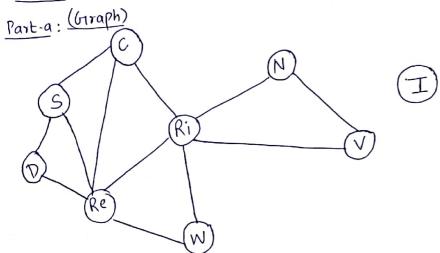
Task-1



Number of constraints for each state is given as (sorted): Part-b:

,	
State	Constraints
Ri	5
Re	5
C	3
S	3
N	2
V	2
W	2
\mathbb{D}	2
I	0

based on number of constraints

Note: We select the state with least remaining value in Minimum Remaining Value (MRV) and we select the state with highest number of constraints in Degree Heuristic.

Following variables will be selected in each level:

Level 0: We select Ri based on the maximum number of constraints.

We have 5 variables (Re, W, C, V, N) with MRV. We select Re based on maximum number of constraints.

Level 2: We have & variables (C,S,W,D) with MRV. So, we select C based on maximum number of constraints.

Level 3: We have 3 variables (5, w, D) with MRV. So, we select S based on maximum number of constraints.

Level 4: We have 2 variables (W,D) with MRV. So, we select w based on maximum

level 5: We have I variable D with MRV. So, we select D based on maximum number of constraints.

Scanned with CamSca

Level 6: We have two variables (N,V) with MRV. So, we select N based on number of constraints-

level 7: We have on variable V with Mrv. So, we select V hased on number of constraints.

<u>level 8</u>: We have one variable I with MRV. So, we select I based on number of constraints.

part-c: Assigning 'Red' to the first value selected in part-b and all other variables using Arc consistency:

Step-1:

Ri -> R

Re -> G (Assume 'G' to Re)

we will check what can we assign to other states using are consistency. So, at first:

$$S \rightarrow R \times X$$

$$W \rightarrow X \nearrow B$$

$$I \rightarrow RGB$$

```
Step-2 checking for arc consistency of Re:
             -> Re (Re is green, so C cannot be green) -> new arcs added
               fe (le is green, so & cannot be green) - new arcs added
                e (Re is green, so D cannot be green) → new arcs added
               > le (Re is green, Ri is led) -> no new arcs
           W= Re (Re is green, so w cannot be green) - new arcs added
             Re > 6 (Re is green, C can be red or blue) -> no new arcs
      > Adding arcs with end point C:
                 > (Ri is red, c cannot be red) -> new arcs added
                 -C [C is blue (not red or green), so s cannot be blue] -> new arcs
              D->s (s Is red, so D cannot be red) -> new arcs added
     V Adding ars with end point s:
             le >5 (Sis red, le is green) -> no new arcs added
             C > G (C is blue, S is red) -> no new arcs added
              Re >D (le is green, D can be red or blue) no no new arcs
     JAdding arcs with end point 10:
              (S is red, D cannot be blue) > new arcs added
              le>W (Re is green, W can be red or blue) → no new arcs
     YAdding ares with end point W:
              Find (Ris red, w canot be red) -) arcs added
              Cost (Cis blue, Ri is red) -> no new arcs
      MAdding arcs with end point Ri:
             lesti (le is green, li is red) -> no new arcs
              -W- Pi (Wis blue, Pr is red) - no new arcs
               N > Ri (Pris greds, N cannot be red) - arcs added
                -> Ri (Ris red, V cannot be red) -> arcs added
     V Adding arcs with end point 5:
              De (Disblue, Sis Red) - no new arcs
                  -s (Re is green, S is Red) - no new arss
             -6-> CC is blue, & is Red) -) no new arcs
              V=N (vfN can be either green or blue) -> no new arcs
     JAdding end points N:
               Right (Rissed, Nean be green or blue) -> no new arcs
      ? Adding arcs with end point V:
              No (VIN can be either green or blue) - no new arcs
              -Ri-> ( Ri is red, V can be green or blue) -> no new ares
```

```
Step-3: chocking for are consistency of N:
        Ri->R
        Re -> G
        C->B
        S -> R
        N -> CVBX
      V → MB
      W -> B
       D -> B
       I -> ROB
     lets assume N to be Green:
          Arcs with end points N:
                -RI-> N (Ri is led, N can be green) -> no new arcs
                - V -> N (N is green, V cannot be green (i.e. should be blue) -) arms added
     Arcs with end points V:
             N > V ( N is green, V is blue ) -> no new arcs
             find (Ri is red, Vis blue) - no new arcs
 step4: Present state:
           Ri -> R
          Re → G
           C-> B
           S->R
           N \rightarrow G
           V -> B
           W->B
           D-B
           I - PAX
   "I" can be red, since it is not connected to any other states.
Step-5: Final color of states.
             Ri -> R
            Re→ 57
             C-> B
             SAR
              N->G
             V -> B
            WAB
             DaB
```

