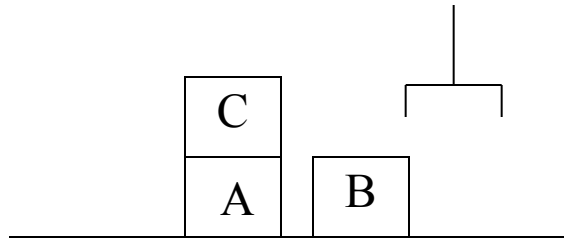


Planning problem: Given an **initial state** and **goal specification**,
find a sequence/set of operators that transform initial state to a state that
satisfies goal specification

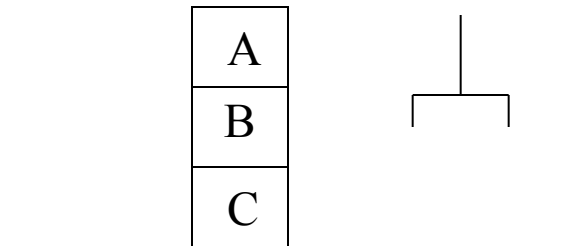
Initial State



CLEAR(B)
ON(C,A)
CLEAR(C)
ONTABLE(A)
ONTABLE(B)
HANDEMPTY

Goal Specification

ON(B,C) and ON(A,B)



Example state that satisfies goal spec

Representation of operators: A PREcondition list, an ADD list, a DELETE list, or as a single effects list

pickup(?x): PRE: ONTABLE(?x), CLEAR(?x), HANDEEMPTY
DEL: ONTABLE(?x), CLEAR(?x), HANDEEMPTY
ADD: HOLDING(?x)

or (EFFECTS: HOLDING(?x), ~ONTABLE(?x), ~CLEAR(?x), ~HANDEEMPTY)

putdown(?x): PRE: HOLDING(?x)
DEL: HOLDING(?x)
ADD: ONTABLE(?x), CLEAR(?x), HANDEEMPTY

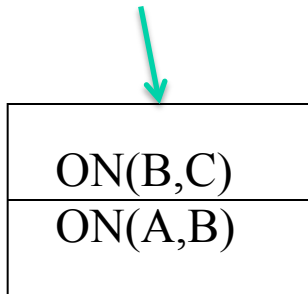
stack(?x, ?y): PRE: HOLDING(?x), CLEAR(?y)
DEL: HOLDING(?x), CLEAR(?y)
ADD: HANDEEMPTY, ON(?x, ?y), CLEAR(?x)

unstack(?x, ?y): PRE: HANDEEMPTY, CLEAR(?x), ON(?x,?y)
DEL: HANDEEMPTY, CLEAR(?x), ON(?x,?y)
ADD: HOLDING(?x), CLEAR(?y)

$OP(S[t1]) = S[t1] - DEL(OP) + ADD(OP) = S[t2]$, where PRE(OP) is a subset of S[t1]

