

Constraint Satisfaction Problems: Backtracking Search and Arc Consistency

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Lecture 5

Based on work by K. Leyton-Brown, K. Larson, and P. van Beek

Outline

Learning Goals

Examples of CSP Problems

Introduction to CSPs

Formulating Problems as CSPs

The AC-3 Arc Consistency Algorithm

Arc Consistency

Revisiting the Learning goals

Learning Goals

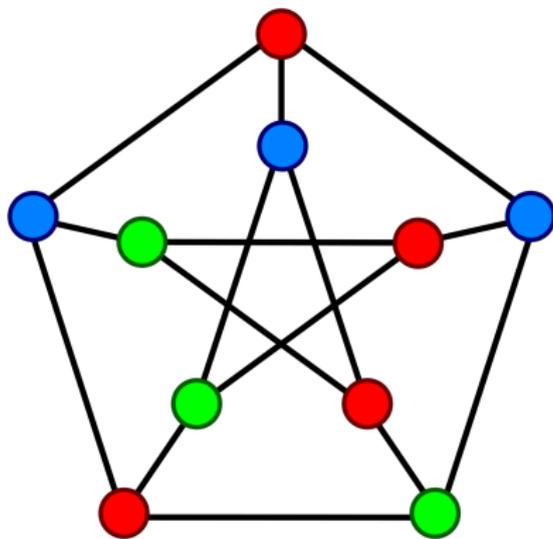
By the end of the lecture, you should be able to

- ▶ Formulate a real-world problem as a constraint satisfaction problem.
- ▶ Verify whether a variable is arc-consistent with respect to another variable for a constraint.
- ▶ Trace the execution of and implement the AC-3 arc consistency algorithm.

Example: Crossword Puzzles



Example: Graph Coloring Problem



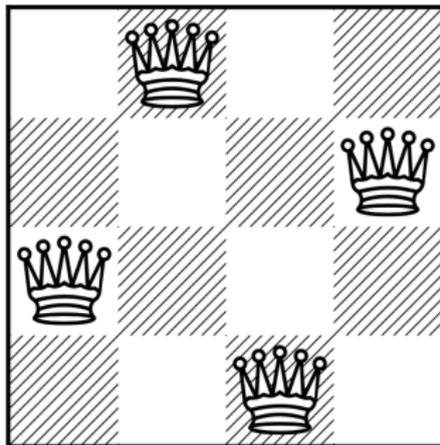
Applications:

- ▶ Designing seating plans
- ▶ Exam scheduling
- ▶ ...

Example: Sudoku

5	3			7				
6			1	9	5			
	9	8					6	
8				6				3
4			8		3			1
7				2				6
	6					2	8	
			4	1	9			5
				8			7	9

Example: 4-Queens Problem



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Introduction to CSPs

- ▶ So far, search algorithms are unaware of the structure of the states.
- ▶ Can we do better by taking advantage of the structure of states?

Definition of a CSP

Each state contains

- ▶ A set X of variables: $\{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n\}$
- ▶ A set D of domains: D_i is the domain for variable X_i , $\forall i$.
- ▶ A set C of constraints specifying allowable combinations of values

A solution is an assignment of values to all the variables that satisfy all the constraints.

Learning Goals

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Introduction to CSPs

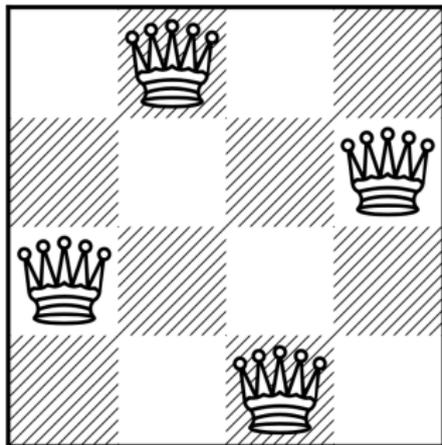
Formulating Problems as CSPs

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Example: 4-Queens Problem



CQ: Defining Constraints as a Formula

CQ: How should we encode the following constraint as a propositional formula?

