

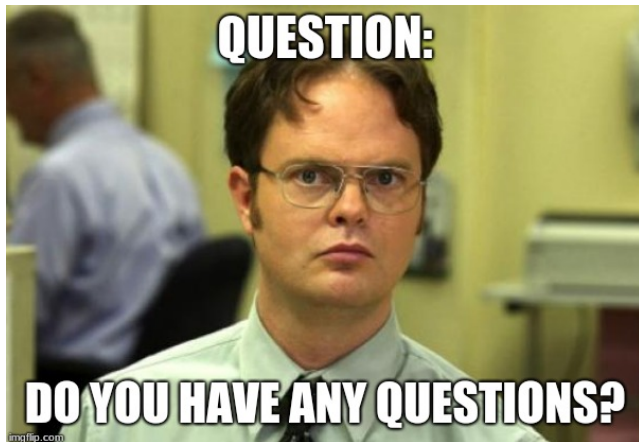
Relaxation heuristics

h^{max} , h^{add} and Assignment #1-3

Michaela Urbanovská

PUI Tutorial
Week 5

- Any questions regarding the lecture?



Obtaining heuristics

- Many different possible ways to obtain a heuristic in general
- One general idea: solve a **simplified** version of the problem

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- Many different possible ways to obtain a heuristic in general
- One general idea: solve a **simplified** version of the problem
 - relaxation
 - abstraction
- This week: **relaxation**



Relaxation heuristic

- Relaxation is
 - general design technique
 - usually ignoring something
 - simplifying the problem



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- But PDDL doesn't have any...we need STRIPS!
- **Delete relaxation**

Relaxed STRIPS planning task

Relaxation of a STRIPS planning task $\Pi = \langle F, O, s_{init}, s_{goal}, c \rangle$ is the planning task $\Pi^+ = \langle F, O^+, s_{init}, s_{goal}, c \rangle$ which contains set of relaxed operators.

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Relaxation of operators

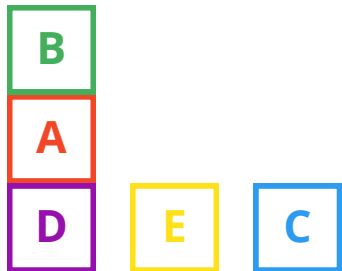
Relaxation of operator $o = \langle pre(o), add(o), del(o) \rangle$ is operator $o^+ = \langle pre(o), add(o), \emptyset \rangle$.

We can modify the PDDL accordingly.

Example - Blocks

Blocksworld planning problem

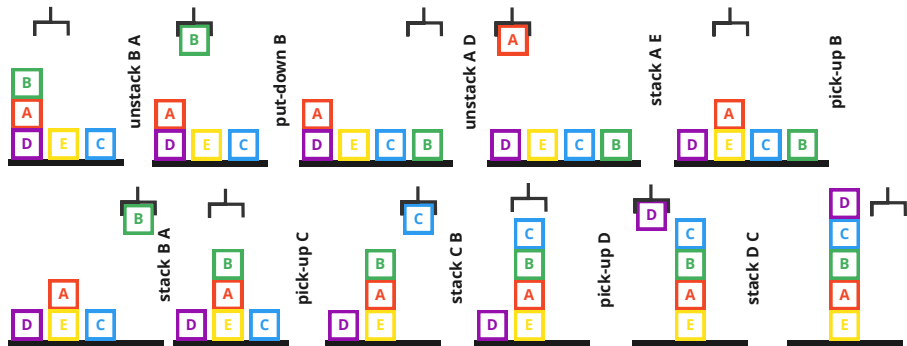
Init



Goal



Example - Blocks



h^+ heuristic

The h^+ heuristic computes length of the optimal relaxed plan π^+ which is an optimal solution to the relaxed problem Π^+ .

- h^* - optimal for STRIPS definition Π
- h^+ - optimal for relaxed STRIPS definition Π^+
- Computation of h^+ is still complicated.
- We can compute an **estimate** of h^+ .
 - h^{max}
 - h^{add}

h^{max} heuristic

- STRIPS planning task $\Pi = \langle F, O, s_{init}, s_{goal}, c \rangle$
- $h^{max}(s)$ gives estimate of the distance from s to a state that satisfies s_{goal}
- $h^{max}(s) = \max_{f \in s_{goal}} \Delta_1(s, f)$, where
 - $\Delta_1(s, o) = \max_{f \in pre(o)} \Delta_1(s, f), \forall o \in O$
 - $\Delta_1(s, f) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } f \in s, \\ \inf & \text{if } \forall o \in O : f \notin add(o), \\ \min\{c(o) + \Delta_1(s, o) \mid o \in O, f \in add(o)\} & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$

h^{add} heuristic

- STRIPS planning task $\Pi = \langle F, O, s_{init}, s_{goal}, c \rangle$
- $h^{add}(s)$ gives estimate of the distance from s to a state that satisfies s_{goal}
- $h^{add}(s) = \sum_{f \in s_{goal}} \Delta_0(s, f)$, where
 - $\Delta_0(s, o) = \sum_{f \in pre(o)} \Delta_0(s, f), \forall o \in O$
 - $\Delta_0(s, f) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } f \in s, \\ \text{inf} & \text{if } \forall o \in O : f \notin add(o), \\ \min\{c(o) + \Delta_0(s, o) \mid o \in O, f \in add(o)\} & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$

