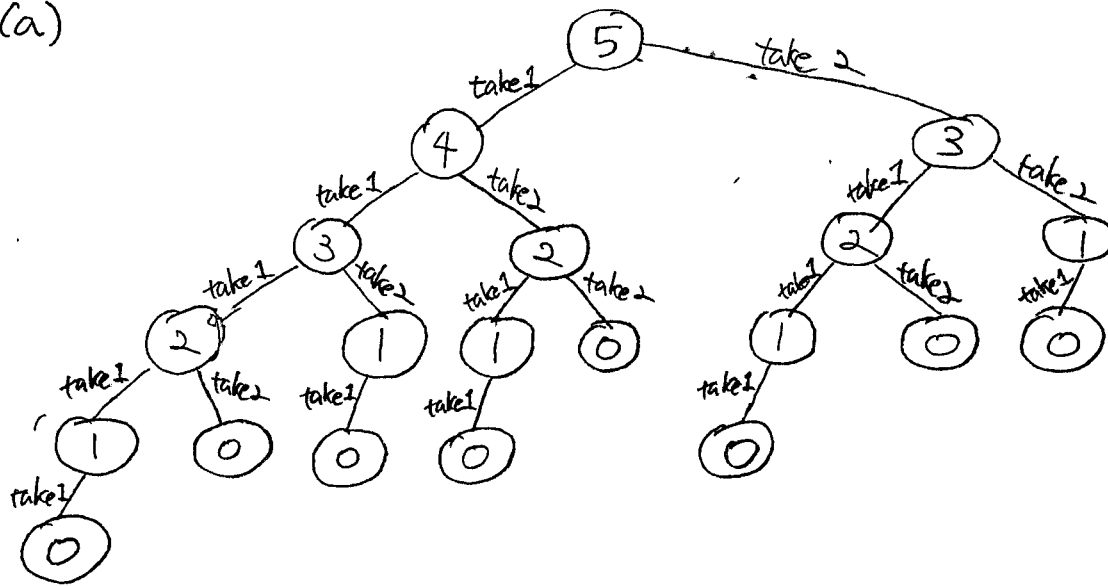
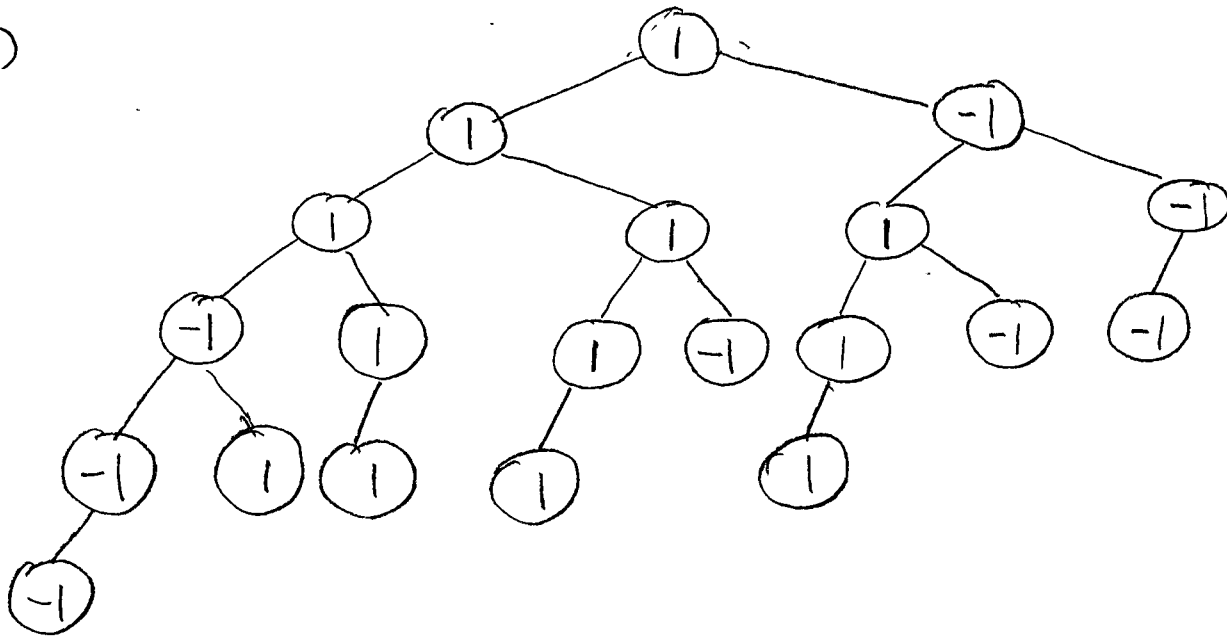