The two queens in columns 0 and 2 are not in the same row or diagonal.

- (A) $(x_0 \neq x_2)$
- (B) $((x_0 \neq x_2) \wedge ((x_0 - x_2) \neq 1))$
- (C) $((x_0 \neq x_2) \wedge ((x_0 - x_2) \neq 2))$
- (D) $((x_0 \neq x_2) \wedge (|x_0 - x_2| \neq 1))$
- (E) $((x_0 \neq x_2) \wedge (|x_0 - x_2| \neq 2))$

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Solving a CSP - Search and Inference

When solving a CSP, we can combine

- ▶ Backtracking search, and
- ▶ Inference using the arc-consistency algorithm.

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Definition of Arc Consistency

Definition (Arc Consistency)

The variable X_i is arc-consistent with respect to another variable X_j if and only if for every value v_i in D_i , there is a value v_j in D_j such that (v_i, v_j) satisfies the constraint (X_i, X_j) .

If X_i is not arc-consistent with the variable X_j , we can make it consistent by removing values in D_i that is not consistent with any value on D_j . This removal can never rule out any solution.

CQ: Definition of Arc Consistency

CQ: Consider the constraint “ X is divisible by Y ” between two variables X and Y . X is arc-consistent with respect to Y in how many of the four scenarios below?

1. $dom(X) = \{10, 12\}, dom(Y) = \{3, 5\}$
2. $dom(X) = \{10, 12\}, dom(Y) = \{2\}$
3. $dom(X) = \{10, 12\}, dom(Y) = \{3\}$
4. $dom(X) = \{10, 12\}, dom(Y) = \{3, 5, 8\}$

(A) 0 (B) 1 (C) 2 (D) 3 (E) 4

CQ: Is Arc-Consistency Symmetric?

CQ: True or False:

*If X is arc-consistent with respect to Y ,
then Y is arc-consistent with respect to X .*

- (A) True
- (B) False
- (C) Not enough information to tell

CQ: Effect of Removing a Value on Arc Consistency

CQ: Assume that X is arc-consistent with respect to Y .

Remove one value from the domain of Y .

Is X still arc-consistent with respect to Y ?

- (A) Yes
- (B) No
- (C) Not enough information to tell

CQ: Effect of Removing a Value on Arc Consistency

CQ: Assume that X is arc-consistent with respect to Y .

Remove one value from the domain of X .

Is X still arc-consistent with respect to Y ?

- (A) Yes
- (B) No
- (C) Not enough information to tell

Making (X_i, C) arc-consistent

Let C be a constraint between the variables X_i and X_j .

Algorithm 1 Revise(X_i, C)

```
1: revised  $\leftarrow$  false
2: for  $x$  in  $dom(X_i)$  do
3:   if  $\neg \exists y \in dom(X_j)$  s.t.  $(x, y)$  satisfies the constraint  $C$  then
4:     remove  $x$  from  $dom(X_i)$ 
5:     revised  $\leftarrow$  true
6:   end if
7: end for
8: return revised
```

The AC-3 Arc Consistency Algorithm

Algorithm 2 The AC-3 Algorithm

- 1: Put (v, C) in the set S for every variable v and every constraint involving v .
 - 2: **while** S is not empty **do**
 - 3: remove (X_i, C_{ij}) from S (C_{ij} is a constraint between X_i and X_j .)
 - 4: **if** $\text{Revise}(X_i, C_{ij})$ **then**
 - 5: **if** $\text{dom}(X_i)$ is empty **then return** false
 - 6: **for** X_k where C_{ki} is a constraint between X_k and X_i **do**
 - 7: add (X_k, C_{ki}) to S
 - 8: **end for**
 - 9: **end if**
 - 10: **end while**
 - 11: **return** true
-

Trace the execution of AC-3 algorithm

Properties of the AC-3 Algorithm

- ▶ Does the order in which arcs are considered matter?
- ▶ Three possible outcomes of the arc consistency algorithm:
 - ▶ Time complexity:
 n variables, c binary constraints, and the size of each domain is at most d .

Revisiting the Learning Goals

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