Exercise h^{add} , h^{max}

Compute $h^{max}(s_{init})$ for the following problem $\Pi = \langle F, O, s_{init}, s_{goal}, c \rangle$:

$$F = \{a, b, c, d, e, f, g\}$$

$$O =$$

	pre	add	del	c
o_1	{a}	{c,d}	{a}	1
o_2	{a,b}	{e}	\emptyset	1
o_3	{b,e}	{d,f}	{a,e}	1
o_4	{b}	{a}	\emptyset	1
o_5	{d,e}	{g}	{e}	1

$$s_{init} = \{a, b\} \quad s_{goal} = \{f, g\}$$

Algorithm 1: Algorithm for computing $h^{\max}(s)$.

Input: $\Pi = \langle \mathcal{F}, \mathcal{O}, s_{init}, s_{goal}, c \rangle$, state s

Output: $h^{\max}(s)$

```
1 for each  $f \in s$  do  $\Delta_1(s, f) \leftarrow 0$ ;
2 for each  $f \in \mathcal{F} \setminus s$  do  $\Delta_1(s, f) \leftarrow \infty$ ;
3 for each  $o \in \mathcal{O}$ ,  $pre(o) = \emptyset$  do
4   | for each  $f \in add(o)$  do  $\Delta_1(s, f) \leftarrow \min\{\Delta_1(s, f), c(o)\}$ ;
5 end
6 for each  $o \in \mathcal{O}$  do  $U(o) \leftarrow |pre(o)|$ ;
7  $C \leftarrow \emptyset$ ;
8 while  $s_{goal} \not\subseteq C$  do
9   |  $k \leftarrow \arg \min_{f \in \mathcal{F} \setminus C} \Delta_1(s, f)$ ;
10  |  $C \leftarrow C \cup \{k\}$ ;
11  | for each  $o \in \mathcal{O}, k \in pre(o)$  do
12  |   |  $U(o) \leftarrow U(o) - 1$ ;
13  |   | if  $U(o) = 0$  then
14  |   |   | for each  $f \in add(o)$  do
15  |   |   |   |  $\Delta_1(s, f) \leftarrow \min\{\Delta_1(s, f), c(o) + \Delta_1(s, k)\}$ ;
16  |   |   |   end
17  |   |   end
18  |   end
19 end
20  $h^{\max}(s) = \max_{f \in s_{goal}} \Delta_1(s, f)$ ;
```

Exercise h^{add} , h^{max}

Compute $h^{add}(s_{init})$ for the following problem $\Pi = \langle F, O, s_{init}, s_{goal}, c \rangle$:

$$F = \{a, b, c, d, e, f, g\}$$

$$O =$$

	pre	add	del	c
o_1	{a}	{c,d}	{a}	1
o_2	{a,b}	{e}	\emptyset	1
o_3	{b,e}	{d,f}	{a,e}	1
o_4	{b}	{a}	\emptyset	1
o_5	{d,e}	{g}	{e}	1

$$s_{init} = \{a, b\} \quad s_{goal} = \{f, g\}$$

What's the difference in the algorithm?

Heuristic dominance

Admissible heuristic h_1 dominates an admissible heuristic h_2 if for every state s $h_1(s) \geq h_2(s)$

- h^+ is **admissible, consistent**
- h^{max} is **admissible, consistent**
- h^{add} is **not admissible, nor consistent** but can be very informative
- $h^{max} \leq h^+ \leq h^*$

Assignment #1-3 - Planner

- Third and final part of Assignment #1
- **Task:** implement a planner that uses A* search and a relaxation heuristic to solve problem formulated in PDDL
- **Points:** maximum 15
- **Deadlines**
 - 10.4.2023 23:59 (Monday)
 - 12.4.2023 23:59 (Wednesday)

Assignment #1-3 - Planner

- **Submission:** archive with *planner.py* and *grunder.py* (from Assignment #1-2)
- **Output:** *plan.txt* file with cost of the plan, heuristic for the initial state, plan (operator sequence)
- **AE**
 - 10 private problem domains (one problem per domain)
 - 400 seconds for all problems (roughly 30 seconds per problem)
 - Validator, cost check, heuristic check, operator sequence check
- **Debugging:** 3 public problems are available including the PDDLs and plans
 - Public domains are also in the private data but with different problems

Assignment #1-3 - Planner

- The *parser.py* has been slightly altered so download it again
- Your own *grunder.py* should be used for this assignment
 - In case you don't have a working one, you will be provided with a reference grunder

- Know what is delete relaxation and which heuristics are based on it
- Know h^+ , h^{max} and h^{add} heuristics
- Get into implementation of Assignment #1-3
- Be capable of implementing h^{max} for your assignment



[Feedback form link](#)