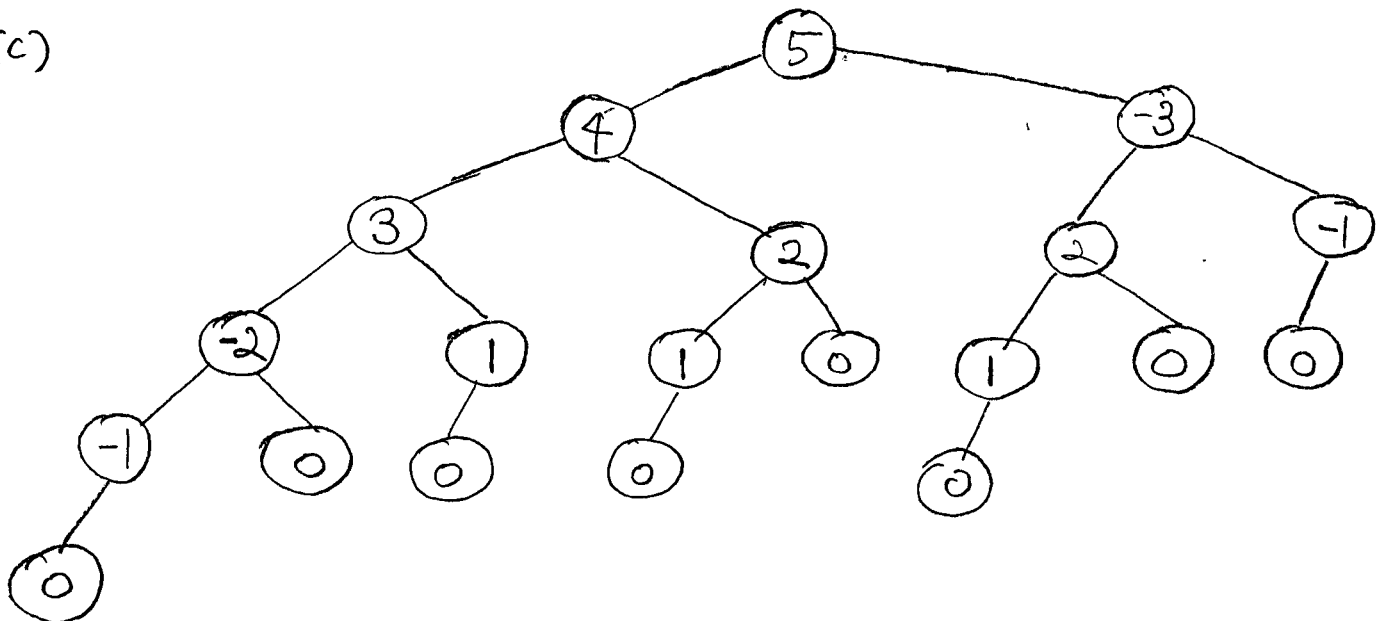
1.(a)



(b)

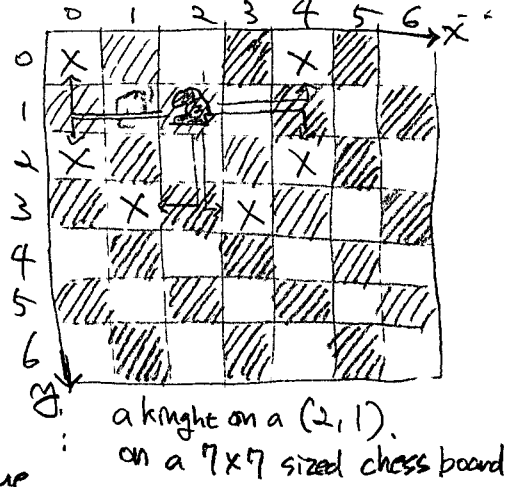


(c)



## 2. (a) Variables:

- Each position  $(x, y)$  on a  $n \times n$  sized chess board.
- So, there are  $n^2$  variables.



## (b) Domain = {True, False}

- if there is a knight on a position  $(x, y)$ , then the value of  $(x, y)$  is True.

- (c) Constraints: For a given position  $(x, y)$ , <sup>which  $(x, y) = \text{True}$</sup>  all possible position  $(x', y')$ , which a knight on a  $(x, y)$  can move to  $(x', y')$ , should be False, for  $x' \geq 0$  and  $y' \geq 0$ .