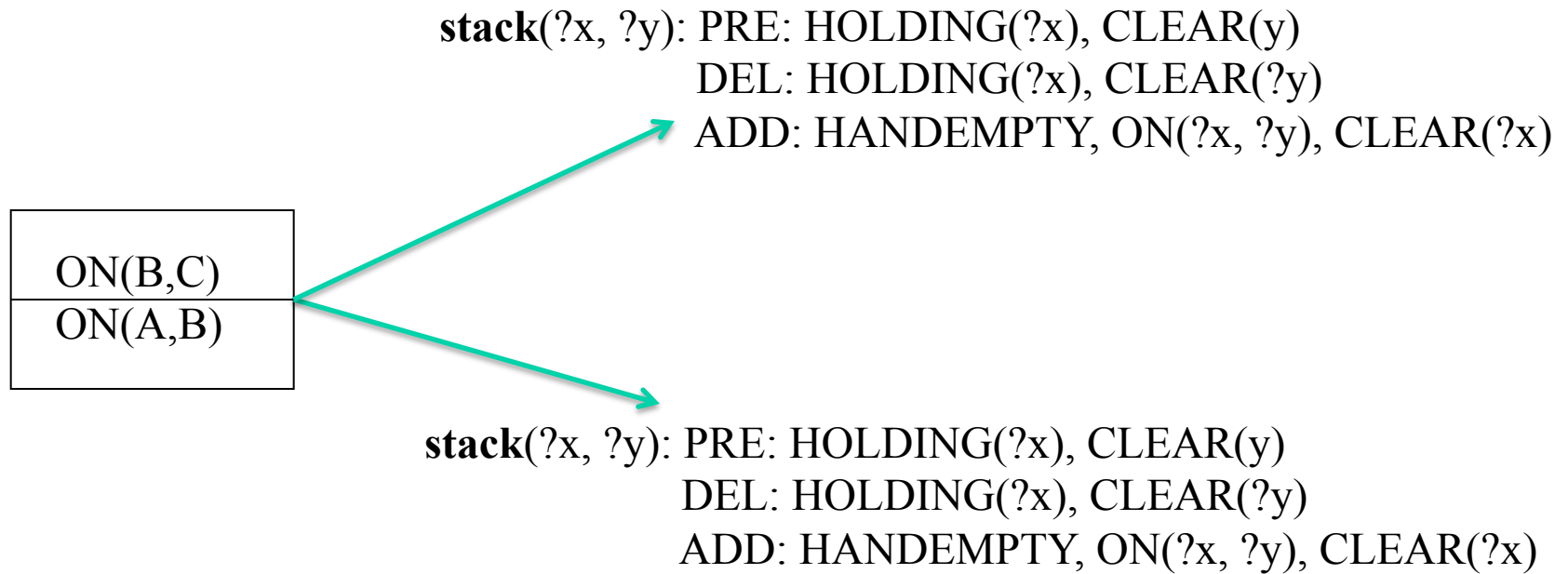
Most classical planning systems perform search that is informed by the goal state (e.g., Strips, Tweak from first planning talk and reading). Regression planners (10.2.2 of Russell and Norvig) are even more goal-directed, and compute a set of possible prior states by “regressing” through action operator definitions (formula for g' on p. 374).