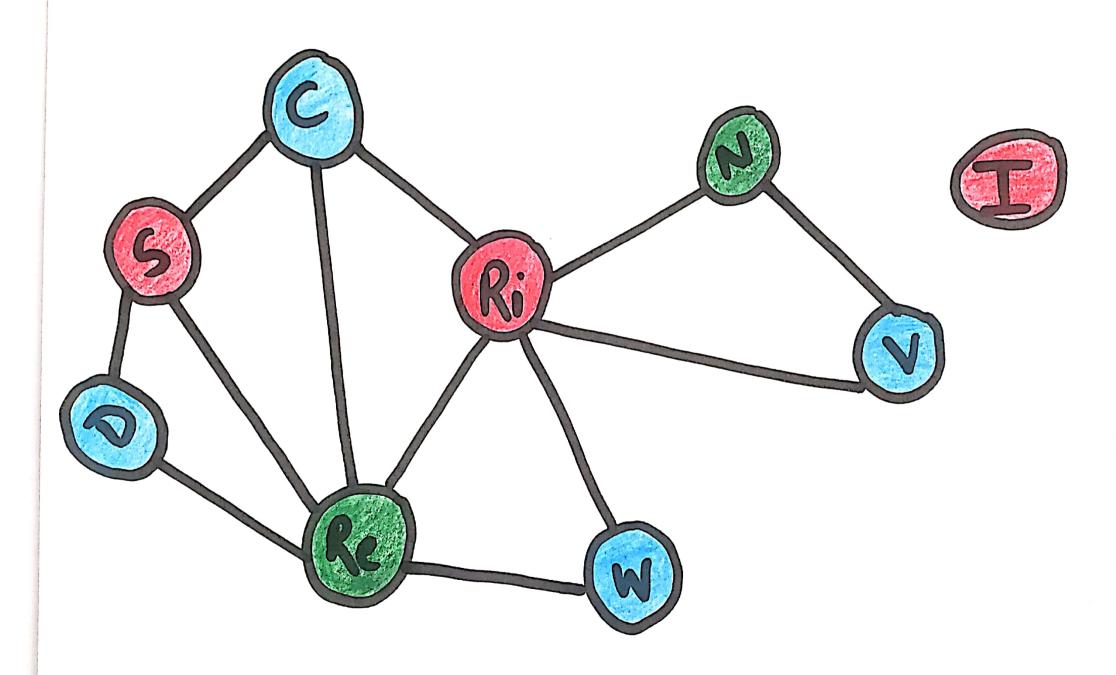
State	Ri	Re	С	S	N	V	W	D	I	ſ
Initial	RGB	RGB	RGB	RG1B	ROB	RUB	RUB	ROIB	RGB	
Level 0	R	GB	iGi B	ROB	GB	GB	GB	RMB	RGB	(
Level 1	R	(G7)	В	RB.	GB	OB	В	RB	RGB	
Level 2	R	G	(B)	R	σВ	GB	В	RB	RUB	
level 3	R	GT	В	(R)	OB	ИB	В	В	RGB	
Level 4	R	67	В	R	9 B	G1 B	8	В	RGIB	-
Levei 5	R	G	В	R	(I)B	GiB	В	(B)	RAB	,
Level 6	R	G	В	R	(57)	В	В	В	RGB	-
Level 7	R	S	В	R	6	B	В	ß	RCI,B.	
Level 8	R	67	В	R	67	В	В	B	R	
Final	R	61	В	R	61	В	В	ල ු	R	
W Car		- COV		89 (3)		Considerate Insurant and appropriate	The state of the s	[164/1 \A/11]		

Scanned with CamSca

Part-d

Yes, we can use structure of the problem to make solving it more efficient. State "I" is not connected to the mainland graph with Other states. Thus, we can conclude that "I" and mainland are independent subproblems. "I" can be colored with any (Red or Green or blue), so we do not have to compute for the color of "I". In this problem, we can check for independence just by checking whether the variables are connected in the graph or not.

Part-e Valid solution to the problem in terms of constraint graph:



Task-2

Variables: SENDMORY X1 72 73 X4

Domains: 80,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,93

(onstraints: $M \neq 0$; $S \neq 0$

S # E # N # D # M # O # R # Y

D+E= 10+1+Y

N+R+ X1 = E+ 10 X2

E+0+x2 = N+10 x3

S+M+X3 = 0 + 10 X4

X4 = M

Constraint Graph:

