

Detecting Unsolvability Based on Separating Functions

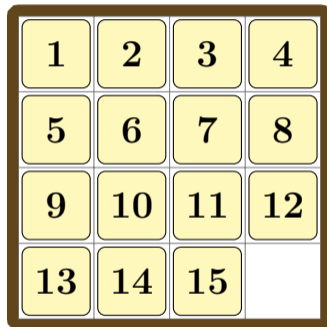
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University of Basel

ICAPS 2022

Setting

- classical planning
- unsolvability
- no search
- potential functions



1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12
13	14	15	

Running Example

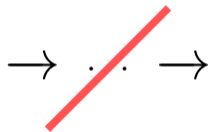
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→ ... →

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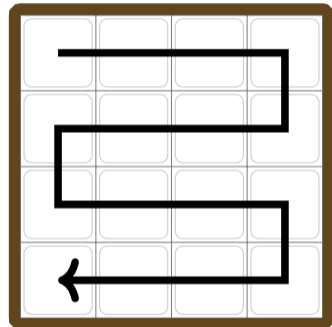
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Parity Argument

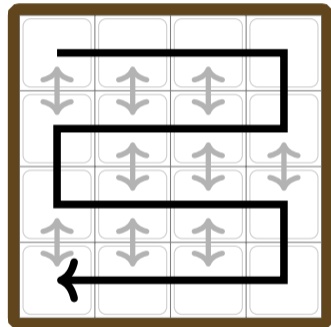
- Johnson and Story (1879); Archer (1999)



$\langle \dots, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 13 \rangle \Rightarrow 1$ incorrectly ordered pairs

Parity Argument

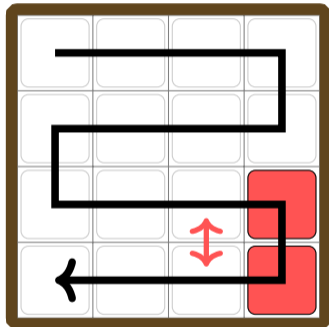
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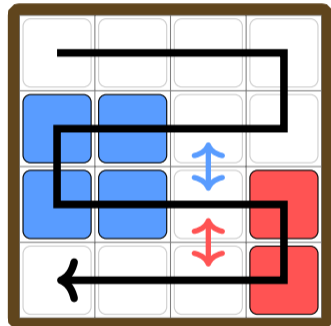
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$\langle \dots, 9, 10, 12, 14, 11, 15, 13 \rangle \Rightarrow 1 + 2$ incorrectly ordered pairs

Parity Argument

- Johnson and Story (1879); Archer (1999)



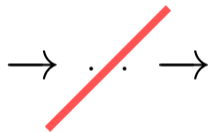
$\langle \dots, 10, 7, 12, 14, 11, 15, 13 \rangle \Rightarrow 1 + 2 + 4 + \dots$ incorrectly ordered pairs

Parity Argument

- all reachable states are odd, but goal is even \Rightarrow unsolvable



odd



even

Parity Function

Formalize as a function:

$$p(s) \begin{cases} \mathbf{E} & \text{if } s \text{ contains an even number of incorrectly ordered pairs} \\ \mathbf{O} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Unsolvability is shown by:

- $p(s_{\text{init}}) \neq p(s_{\text{goal}})$
- $p(s) = p(s')$ for all transitions $s \rightarrow s'$

Separating Function Example

A function $f: S \rightarrow \{\mathbf{E}, \mathbf{O}\}$ such that

- $f(s_{\text{init}}) \neq f(s_{\text{goal}})$
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codomain: $\dots, \mathbb{F}_2, \mathbb{F}_3, \mathbb{R}, \dots$

Generalizations

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separating function **exists** \Rightarrow task **unsolvable**

Separating Potential Function

A potential function $\varphi: S \rightarrow F$ given by

$$\varphi(s) = \sum_{f \in \mathcal{F}} w(f)[s \models f]$$

such that the separating conditions hold

Until now:

- define **features**
- define **weight function**
- is separating function \Rightarrow **unsolvable**

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~~Until~~ now:

- define **features**
- ~~define weight function~~
- define **constraints**
- ~~is separating function~~ constraints satisfiable \Rightarrow **unsolvable**

Results

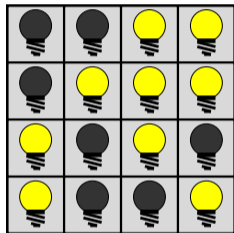
sliding-tiles



2-dimensional features

$$\langle \mathbb{F}_2, = \rangle$$

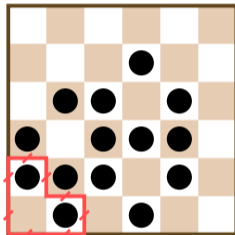
lights-out



1-dimensional features

$$\langle \mathbb{F}_2, = \rangle$$

chessboard-pebbling



1-dimensional features

$$\langle \mathbb{R}, \leq \rangle$$