Therefore,

if  $(x, y) == \text{True}$ :

all  $(x', y')$  must be False, where  $x' \geq 0$  and  $y' \geq 0$

ex) For the Knight on a position (2, 1) from the figure,

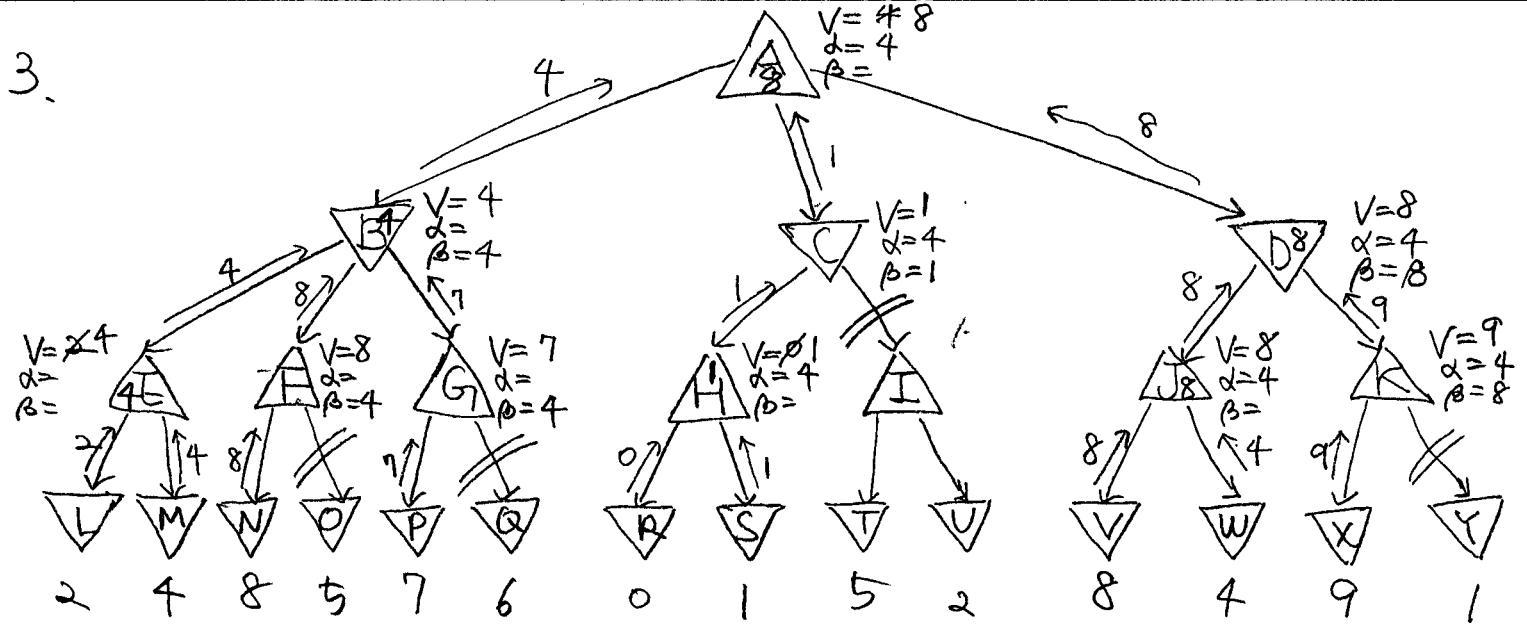
there are 8 possible  $(x', y')$  positions,

and there are 6 valid possible  $(x', y')$  positions where  $x' \geq 0$  and  $y' \geq 0$ .

- for  $(x, y) \rightarrow (2, 1)$
- |                              |                         |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| ① $(x' = x + 2, y' = y + 1)$ | $= (4, 2)$              |
| ② $(x' = x + 2, y' = y - 1)$ | $= (4, 0)$              |
| ③ $(x' = x - 2, y' = y + 1)$ | $= (0, 2)$              |
| ④ $(x' = x - 2, y' = y - 1)$ | $= (0, 0)$              |
| ⑤ $(x' = x + 1, y' = y + 2)$ | $= (3, 3)$              |
| ⑥ $(x' = x - 1, y' = y + 2)$ | $= (1, 3)$              |
| ⑦ $(x' = x + 1, y' = y - 2)$ | $= \underline{(3, -1)}$ |
| ⑧ $(x' = x - 1, y' = y - 2)$ | $= \underline{(1, -1)}$ |

6 valid moves.

3.



(a) A should choose D, because by minimax algorithm, the Max node A will get maximum value 8 if it goes to D.

(b) Node O, Q, T, U and Y.

By comparing its value with known  $\alpha$  or  $\beta$  value, it knows it is not necessary to go further to other sides.

For ex) for a node 'F', after taking 8 from N, its known  $\beta$  value is 4, then its parent 'B' will not choose any other possible values from 'F' because node 'B' already has a value 4, which is lesser.