

CSC242: Intro to AI

Lecture 3

Search Strategies

```
Solution graphSearch(Problem p) {
    Set<Node> frontier = new Set<Node>(p.getInitialState());
    Set<Node> explored = new Set<Node>();
    while (true) {
        if (frontier.isEmpty()) {
            return false;
        }
        Node node = frontier.selectOne();
        if (p.isGoalState(node.getState())) {
            return node.getSolution();
        }
        explored.add(node);
        for (Node n : node.expand()) {
            if (!explored.contains(n)) {
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            }
        }
    }
}
```

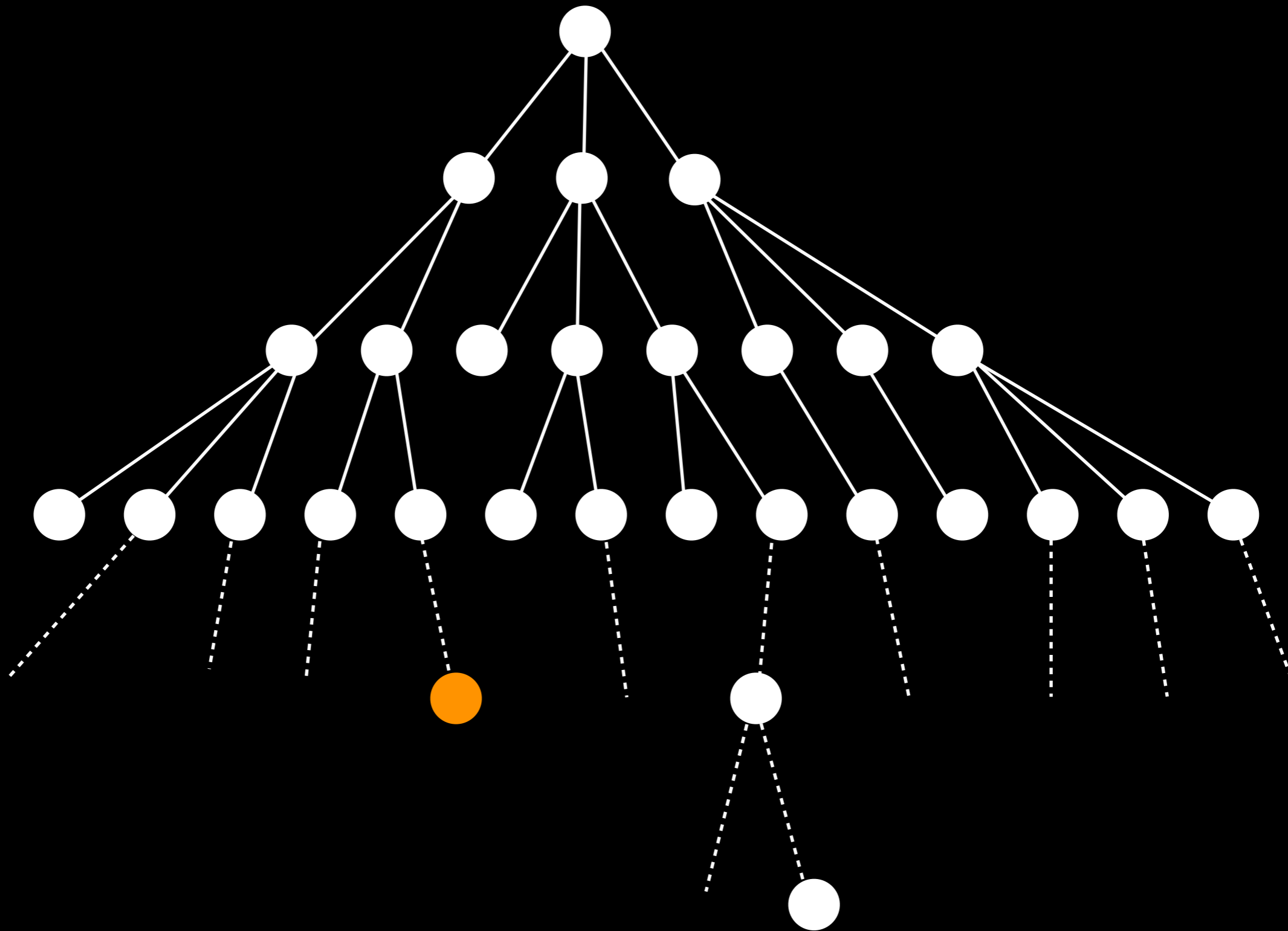
Kinds of Strategies

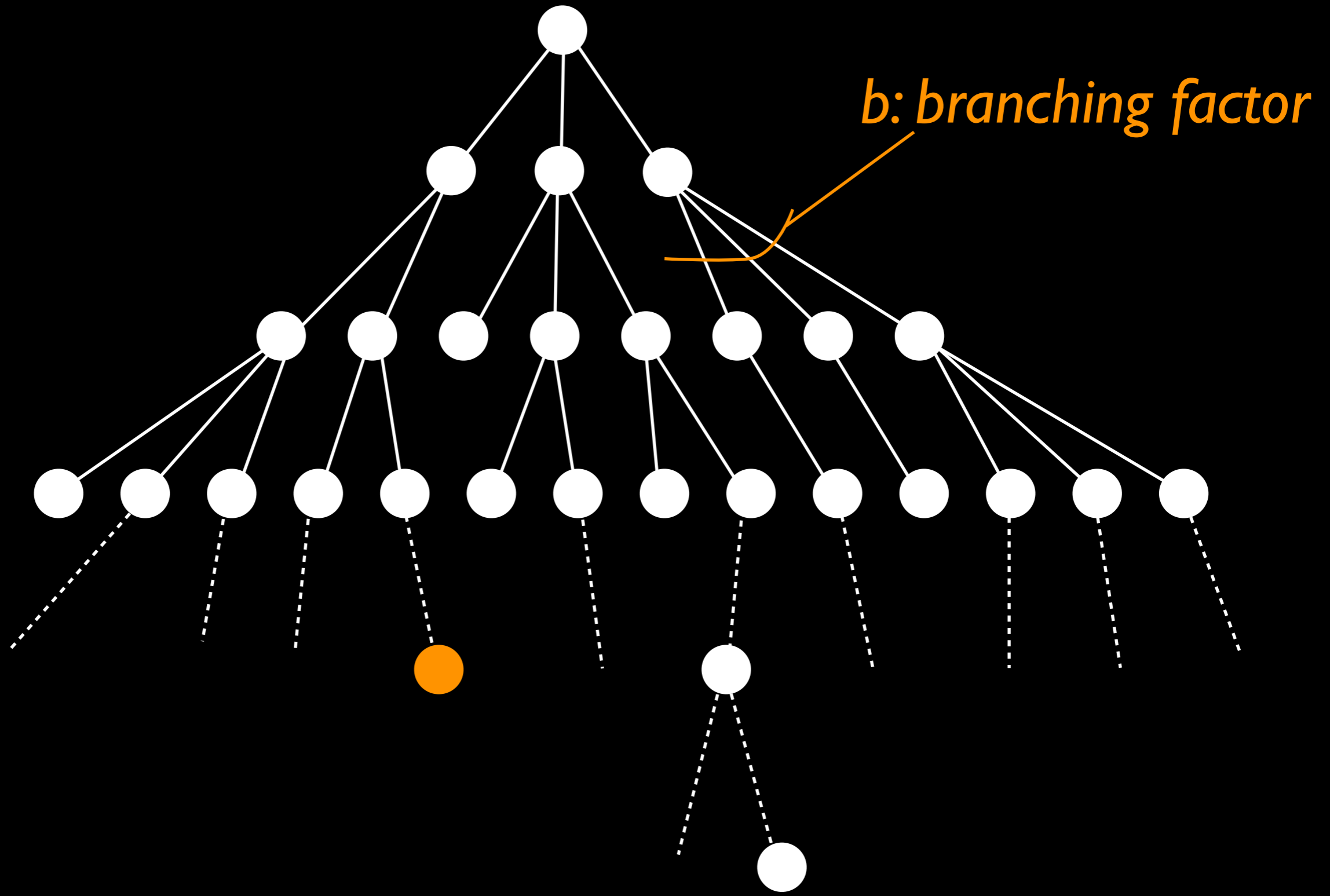
Kinds of Strategies

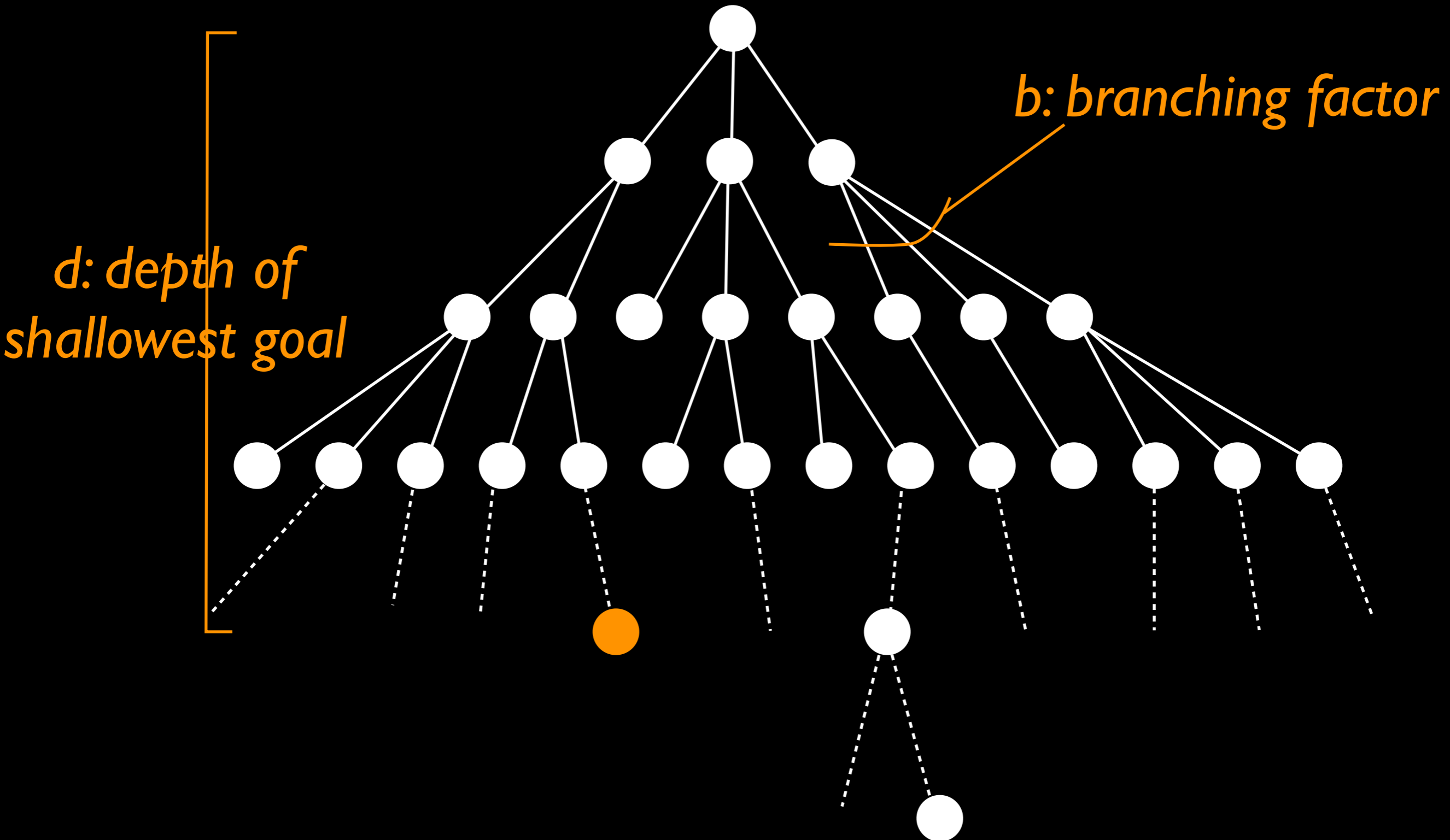
- Uninformed
 - Only considers the structure of the search space given by the transition function
 - Does not consider the state information associated with a node

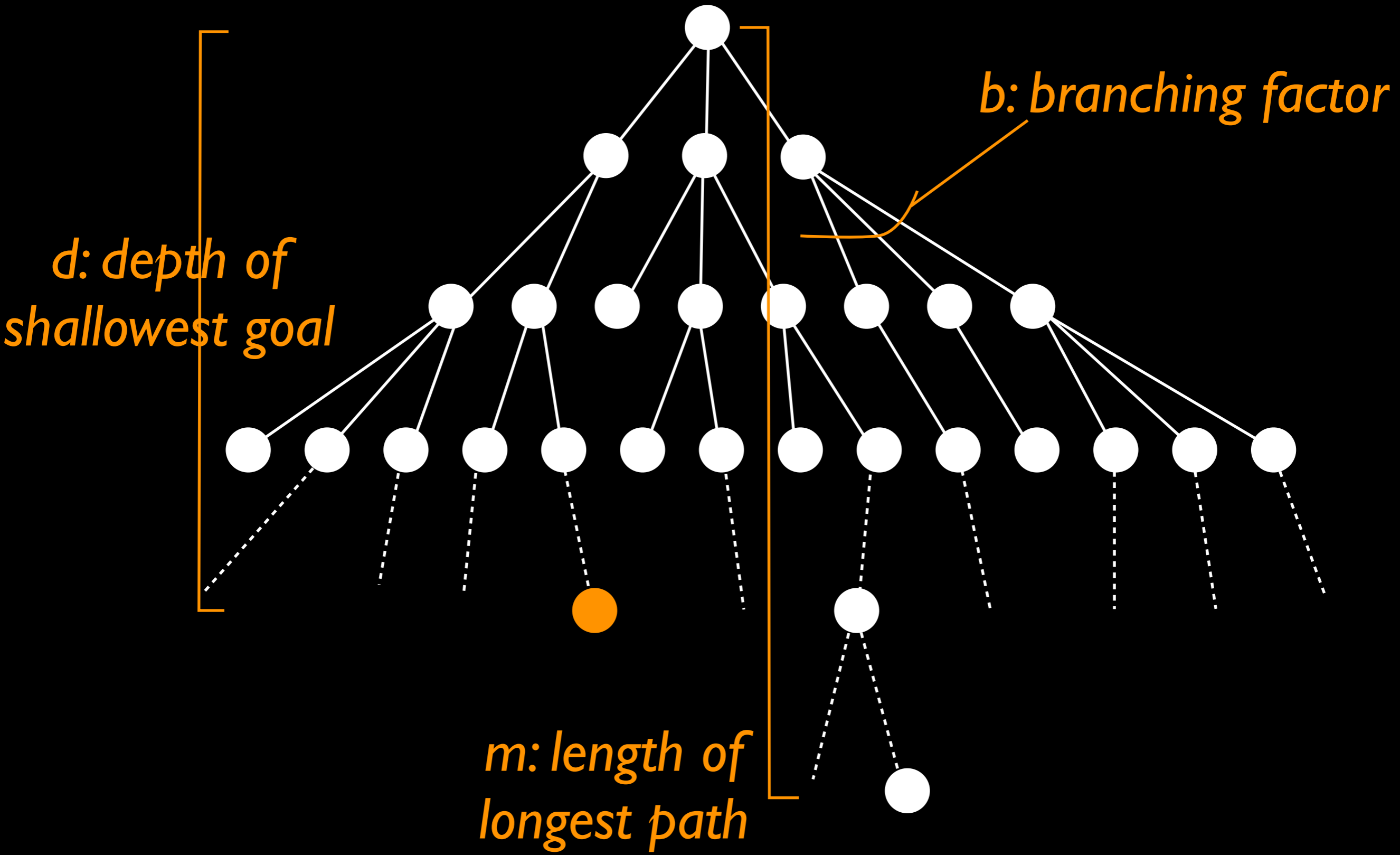
Kinds of Strategies

- Uninformed
 - Only considers the structure of the search space given by the transition function
 - Does not consider the state information associated with a node
- Heuristic
 - Uses the state information to help select promising nodes to expand









b : branching factor

d : depth of shallowest goal

m : length of longest path

Uninformed Strategies

Uninformed Strategies



Credit: Ben Hider/Getty Images

\$100

\$100

- A kind of uninformed search that
 - Is guaranteed to find a goal state if one exists, and the branching factor is finite
 - Is guaranteed to find a goal that has smallest depth

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- A kind of uninformed search that
 - Is guaranteed to find a goal state if one exists, and the branching factor is finite
 - Is guaranteed to find a goal that has smallest depth
- What is breadth-first search?

\$200

\$200

- A data structure used to represent the frontier in breadth-first search that allows "select_one" to be performed in constant time.

\$200

- A data structure used to represent the frontier in breadth-first search that allows "select_one" to be performed in constant time.
- What is a FIFO (first-in first-out) queue?

\$300

\$300

- The time complexity of breadth first-search, where b is the maximum branching factor and d is the depth of the shallowest goal

\$300

- The time complexity of breadth first-search, where b is the maximum branching factor and d is the depth of the shallowest goal goal
- What is $O(b^d)$?

\$400

\$400

- The **space** complexity of breadth first-search, where b is the maximum branching factor and d is the depth of the shallowest goal

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\$500

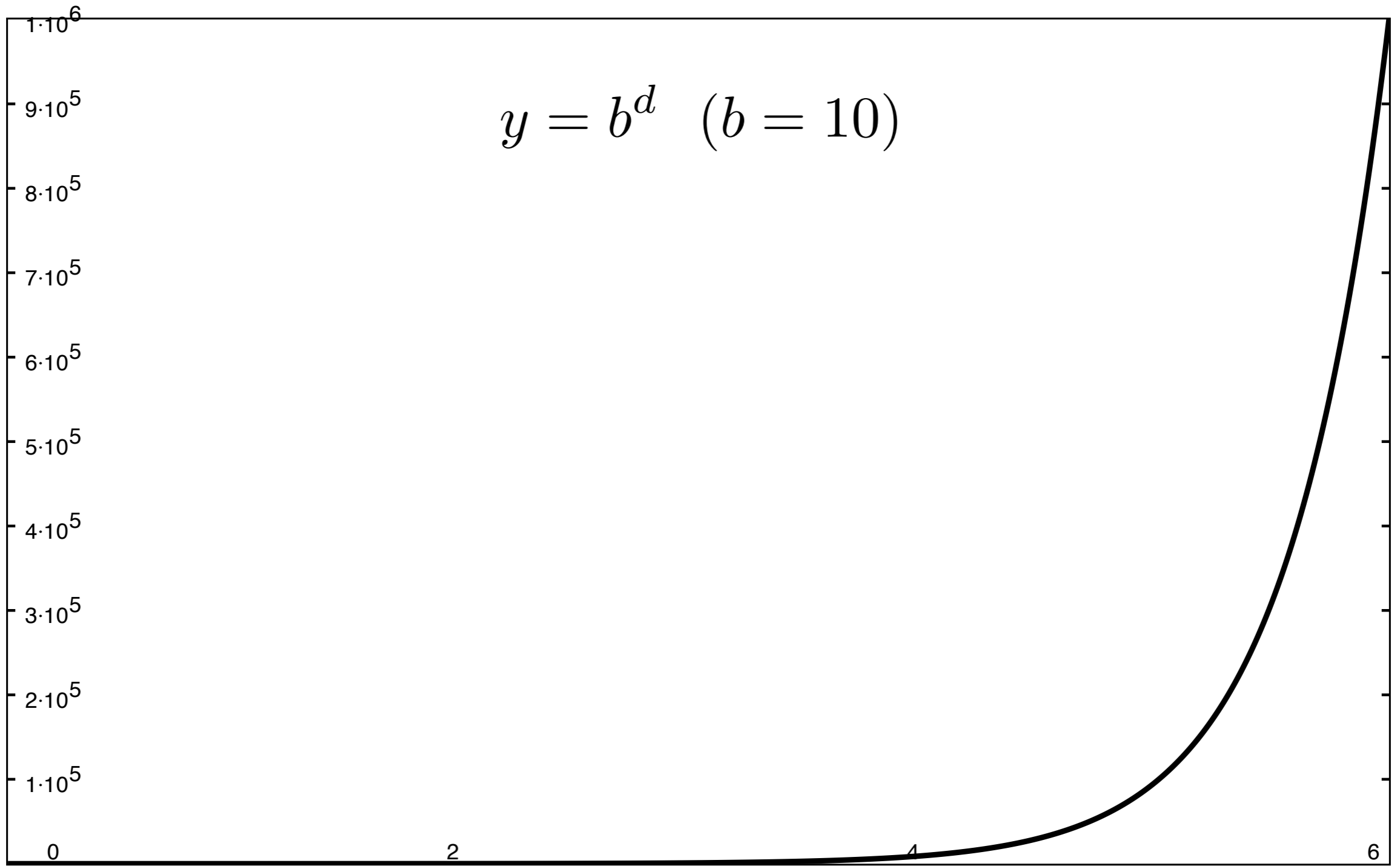
\$500

- If the state space has this property, then breadth-first search may fail to find a solution, even when one exists

\$500

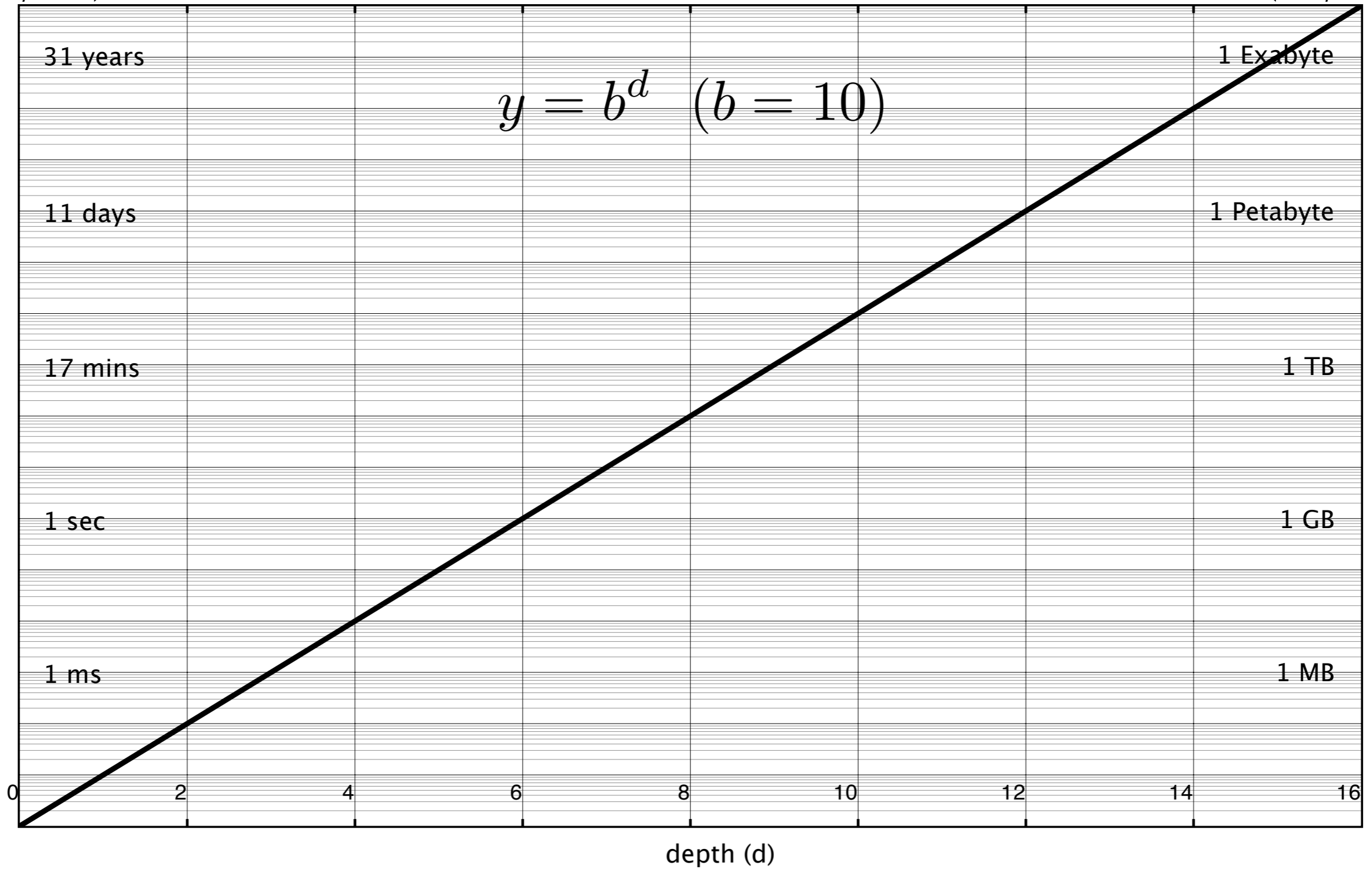
- If the state space has this property, then breadth-first search may fail to find a solution, even when one exists
- What is having an infinite branching factor?

$$y = b^d \quad (b = 10)$$



Time
(1μs/node)

Storage
(1KB/node)



\$100

\$100

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 - The maximum size of the frontier is mb , where b is the maximum branching factor

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\$200

- A data structure used to represent the frontier in depth-first search that allows "select_one" to be performed in constant time.
- What is a stack (or what is a LIFO last-in first-out queue)?

\$300

\$300

- The time complexity of depth first-search, where b is the branching factor, d is the depth of the shallowest goal, and m is the maximum depth of node

\$300

- The time complexity of depth first-search, where b is the branching factor, d is the depth of the shallowest goal, and m is the maximum depth of node
- What is $O(b^m)$?

\$400

\$400

- You are usually off performing tree depth first search instead of graph depth first search because this data structure can grow to size b^m

\$400

- You are usually off performing tree depth first search instead of graph depth first search because this data structure can grow to size b^m
- What is the explored list?


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    while (true) {
        if (frontier.isEmpty()) {
            return false;
        }
        Node node = frontier.selectOne();
        if (p.isGoalState(node.getState())) {
            return node.getSolution();
        }
        explored.add(node);
        for (Node n : node.expand()) {
            if (!explored.contains(n)) {
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```

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```

\$500

\$500

- This simple trick enables breadth-first search to be complete, even if the maximum depth m is infinite

\$500

- This simple trick enables breadth-first search to be complete, even if the maximum depth m is infinite
- What is iterative deepening?

Iterative Deepening

Iterative Deepening

For $d = 1, 2, 3, \dots$

Do DFS to depth d

Until a goal is found.

