

National University of Singapore
School of Computing

Semester 1, AY2021-22

CS4246/CS5446

AI Planning and Decision Making

Issued: 29 Sep, 2021

Tutorial Week 8: Mid-Term Review

Guidelines

You may discuss the content of the questions with your classmates. But everyone should work on and be ready to present ALL the solutions. **Note: Materials in this Tutorial cover only some of the topics relevant to the Mid-Term Exam on 8 October 2021.**

Problem 1: Classical Planning

Modified from [RN 10.3 Kindle Edition]

$Init(At(C_1, SFO) \wedge At(C_2, JFK) \wedge At(P_1, SFO) \wedge At(P_2, JFK)$
 $\wedge Cargo(C_1) \wedge Cargo(C_2) \wedge Plane(P_1) \wedge Plane(P_2)$
 $\wedge Airport(JFK) \wedge Airport(SFO))$
 $Goal(At(C_1, JFK) \wedge At(C_2, SFO))$
 $Action(Load(c, p, a),$
 PRECOND: $At(c, a) \wedge At(p, a) \wedge Cargo(c) \wedge Plane(p) \wedge Airport(a)$
 EFFECT: $\neg At(c, a) \wedge In(c, p)$
 $Action(Unload(c, p, a),$
 PRECOND: $In(c, p) \wedge At(p, a) \wedge Cargo(c) \wedge Plane(p) \wedge Airport(a)$
 EFFECT: $At(c, a) \wedge \neg In(c, p)$
 $Action(Fly(p, from, to),$
 PRECOND: $At(p, from) \wedge Plane(p) \wedge Airport(from) \wedge Airport(to)$
 EFFECT: $\neg At(p, from) \wedge At(p, to)$

- a) Given the action schemas and initial state from the figure above, what are all the applicable concrete instances of $Fly(p, from, to)$ in the state described by

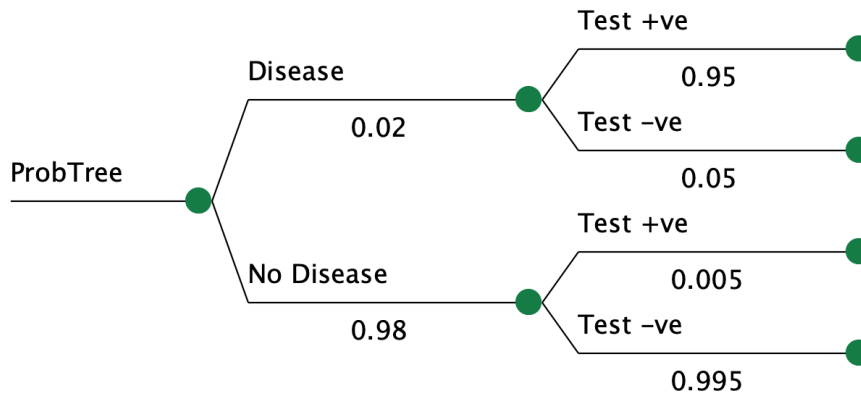
$At(P_1, JFK) \wedge At(P_2, SFO) \wedge Plane(P_1) \wedge Plane(P_2) \wedge Airport(JFK) \wedge Airport(SFO)?$

- b) What is the result of executing the action $Load(C_2, P_2, JFK)$ from the initial state?
- c) In regression or relevant-state search, we use *description* instead of state.
True or false: the goal in STRIPS is a description instead of a state. Why?

- d) What actions are relevant to the description $In(C_2, p)$?
- e) What is the outcome of regressing the description $At(C_1, JFK) \wedge At(C_2, SFO)$ over action $Unload(C_1, p, JFK)$?

Problem 2: Decision Analysis

Flip the probability tree as show below:



Problem 3: Markov Decision Process

Adpated from [RN 17.10]

Consider an undiscounted MDP having three states, $(1, 2, 3)$, with rewards $-1, -2, 0$, respectively. State 3 is a terminal state. In states 1 and 2 there are two possible actions: A and B . The transition model is as follows:

- In state 1, action A moves the agent to state 2 with probability 0.8 and makes the agent stay put with probability 0.2.
- In state 2, action A moves the agent to state 1 with probability 0.8 and makes the agent stay put with probability 0.2.
- In either state 1 or state 2, action B moves the agent to state 3 with probability 0.1 and makes the agent stay put with probability 0.9.

- a) Draw the state transition diagram for action a and b respectively.
- b) What can be determined qualitatively about the optimal policy in states 1 and 2?
- c) Apply policy iteration, showing each step in full, to determine the optimal policy and the values of state 1 and 2. Assume that the initial policy has action B in both states.

Problem 4: Decision Theory

A season investor, Alice, has a utility function $U(x) = \ln(x)$, where x is total wealth, has a choice between the following two alternatives:

A: Win \$10,000 with probability 0.2
Win \$1,000 with probability 0.8
B: Win \$3,000 with probability 0.9
Lose \$2,000 with probability 0.1

- a) If Alice current wealth is \$2,500, should she choose A or B ?
 - b) If Alice current wealth is \$5,000, should she choose A or B ?
 - c) If Alice current wealth is \$10,000, should she choose A or B ?
 - d) Do you think this pattern of choices between A and B is reasonable? Why or why not?
-