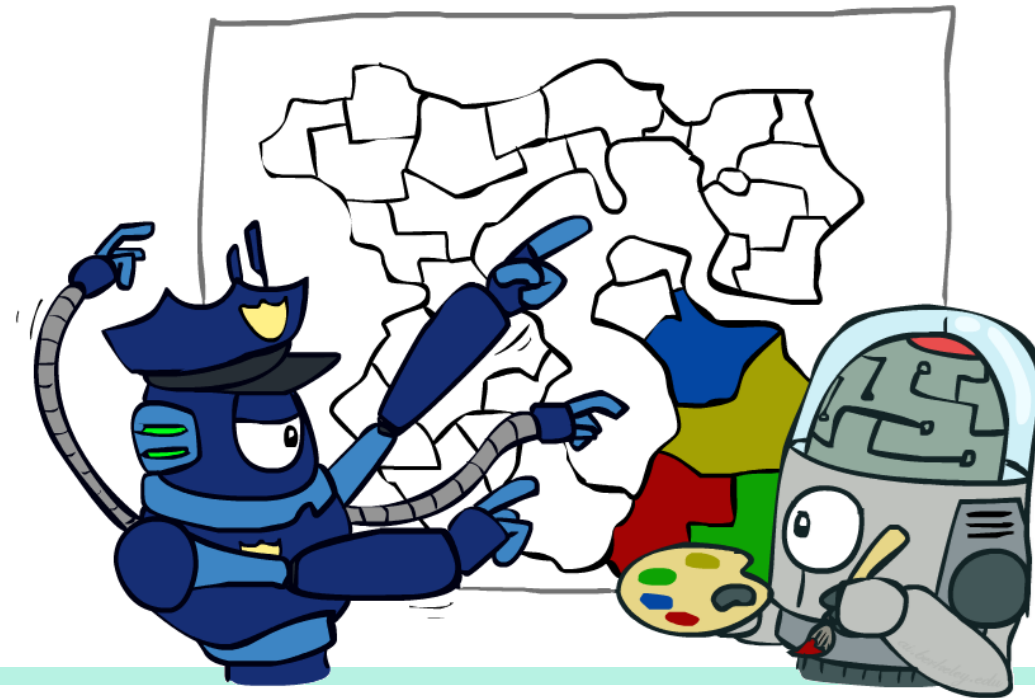


Advanced Topics in AI

Examples of CSPs



Instructor: Prof. Dr. techn. Wolfgang Nejdl

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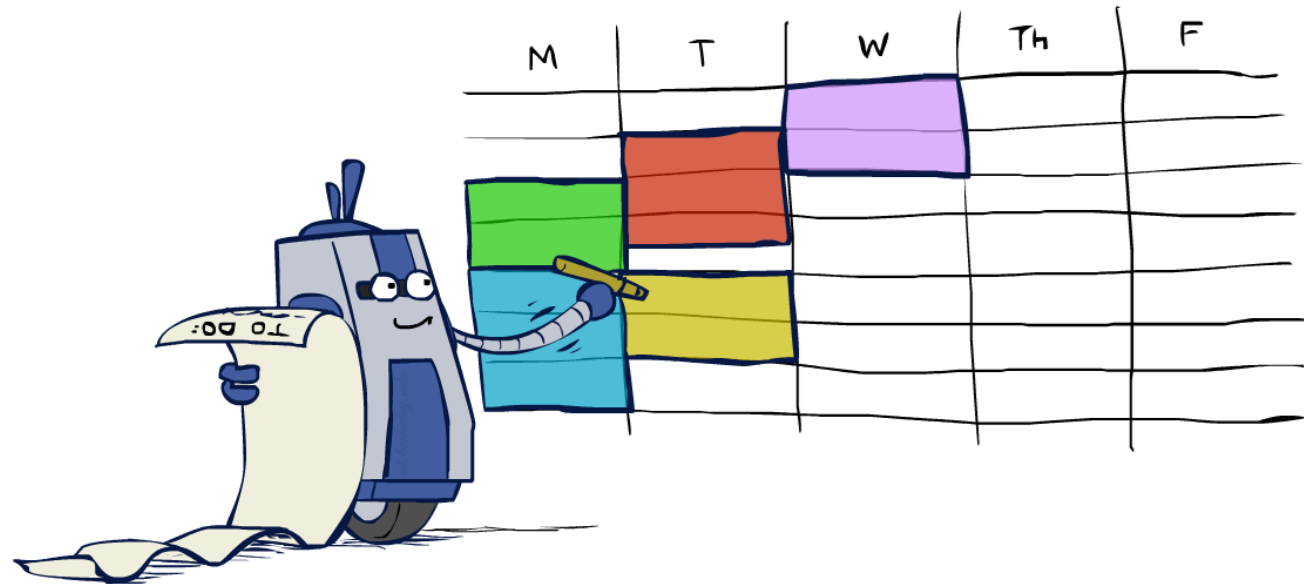
[These slides were created by Dan Klein and Pieter Abbeel for CS188 Intro to AI at UC Berkeley. All materials are available at <http://ai.berkeley.edu>.]