*Goal state of planner,
and start state of regression
planner*

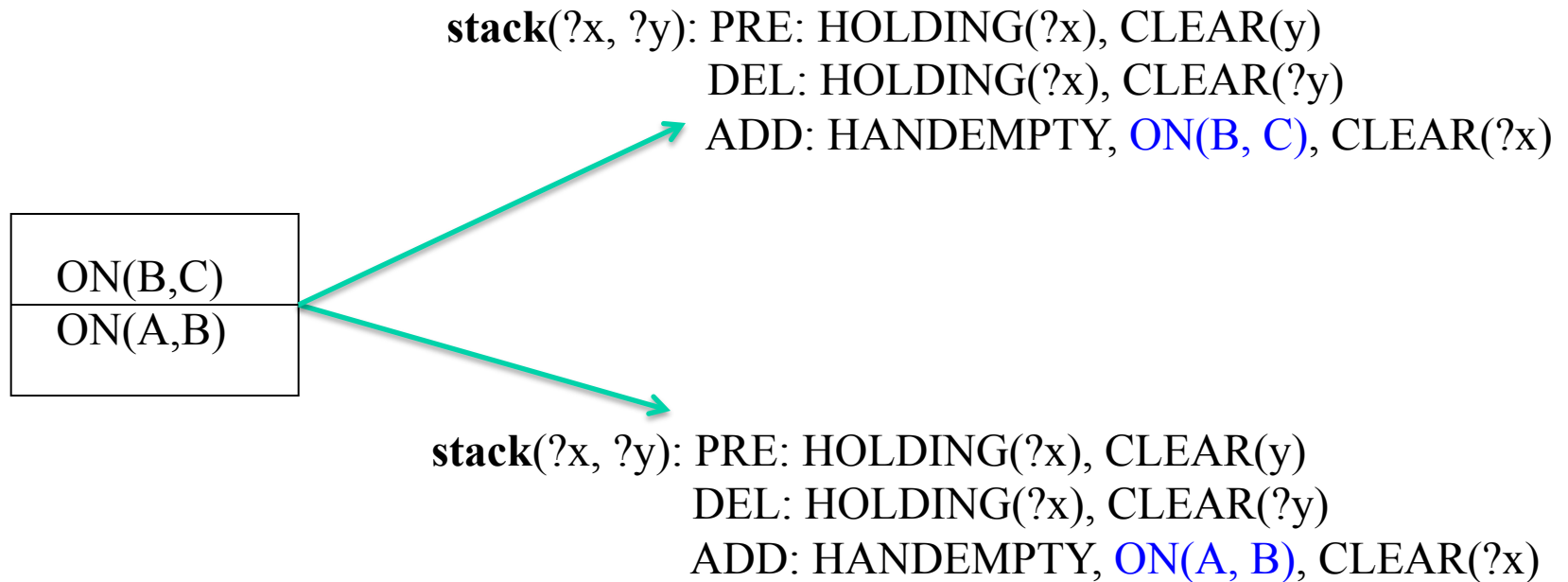


stack(B,C) will achieve ON(B,C)
stack(A,B) will achieve ON(A,B)

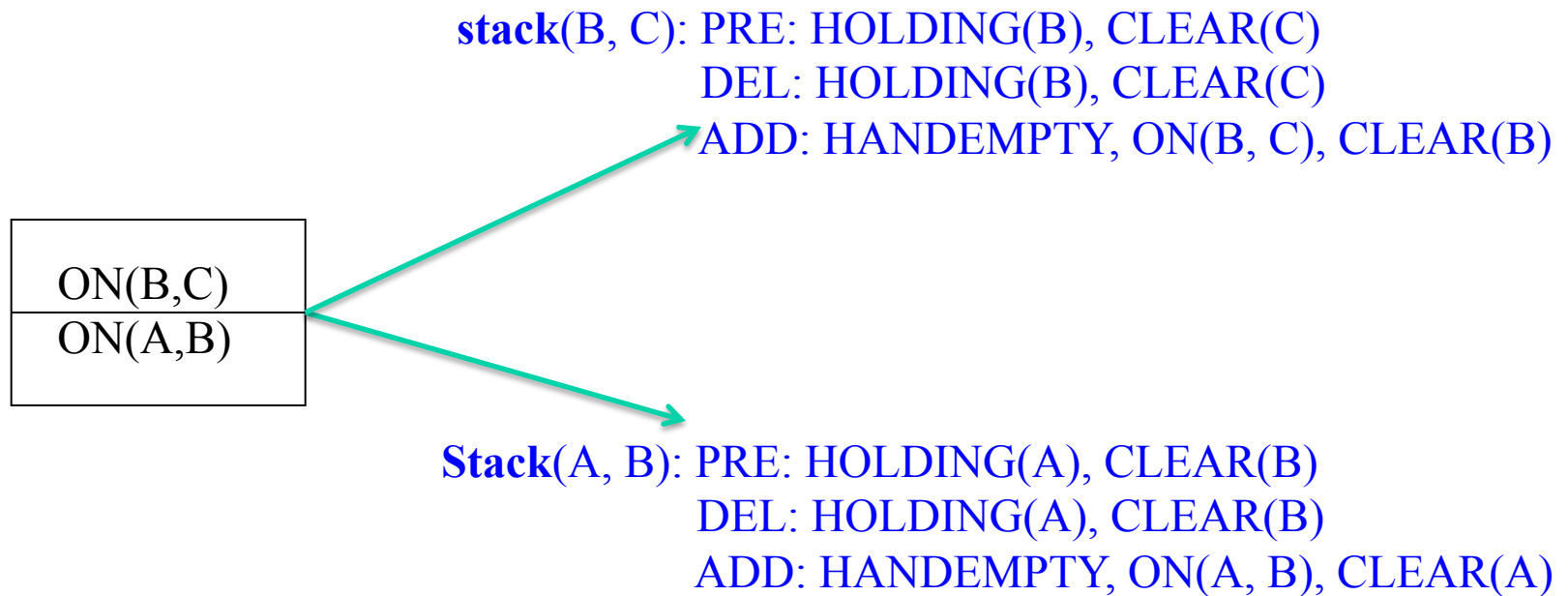
Most classical planning systems perform search that is informed by the goal state (e.g., Strips, Tweak from first planning talk and reading). Regression planners (10.2.2 of Russell and Norvig) are even more goal-directed, and compute a set of possible prior states by “regressing” through action operator definitions (formula for g' on p. 374).



Most classical planning systems perform search that is informed by the goal state (e.g., Strips, Tweak from first planning talk and reading). Regression planners (10.2.2 of Russell and Norvig) are even more goal-directed, and compute a set of possible prior states by “regressing” through action operator definitions (formula for g' on p. 374).