Depth	Number of nodes expanded
1	b
2	$b + b^2$
3	$b + b^2 + b^3$
d	$b + b^2 + b^3 + \dots + b^d$

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$$(d)b + (d - 1)b^2 + (d - 2)b^3 + \dots + (1)b^d$$

Depth	Number of nodes expanded
1	b
2	$b + b^2$
3	$b + b^2 + b^3$
d	$b + b^2 + b^3 + \dots + b^d$

$$(d)b + (d - 1)b^2 + (d - 2)b^3 + \dots + (1)b^d = O(b^d)$$

Uninformed Strategies

	BFS	DFS (tree)	IDS (tree)
Complete?	✓	✗	✓
Optimal?	✓	✗	✓
Time	$O(b^d)$	$O(b^m)$	$O(b^d)$
Space	$O(b^d)$	$O(bm)$	$O(bd)$

* If step costs are identical (see book)

Daily Double

Daily Double

- Replacing the queue in breadth-first search with this data structure enables it find a shortest path to a goal where edges have weights

Daily Double

- Replacing the queue in breadth-first search with this data structure enables it find a shortest path to a goal where edges have weights
- What is a heap, where the key is the cost of the path from the start node?

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        }
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        for (Node n : node.expand()) {
            if (!explored.contains(n)) {
                frontier.add(n);
            }
        }
    }
}
```