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Real-World CSPs

- Assignment problems: e.g., who teaches what class
- Timetabling problems: e.g., which class is offered when and where?
- Hardware configuration
- Transportation scheduling
- Factory scheduling
- Circuit layout
- Fault diagnosis
- ... lots more!

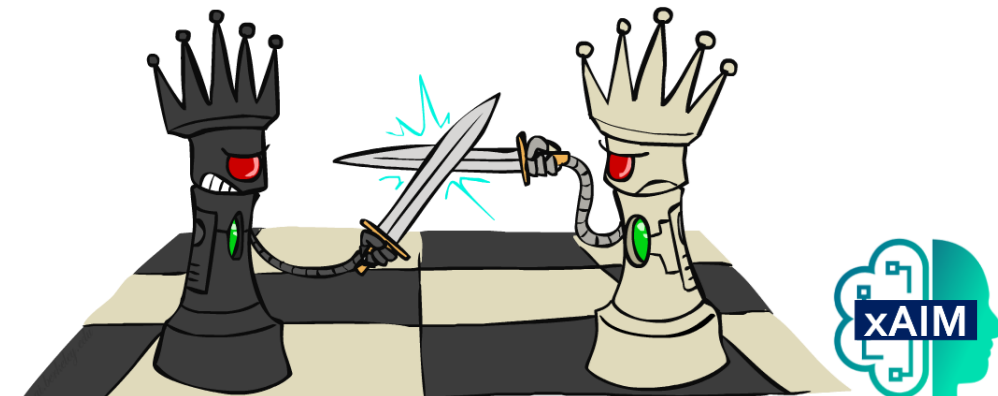
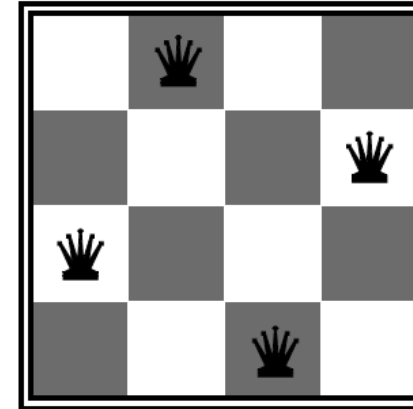


- Many real-world problems involve real-valued variables...

Example: N-Queens

■ Formulation 1:

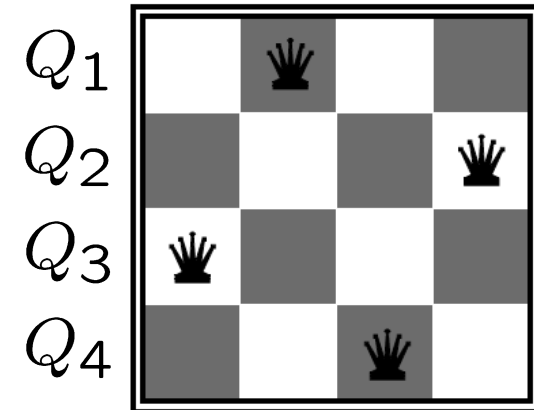
- Variables: X_{ij}
- Domains: $\{0, 1\}$
- Constraints
 - $\forall i, j, k (X_{ij}, X_{ik}) \in \{(0,0), (0,1), (1,0)\}$
 - $\forall i, j, k (X_{ij}, X_{kj}) \in \{(0,0), (0,1), (1,0)\}$
 - $\forall i, j, k (X_{ij}, X_{i+k, j+k}) \in \{(0,0), (0,1), (1,0)\}$
 - $\forall i, j, k (X_{ij}, X_{i+k, j-k}) \in \{(0,0), (0,1), (1,0)\}$
 - $\sum_{i,j} X_{ij} = N$



Example: N-Queens

- Formulation 2:

- Variables: Q_k
- Domains: $\{1, 2, 3, \dots, N\}$
- Constraints:
 - Implicit:
 - $\forall i, j$ non – threatening(Q_i, Q_j)
 - Explicit:
 - $(Q_1, Q_2) \in \{(1, 3), (1, 4), \dots\}$
 - ...