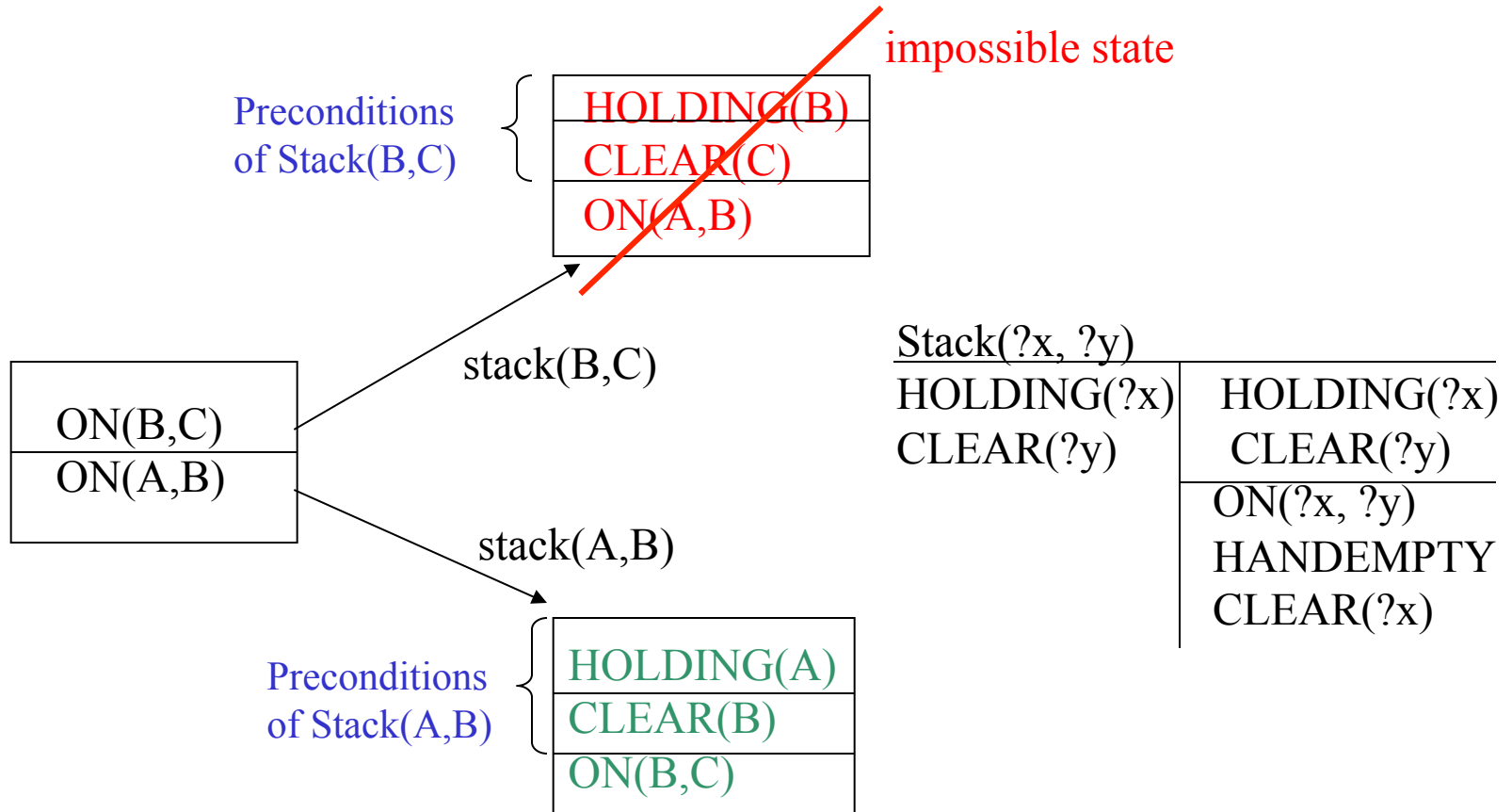
Most classical planning systems perform search that is informed by the goal state (e.g., Strips, Tweak from first planning talk and reading). Regression planners (10.2.2 of Russell and Norvig) are even more goal-directed, and compute a set of possible prior states by “regressing” through action operator definitions (formula for g' on p. 374).



$$g' = \text{Regress}(g, \text{op}) = (g - \text{ADD}(\text{op})) \cup \text{PRE}(\text{op})$$

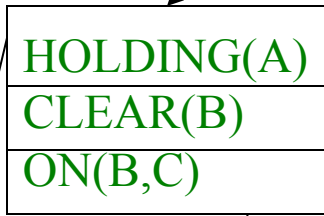
Most classical planning systems perform search that is informed by the goal state (e.g., Strips, Tweak from first planning talk and reading). Regression planners are even more goal-directed, and compute a set of possible prior states by “regressing” through action operator definitions.

