

COMP 8700 - Introduction to AI

Assignment 4

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Question 1

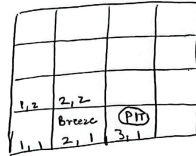
Please refer to **this link** for the video of the implementation of the search algorithms.
You can view the source code **here**.

Question 2

Q2.

$P_{2,2}$ is false in one model & true in two of them.
That is why we cannot confirm if there is a pit in $P_{2,2}$.

The model where $P_{2,2}$ is FALSE :-



The models where $P_{2,2}$ is TRUE :-

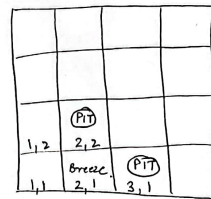
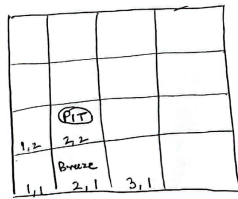


Figure 1: Solution for Q2

Question 3

Q3.

$$R_{11} :- \neg B_{1,2}$$

$$R_{12} :- B_{1,2} \iff (P_{1,1} \vee P_{2,2} \vee P_{1,3})$$

Simplifying R_{12}

$$\alpha \iff \beta \equiv (\alpha \Rightarrow \beta) \wedge (\beta \Rightarrow \alpha)$$

$$\therefore R_{12} :- (B_{1,2} \Rightarrow (P_{1,1} \vee P_{2,2} \vee P_{1,3})) \\ \wedge ((P_{1,1} \vee P_{2,2} \vee P_{1,3}) \Rightarrow B_{1,2})$$

$$\alpha \wedge \beta \equiv \alpha \quad \underline{\text{OR}} \quad \alpha \wedge \beta \equiv \beta$$

$$\therefore R_{12} :- (P_{1,1} \vee P_{2,2} \vee P_{1,3}) \Rightarrow B_{1,2}$$

Negating both sides

$$R_{12} :- \neg B_{1,2} \Rightarrow \neg (P_{1,1} \vee P_{2,2} \vee P_{1,3})$$

Applying modus ponens with precept $R_{11} :- \neg B_{1,2}$

we get

$$R_{12} :- \neg (P_{1,1} \vee P_{2,2} \vee P_{1,3})$$

Applying De Morgan's law.

$$R_{12} :- \neg P_{1,1} \wedge \neg P_{2,2} \wedge \neg P_{1,3}$$

Figure 2: Solution for Q3 - Part 1

This means that neither of $[1,1]$, $[2,2]$
 $[1,3]$ contains a ~~pit~~ pit.

Hence proved that no pits in $[2,2]$ & $[1,3]$

Figure 3: Solution for Q3 - Part 2

Question 4

Q4.

$$R_6 :- (B_{1,1} \Rightarrow (P_{1,2} \vee P_{2,1})) \wedge ((P_{1,2} \vee P_{2,1}) \Rightarrow B_{1,1})$$

~~Eliminating~~ \Rightarrow elimination

$$\alpha \Rightarrow \beta = \neg \alpha \vee \beta$$

$$(\neg B_{1,1} \vee P_{1,2} \vee P_{2,1}) \wedge (\neg (P_{1,2} \vee P_{2,1}) \vee B_{1,1})$$

However, in a CNF the \neg cannot be there in literals.

$$\neg (\alpha \vee \beta) = \neg \alpha \wedge \neg \beta$$

$$(\neg B_{1,1} \vee P_{1,2} \vee P_{2,1}) \wedge (\neg P_{1,2} \wedge \neg P_{2,1} \vee B_{1,1})$$

According to the law of Distributivity,

$$\alpha \wedge (\beta \vee \gamma) = (\alpha \wedge \beta) \vee (\alpha \wedge \gamma)$$

Hence,

$$(\neg B_{1,1} \vee P_{1,2} \vee P_{2,1}) \wedge (\neg P_{1,2} \vee B_{1,1}) \wedge (\neg P_{2,1} \vee B_{1,1})$$

is the required CNF

Scanned with CamScanner

Figure 4: Solution for Q4

Question 5

Please refer to **this link** for the video of the implementation of the search algorithms.
You can view the source code **here**.

NOTE - Incase the links are not working, please refer to **<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1oSiAT8TP2U8X8ACmx7N3Jr6NGyW36GMw?usp=sharing>** for the videos of the implementation. You can view the source code at - **<https://github.com/yameenajani/COMP-8700>**