Example: Cryptarithmic

- Variables:

$F T U W R O X_1 X_2 X_3$

- Domains:

$\{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9\}$

- Constraints:

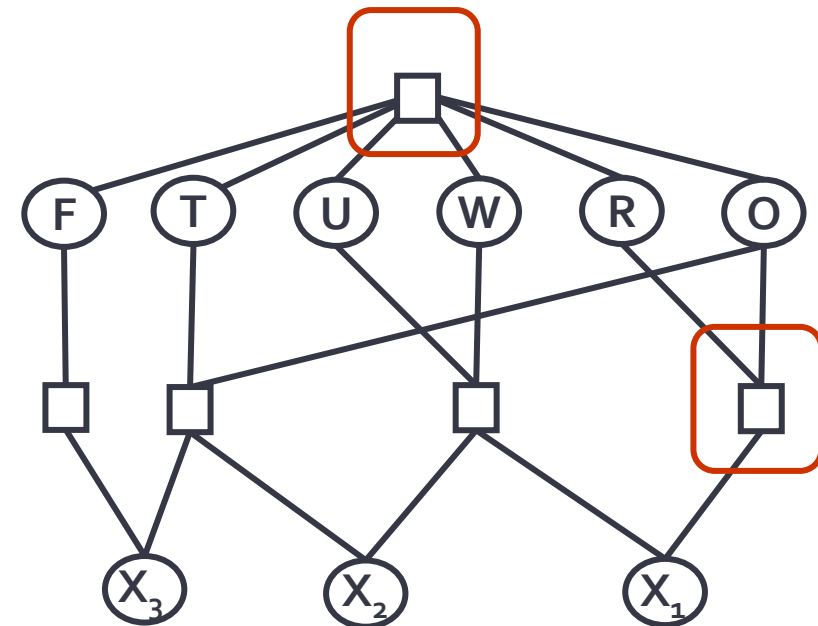
$\text{alldiff}(F, T, U, W, R, O)$

$O + O = R + 10 \cdot X_1$

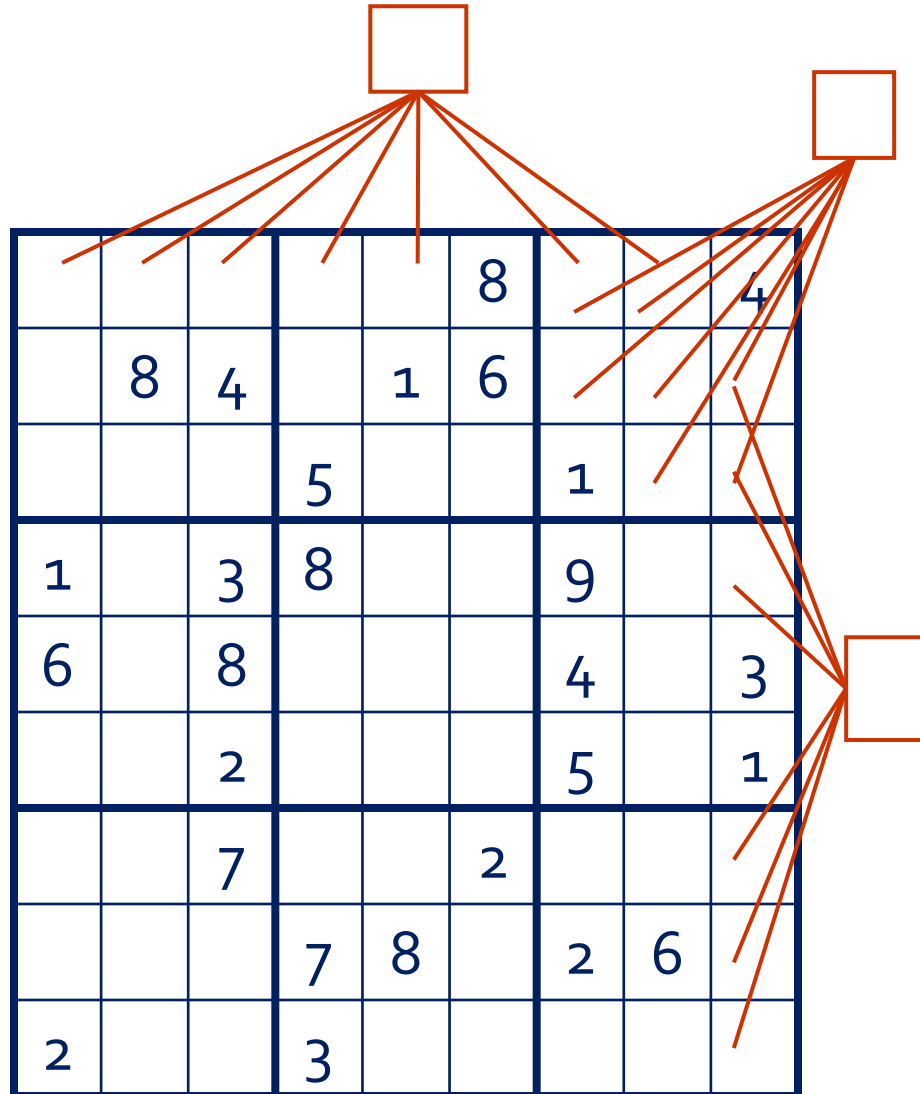
...

