## CS-171, Intro to A.I., Fall Quarter, 2018—Quiz \# 1-20 minutes

NAME: $\qquad$

YOUR ID: $\qquad$ ID TO RIGHT: $\qquad$ ROW: $\qquad$ SEAT: $\qquad$

1. ( 50 pts total) HEURISTICS. You are a robot assigned to solve the 8 -puzzle, a sliding tile puzzle. Recall that your only action is to choose a tile adjacent to the blank square and then exchange it with the blank square. The result is that the chosen tile occupies the spot previously occupied by the blank square, and the blank square occupies the spot previously occupied by the chosen tile. The example below left shows the result of choosing tile 5 to exchange with the blank tile. The state below right is the goal state. Neighbors of a state are those other states that are accessible by one action.


Recall two commonly used heuristics:

- h1(n) = the number of misplaced tiles in state n (the blank square does not count as a tile)
- $\quad \mathrm{h} 2(\mathrm{n})=$ sum of the distances of the tiles from their goal in state n (the blank square does not count as a tile)
1.a. ( 6 pts total, 2 pts each) h1(Start State) $=$ $\qquad$ h1(Result State) $=$ $\qquad$ h1 (Goal State) $=$ $\qquad$
1.b. (6 pts total, 2 pts each) h2(Start State) $=$ $\qquad$ h2(Result State) $=$ $\qquad$ h2(Goal State) $=$ $\qquad$
1.c. ( $\mathbf{8} \mathbf{p t s}$ total, $-\mathbf{3} \mathbf{~ p t s}$ for each mistake, but not negative) List all available actions in the Start State. Format an action as its tile number. Give your answer as a list of all such tile numbers, or write None.
1.d. (8 pts total, $-\mathbf{3} \mathbf{p t s}$ for each mistake, but not negative) List all actions in the Start State that improve the score of the $\mathbf{h 1}$ heuristic. Format an action as its tile number. Give your answer as a list of all such tile numbers, or write None.
1.e. ( 8 pts total, $-\mathbf{3}$ pts for each mistake, but not negative) List all actions in the Start State that improve the score of the $\mathbf{h} 2$ heuristic. Format an action as its tile number. Give your answer as a list of all such tile numbers, or write None.
1.f. (7 pts) For Hill-Climbing with the h1 heuristic, the Result State above is (mark X in one blank):
a Local Minimum__ a Local Maximum__ a Global Minimum__ a Global Maximum__ Flat__ None of above__
1.g. ( $\mathbf{7} \mathbf{p t s}$ ) For Hill-Climbing with the $\mathbf{h} 2$ heuristic, the Result State above is (mark X in one blank):
a Local Minimum__ a Local Maximum__ a Global Minimum__ a Global Maximum__ Flat__ None of above_ **** TURN PAGE OVER AND CONTINUE ON THE OTHER SIDE ****

2. (50 pts total, 10 pts each) STATE-SPACE SEARCH. Execute Tree Search through this graph (do not remember visited nodes, so repeated nodes are possible). It is not a tree, but pretend you don't know that. Step costs are given next to each arc, and heuristic values are given next to each node (as $\mathrm{h}=\mathrm{x}$ ). The successors of each node are indicated by the arrows out of that node. (Note: A, D are successors of themselves.) Successor nodes are returned in left-to-right order. (The successor nodes of S are A, B, C; the successor nodes of A are A, B; the successor nodes of B are D, C; and the successor nodes of C are G1, G2. For LIFO and FIFO queues the children will be processed in those node orders, i.e., assume that the child list is concatenated to the front or back of the queue in the order stated above. Priority queues are always sorted by the queue sort function.)

The start node is S and there are two goal nodes, G1 and G2. For each search strategy below, indicate (1) the order in which nodes are expanded, and (2) the path and cost to the goal that was found, if any. Write "None" for the path and cost if the goal was not found. The first one is done for you, as an example.

2.a. (example) DEPTH-FIRST SEARCH:
2.a.i Order of expansion: S A A A A A A ...
2.a.ii Path to goal found: None

Cost of path found: None
2.b. (10 pts total) BREADTH-FIRST SEARCH:
2.b.i (8 pts) Order of expansion: $\qquad$
2.b.ii (2 pts) Path to goal found: Cost of path found:

## 2.c. (10 pts total) ITERATIVE DEEPENING SEARCH:

2.c.i (8 pts) Order of expansion: $\qquad$
2.c.ii ( 2 pts ) Path to goal found:

Cost of path found:
2.d. (10 pts total) UNIFORM COST SEARCH:
2.d.i (8 pts) Order of expansion: $\qquad$
2.d.ii (2 pts) Path to goal found:

Cost of path found:
2.e. ( 10 pts total) GREEDY BEST FIRST SEARCH:
2.e.i (8 pts) Order of expansion: $\qquad$
2.e.ii (2 pts) Path to goal found:

Cost of path found:
2.f. (10 pts total) A* SEARCH:
2.f.i (8 pts) Order of expansion: $\qquad$
2.f.ii (2 pts) Path to goal found: $\qquad$