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Regress}(\{\text{ON}(\text{B},\text{C}), \text{ON}(\text{A},\text{B})\}, \text{stack}(\text{B},\text{C})) \\ &= (\{\text{ON}(\text{B},\text{C}), \text{ON}(\text{A},\text{B})\} - \{\text{ON}(\text{B},\text{C}), \text{HANDEEMPTY}, \text{CLEAR}(\text{B})\}) \cup \{\text{HOLDING}(\text{B}), \text{CLEAR}(\text{C})\} \\ &= \{\text{ON}(\text{A},\text{B}), \text{HOLDING}(\text{B}), \text{CLEAR}(\text{C})\} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Regress}(\{\text{ON}(\text{B},\text{C}), \text{ON}(\text{A},\text{B})\}, \text{stack}(\text{A}, \text{B})) \\ &= (\{\text{ON}(\text{B},\text{C}), \text{ON}(\text{A},\text{B})\} - \{\text{ON}(\text{A},\text{B}), \text{HANDEEMPTY}, \text{CLEAR}(\text{A})\}) \cup \{\text{HOLDING}(\text{A}), \text{CLEAR}(\text{B})\} \\ &= \{\text{ON}(\text{B},\text{C}), \text{HOLDING}(\text{A}), \text{CLEAR}(\text{B})\} \end{aligned}$$

Stack(A,B)



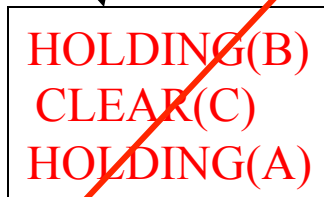
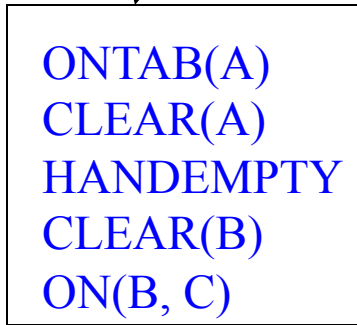
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Regress}(\{\text{HOLDING(A), CLEAR(B), ON(B,C)}\}, \text{Stack(B,C)}) \\ = (\{\text{HOLDING(A), CLEAR(B), ON(B,C)}\} \\ - \{\text{ON(B,C), HANDEEMPTY, CLEAR(B)}\}) \\ \cup \{\text{HOLDING(B), CLEAR(C)}\} \end{aligned}$$

Stack(?x, ?y)

HOLDING(?x)	HOLDING(?x)
CLEAR(?y)	CLEAR(?y)
	ON(?x, ?y)
	HANDEEMPTY
	CLEAR(?x)

Pickup(A)

Stack(B,C)

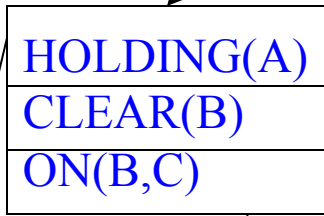


$$\begin{aligned} \text{Regress}(\{\text{HOLDING(A), CLEAR(B), ON(B,C)}\}, \text{Pickup(A)}) \\ = (\{\text{HOLDING(A), CLEAR(B), ON(B,C)}\} \\ - \{\text{HOLDING(A)}\}) \\ \cup \{\text{ONTAB(A), CLEAR(A), HANDEEMPTY}\} \end{aligned}$$

Pickup(?x)

ONTAB(?x)	ONTAB(?x)
CLEAR(?x)	CLEAR(?x)
HANDEEMPTY	HANDEEMPTY
	HOLDING(?x)

Stack(A,B)



Unstack(?x, B)

