

1. $10 = 2, 2, 2, 2, 2 = 10$
2. 6 (FOL semantics 1 each)
3. 6 (interpretation 2 each)
4. 6 (unification 2 each)
5. 6 (clausal form 2 each)
6. 6 (operator descriptions 3 each)
7. 13 (graph plan)
8. 8 (conditional prob: 2 each)
9. 12 (network structures: 1/2 each)
10. 4 (counting parameters: 1 each)
11. $5 = 2, 3 = 5$ (variable elim)
12. 2 (1 each) (param est)
13. $13 = 2, 2, 4, 4, 1 = 13$ (Decision trees)
14. 10 (MDP: 2 each)
15. 9 (Neural net: 1 each)
16. 14 (True/False: 1 each)

Total 130

1 Search

- a. Your current location and number of passengers in the car.
- b. Distance traveled so far.
- c. Current location, the number of passengers in the car, and the fares of the passengers you have in the car.
- d. Some constant c_1 times the distance traveled so far minus some other constant c_2 times the fares of the passengers we've picked up so far.
- e. UCS will work in the first case, because there are no negative costs, but it's not guaranteed to find the shortest path in the second version of the problem.

2 FOL Semantics

- a. T
- b. F
- c. F
- d. T
- e. F
- f. T

3 Interpretations

- a.
 - $I(p) = \{\mathbf{A}\}$
 - $I(q) = \{\mathbf{C}\}$
 - $I(r) = \{\langle \mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B} \rangle\}$
- b.
 - $I(p) = \{\mathbf{B}, \mathbf{C}\}$
 - $I(r) = \{\langle \mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B} \rangle, \langle \mathbf{B}, \mathbf{B} \rangle, \langle \mathbf{C}, \mathbf{C} \rangle\}$
- c.
 - $I(p) = \{\mathbf{A}\}$
 - $I(r) = \{\langle \mathbf{A}, \mathbf{A} \rangle, \langle \mathbf{B}, \mathbf{A} \rangle, \langle \mathbf{C}, \mathbf{A} \rangle\}$

4 Unification

- a. $\{z/f(x), y/g(w)\}$
- b. not unifiable
- c. $\{a/f(x), x/C, y/f(x)\}$

5 Clausal Form

- a. $r(f(y), y) \vee s(f(y), y)$
- b. $\neg r(x, y) \vee p(y)$
- c. $\neg r(f(y), y) \vee p(f(y))$

6 Operator Descriptions

- a. $\forall s. on(s) \rightarrow off(result(push(s)))$ and $\forall s. off(s) \rightarrow on(result(push(s)))$
- b. (Pre: on, Eff: off, \neg on) and (Pre: off, Eff: on, \neg off)

7 Operator Descriptions

- Level 0: not have-keys, not open, not painted.
- Level 1: getkeys, paint
- Level 2: not have-keys not open, not painted, have-keys, painted
- Level 3: getkeys, paint, open
- Level 4: not have-keys, not open, not painted, have-keys, painted, open

8 Conditional Probability

- a. $\Pr(a|c, d), \Pr(b|c, d)$
- b. $\Pr(c|a, b), \Pr(d|a, b), \Pr(a, b), \Pr(c, d)$
- c. none
- d. $\Pr(a|d), \Pr(b|d)$

9 Network Structures

- a. G2
- b. none
- c. G3, G4
- d. none
- e. G2, G3
- f. G1, G2, G4

10 Counting Parameters

- a. G1. 9
- b. G2. 11
- c. G3. 8
- d. G4. 7

11 Variable Elimination

- a. 5
- b. B, C, D, E, F, A, G

12 Parameter Estimation

- a. $2/3$
- b. $3/5$

13 Decision Theory

- a. ((ski (.08 win not-broken 100) (.02 win broken 50) (.72 not-win not-broken 0) (.18 not-win broken -50)) (not-ski (.2 broken -10) (.8 not-broken 0)))
- b. $U(\text{ski}) = 8 + 1 + 0 + -9 = 0$; $U(\text{not ski}) = -2$; so we ski!
- c. Given perfect info about my leg, we have the tree ((0.2 broken ((ski (.1 win 50) (.9 not-win -50)) (not-ski -10))) (0.8 not-broken ((ski (.1 win 100) (.9 not-win 0)) (not-ski 0)))) which evaluates to ((0.2 broken ((ski -40) (not-ski -10))) (0.8 not-broken ((ski 10) (not-ski 0))) ((0.2 broken -10) (0.8 not-broken 10))) With perfect information I have expected utility $-2 + 8 = 6$. So expected value of perfect info is $6 - 0 = 6$.
- d. Given perfect info about winning the race, we have the tree ((0.1 win ((ski (.2 broken 50) (.8 not-broken 100)) (not-ski (.2 broken -10) (.8 not-broken 0)))) (0.9 not-win ((ski (.2 broken -50) (.8 not-broken 0)) (not-ski (.2 broken -10) (.8 not-broken 0))))) which evaluates to ((0.1 win ((ski 90) (not-ski -2)) (0.9 not-win ((ski -10) (not-ski -2)))) which evaluates to ((0.1 win 90) (0.9 not-win -2)) = $9 - 1.8 = 7.2$. So expected value of perfect info is $7.2 - 0 = 7.2$.
- e. Yes. You just put the win branch after the broken branch, and use the conditional probabilities for win given broken.

14 Markov Decision Processes

- a. $V(s1) = .9 * .9 * 5.5 = 4.455$
- b. $V(s2) = 5.5$
- c. $V(s3) = 4.5$
- d. $V(s4) = 0$
- e. $V(s5) = 10$

15 Neural Networks

- a. F
- b. T
- c. F
- d. T
- e. F
- f. F
- g. F
- h. F
- i. F

16 True or False

- 1. T
- 2. F
- 3. T
- 4. F
- 5. T
- 6. F
- 7. T
- 8. F
- 9. F
- 10. F
- 11. T
- 12. F
- 13. T
- 14. F