[HW1] 201724605 XXXAFE.

1. Prove each of the following statements, or give a counterexample:

- a. Greedy best-first tree search is optimal and complete in finite space.
- b. Breadth-first search is a special case of uniform-cost search.
- c. Depth-first search is a special case of best-first tree search.
- d. Uniform-cost search is a special case of A^* search.
- (a) freedy best-first tree search는. 大沙 goalet 大沙宁 node를 expandated.

 finite state spaceoning incomplete 라고, 잔 node 글 에 범한 node를 삭제하고 않아서. 우형 (oop를 돌아. 도 항상) lowest cost를 보겠다고 아니지 아니까지 가지도 막다.
- (b) Breadth-Arst search는 HHPAN 당시으로, 이상한 no dez 모두 방문하는.
 이라 lowest cost는 가지는 node로 expand 한다.
 이때, 당시한 요른 node의 cost가 같다고, uniform-cost search 이다.
- (c) Depth-first search는. 길이 구선 타색之, 더言 level의 node를 먼저 expand하다.
 이건데 다음 level (depth)의 f(n) 값이 각하지만, best-first tree search와 같은 당자은 하게 된다.
 (best-first tree search는. f(n)이 힘(b) 되는 방향으로 당짜하므로.)
- (d) A* search, 克姓 乳脂物, 乳乳物剂则 乱双 鸡乳 酚啡剂 母性 不同什.

 Ole 科州, 本乳物则 四世 酚甘醇 什么 = g(n) + h(n) 是 恐惧的 声之时,
 g(n)是 支收 → n 剂则 剂剂 ·12, h(n)은 n→ 乳 剂则 专对 剂剂则则,
 h(n)=0 ·1 三四, wiferm-cost searcher 查的剂如.
 - 2. Assuming predicates Parent(p, q) and Female(p) and constants Joan and Kevin, with the obvious meanings, express each of the following sentences in first-order logic. (You may use the abbreviation 31 to mean "there exists exactly one.")
 - a. Joan has a daughter (possibly more than one, and possibly sons as well).
 - **b**. Joan has exactly one daughter (but may have sons as well).
 - c. Joan has exactly one child, a daughter.
 - d. Joan and Kevin have exactly one child together.
 - e. Joan has at least one child with Kevin, and no children with anyone else.
 - (a) Ix: Parent (Joan, x) * temale(x)
 - (b) 312: Parent (Joan, x) A Female(x)
 - (c) = 1x: Parent (Joan,x) → Female (x).
 - (d) = 1x: |arent (Joan,x) ^ parent (Kevin,x)
 - (E) 31x: Parent (Joan,x) → Parent (Kevin,x)