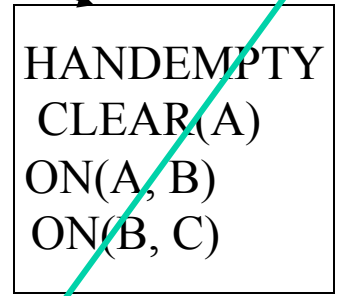
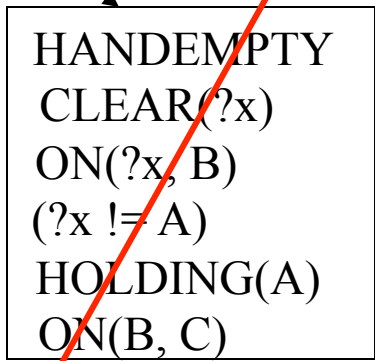
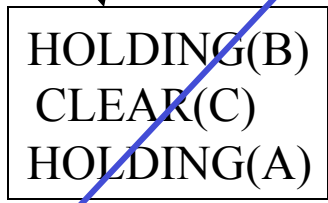
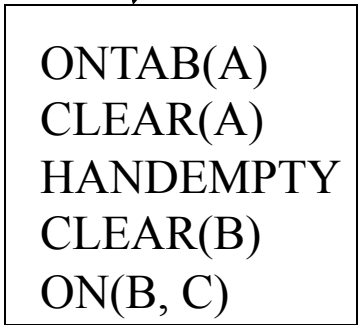
CLEAR(?x)	CLEAR(?x)
HANDEEMPTY	HANDEEMPTY
ON(?x, B)	ON(?x, B)
<hr/>	
HOLDING(?x)	
CLEAR(B)	

Pickup(A)

Stack(B,C)

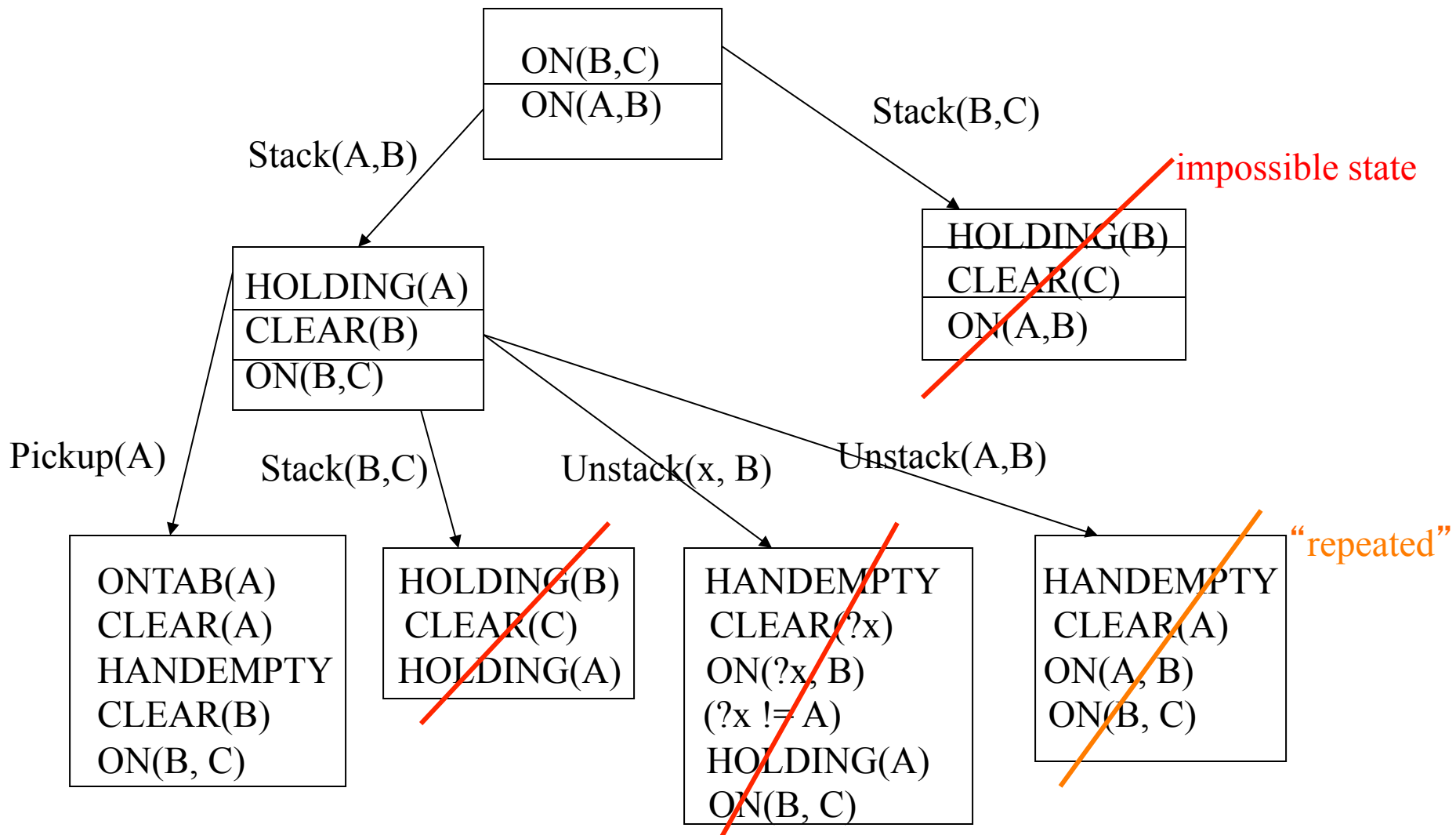
Unstack(?x, B)

