

1. Rings -- Bersohn's proposal^{is} much like previous work which comes to difficulties which the Hamiltonian circuit approach is designed to avoid.
2. Inference Rules from Predictor Theory -- two approaches
 - i) From the behavior of the predictor
 - ii) From the rules of the predictor, the theory itself,Best to use (ii) if possible, then test with (i).

3. Problem Solving in the DENDRAL Space

Question: How can't the structure generator tailor-make hypotheses in light of the data and the ~~theory~~ theory?

Lederberg's suggestion:

- a) Call the predictor during structure generation to judge the plausibility of a radical. Alternatively, do this for each of the radicals in the dictionary at the start.
- b) Save the current state of Goodlist. (E.g., make Goodlist a list of previous states plus the current state.)
- c) At the top of Goodlist put the radicals which seem most plausible at the moment, taking others off which no longer seem likely in light of the data.
- d) Check to see that you have not used this new state of Goodlist, by checking through the list of previous states. This is necessary to avoid looping. ~~xxxxxx~~ We may not want the structure generator to finish a branch before Goodlist is revised, however, in which case the program is not necessarily in a loop if we reenter with some previously used Goodlist.
- e) Generate structures, looping ~~xx~~ back to (a) when appropriate.

Other suggestions for efficient use of this strategy:

- a) If there is a dictionary, use the predictor on each item initially to put radicals on Goodlist.
- b) If the composition has only one heteroatom, make that atom the center of the structure.
- c) Put superatoms at the center of structures.
- d) Let the theory guide structure generation by look-ahead as in chess. E.g., Should the next node be a heteroatom? If yes, then take the current superatom off (the top level of) Goodlist, attach the heteroatom to it and put the new superatom on Goodlist.