```

Solution graphSearch(Problem p) {
    Set<Node> frontier = new Heap<Node>(p.getInitialState(), 0);
    Set<Node> explored = new Set<Node>();
    while (true) {
        if (frontier.isEmpty()) {
            return false;
        }
        node = frontier.selectOne();
        pathcost = node.cost;
        if (p.isGoalState(node.getState())) {
            return node.getSolution()
        }
        explored.add(node);
        for ((n, c) in node.expand()) {
            newcost = pathcost + c;
            if (!explored.contains(n) OR newcost < n.cost) {
                n.cost = newcost
                if (frontier.contains(n))
                    frontier.changekey(n, newcost)
                else frontier.add(n, newcost)
            }
        }
    }
}

```

AIMA

“Exponential complexity search problems cannot be solved by uninformed methods for any but the smallest instances.”

Heuristic Strategies

heuristic |hyoō'ristik|
adjective

1. Enabling a person to discover or learn something for themselves : a “*hands-on*” or *interactive heuristic approach to learning*.
2. Computing proceeding to a solution by trial and error or by rules that are only loosely defined.

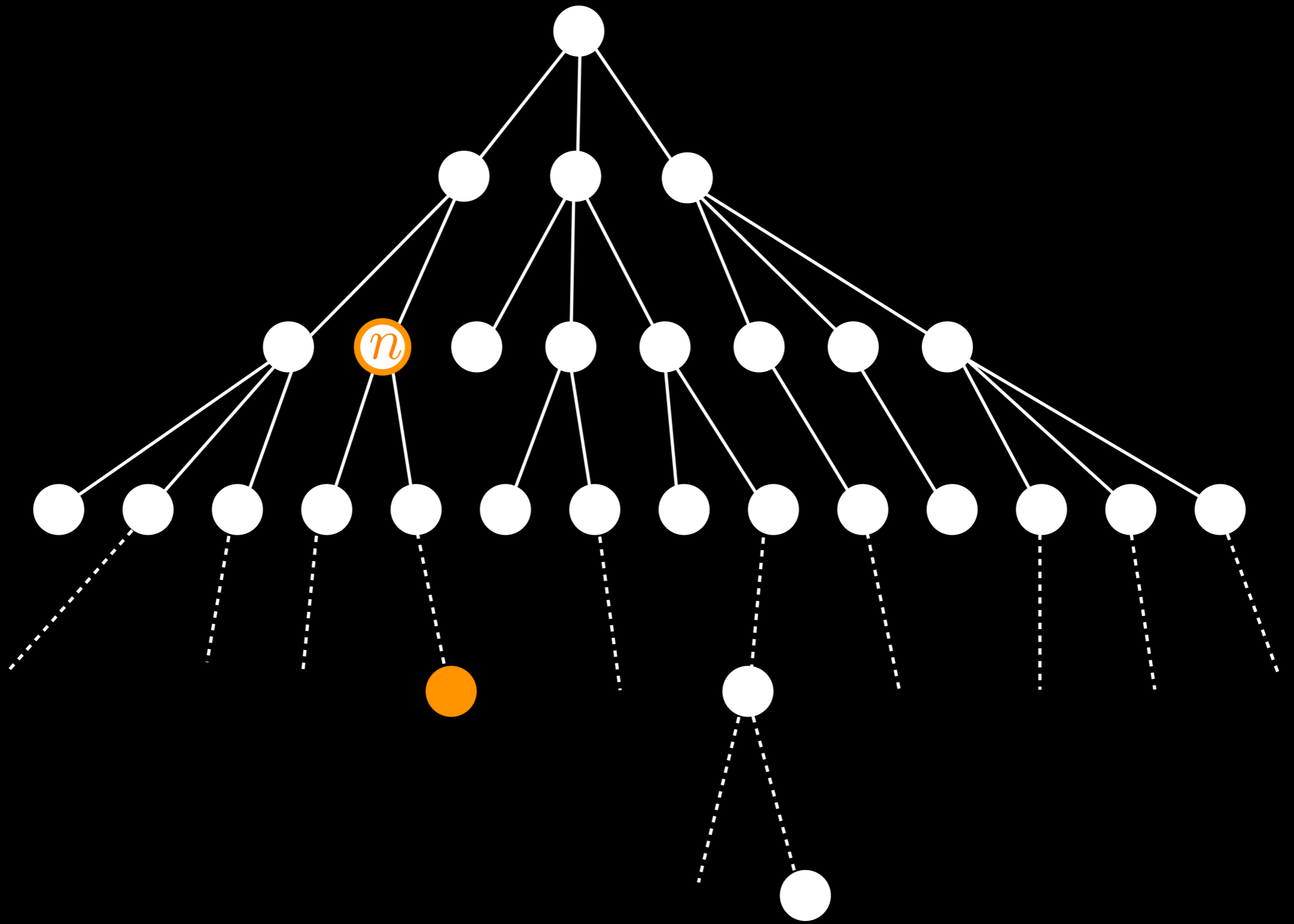
ORIGIN early 19th cent.: formed irregularly from Greek *heuriskein* ‘*find*’

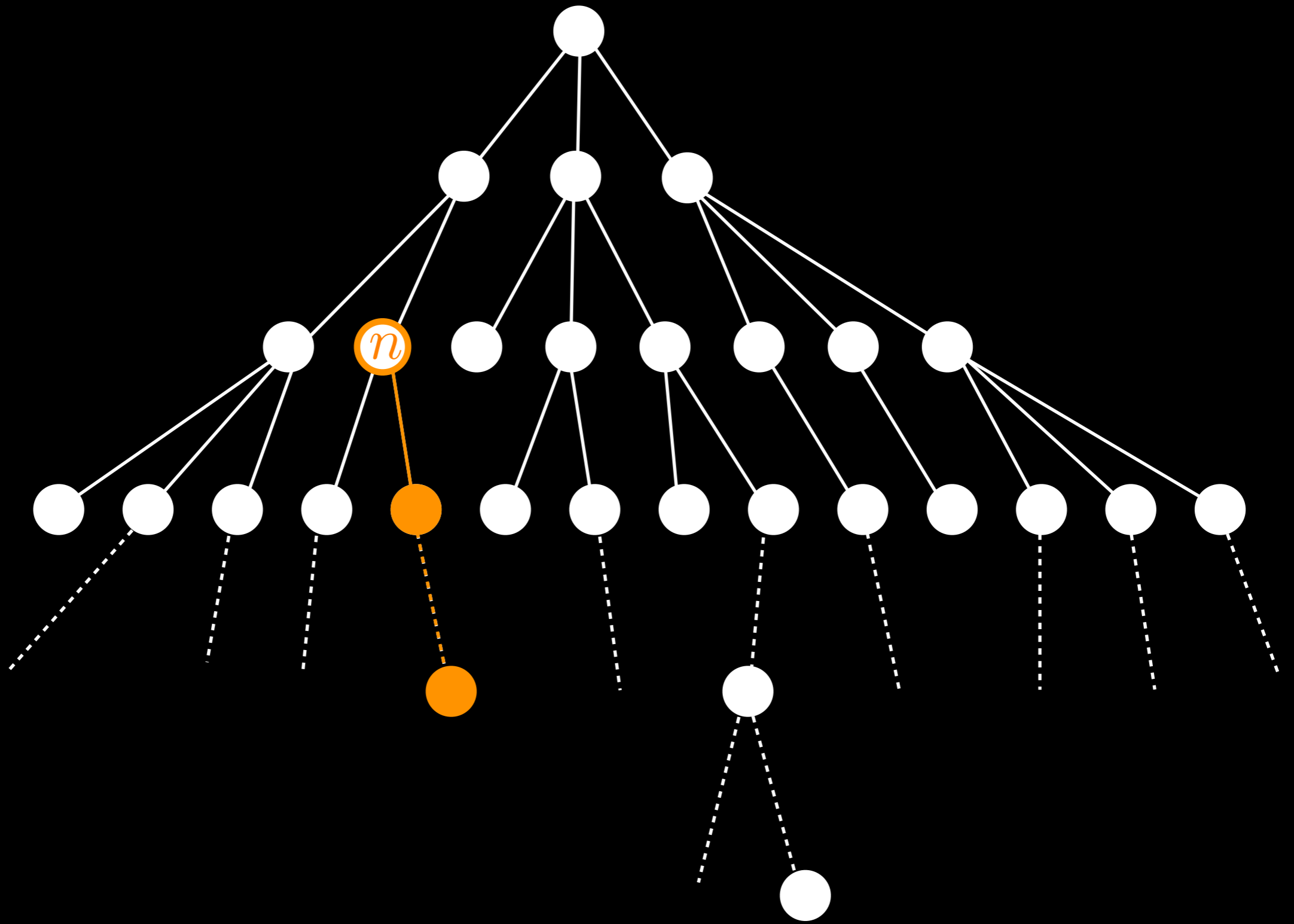
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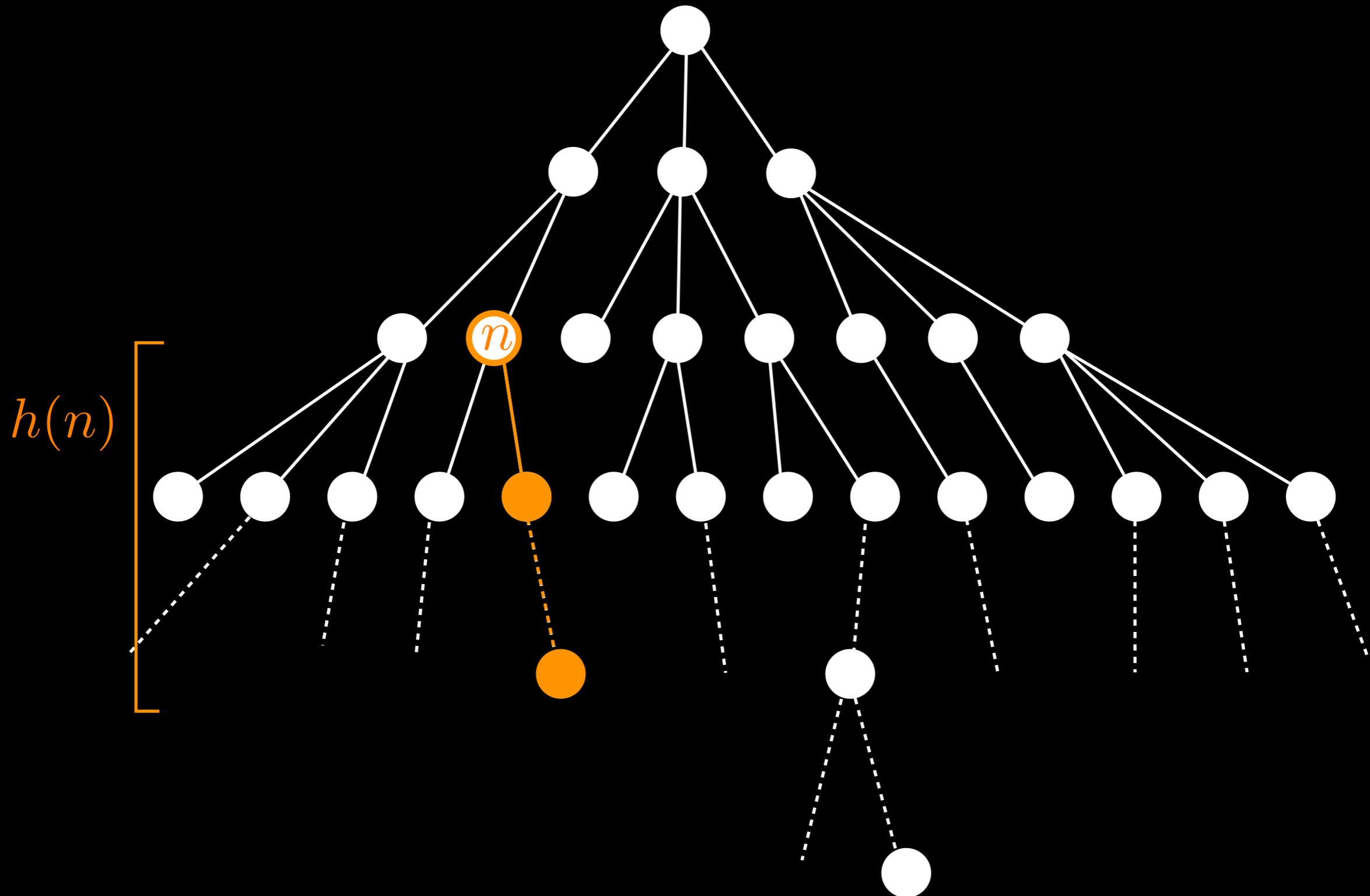
Heuristic Function

$$h(n)$$

Estimated cost of cheapest path from n to a goal node







Heuristic function

$$h(n)$$

Estimated cost of cheapest
path from n to a goal node

Heuristic function

$$h(n)$$

Estimated cost of cheapest path from n to a goal node

Frontier:

K

I

N

H

L

O

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M

Increasing $h(n)$



Heuristic function

$$h(n)$$

Estimated cost of cheapest path from n to a goal node

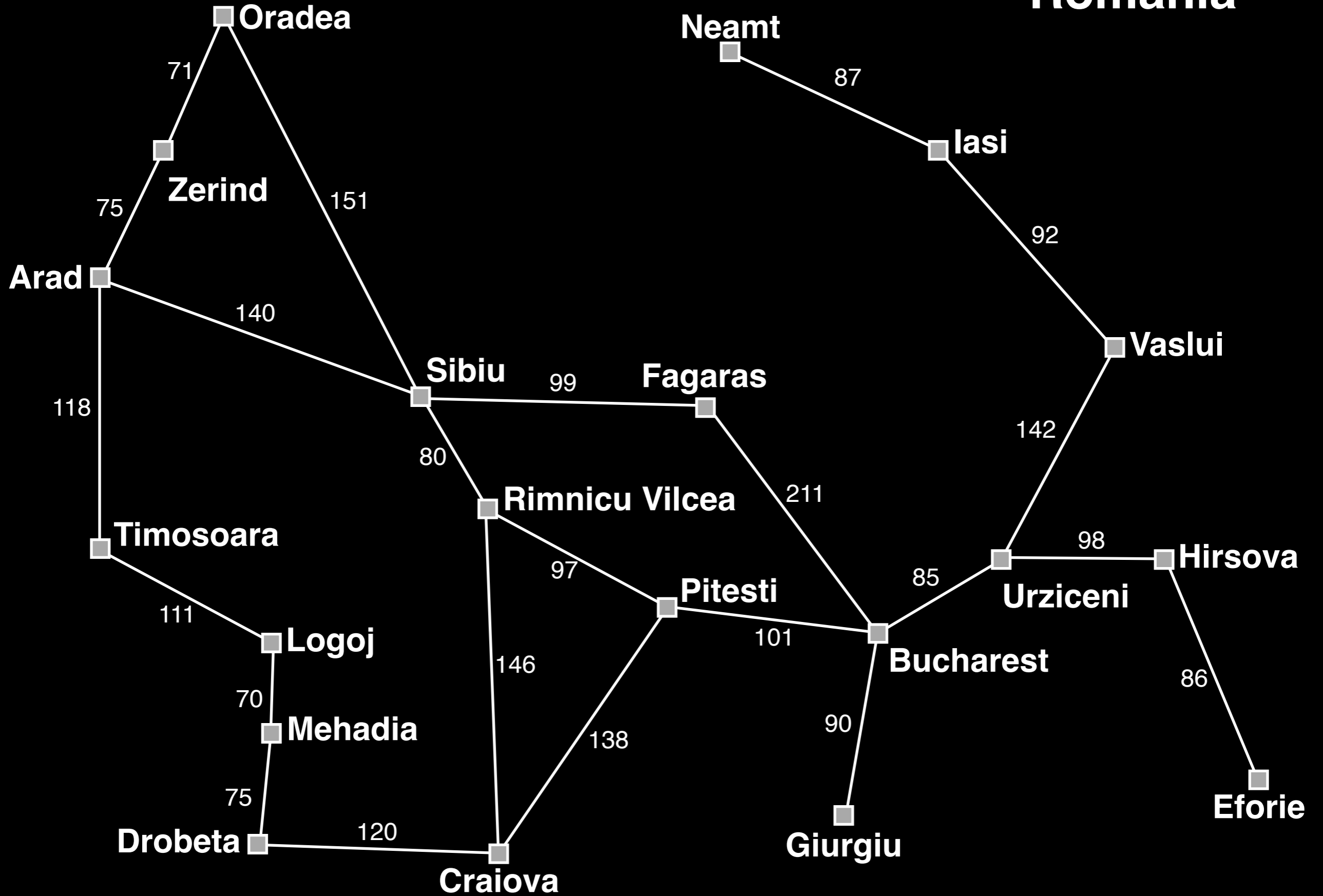
Frontier:
(Heap)



Increasing $h(n)$

