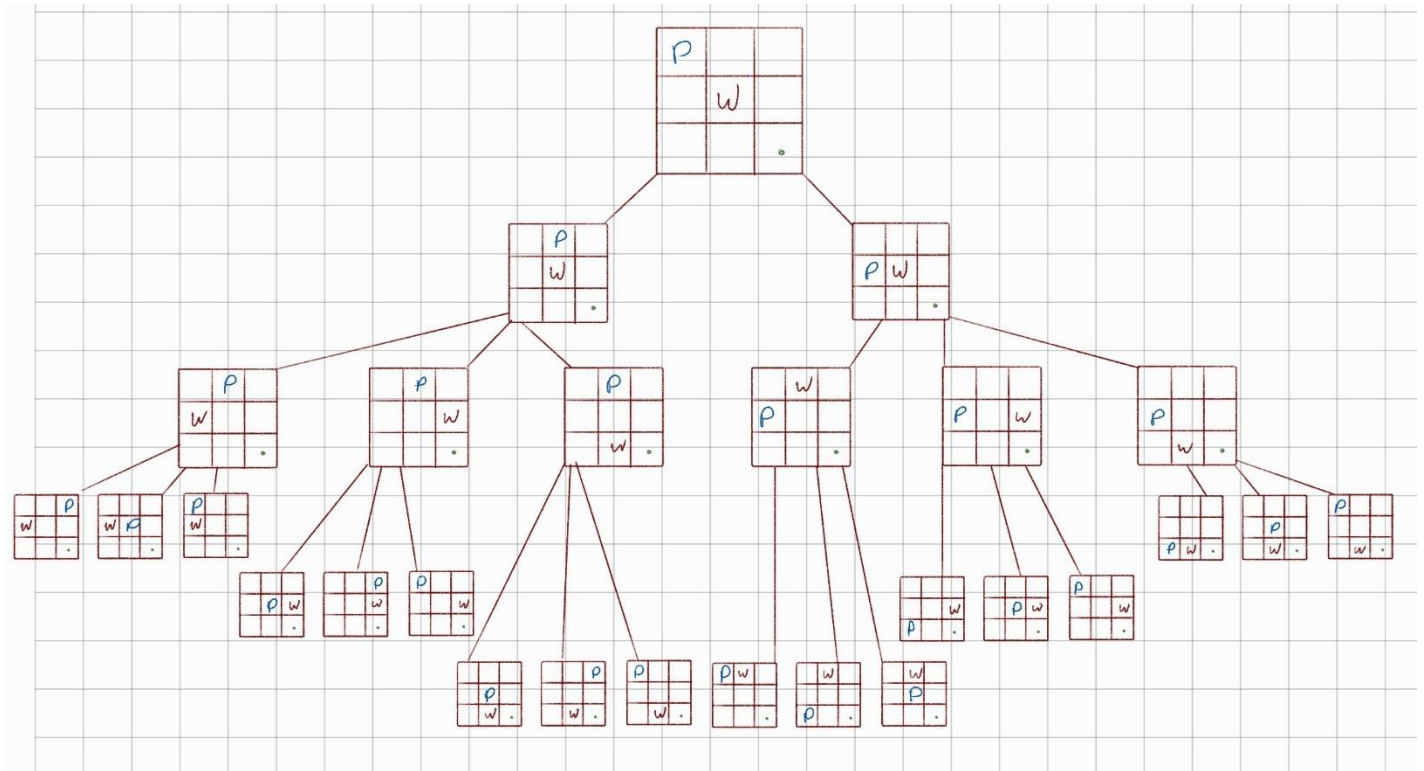
- All classes must be scheduled (i.e., each variable  $C_i$  must be assigned a value from its domain). This is ensured by the CSP solving process, which seeks a complete assignment.

b)



