CS401 Artificial Intelligence		
Thursday, 21 March, 2019		Serial No: Mid Term Exam
Course Instructor		Total Time: 120 Min Total Marks:
Dr. Hashim Yasin, Zain Iqbal, M	uhammad Haris	
		Signature of Invigilator
		_
Roll No	Section	Signature
including this title page.Attempt all questions on the que	•	
material classified as 'useful in a 4. Read the questions carefully	the paper' or else there may a c for clarity of context and un- d, for neither the invigilator of the examination hall for any assi- ovided space. You may use ext	harge of cheating. derstanding of meaning and make will address your queries, nor the stance. ra space on the last page if required.

PART B (SUBJECTIVE)

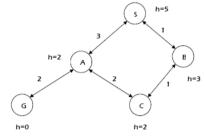
7. Use only permanent ink-pens. Only the questions attempted with permanent ink-pens will be considered. Any part of paper done in lead pencil cannot be claimed for checking/rechecking

Question	<objective></objective>	1	2	3	4	5		Total
Points		17	05	08	10			
Score								

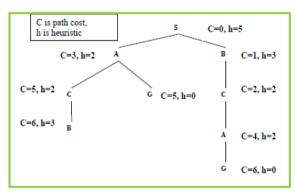
Vetted By:		Vetter Signature:
University Answer Sheet Required:	No	Yes

Question:1 Marks 5+3x4=17

Consider the search graph given below with S as the start state and G as the goal state.



a. Draw the complete search tree for this graph. Label each node in the tree with the cost of the path to that node and the heuristic cost at that node. Be very careful as your answers to the following questions will be incorrect if you made a mistake in the tree.

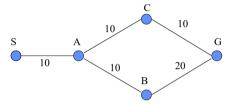


b.	from the co	ch of the searches below, just give a list of node names (state name, length of path) drawn the tree above. Break ties using alphabetical order. Refer to the states with their names and st of the path to that node. Trace algorithms very carefully, no partial credit will be given y of these.
		: we used the following two terms: visited list and expanded list which refers to open and
	<u>closed</u>	list respectively.
	i.	Perform a depth-first search using a visited list. Assume children of a state are ordered in alphabetical order. Show the sequence of nodes that are expanded by the search. So, A3, C5, G5
	ii.	Perform a best-first (greedy search) without a visited or expanded list. Show the sequence of nodes that are expanded by the search. $SO(h=5), A3(h=2), G5(h=0)$
	iii.	Perform a Uniform Cost Search without a visited or expanded list. Show the sequence of nodes that are expanded by the search. So, B1, C2, A3, A4, C5, G5
	iv.	Perform an A* search without an expanded list. Show the sequence of nodes that are expanded by the search. $SO(0+5), BI(1+3), C2(2+2), A3(3+2), G5(5+0)$

Question 2:	Marks $2.5+2.5=05$
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Consider the state-space given below, where the arc costs are shown for each pair of states, which are connected. Define an admissible heuristic for each of S, A, B, C, and G, such that no two values that H takes coincide (gives us a tie) and:

- Heuristic H1: greedy best-first search will find the optimal path using this heuristic
- Heuristic H2: greedy best-first search doesn't find the optimal path using this heuristic



Fill in the following table to with your answers. Make sure that each of your heuristic is admissible and satisfies the above condition. No partial credit will be given.

	S	A	В	C	G
Heuristic H1	25	20	15	10	0
Heuristic H2	25	20	3	10	0

There could be multiple possible solutions to this question. Best-first search will find sub-optimal path using H2.

a) Let h1 and h2 be two admissible heuristic functions (assuming both are non-negative). Then, max(h1, h2/2) is also admissible. State whether this statement is TRUE or FALSE and provide valid reasoning to justify your answer to get any credit.

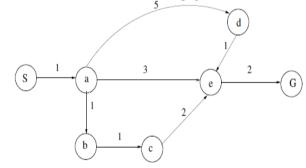
Answer: True. Since $h1 \le h^*$, and $h2 / 2 \le h2 \le h^*$, hence in any case $max(h1, h2 / 2) \le h^*$, and it is admissible.

b) Let h1 is an admissible search heuristic while h2 be an inadmissible heuristic function. Then h3=min(h1, h2) is also admissible. State whether this statement is TRUE or FALSE and provide valid reasoning to justify your answer to get any credit.

Answer: True. Since $h1 \le h^*$, and $h2 \le h^*$, hence in any case min $(h1, h2) \le h^*$, and it is admissible

c) Consider three heuristics h1, h2, h3. The table below indicates the estimated cost to goal (h value) for each of the heuristics for each node in the search graph

node	h_1	h_2	h_3
S	6	6	6
a	5	5	6
b	5	4	5
c	4	2	3
d	2	1	2
e	2	1	1
G	0	0	0



For each heuristic function, circle whether it is admissible and whether it is consistent with respect to the search problem given above.

	Admissible?		Consistent?	
h1	Yes	No	Yes	No
h2	Yes	No	Yes	No
h3	Yes	No	Yes	No

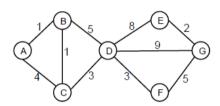
Commented [ZI1]: H2 fail at c 6-2<3

Commented [ZI2]: H3 e fail 6-1<=4

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Marks 06+04 =10 Question 4:

Consider the following state space graph shown above. A is the start state and G is the goal state. The costs for each edge are shown on the graph. Each edge can be traversed in both directions. Note that the heuristic h1 is consistent but the heuristic h2 is not consistent.



Node	h_1	h_2
A	9.5	10
В	9	12
\mathbf{C}	8	10
D	7	8
\mathbf{E}	1.5	1
\mathbf{F}	4	4.5
G	0	0

a) For each of the following graph search strategies (do not answer for tree search), mark which, if any, of the listed paths it could return. Note that for some search strategies the specific path returned might depend on tie-breaking behaviour. In any such cases, make sure to mark all paths that could be returned under some tie-breaking scheme.

Search Algorithm	A-B-D-G	A-C-D-G	A-B-C-D-F-G
Breadth first search	X	X	
A* search with heuristic h1			X
A* search with heuristic h2			X

b) Suppose you are completing the new heuristic function h3 shown below. All the values are fixed except h3(B).

Node	A	В	C	D	Е	F	G
h_3	10	?	9	7	1.5	4.5	0

For each of the following conditions, write the set of values that are possible for h3(B). For example, to denote all non-negative numbers, write $[0, \infty]$. Or null for empty set.

i. What values of h3(B) make h3 admissible?

To make h_3 admissible, $h_3(B)$ has to be less than or equal to the actual optimal cost from B to goal G, which is the cost of path B-C-D-F-G, i.e. 12. The answer is $0 \le h_3(B) \le 12$

ii. What values of h3(B) make h3 consistent?

All the other nodes except node B satisfy the consistency conditions. The consistency conditions that do involve the state B are:

$$\begin{split} h(A) & \leq c(A,B) + h(B) & \quad h(B) \leq c(B,A) + h(A) \\ h(C) & \leq c(C,B) + h(B) & \quad h(B) \leq c(B,C) + h(C) \\ h(D) & \leq c(D,B) + h(B) & \quad h(B) \leq c(B,D) + h(D) \end{split}$$