A long vertical arrow pointing downwards, indicating that the heuristic value $h(n)$ increases from top to bottom.

Romania



h_{SLD}

Romania

(straight-line distance to Bucharest)

Arad	366
Bucharest	0
Craiova	160
Drobeta	242
Eforie	161
Fagaras	176
Giurgiu	77
Hirsova	151
Iasi	226
Lugoj	244

Mehadia	241
Neamt	234
Oradea	380
Pitesti	100
Rimnicu Vilcea	193
Sibiu	253
Timisoara	329
Urziceni	80
Vaslui	199
Zerind	374

A

Frontier: A 366

$h_{SLD}(n)$



A

Frontier: A 366

$h_{SLD}(n)$



Romania

Frontier:

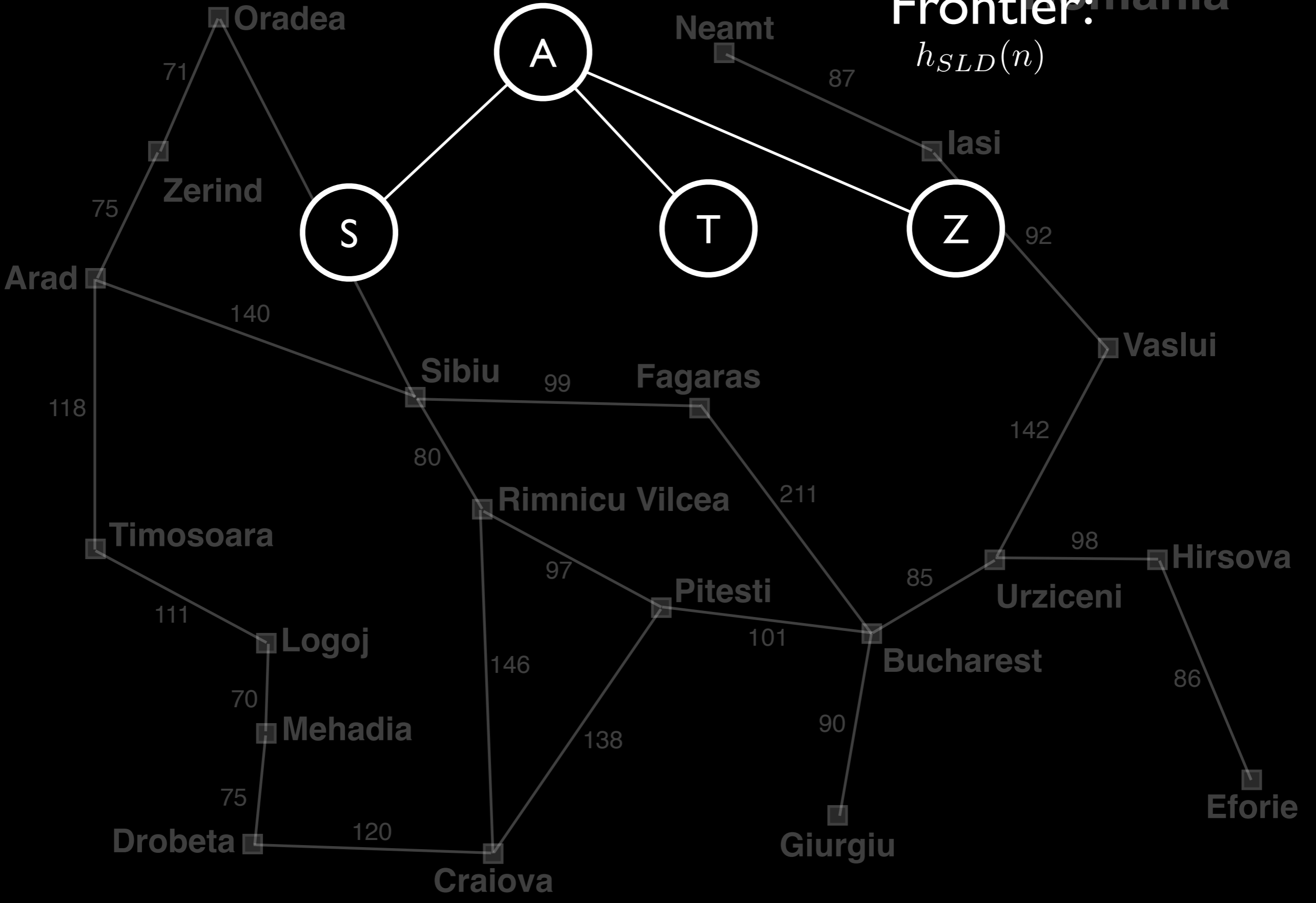
$$h_{SLD}(n)$$



Romania

Frontier:

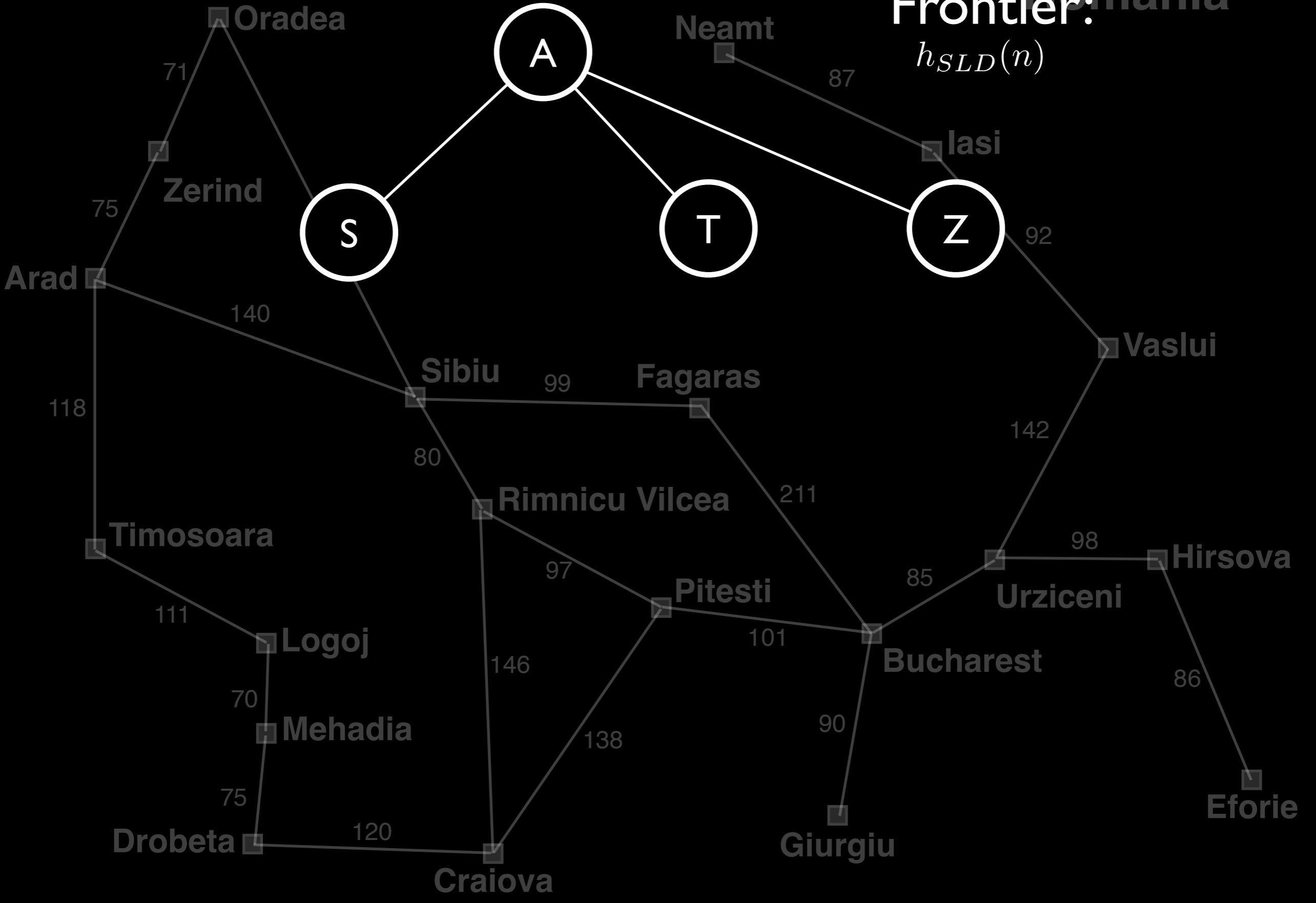
$$h_{SLD}(n)$$

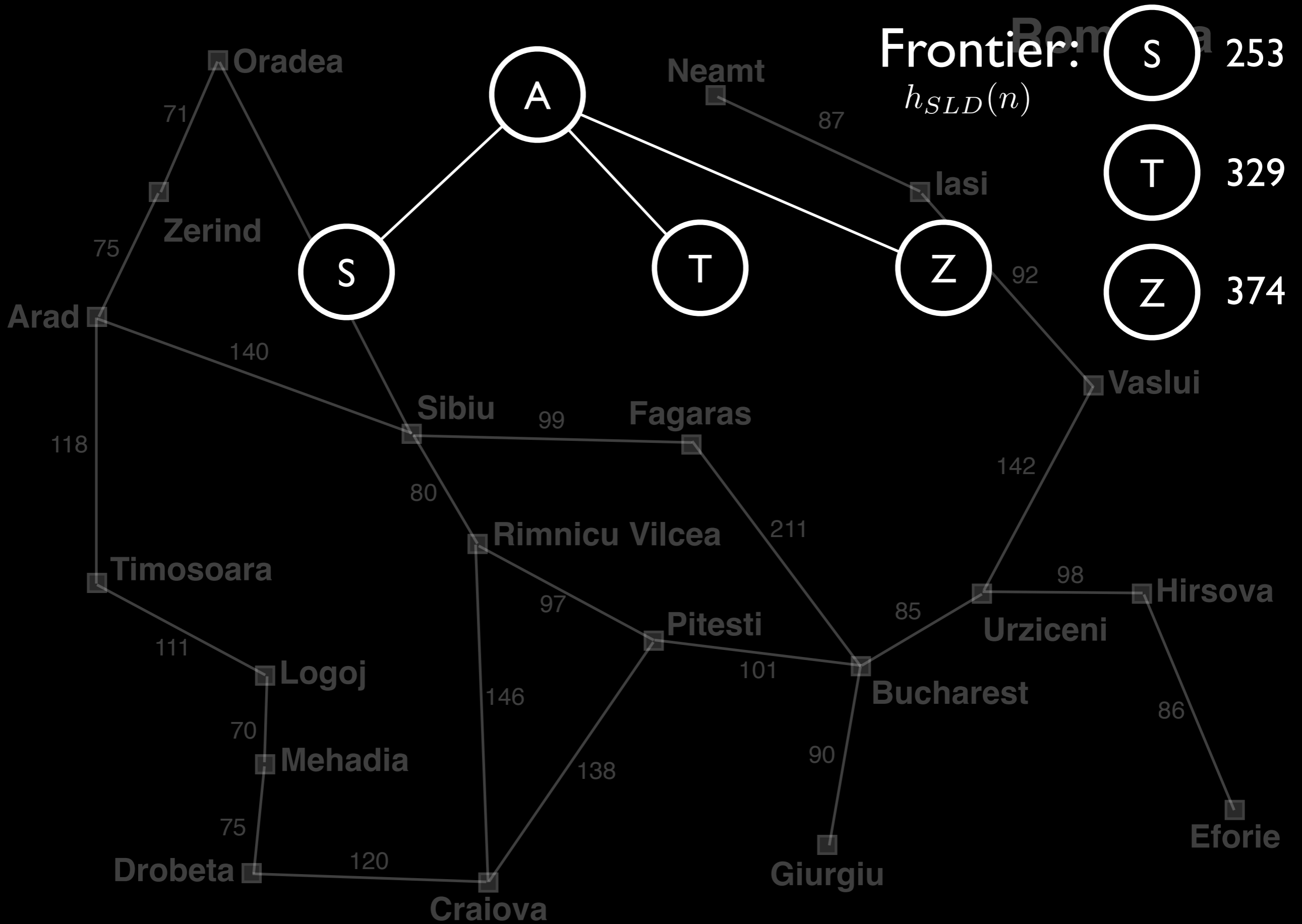


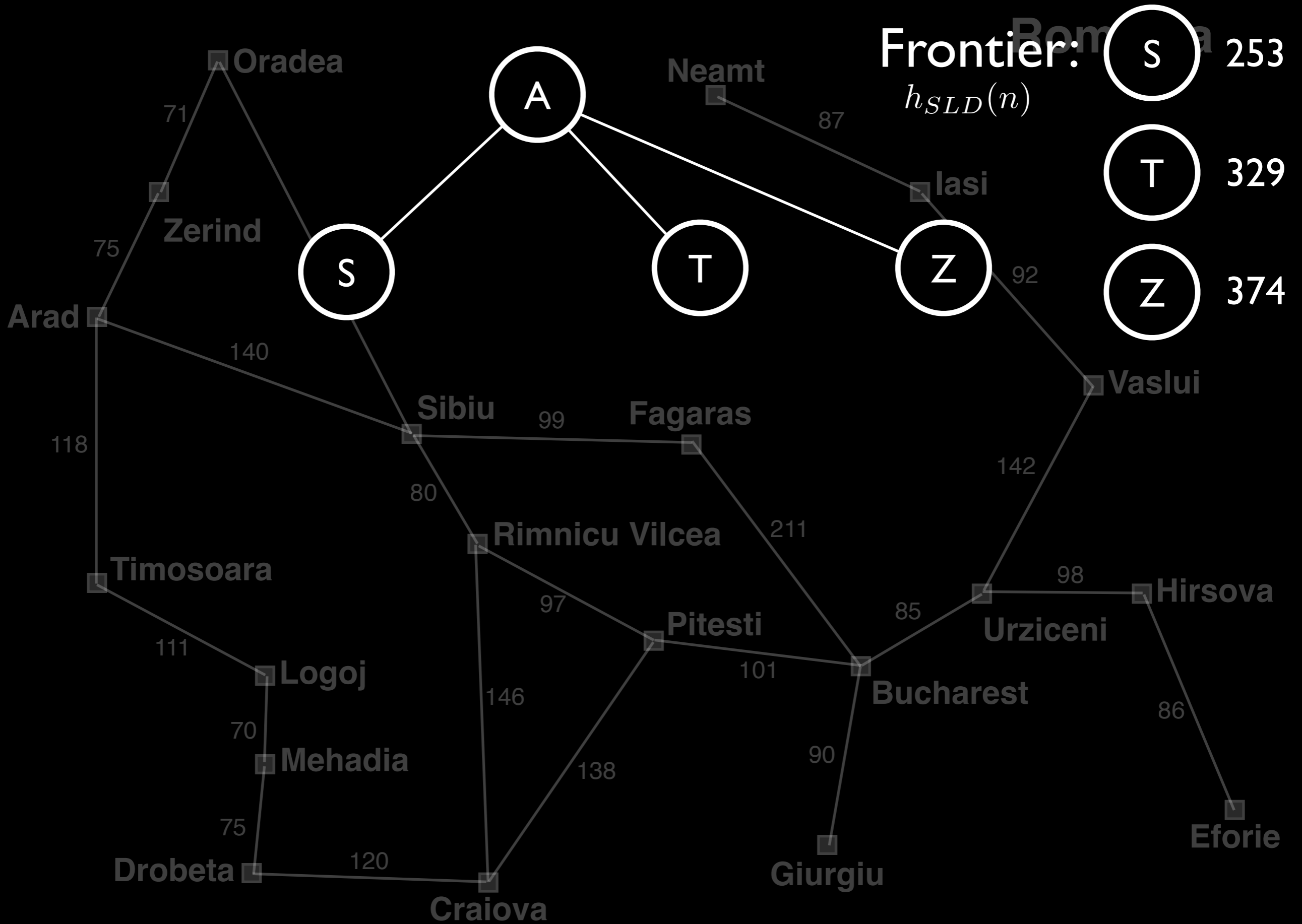
Romania

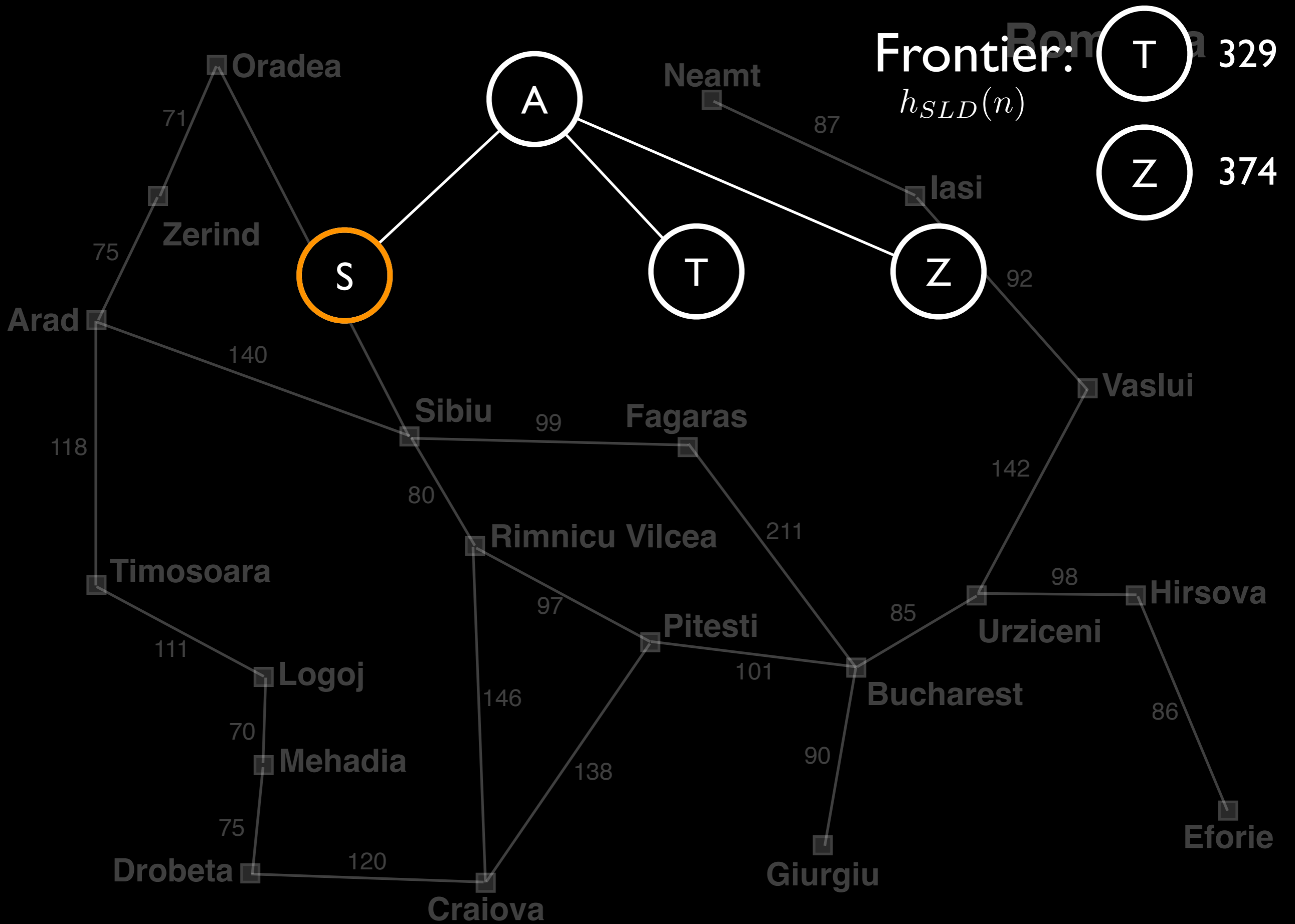
Frontier:

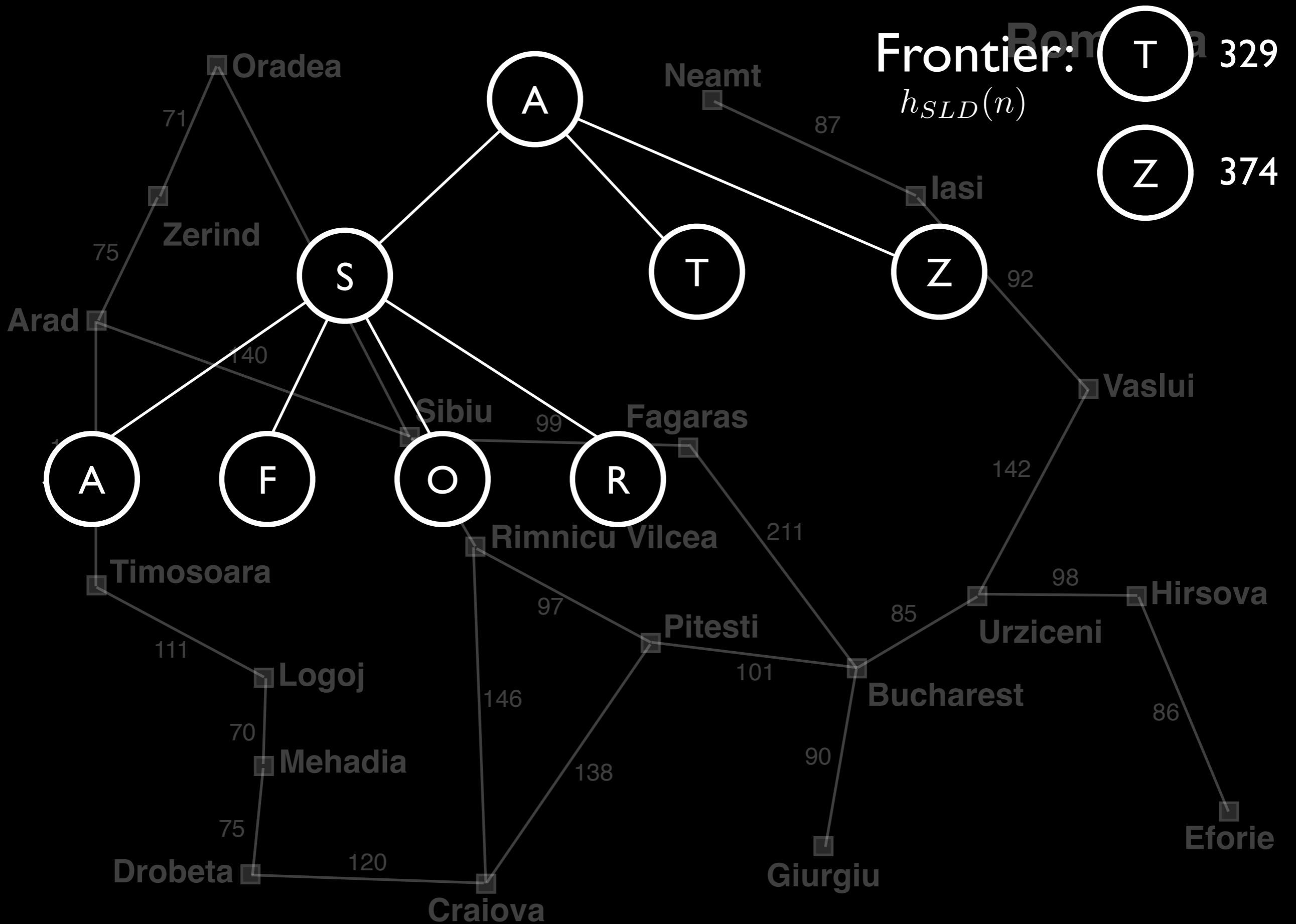
$$h_{SLD}(n)$$

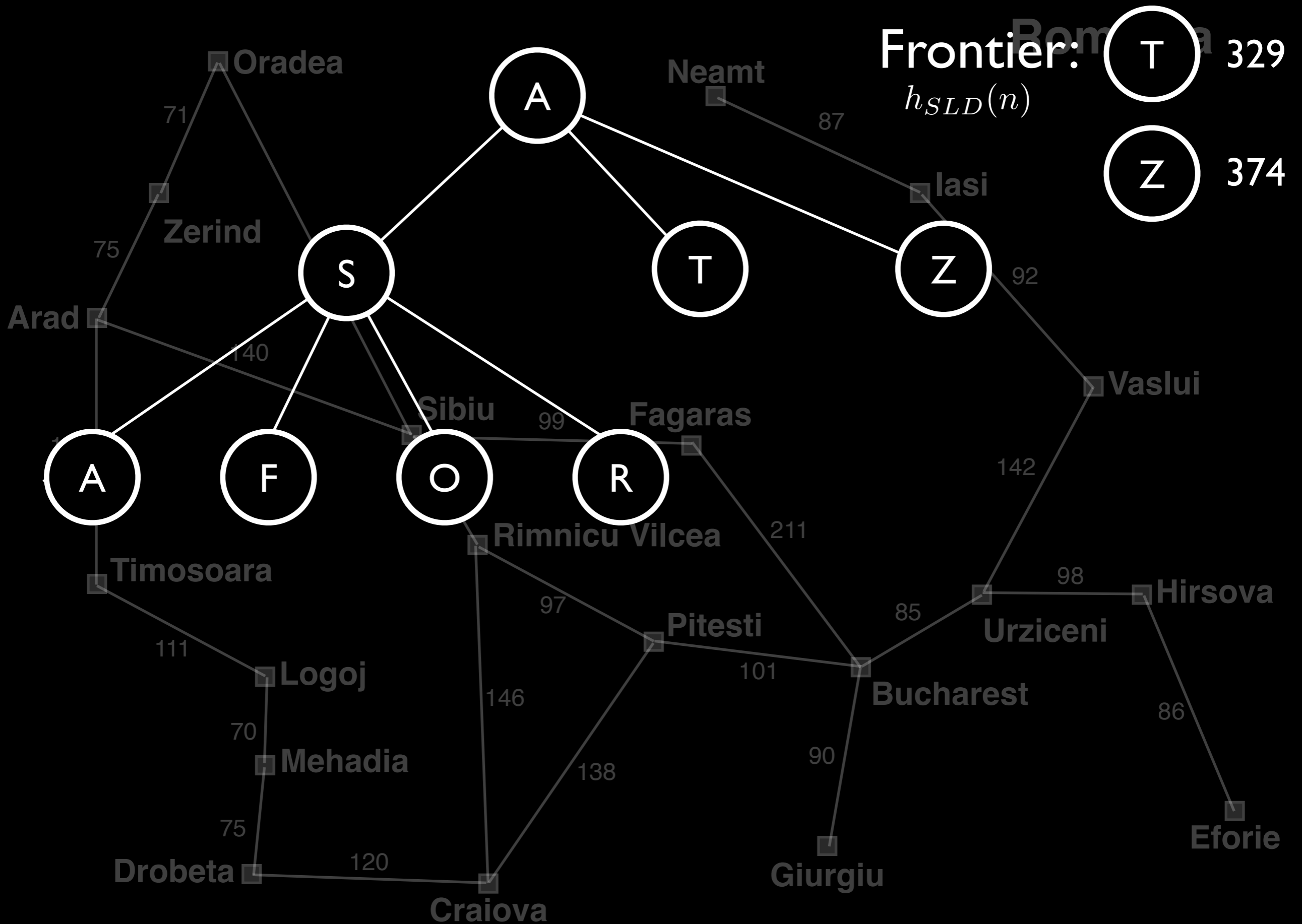


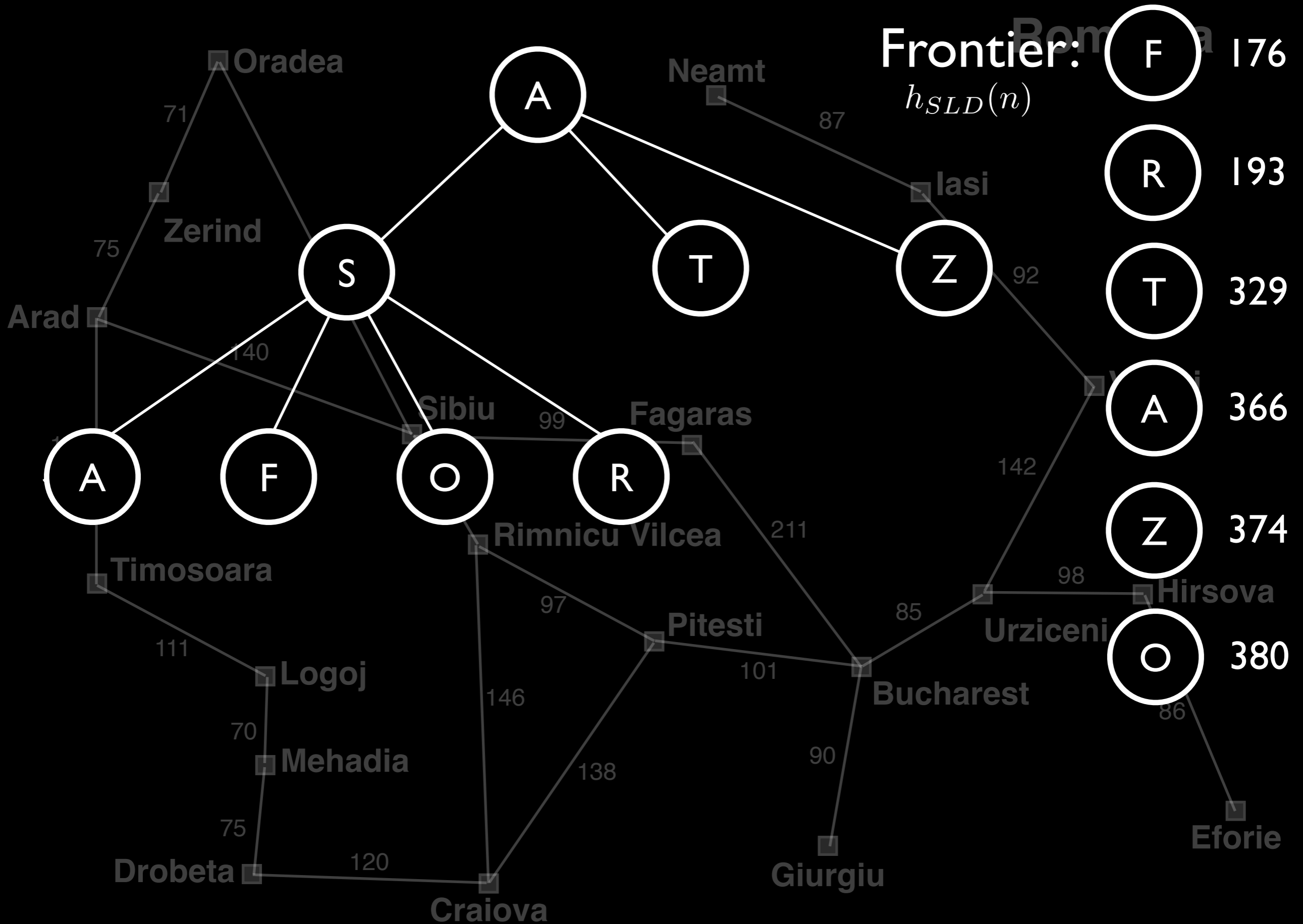


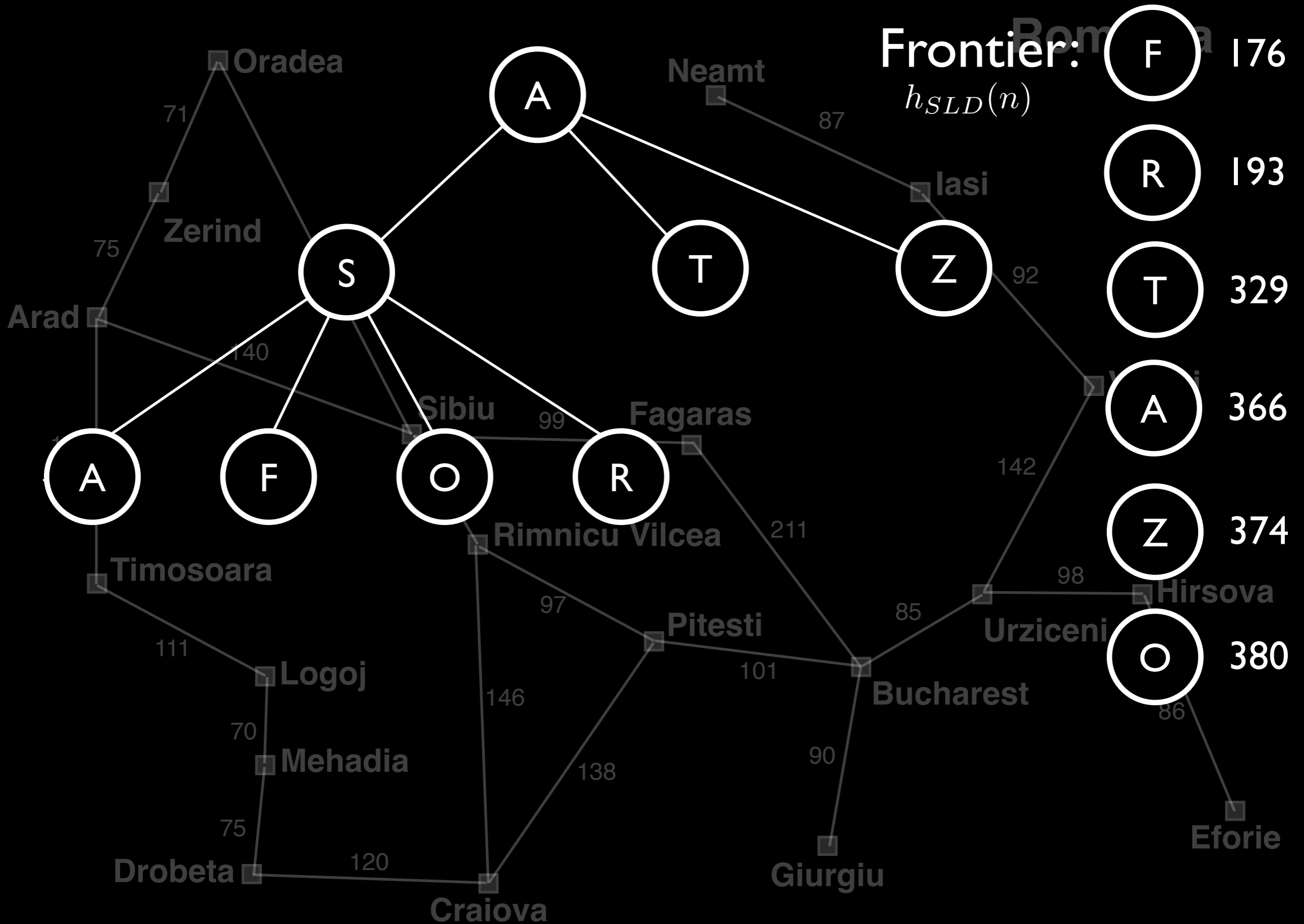


