**Q 1.1**: Consider finding the fastest driving route from one US city to another. Measure cost as the number of hours driven when driving at the speed limit. Let h(s) be the number of hours needed to ride a bike from city s to your destination. h(s) is

- A. An admissible heuristic
- B. Not an admissible heuristic

**Q 1.1**: Consider finding the fastest driving route from one US city to another. Measure cost as the number of hours driven when driving at the speed limit. Let h(s) be the number of hours needed to ride a bike from city s to your destination. h(s) is

- A. An admissible heuristic
- B. Not an admissible heuristic

**Q 1.1**: Consider finding the fastest driving route from one US city to another. Measure cost as the number of hours driven when driving at the speed limit. Let h(s) be the number of hours needed to ride a bike from city s to your destination. h(s) is

- A. An admissible heuristic No: riding your bike take longer.
- B. Not an admissible heuristic

- **Q 1.2**: Which of the following are admissible heuristics?
- (i) **h(s)** = **h**\*(s)
- (ii) **h(s)** = max(2, **h\*(s)**)
- (iii) **h(s)** = min(2, **h\*(s)**)
- (iv)  $h(s) = h^*(s)-2$
- (v) **h(s)** = sqrt(**h**\*(s))
- A. All of the above
- B. (i), (iii), (iv)
- C. (i), (iii)
- D. (i), (iii), (v)

- **Q 1.2**: Which of the following are admissible heuristics?
- (i) **h(s)** = **h**\*(s)
- (ii) **h(s)** = max(2, **h\*(s)**)
- (iii) **h(s)** = min(2, **h\*(s)**)
- (iv)  $h(s) = h^*(s)-2$
- (v) **h(s)** = sqrt(**h**\*(s))
- A. All of the above
- B. (i), (iii), (iv)
- C. (i), (iii)
- D. (i), (iii), (v)

#### **Q 1.2**: Which of the following are admissible heuristics?

- (i) **h(s)** = **h\*(s)**
- (ii)  $h(s) = \max(2, h^*(s))$  No: h(s) might be too big
- (iii) **h(s)** = min(2, **h\*(s)**)
- (iv)  $h(s) = h^*(s)-2$  No: h(s) might be negative
- (v)  $h(s) = \operatorname{sqrt}(h^*(s))$  No: if  $h^*(s) < 1$  then h(s) is bigger
- A. All of the above
- B. (i), (iii), (iv)
- C. (i), (iii)
- D. (i), (iii), (v)

**Q 2.1**: Consider two heuristics for the 8 puzzle problem.  $h_1$  is the number of tiles in wrong position.  $h_2$  is the  $l_1$ /Manhattan distance between the tiles and the goal location. How do  $h_1$  and  $h_2$  relate?

- A. **h**<sub>2</sub> dominates **h**<sub>1</sub>
- B. **h**<sub>1</sub> dominates **h**<sub>2</sub>
- C. Neither dominates the other

**Q 2.1**: Consider two heuristics for the 8 puzzle problem.  $h_1$  is the number of tiles in wrong position.  $h_2$  is the  $l_1$ /Manhattan distance between the tiles and the goal location. How do  $h_1$  and  $h_2$  relate?

- A. h<sub>2</sub> dominates h<sub>1</sub>
- B. **h**<sub>1</sub> dominates **h**<sub>2</sub>
- C. Neither dominates the other

**Q 2.1**: Consider two heuristics for the 8 puzzle problem.  $h_1$  is the number of tiles in wrong position.  $h_2$  is the  $l_1$ /Manhattan distance between the tiles and the goal location. How do  $h_1$  and  $h_2$  relate?

- A. h<sub>2</sub> dominates h<sub>1</sub>
- B. h<sub>1</sub> dominates h<sub>2</sub> (No: h<sub>1</sub> is a distance where each entry is at most 1, h<sub>2</sub> can be greater)
- C. Neither dominates the other

**Q 2.2**: Consider the state space graph below. Goal states have bold borders. h(s) is show next to each node. What node will be expanded by A\* after the initial state I?

- A. A
- B. B
- C. C



**Q 2.2**: Consider the state space graph below. Goal states have bold borders. h(s) is show next to each node. What node will be expanded by A\* after the initial state I?

- A. A
- B. B
- C. C