Unstack(A,B)



more specific than an Ancestor (i.e., start state)

g' = (g - ADD(op)) U PRE(op)



Pickup(A) → Stack(A,B) → (Goal)

Pickup(A)

ONTAB(A)
CLEAR(A)
HANDEEMPTY
ON(B,C)
CLEAR(B)

Deletes HandEmpty

Unstack(?x,A)

HANDEEMPTY
CLEAR(?x)
ON(?x, A)
ONTABLE(A)
ON(B,C)
CLEAR(B)
?x != B

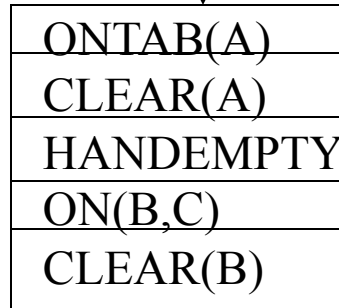
Unstack(?x, A)

CLEAR(?x)	CLEAR(A)
HANDEEMPTY	HANDEEMPTY
ON(?x, A)	ON(?x, A)
	HOLDING(?x)
	CLEAR(A)

Regardless of
?x = A or ?x = C,
impossible.

Regress(({ONTAB(A), CLEAR(A), HANDEEMPTY, ON(B,C), CLEAR(B), Unstack(?x, A)}
 - {HOLDING(?x), CLEAR(A) where ?x != B}
 U {CLEAR(?x), HANDEEMPTY, ON(?x, A)})

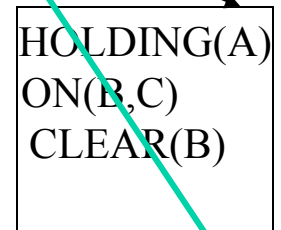
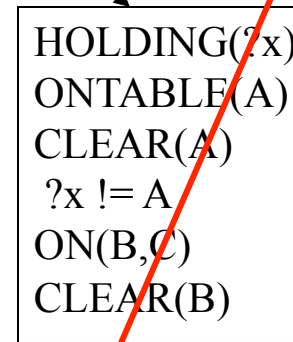
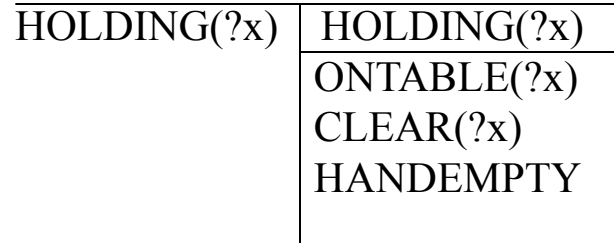
Pickup(A)



Putdown(A)

Putdown(?x)

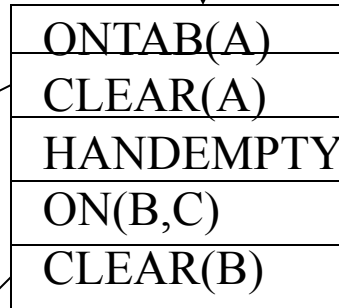
Putdown(?x)



Regardless of
?x = B or ?x = C,
impossible.