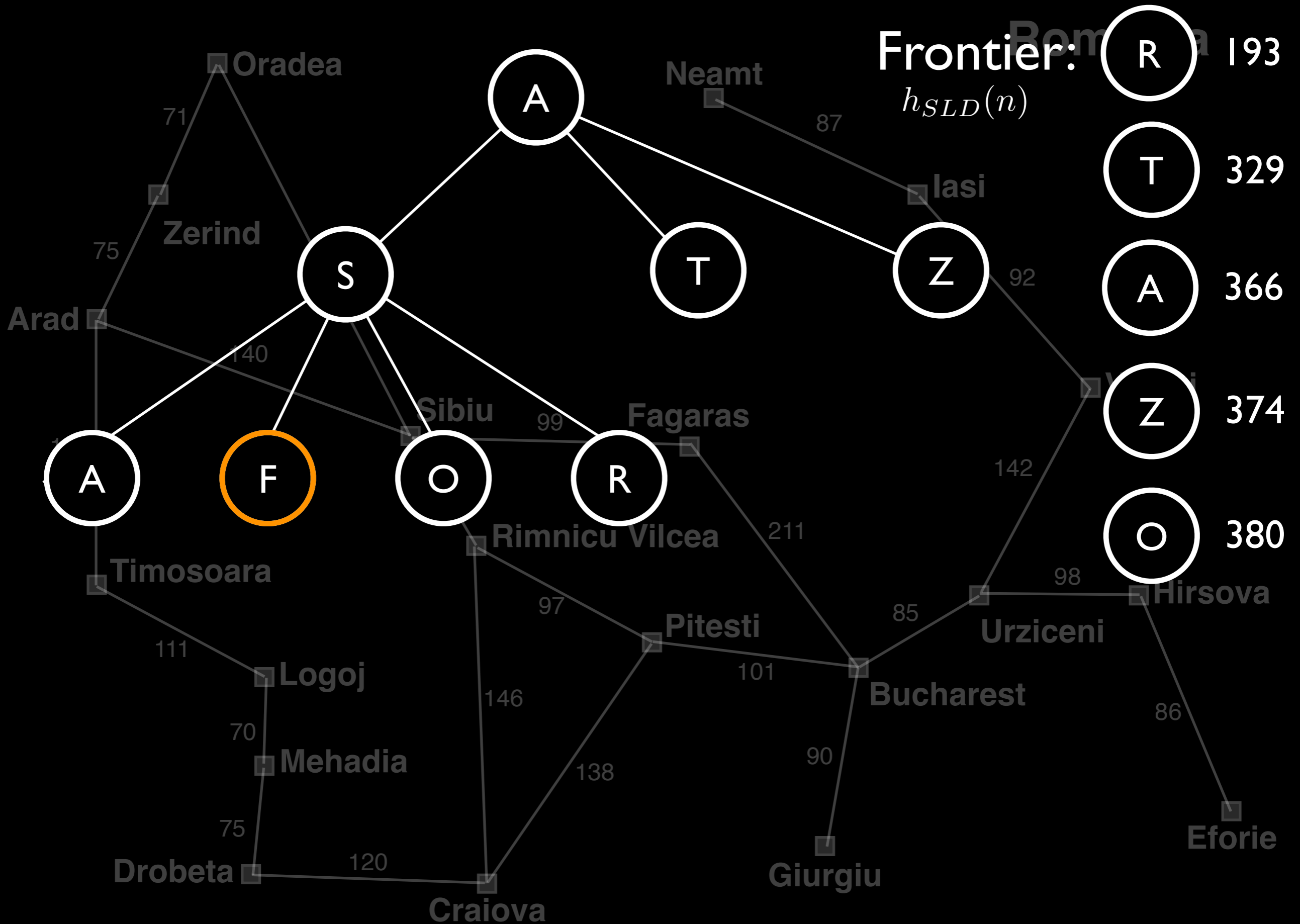


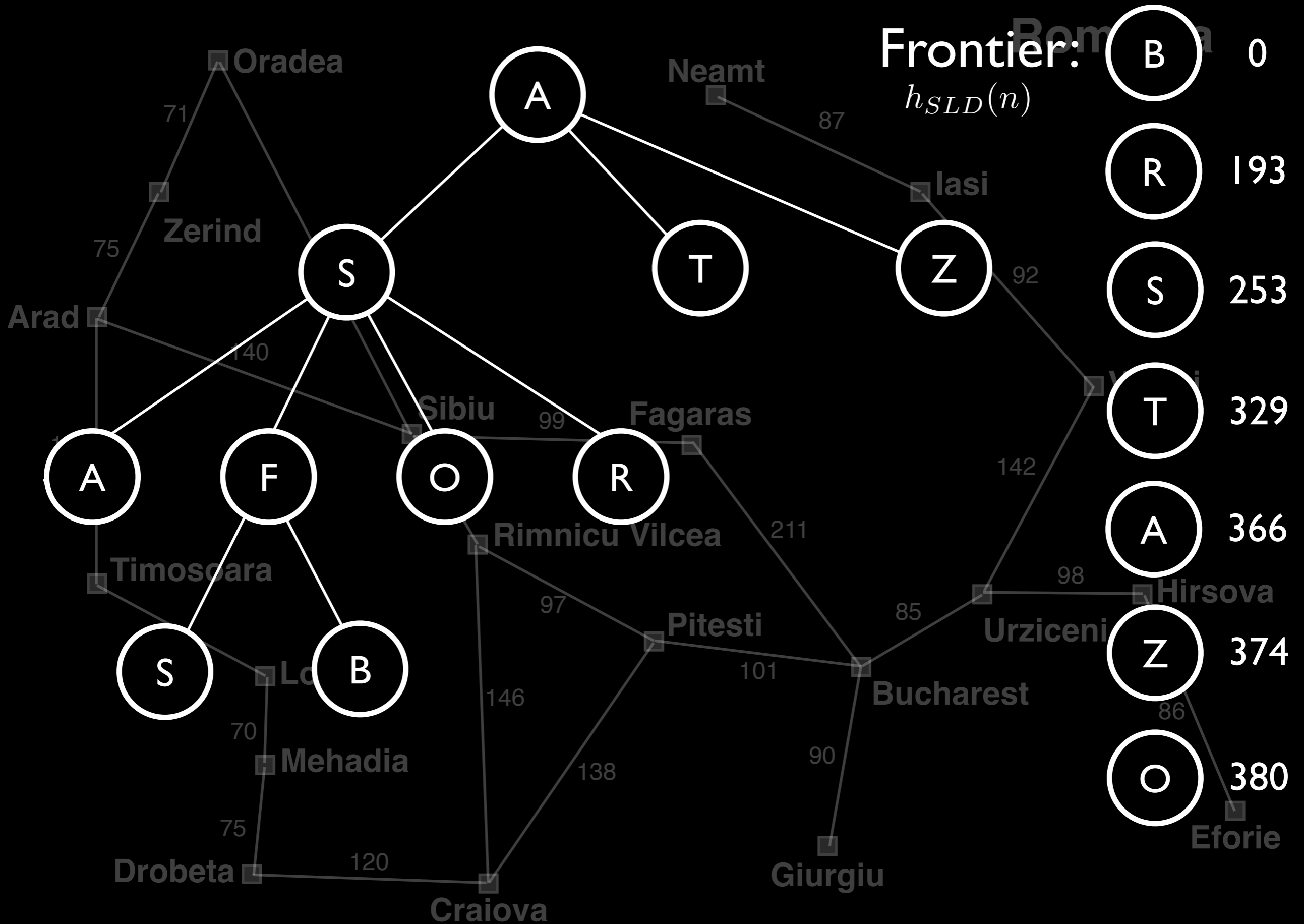


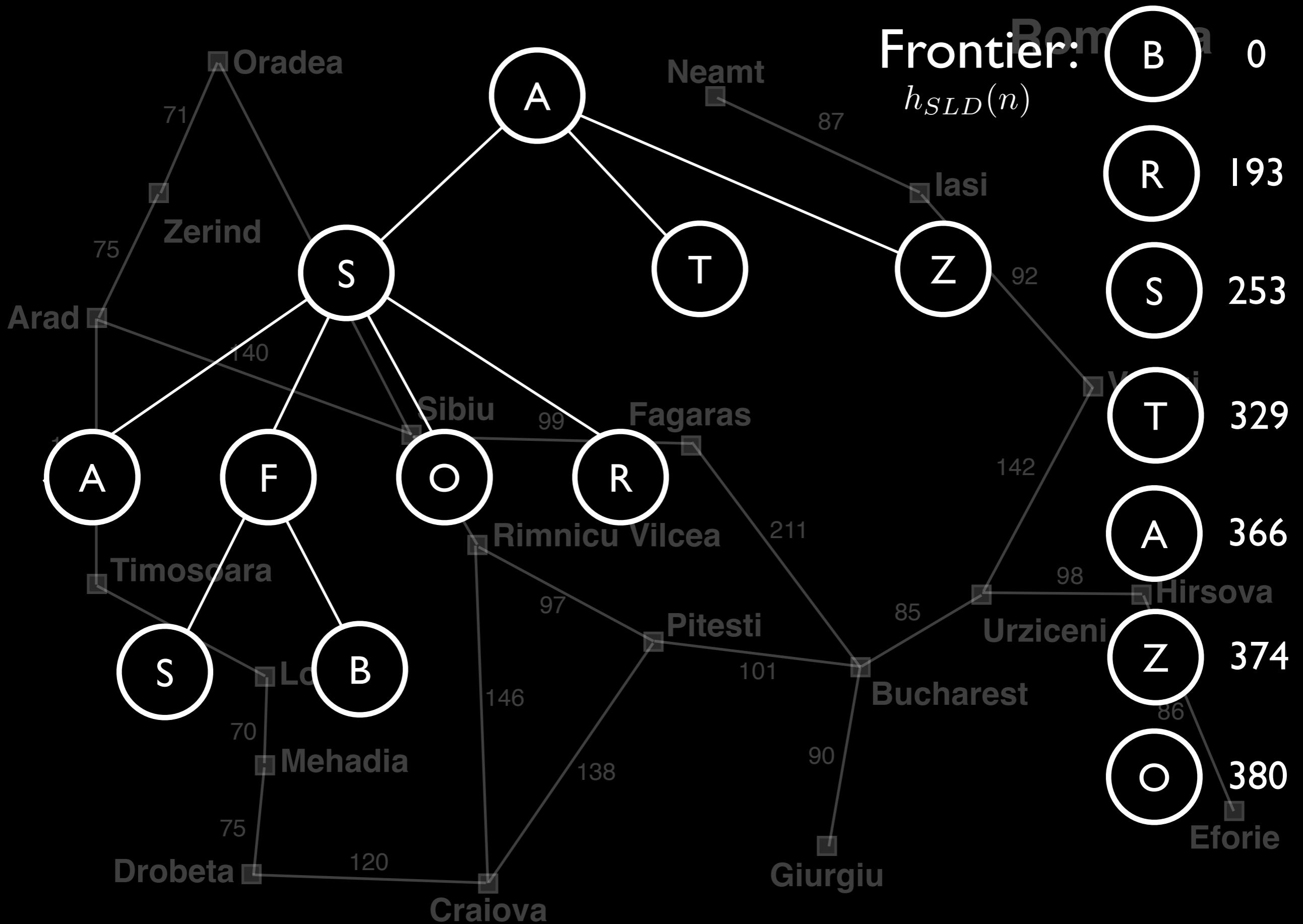


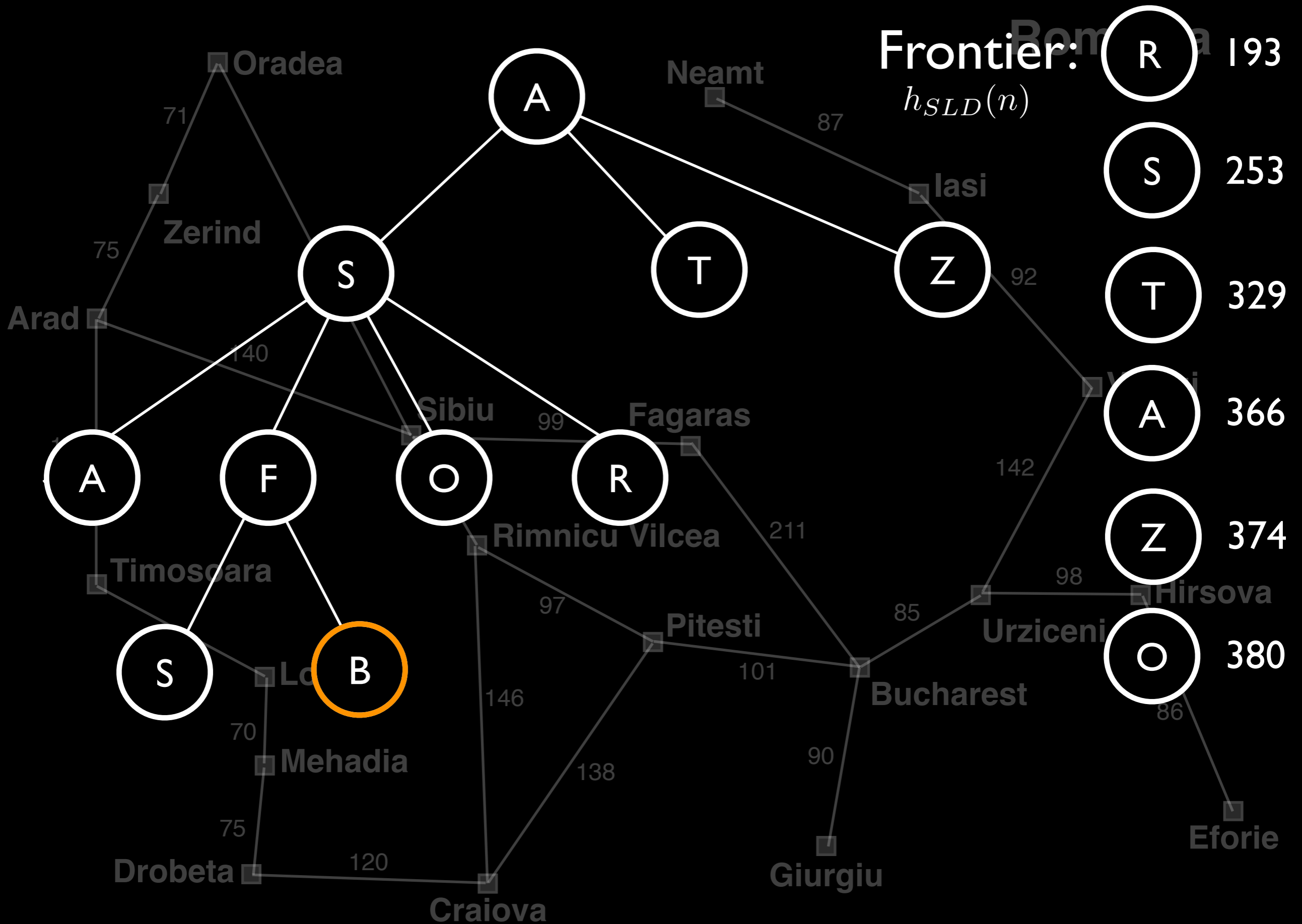


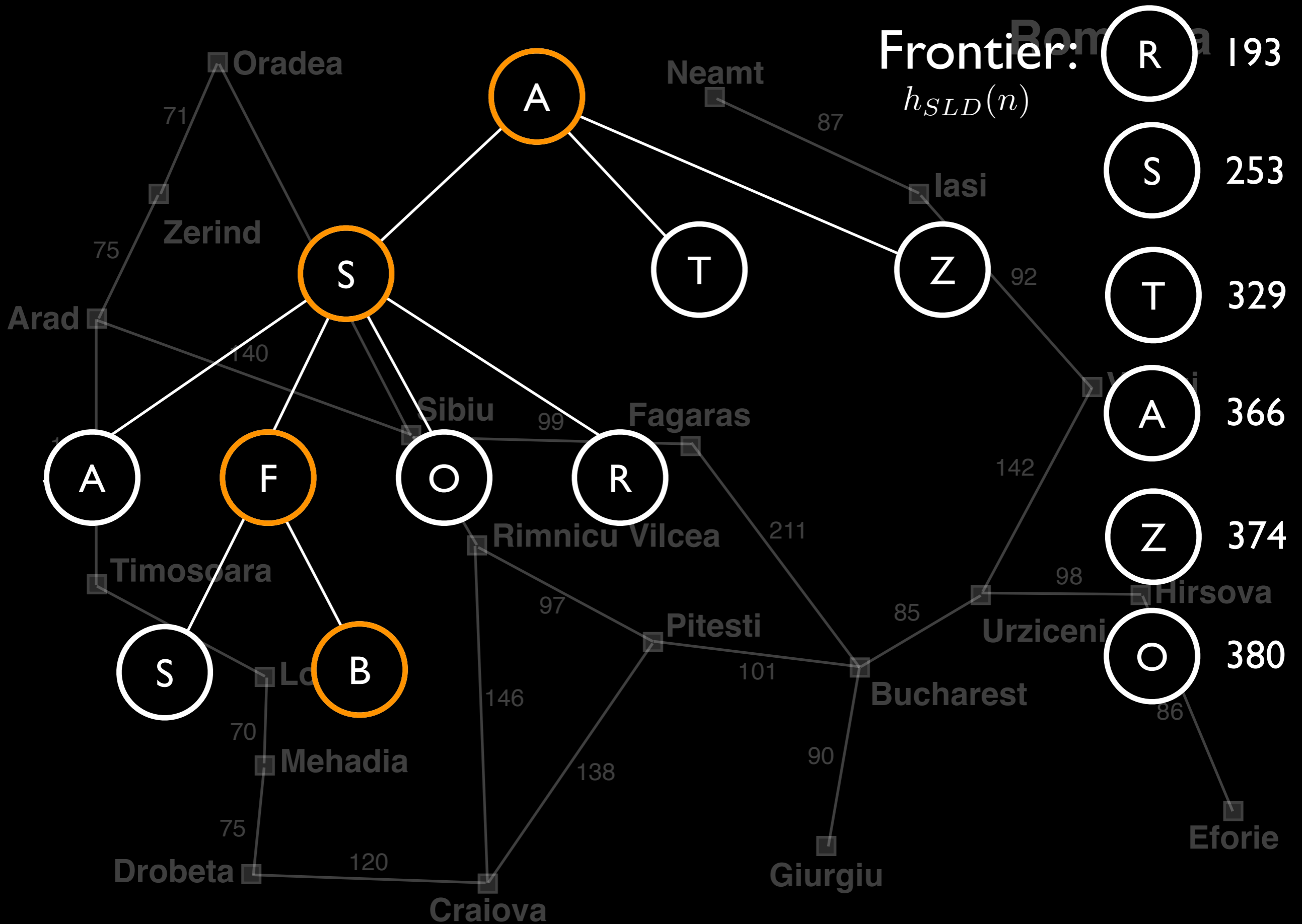




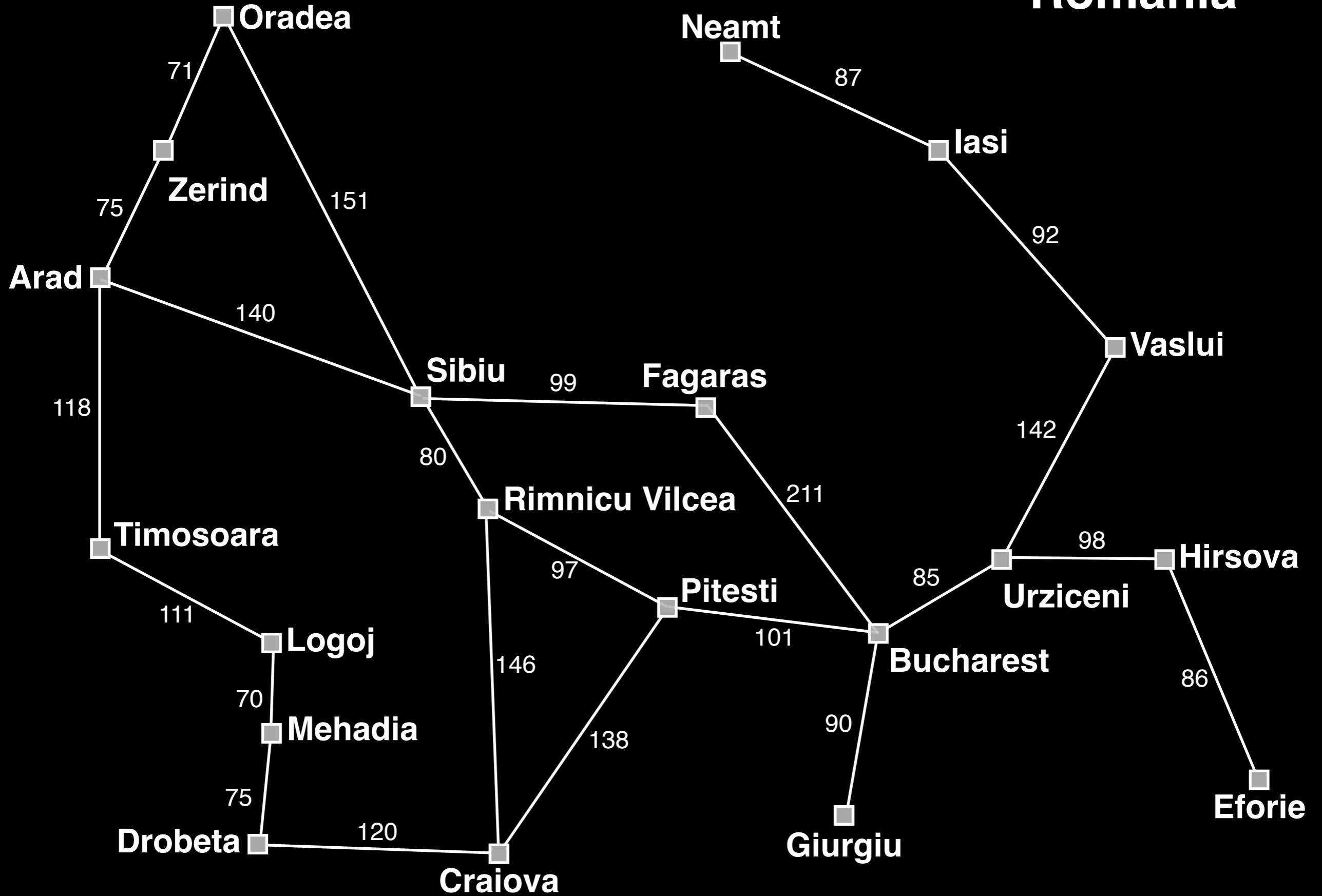




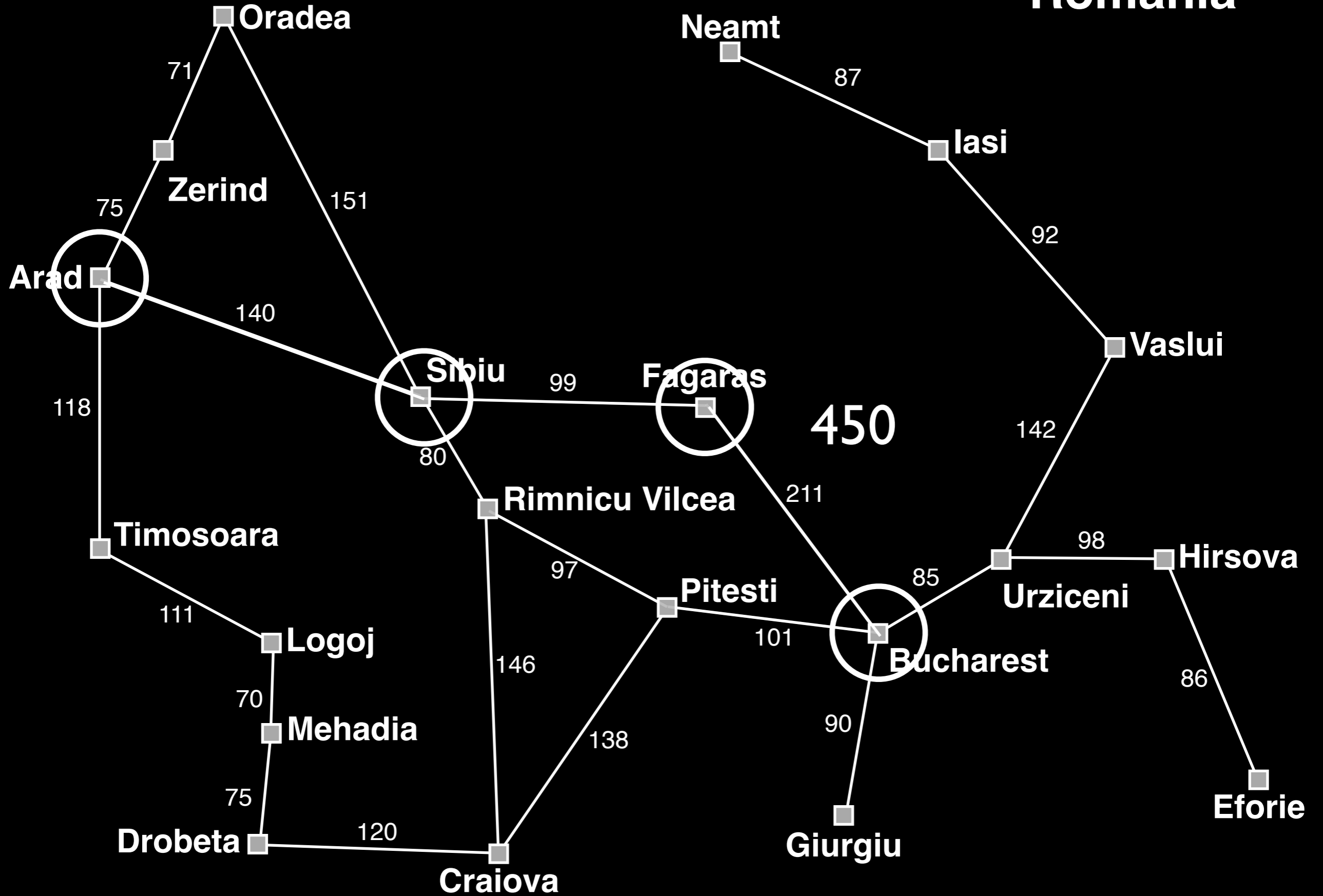




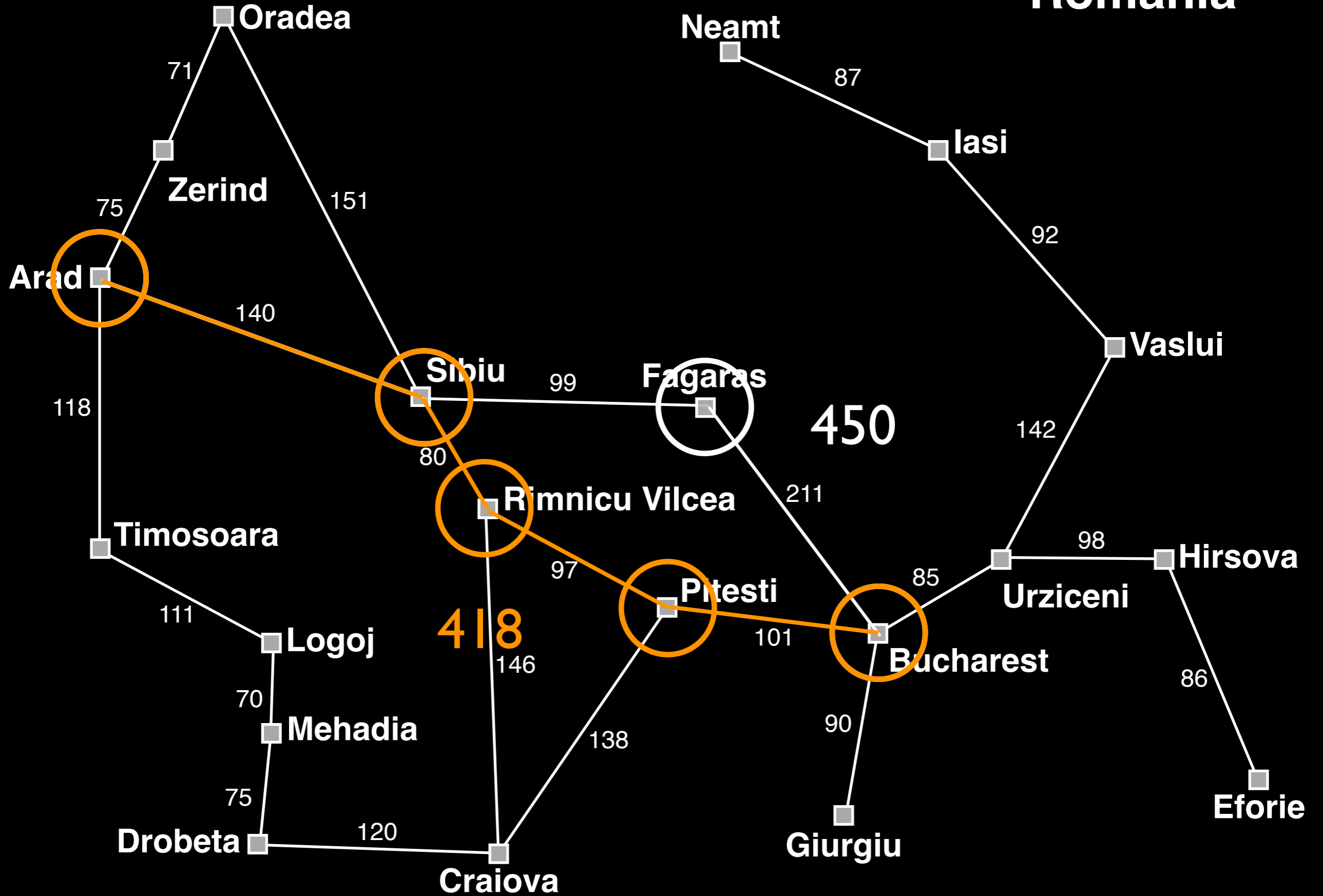
Romania



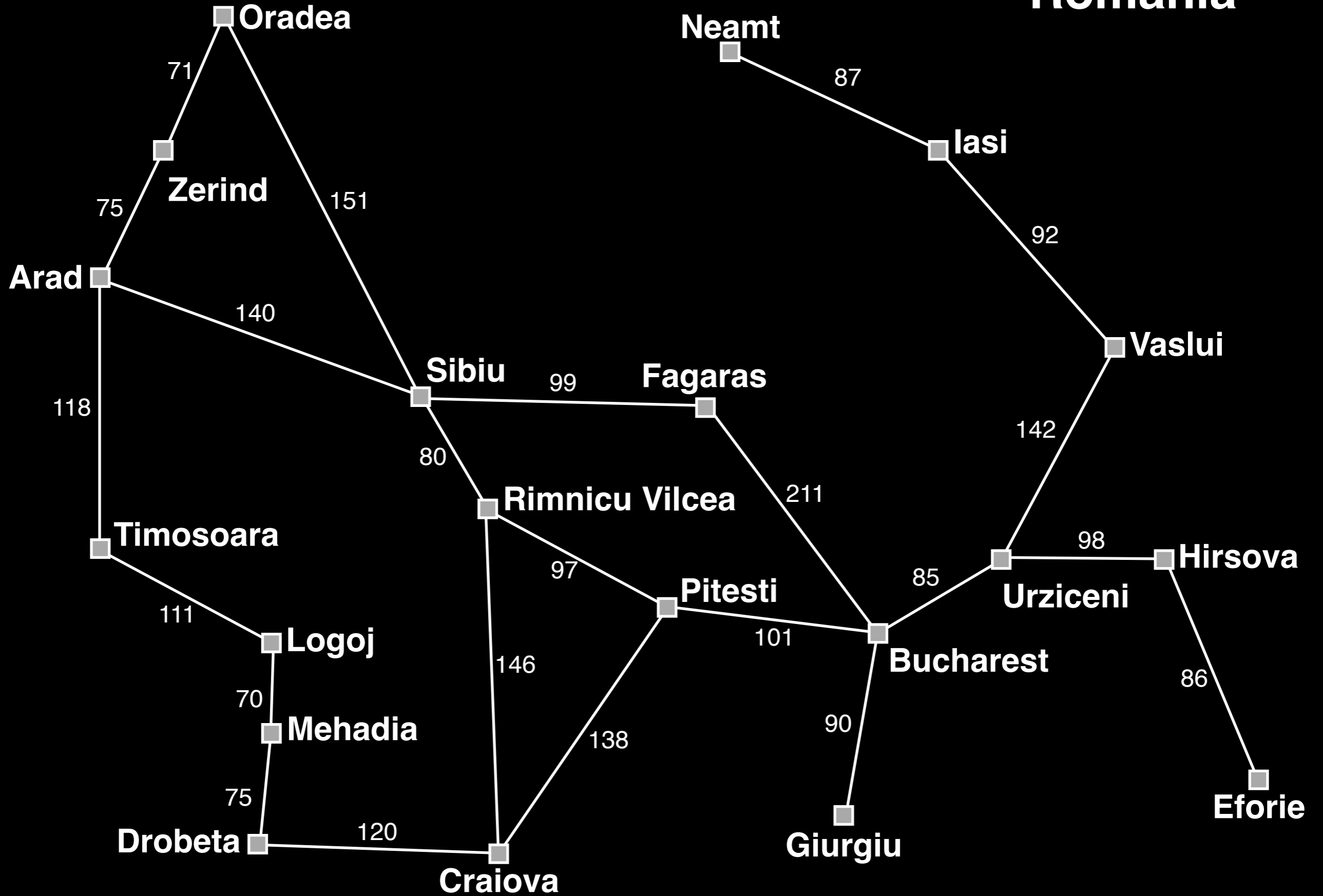
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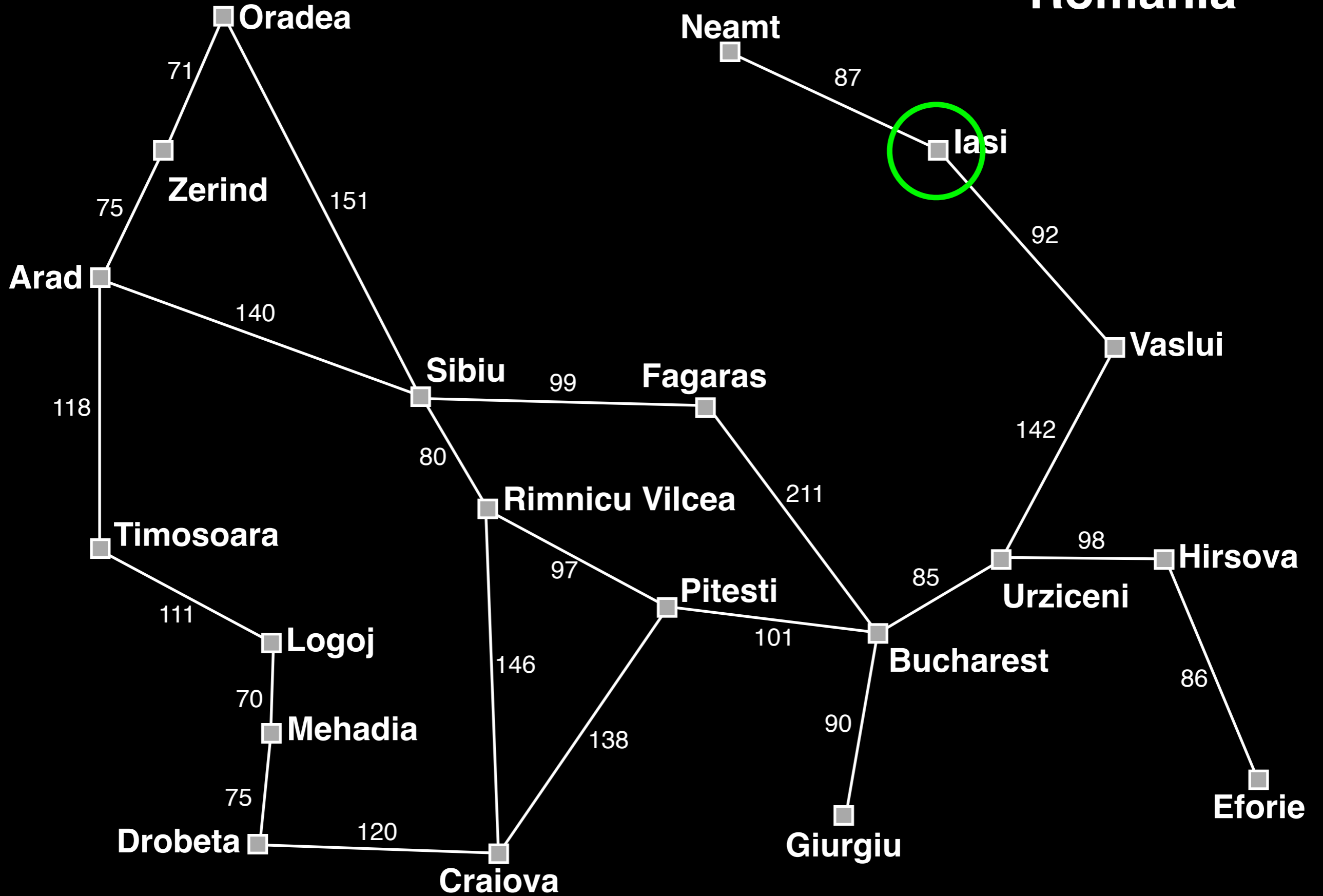
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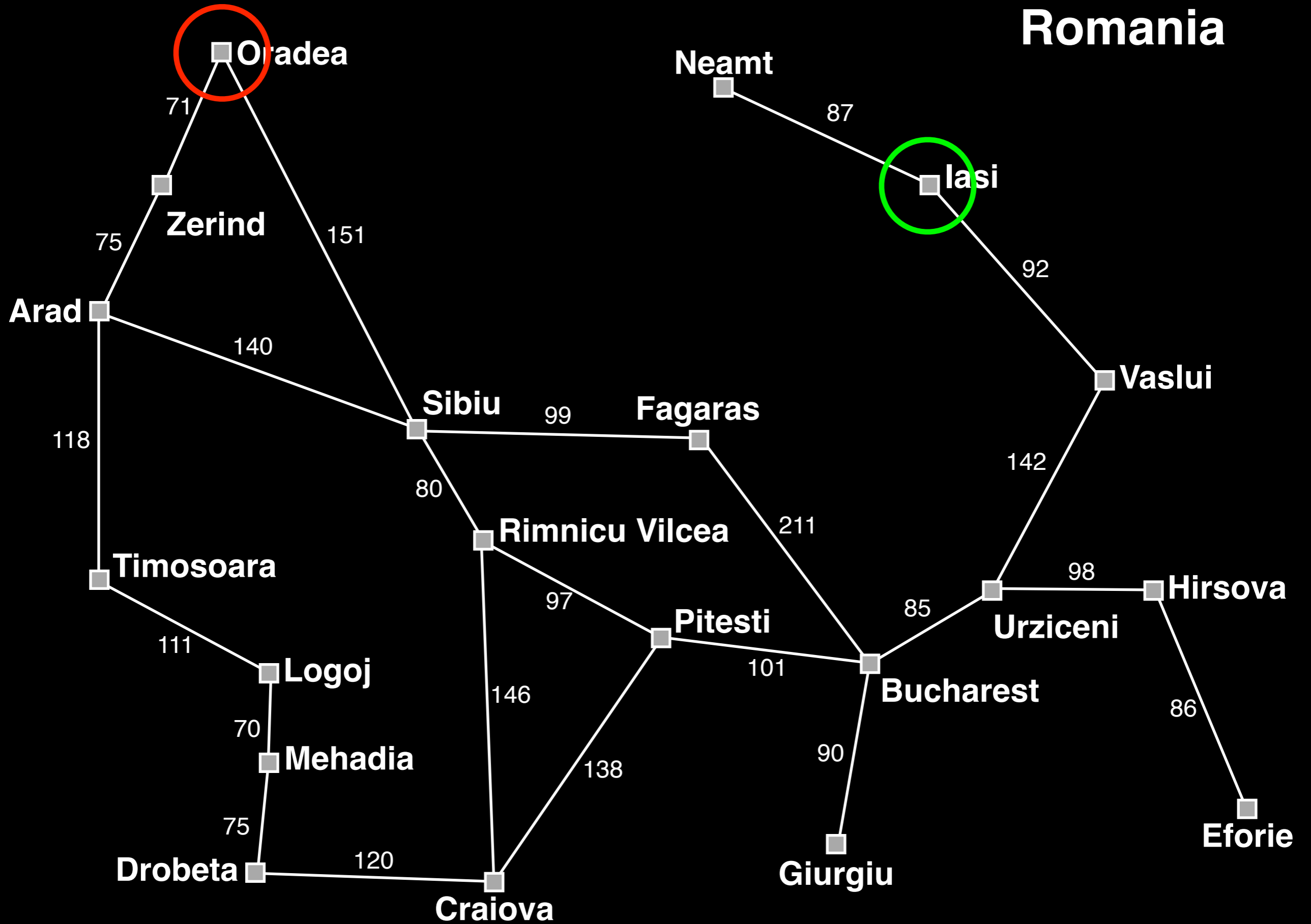
Romania



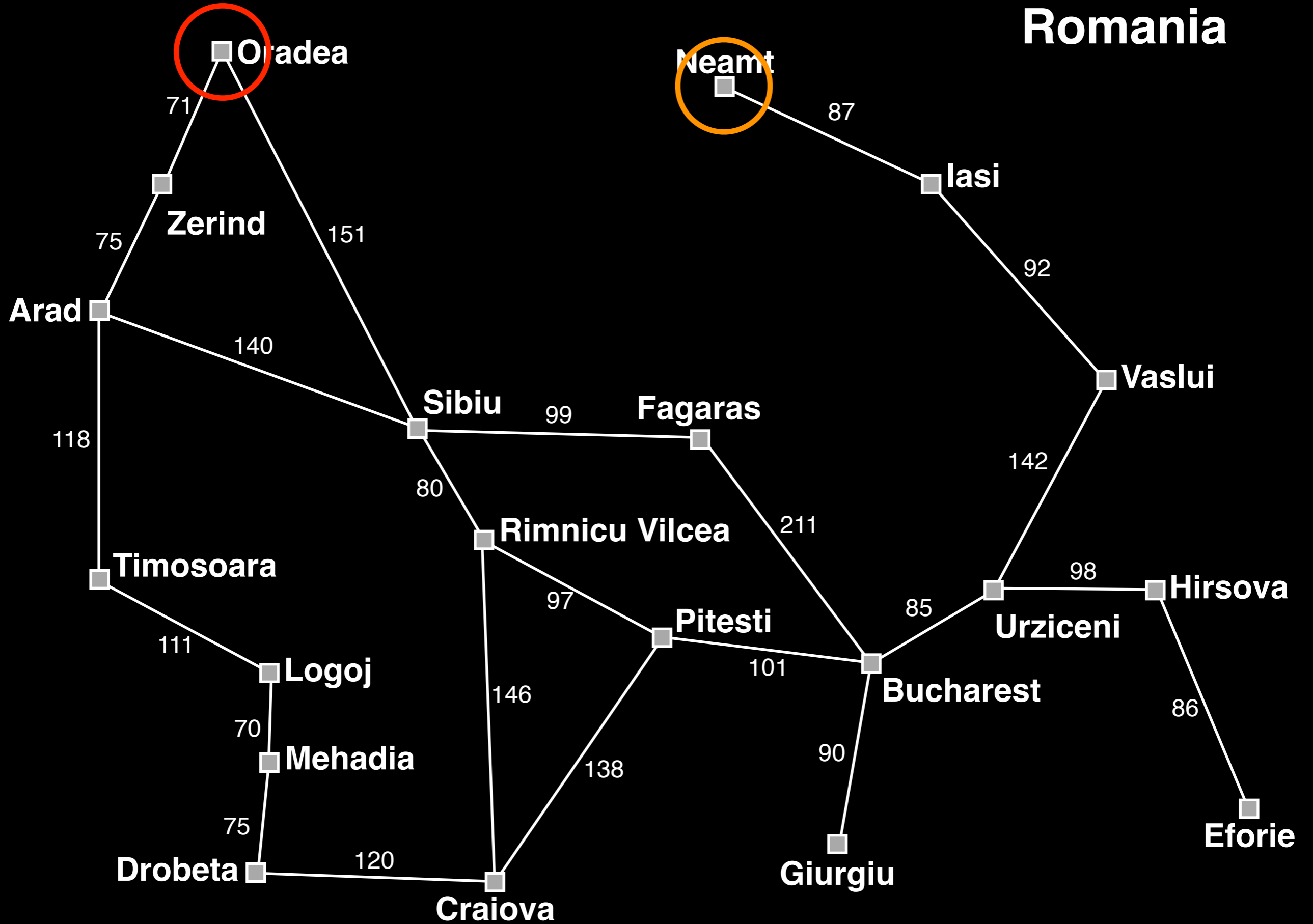
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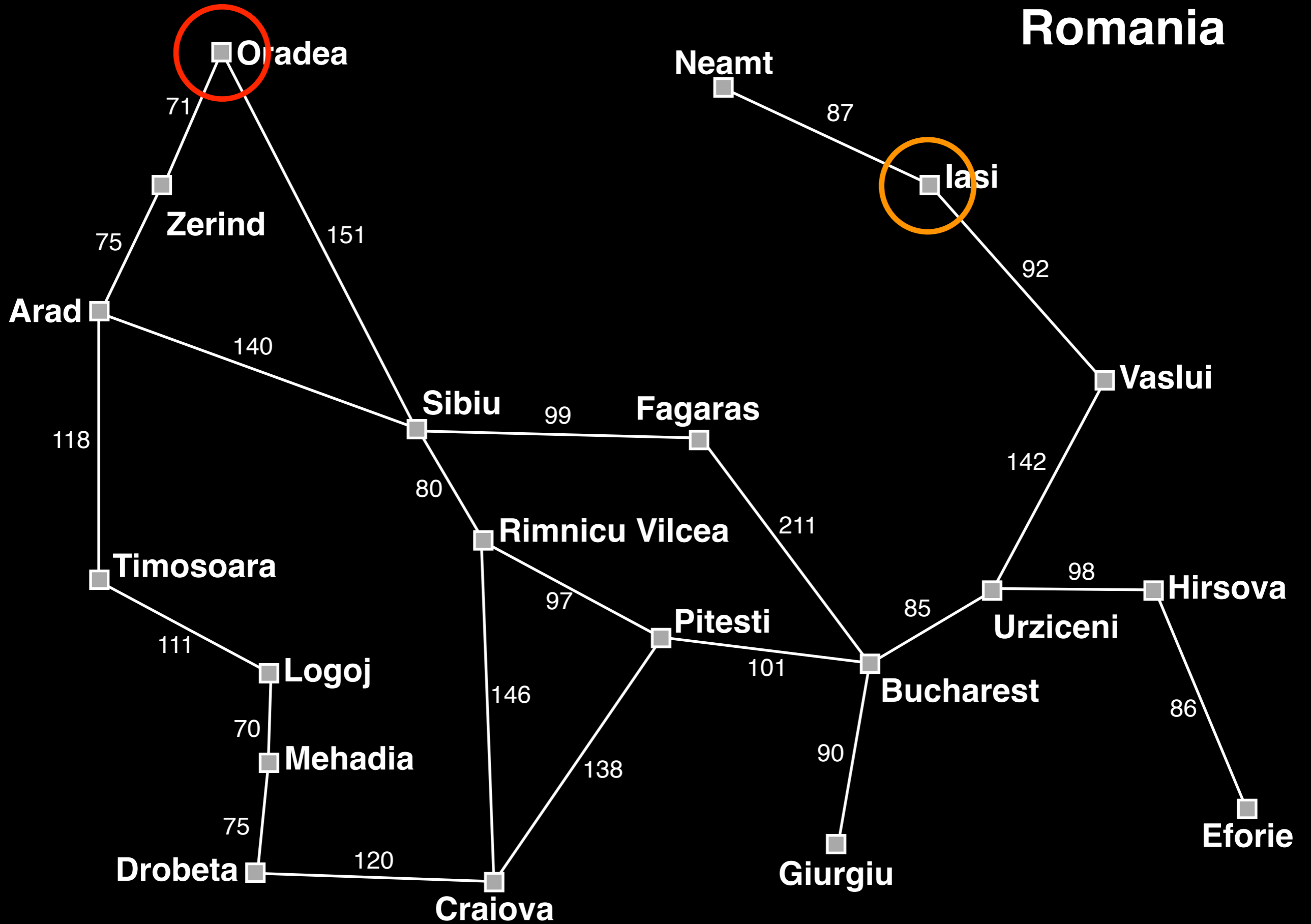
Romania



Romania



Romania



MR. GREEDY

by Roger Hargreaves



Greedy Best-First Search

Greedy Best-First Search



Completeness

Greedy Best-First Search



Completeness



Optimality

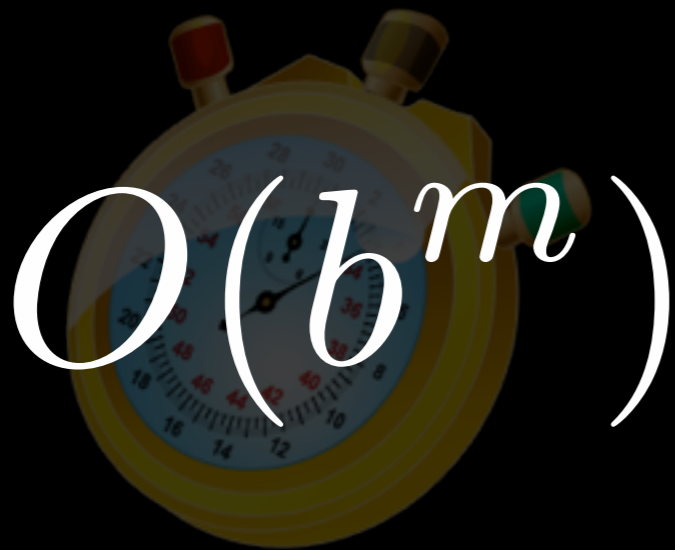
Greedy Best-First Search



