Foundations of Artificial Intelligence

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Exercise Session 11-24-2023

Solve the 4-Queens problem. The problem consists of placing 4 queens on a 4x4 chess board so that no queen can attack any other. Formulate the problem as a constraint satisfaction problem and solve it using backtracking with minimum-remaining-values heuristic and forward checking. Only one solution is required.

 $X = \{x_1^{}, x_2^{}, x_3^{}, x_4^{}\}$

 x_i is the row at which the queen in column i is placed

$$D = \{D_1, D_2, D_3, D_4\} \qquad D_1 = D_2 = D_3 = D_4 = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$$

We can express the constraints in a compact form, with $i \in \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$ and $j \in \{1, 2, 3\}$:

C(x_i, x_{i+j}) = {(a, b) : a,b ∈ {1, 2, 3, 4}, |a - b|
$$∉$$
 {0, j} }

In an extensive way:

 $C(X_1, X_2) = \{ \langle 1, 3 \rangle, \langle 1, 4 \rangle, \langle 2, 4 \rangle, \langle 3, 1 \rangle, \langle 4, 1 \rangle, \langle 4, 2 \rangle \}$ $C(X_1, X_3) = \{ \langle 1, 2 \rangle, \langle 1, 4 \rangle, \langle 2, 1 \rangle, \langle 2, 3 \rangle, \langle 3, 2 \rangle, \langle 3, 4 \rangle, \langle 4, 1 \rangle, \langle 4, 3 \rangle \}$ $C(X_1, X_4) = \{ \langle 1, 2 \rangle, \langle 1, 3 \rangle, \langle 2, 1 \rangle, \langle 2, 3 \rangle, \langle 2, 4 \rangle, \langle 3, 1 \rangle, \langle 3, 2 \rangle, \langle 3, 4 \rangle, \langle 4, 2 \rangle, \langle 4, 3 \rangle \}$ $C(X_2, X_3) = C(X_1, X_2)$ $C(X_2, X_4) = C(X_1, X_3)$ $C(X_3, X_4) = C(X_1, X_2)$

Even if not requested by the exercise, we try to apply AC-3:

$$Q = \{X_1 \rightarrow X_2, X_2 \rightarrow X_1, X_1 \rightarrow X_3, X_3 \rightarrow X_1, X_1 \rightarrow X_4, X_4 \rightarrow X_1, X_2 \rightarrow X_3, X_3 \rightarrow X_2, X_2 \rightarrow X_4, X_4 \rightarrow X_2, X_3 \rightarrow X_4, X_4 \rightarrow X_3\}$$

 $x_1 \rightarrow x_2$: nothing $x_2 \rightarrow x_1$: nothing $x_1 \rightarrow x_3$: nothing

 $x_3 \rightarrow x_1$: nothing $X_1 \rightarrow X_A$: nothing $X_4 \rightarrow X_1$: nothing $x_2 \rightarrow x_3$: nothing $x_3 \rightarrow x_2$: nothing $x_2 \rightarrow x_4$: nothing $x_4 \rightarrow x_2$: nothing $x_3 \rightarrow x_4$: nothing $x_4 \rightarrow x_3$: nothing

In this problem, AC-3 is unable to shrink the domains, but not all assignments of domain values is a solution!

We apply **backtracking** with:

- minimum-remaining-values heuristic (**MRV**)
- forward checking (FC)

 $D_1 = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$ $D_2 = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$ $D_3 = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$ $D_4 = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$ X_1 Ø

MRV: all domains have 4 values \rightarrow lexicographical order











MRV: all domains have 4 values \rightarrow lexicographical order

















Propositional Logic (8 points). Consider the following Knowledge Base (KB) in propositional logic: P $(P \land Q) \rightarrow R$ $(S \lor T) \rightarrow Q$ T

Question 1. Apply the resolution inference algorithm (*using the unit resolution strategy*) to establish whether *R* is entailed by the KB. Report all the steps.

Question 2. According to what you found in Question 1, is R entailed by the KB? Why?

Question 3. Is the unit resolution strategy complete in general? Why?