Repeated
(child of
start state)

Pickup(A)



Unstack(?x,A)

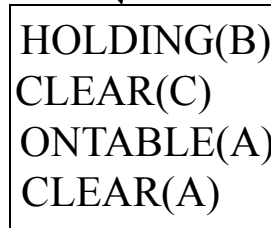
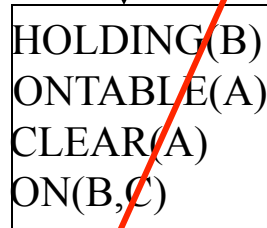
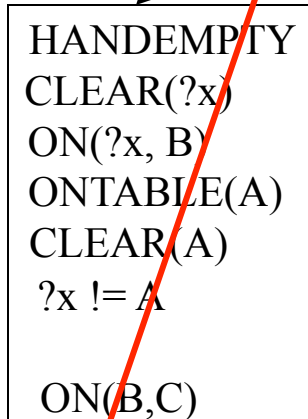
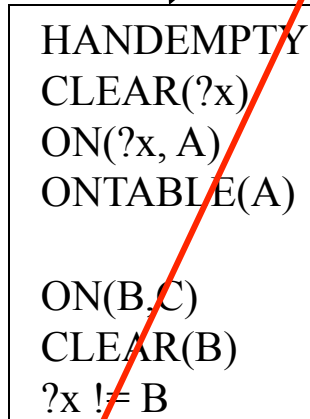
Unstack(?x,B)

Putdown(B)

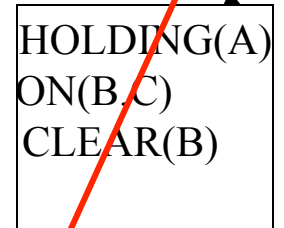
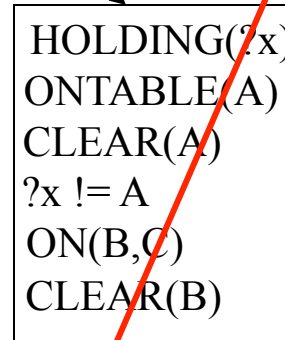
Stack(B,C)

Putdown(?x)

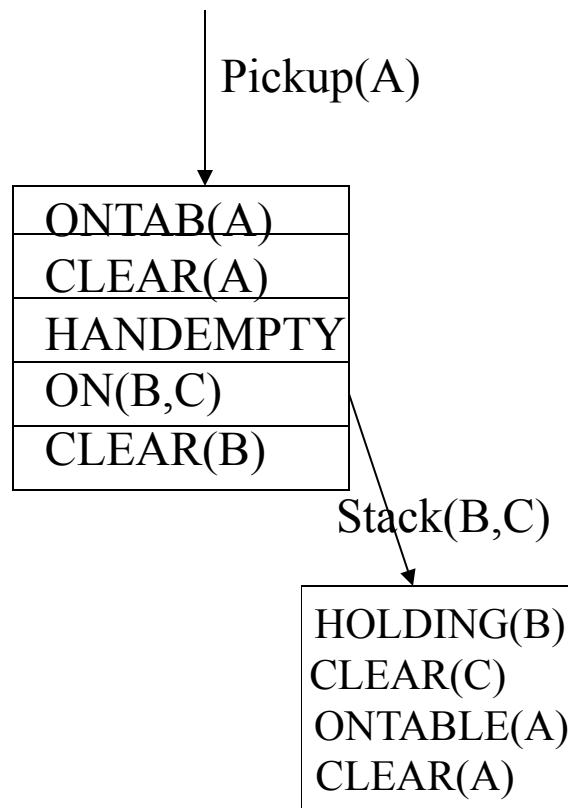
Putdown(A)



continue



Stack(B,C) → Pickup(A) → Stack(A,B) → (Goal)



CLEAR(B)
 ON(C,A)
 CLEAR(C)
 ONTABLE(A)
 ONTABLE(B)
 HANDEEMPTY

superset of initial state

Unstack(C) → Putdown(C) → Pickup(B) → Stack(B,C) → Pickup(A) → Stack(A,B) → (Goal)