Completeness



Optimality



Time Complexity

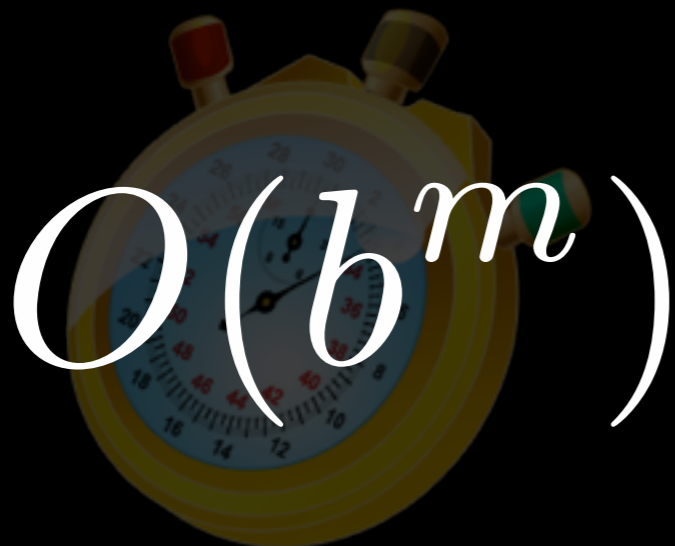
Greedy Best-First Search



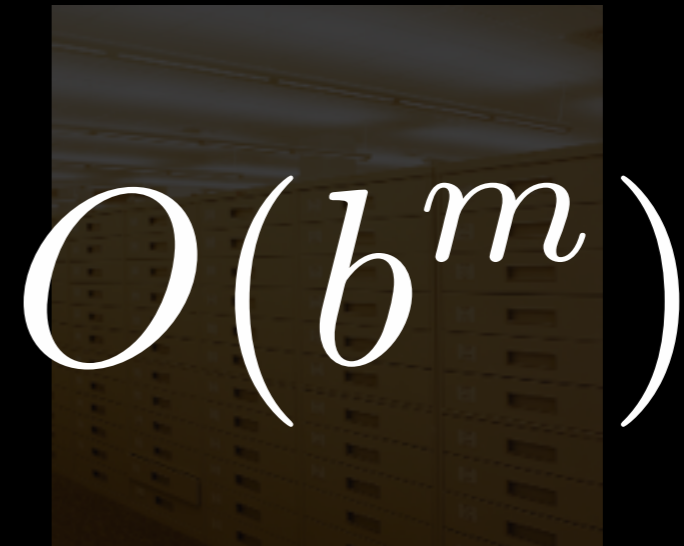
Completeness



Optimality



Time Complexity



Space Complexity

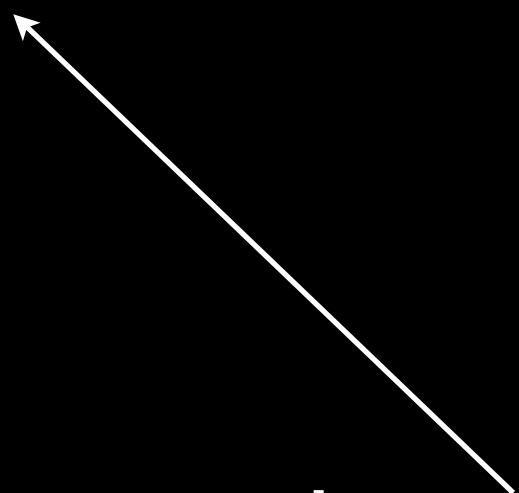
Evaluation function

$$f(n)$$

Evaluation function

$$f(n) = h(n)$$

Estimated cost of cheapest
path from n to a goal node




Evaluation function

$$f(n) = g(n) + h(n)$$

Known cost of path from
start node to node n



Estimated cost of cheapest
path from n to a goal node




A*

Evaluation function

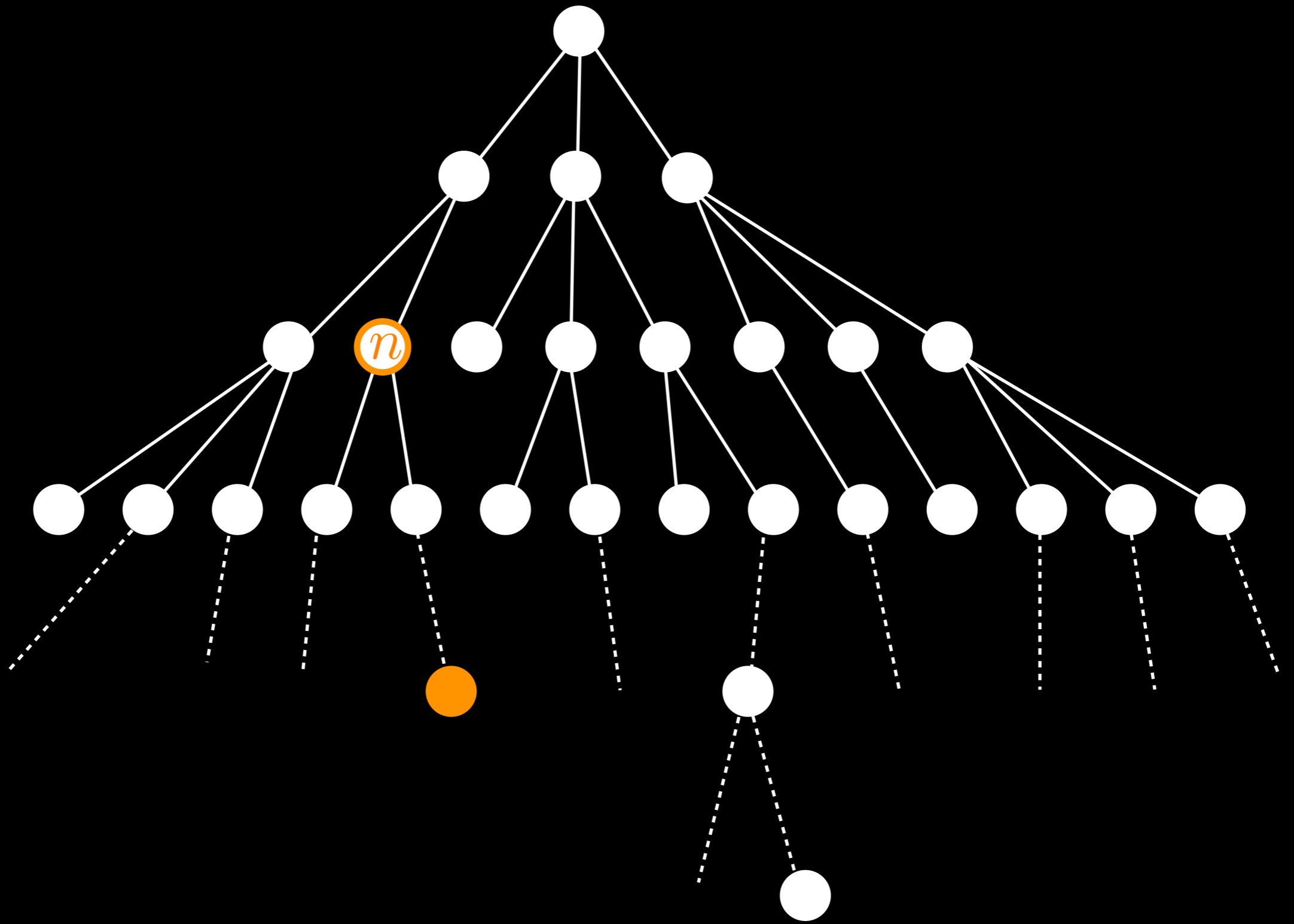
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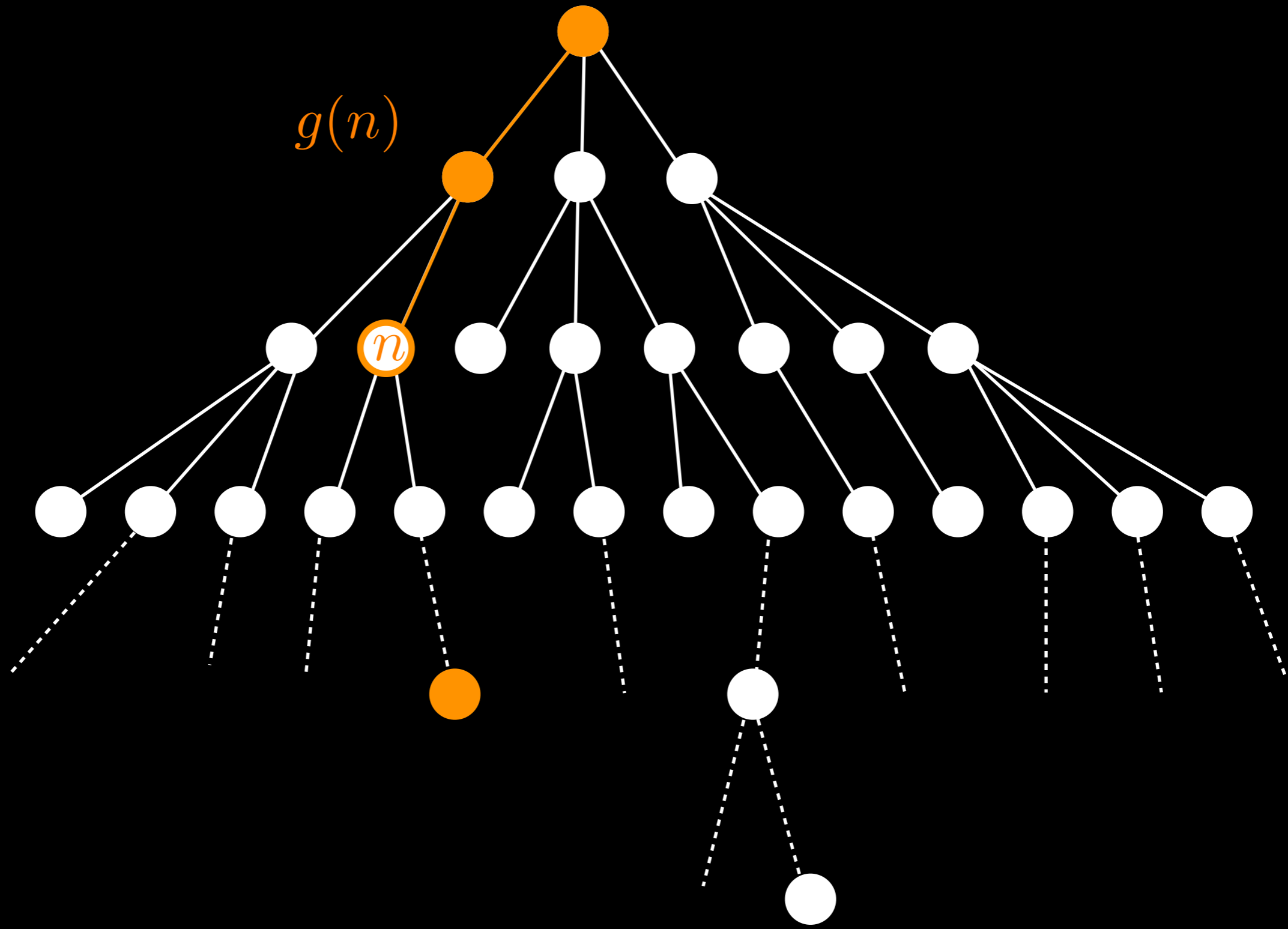
Known cost of path from
start node to node n



Estimated cost of cheapest
path from n to a goal node

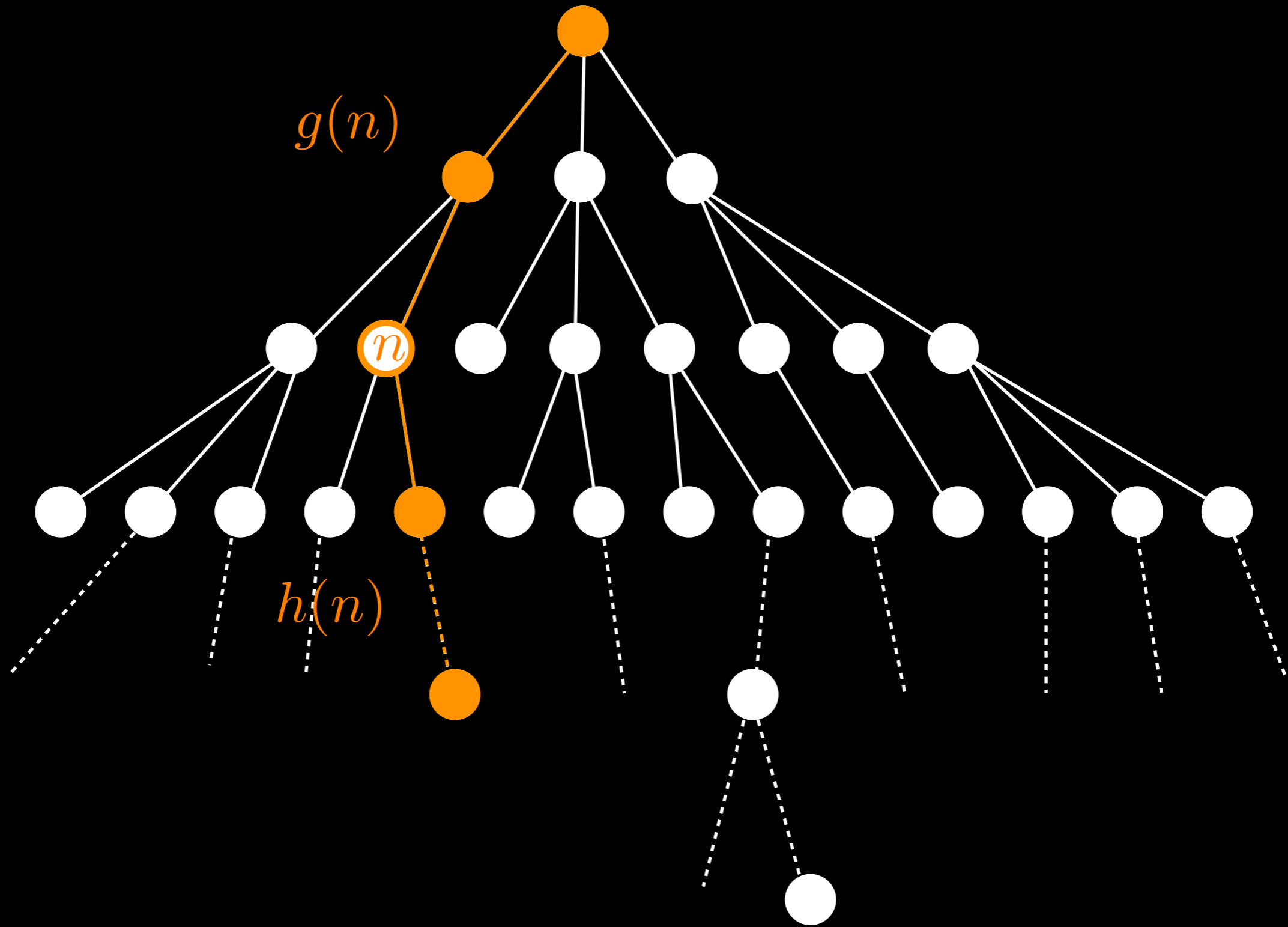






$g(n)$

n



Evaluation function

$$f(n) = g(n) + h(n)$$

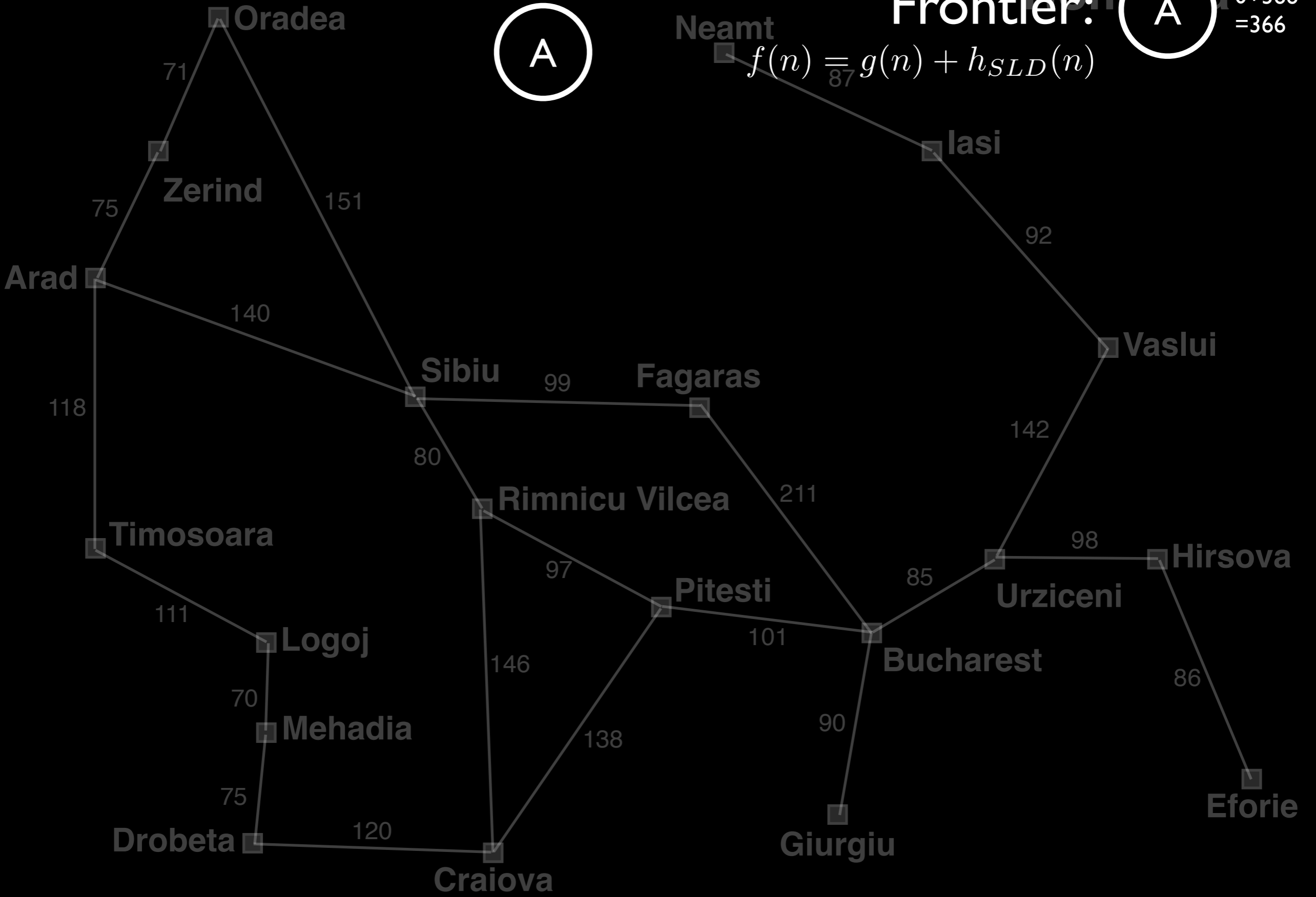
\equiv Estimated cost of cheapest