$$\begin{array}{r} T W O \\ + T W O \\ \hline F O U R \end{array}$$

X_1



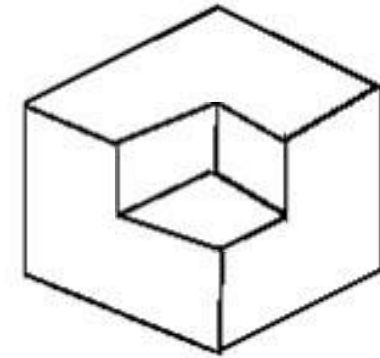
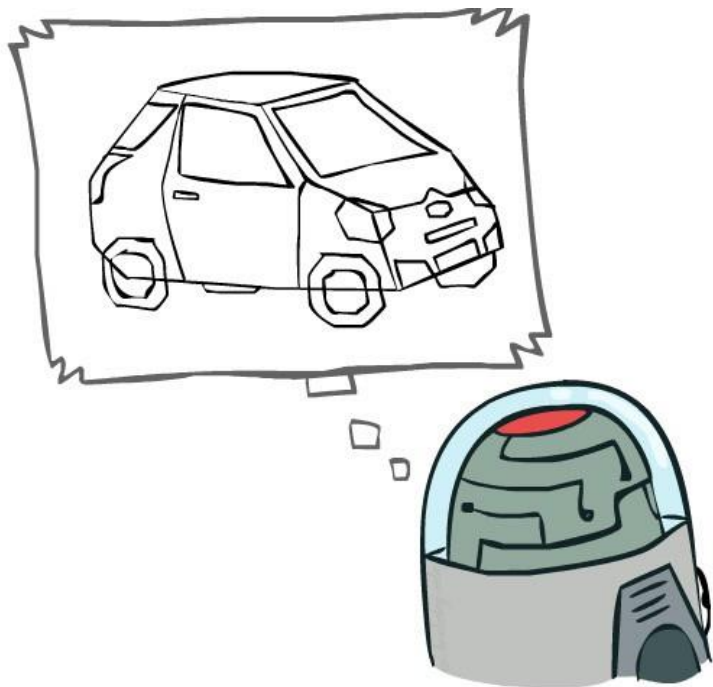
Example: Sudoku



- Variables:
 - Each (open) square
- Domains:
 - $\{1,2,\dots,9\}$
- Constraints:
 - 9-way alldiff for each column
 - 9-way alldiff for each row
 - 9-way alldiff for each region
 - (or can have a bunch of pairwise inequality constraints)

Example: The Waltz Algorithm

- The Waltz algorithm is for interpreting line drawings of solid polyhedra as 3D objects
- An early example of an AI computation posed as a CSP



- Approach:
 - Each intersection is a variable
 - Adjacent intersections impose constraints on each other
 - Solutions are physically realizable 3D interpretations

Advanced Topics in AI

Next: Solving CSPs



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