**Q2:**

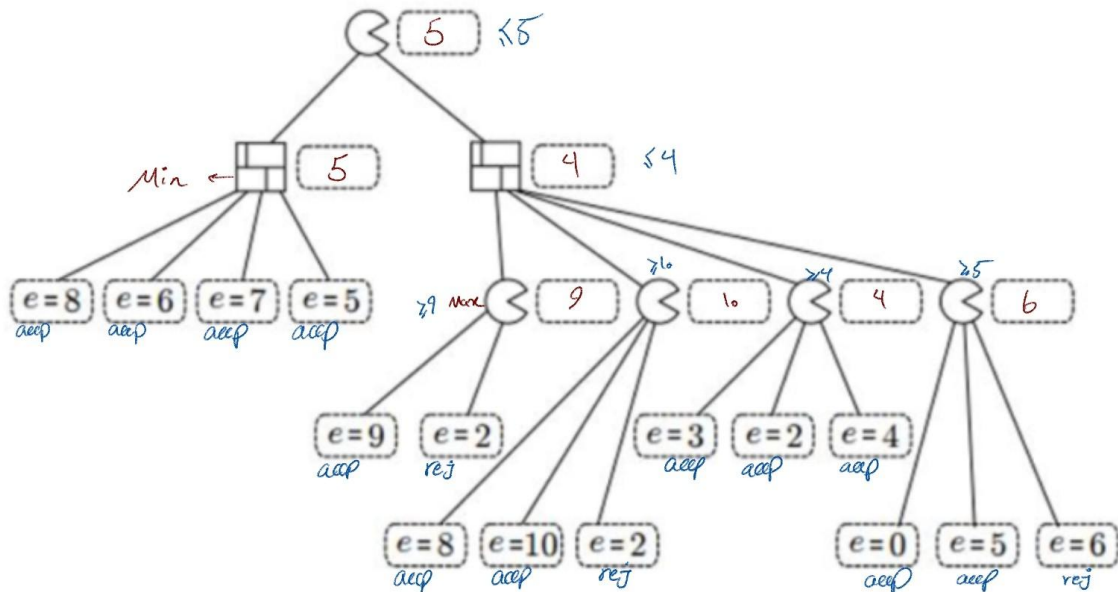
**a)**



**Game Tree Depth: 3, Game Value: 0 (Pacman Only moved twice and couldn't reach the goal)**

b)

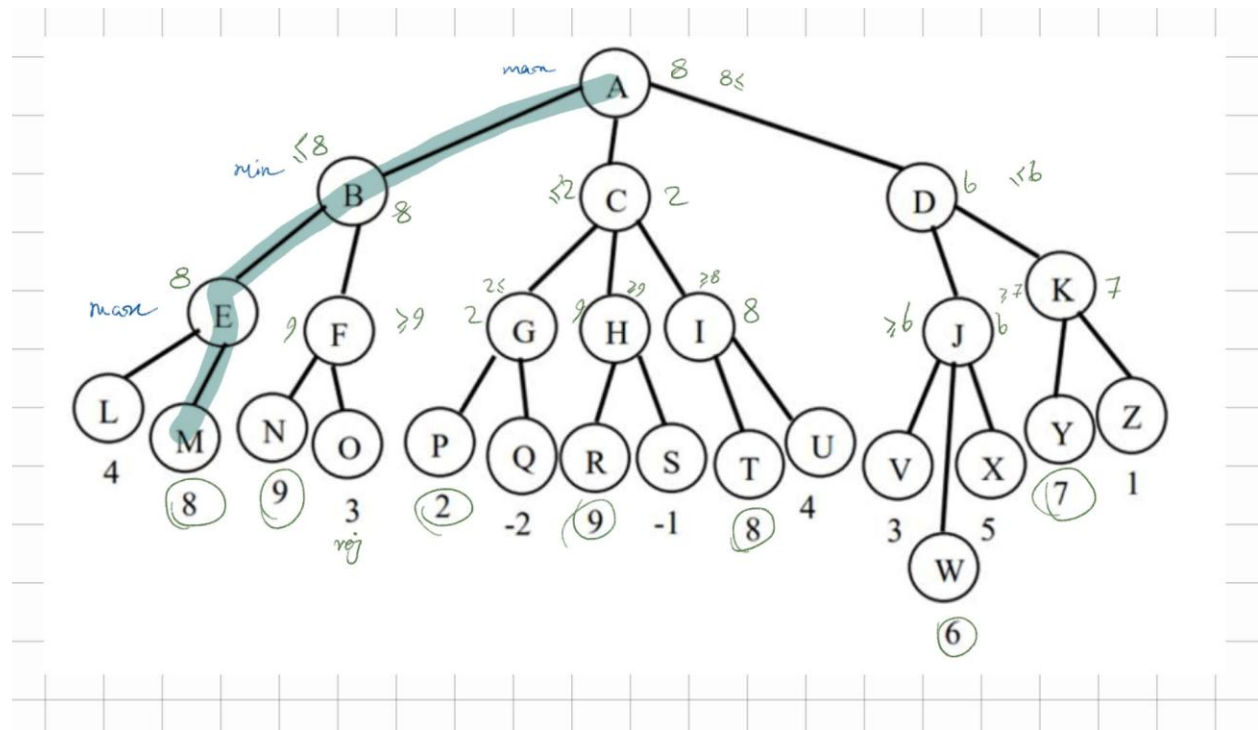
Pie Man  $\rightarrow$  Maximizing Player, Wall  $\rightarrow$  Minimizing Player  $\Rightarrow$  Bottom-up Approach



$e = 2, e = 6$  are not examined by the Alpha-Beta Pruning

**Q5:**

**a)**



**b)**

First move of max will be A to B

**c)**

In F sees the N and it matches with condition so O is pruned. With this logic all the pruned nodes will be: {O, H, I, R, S, T, U, X, K, Y, Z}

**d)**

1. **Minimax value at the root** does *not* change. Alpha-beta always computes the same minimax value, regardless of child-visit order.
2. **Number of prunings can change.** A better (or worse) move ordering can lead to more (or fewer) cut-offs.

e)

