

Class Exercise 9

Exercise 1

Consider the monkey-banana problem:

A monkey is in a room at position A . Suspended from the ceiling above position B is a bunch of bananas, beyond the monkey's reach. In the corner of the room at position C is a box. How can the monkey get the bananas?

The monkey can perform the following operations:

- walk - Walk on the ground from one position to another.
- push - Push a box from one position to another.
- climb_up - Climb on top of the box.
- climb_down - Climb down to the ground.
- grasp - Grasp an object that is in reach.
- release - Release an object.

- (a) Give a STRIPS specification of the initial state.
- (b) Give a STRIPS specification of the operators.
- (c) The monkey would like to stand on the ground and hold the bananas (and then sit down and eat the bananas). Give a STRIPS specification of this goal.
- (d) Determine a plan solving this planning problem.
- (e) In the room there is a second box which is too heavy to be pushed. Extend state descriptions and operator descriptions.

Exercise 2

Consider the Blocks World example presented in the lectures (the non-compact STRIPS model).

- (a) Extend the model by describing with a predicate *covered*(x) whether box x has some other box on top.
Give a description for a state where a , b and c are in the same stack and extend the operators.
- (b) Extend the model by describing with a predicate *over*(x, y) whether a box x is in a stack with bottom box y .
Give a description for a state where a , b and c are in the same stack and extend the operators.

Exercise 3

Consider the Blocks World example presented in the lectures (the non-compact STRIPS model).

Combine the two operators *pickup*(x) and *stack*(x, y) into one macro-operator *put*(x, y).

Describe a general procedure of creating macro-operators.

Exercise 4

Consider the following blocks world planning problem.

- Constants: $a, b, c, d, floor$
- Predicates: $on(x, y), clear(x)$
- Operators:
 - operator : $move(x, y, z)$
 - precond : $on(x, y), clear(x), clear(z)$
 - effects : $\neg on(x, y), \neg clear(z), on(x, z), clear(y), clear(floor)$
- Initial state: $\{on(c, a), on(a, floor), clear(c), on(d, b), on(b, floor), clear(d), clear(floor)\}$
- Goal: $\{on(a, b)\}$

- Use Regression Planning to solve this planning problem.
- Determine the initial plan for Partial-Order Planning. Is the plan space finite? Apply Partial-Order Planning to solve this planning problem.

Exercise 5

We consider the following version of the Sussman Anomaly in Blocks World:

- Constants: a, b, c
- Predicates: $on(x, y), ontable(x), clear(x)$
- Operators:
 - operator : $pickup_and_stack(x, y)$
 - precond : $ontable(x), clear(x), clear(y)$
 - effects : $\neg ontable(x), \neg clear(y), on(x, y)$
 - operator : $unstack_and_putdown(x, y)$
 - precond : $on(x, y), clear(x)$
 - effects : $\neg on(x, y), ontable(x), clear(y)$
 - operator : $unstack_and_stack(x, y, z)$
 - precond : $on(x, y), clear(x), clear(z)$
 - effects : $\neg on(x, y), \neg clear(z), on(x, z), clear(y)$
- Initial state: $\{clear(b), clear(c), on(c, a), ontable(a), ontable(b)\}$
- Goal: $\{on(b, c), on(a, b)\}$

- Is there an order of the goal literals such that linear planning is possible?
- Determine a plan using Forward Planning and give all intermediate states when executing this plan.