solution through n

A

A

Frontier: 0+366 =366

Neamt $f(n) = g(n) + h_{SLD}(n)$ 87



Romania

Frontier:

Neamt

$$f(n) = g(n) + h_{SLD}(n)$$

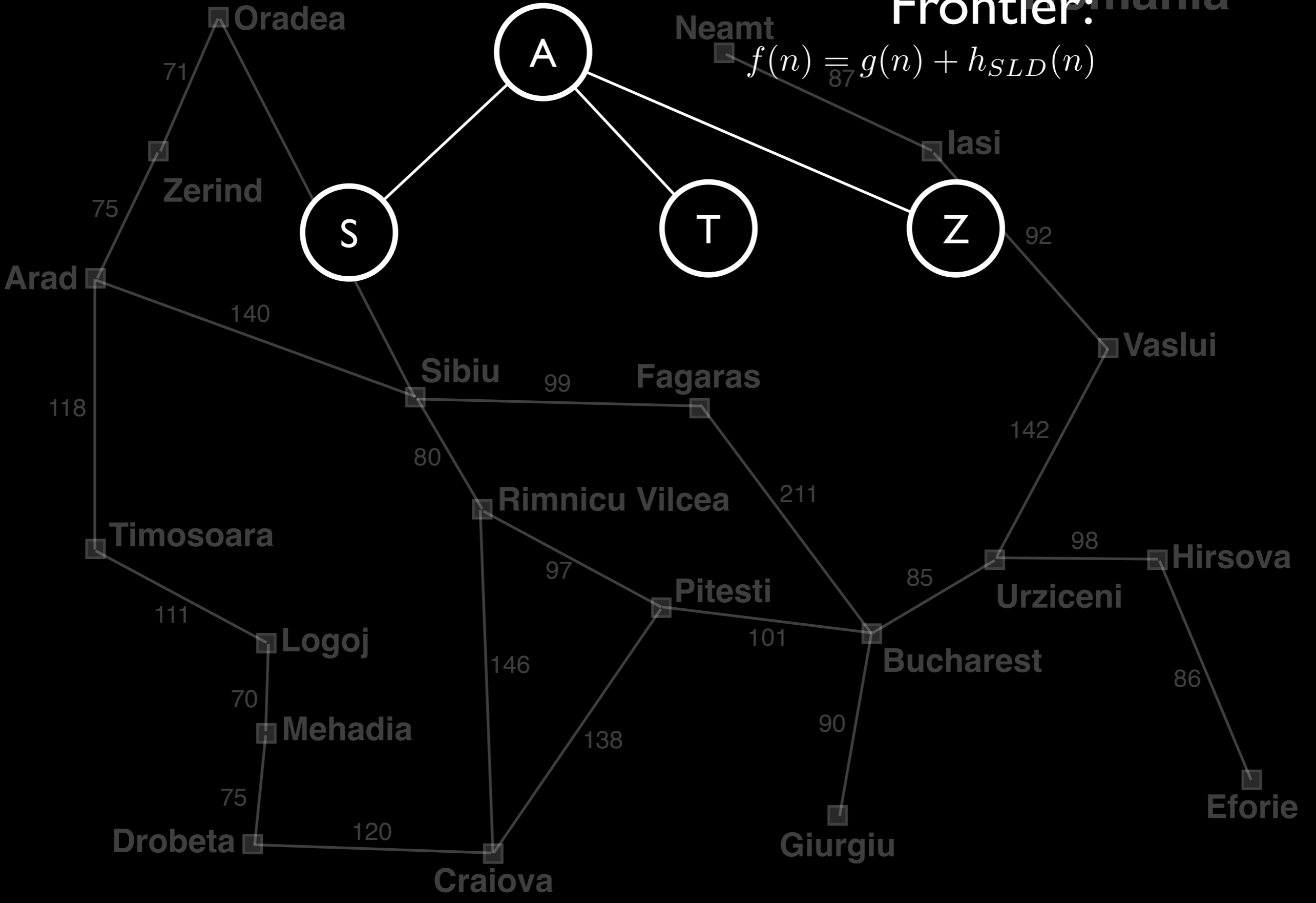


Romania

Frontier:

Neamt

$$f(n) = g(n) + h_{SLD}(n)$$

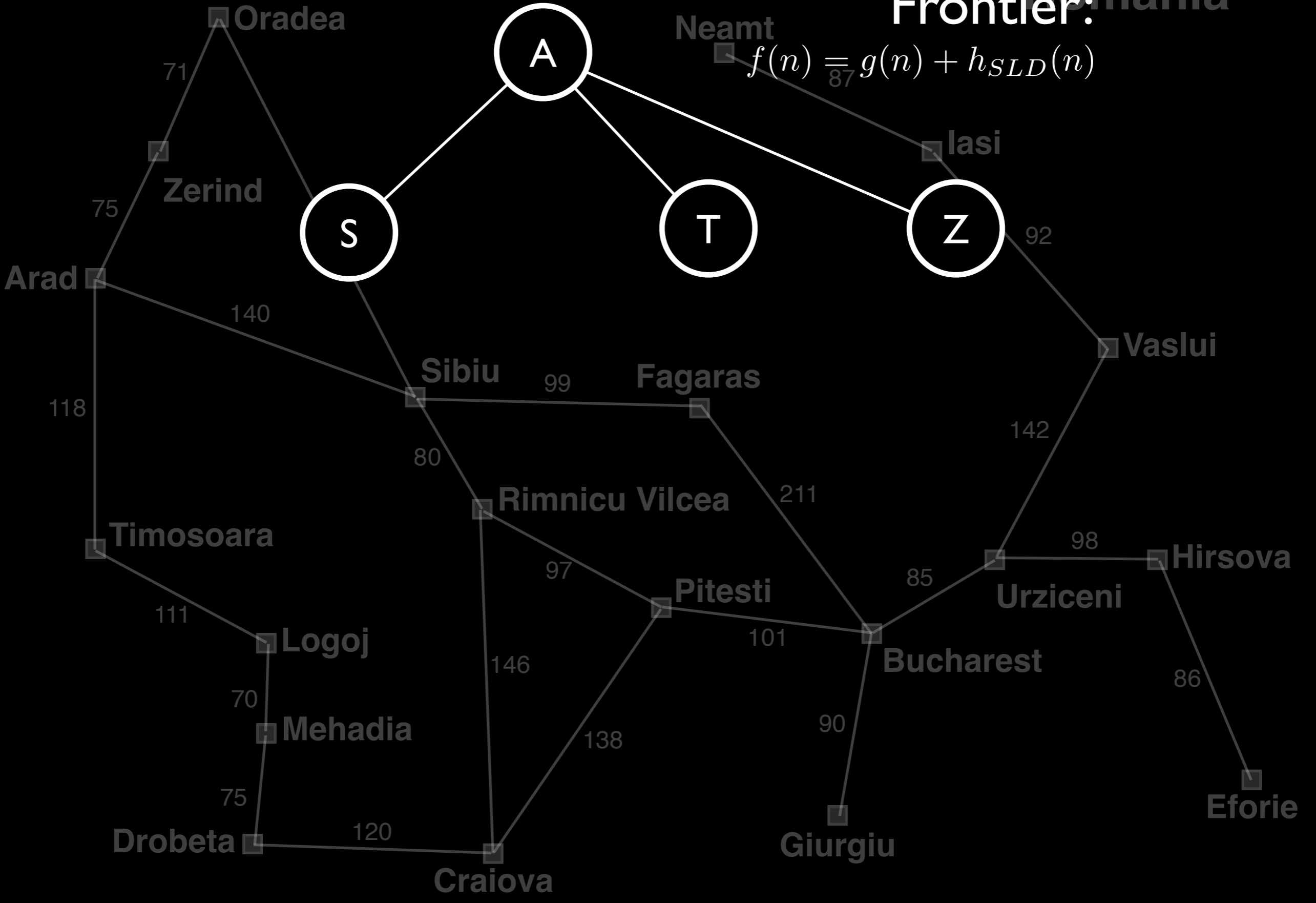


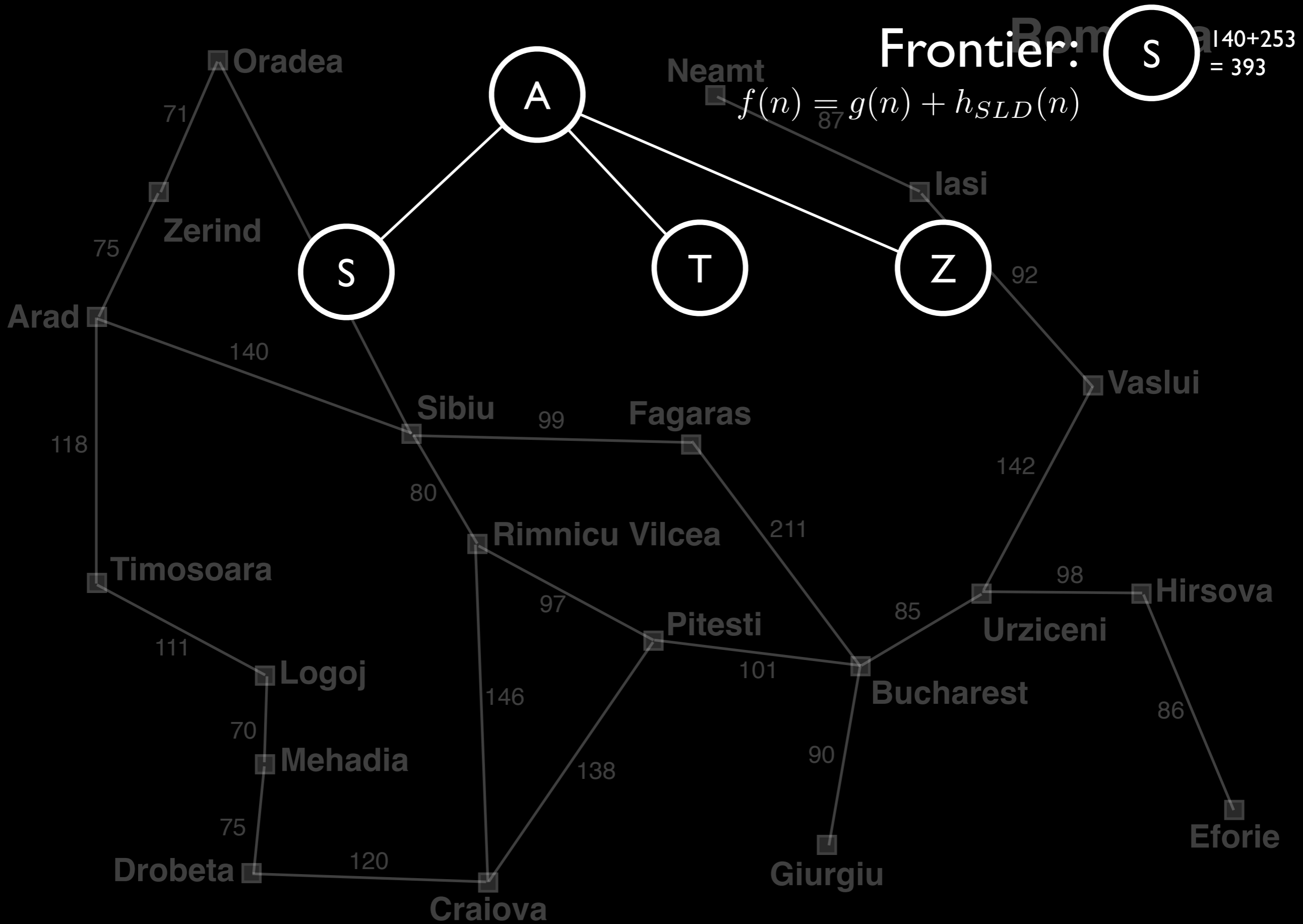
Romania

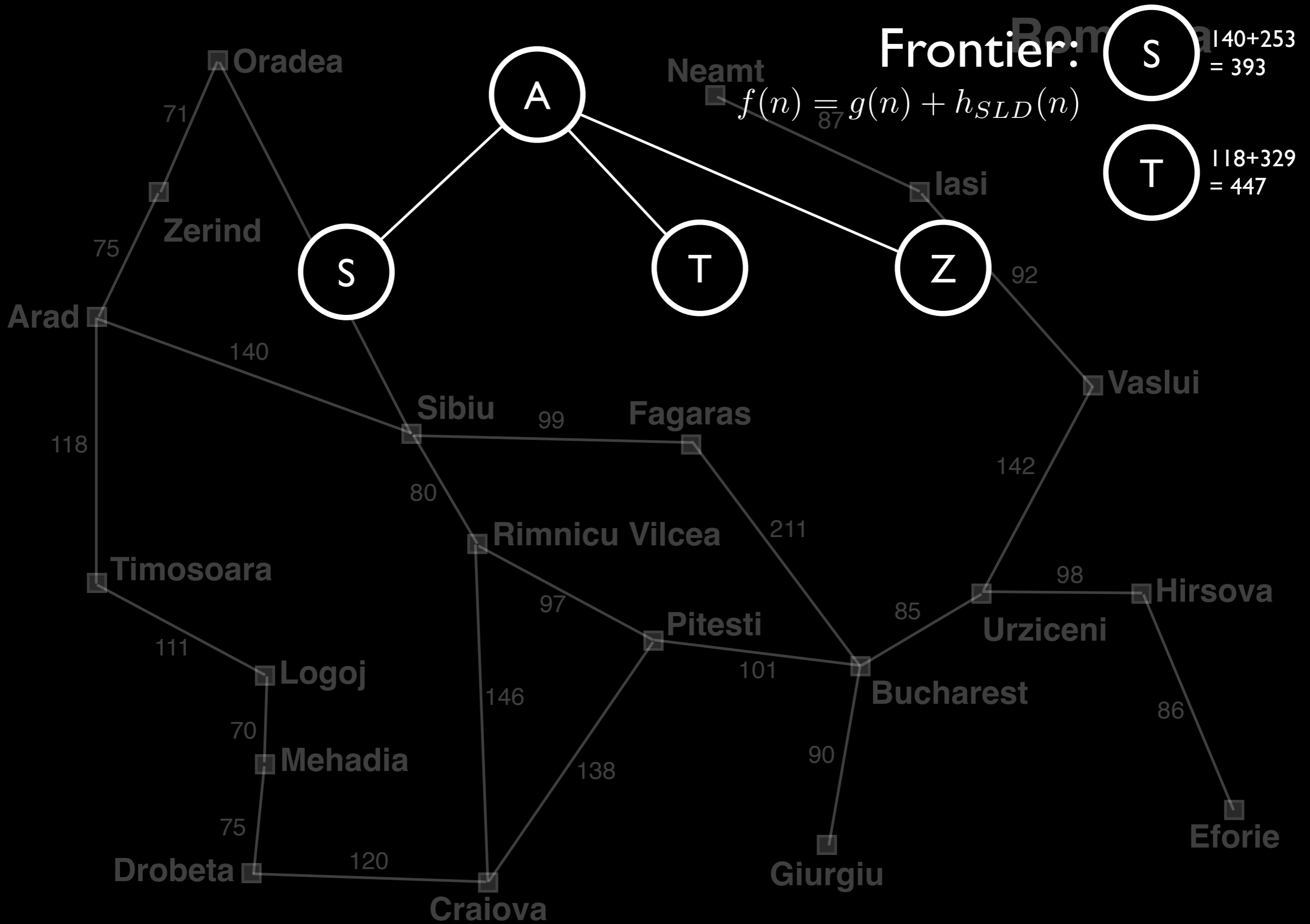
Frontier:

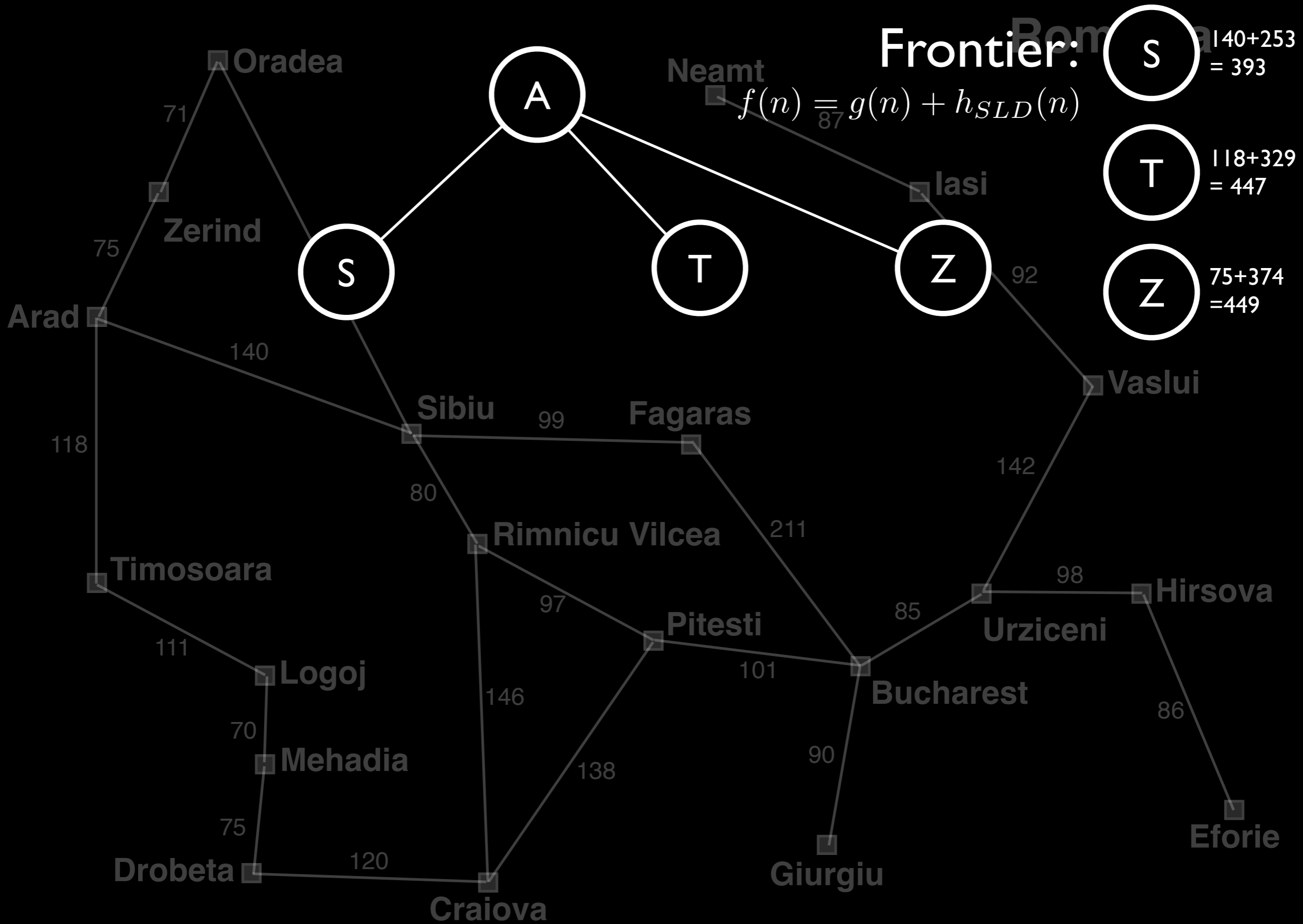
Neamt

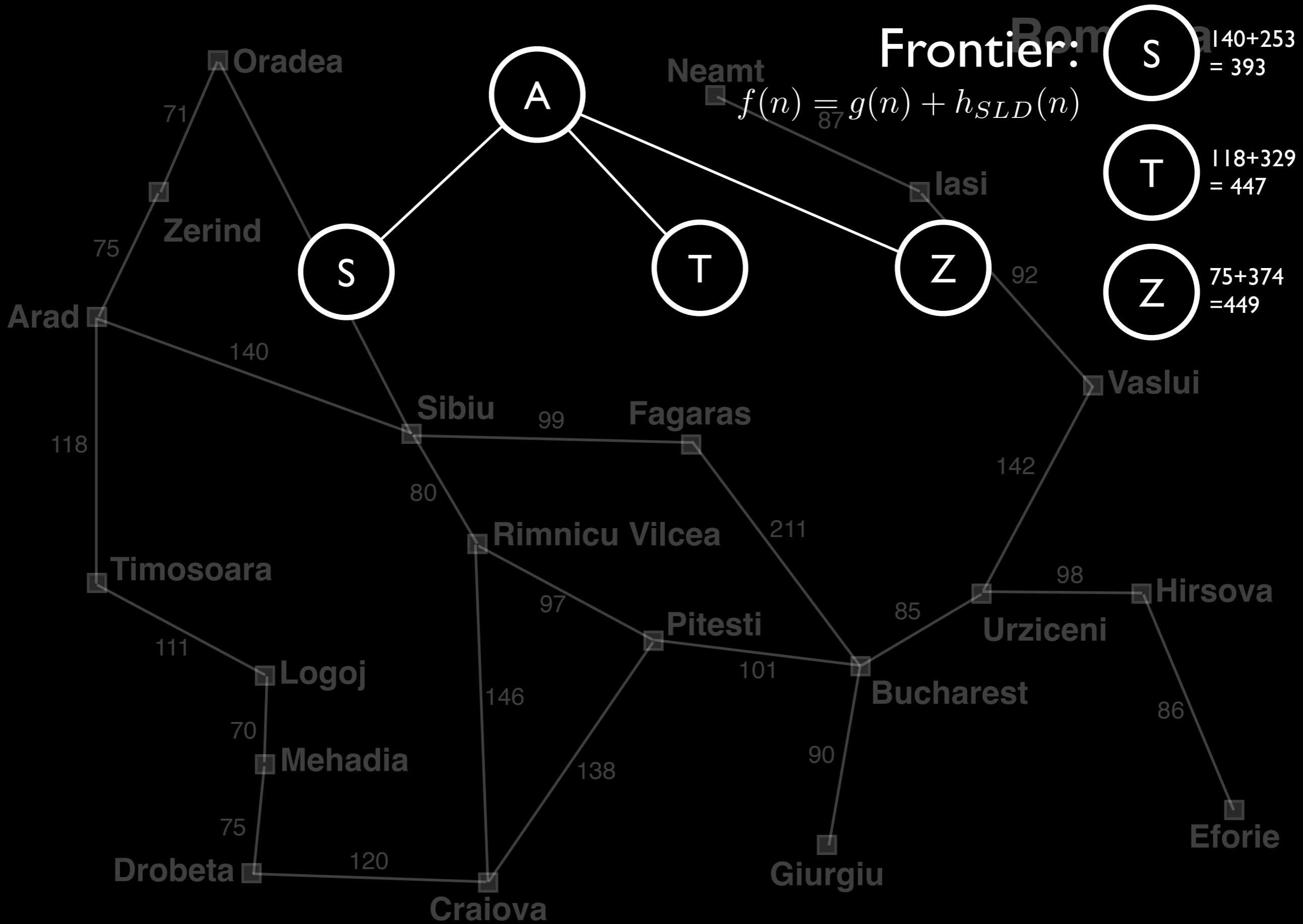
$$f(n) = g(n) + h_{SLD}(n)$$

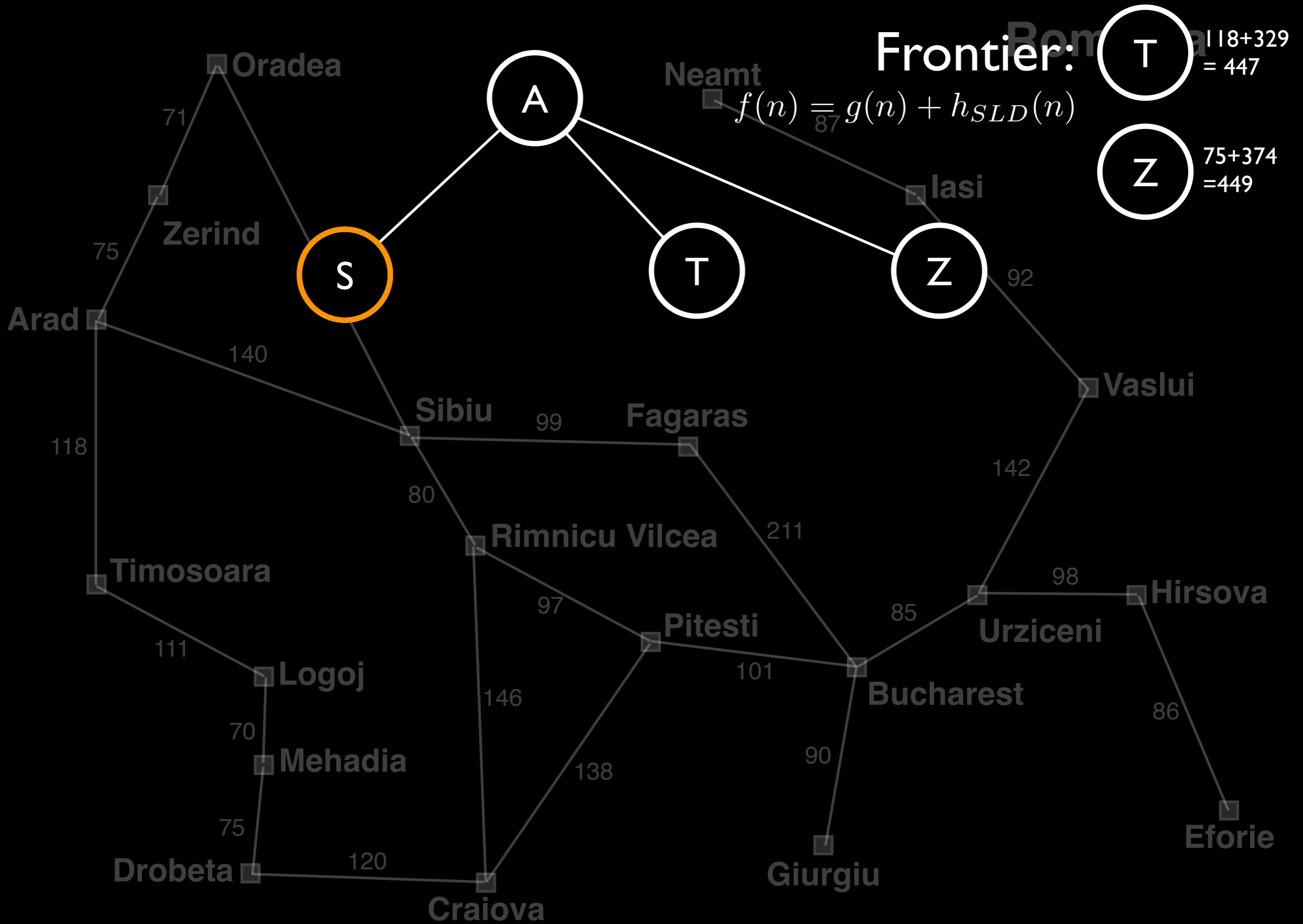


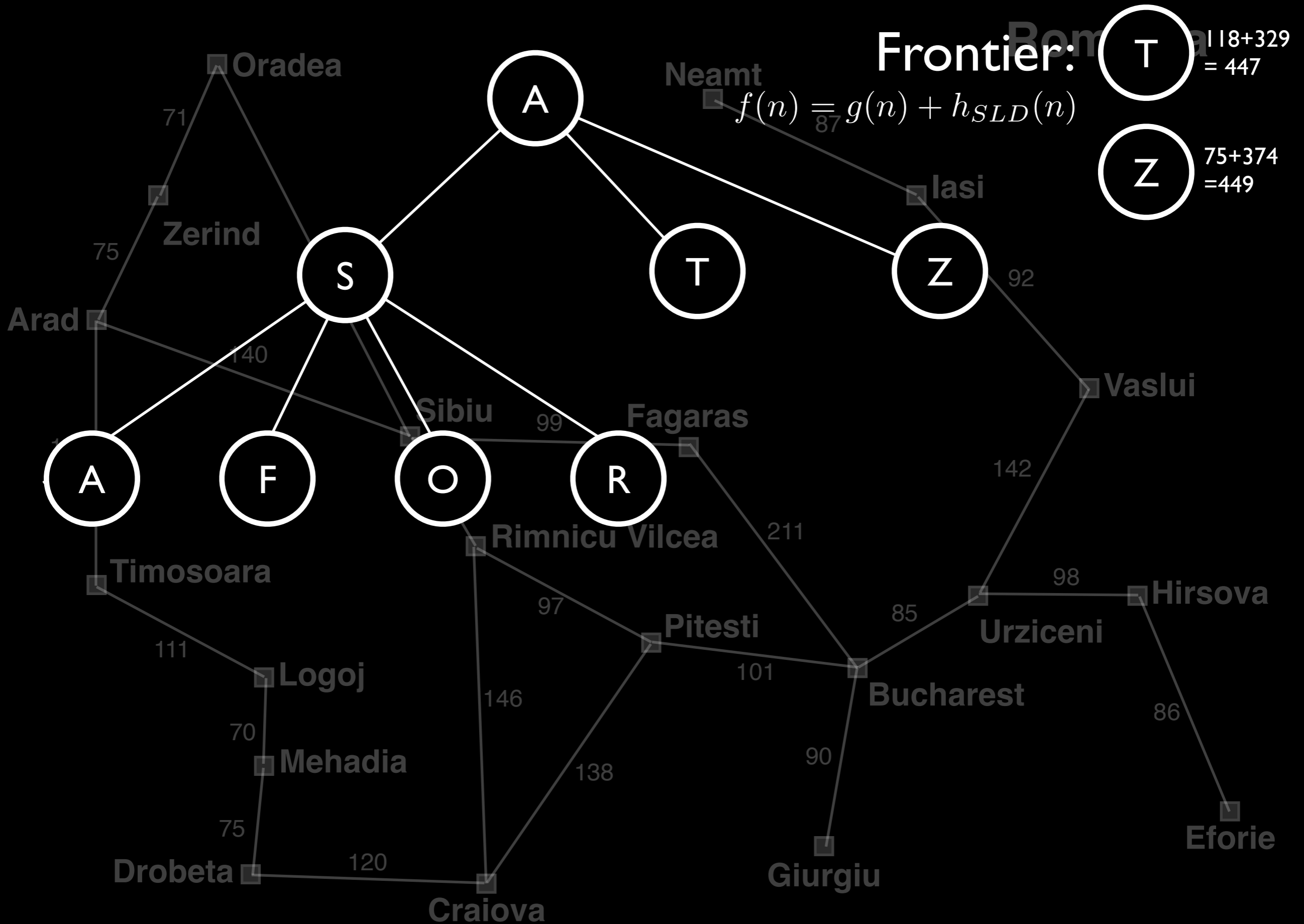


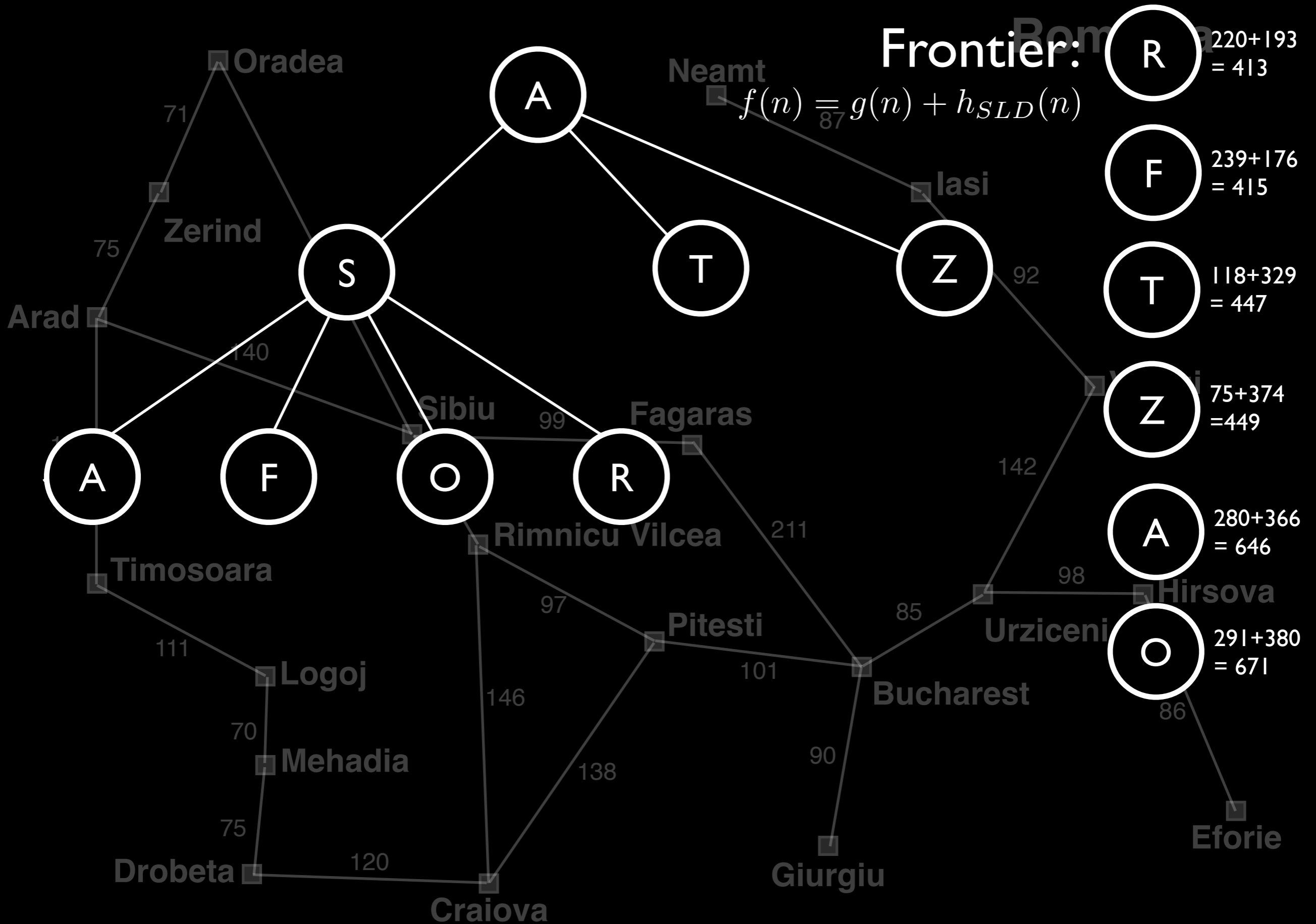


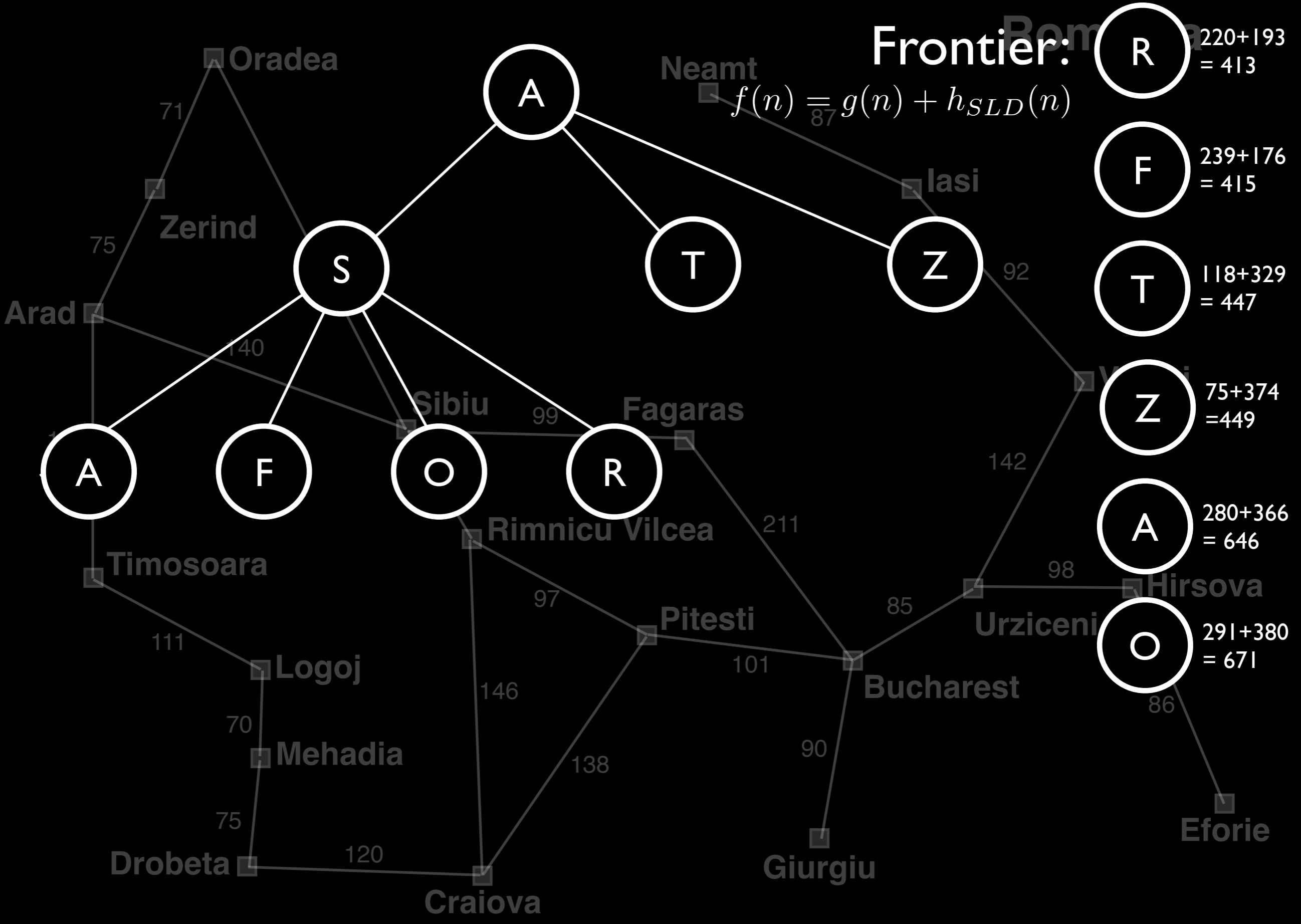


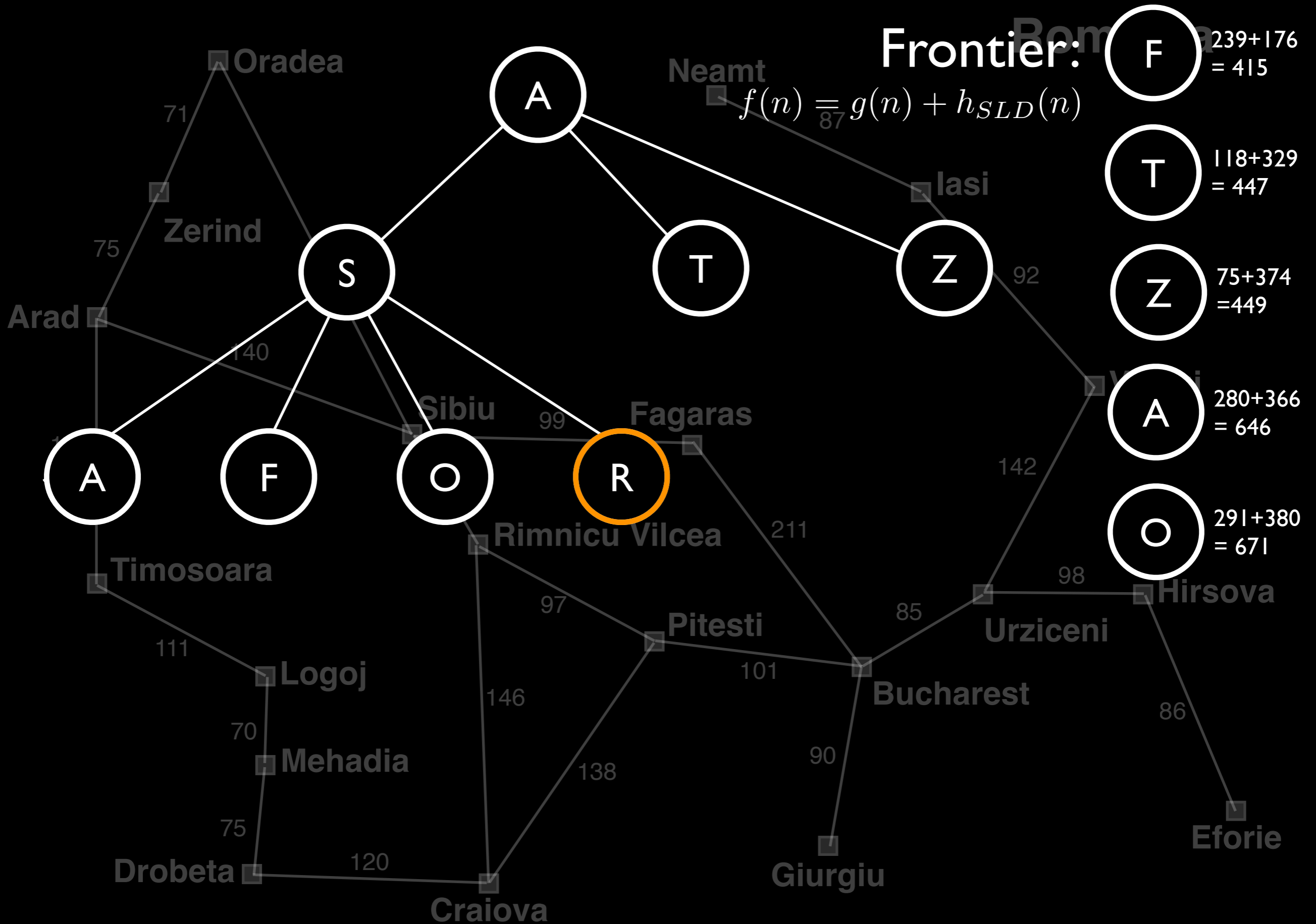


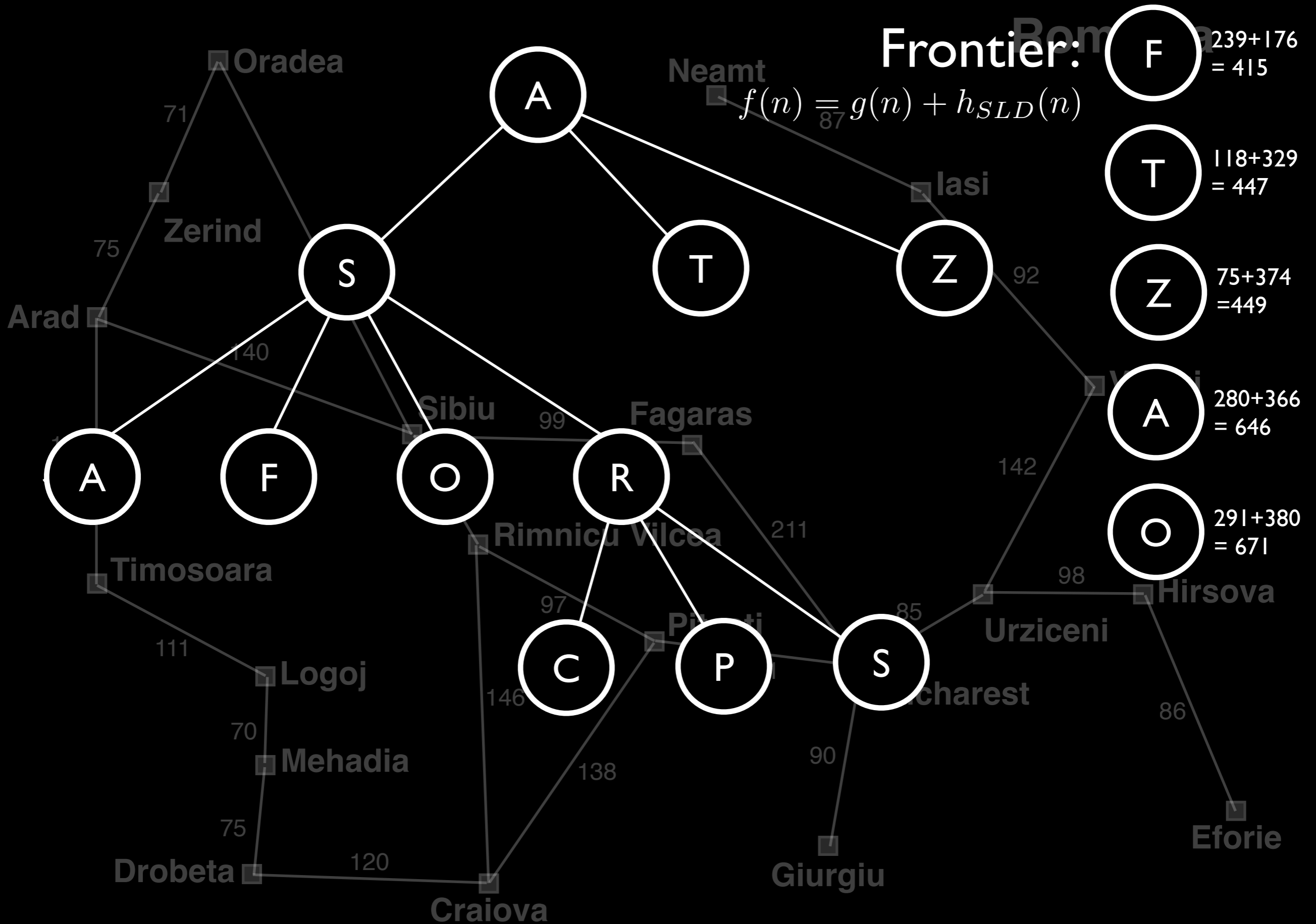


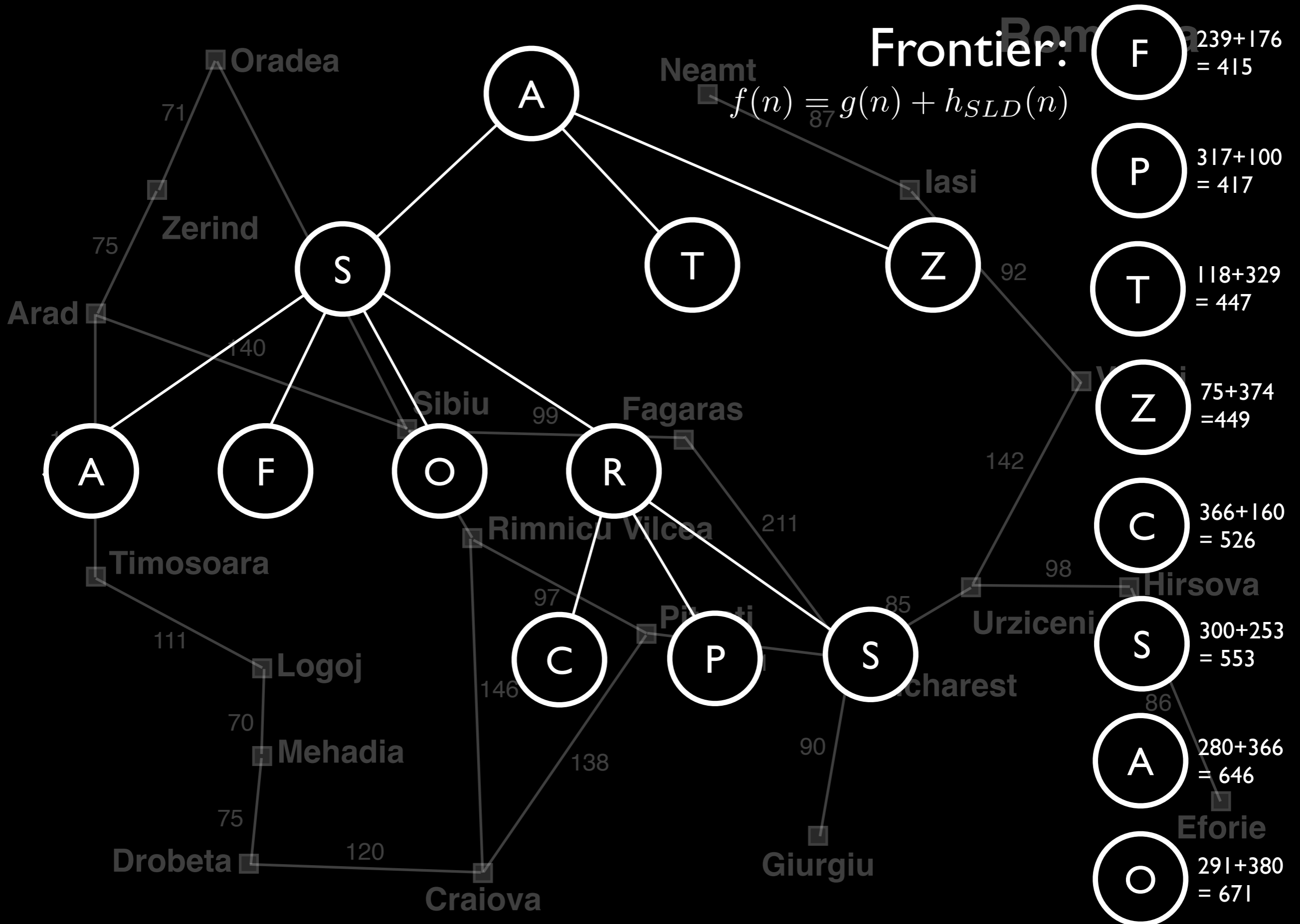


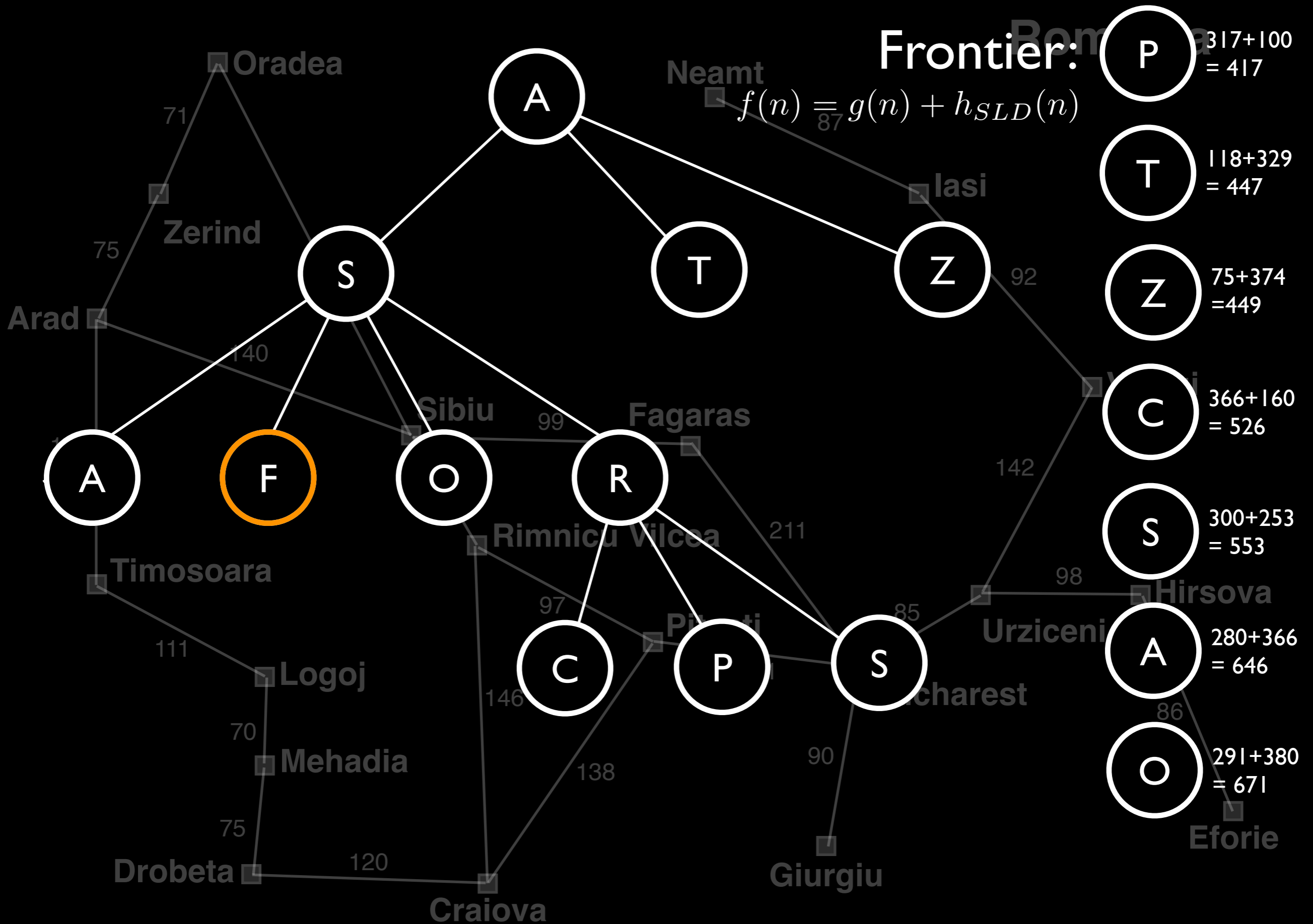


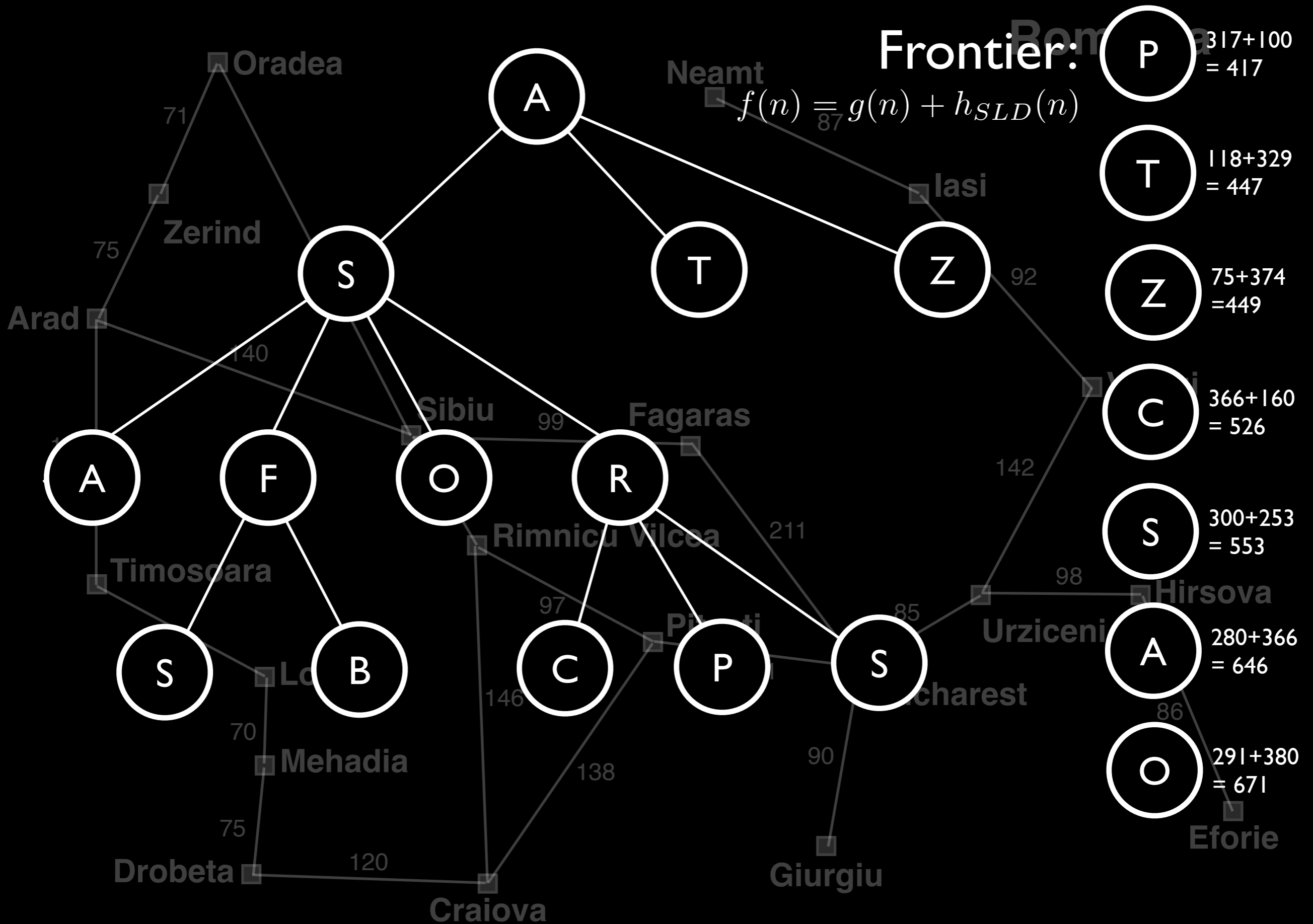


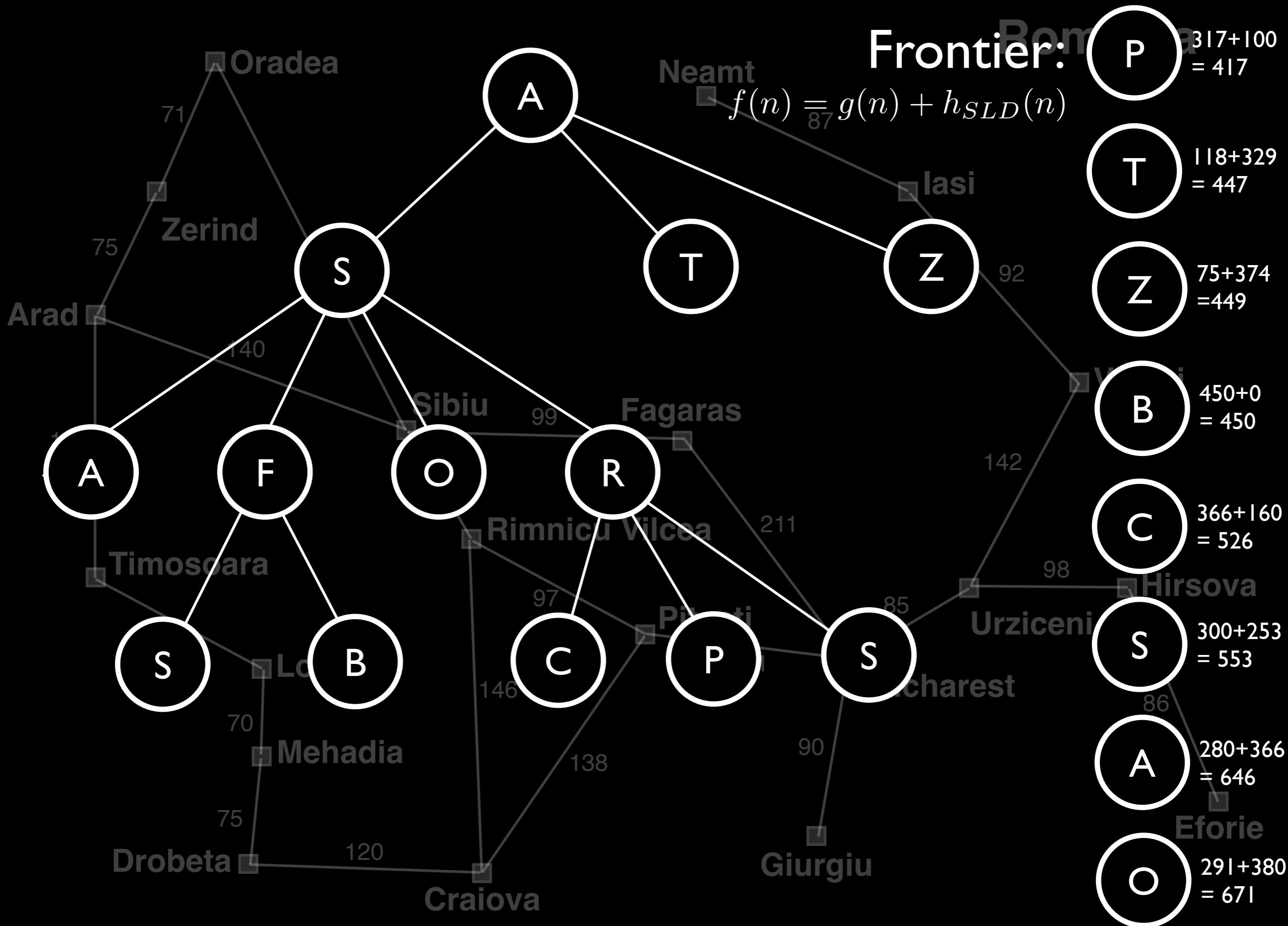


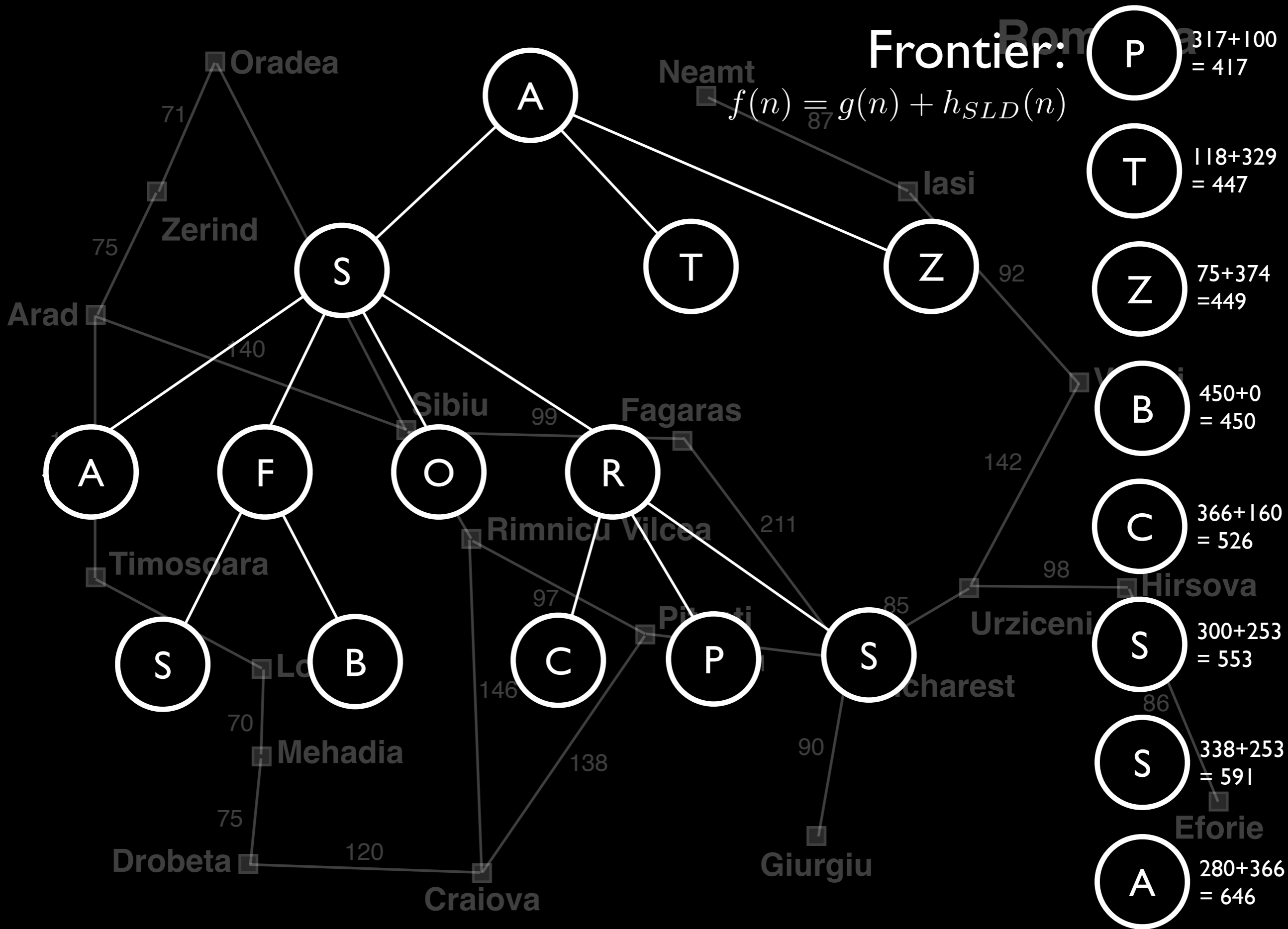


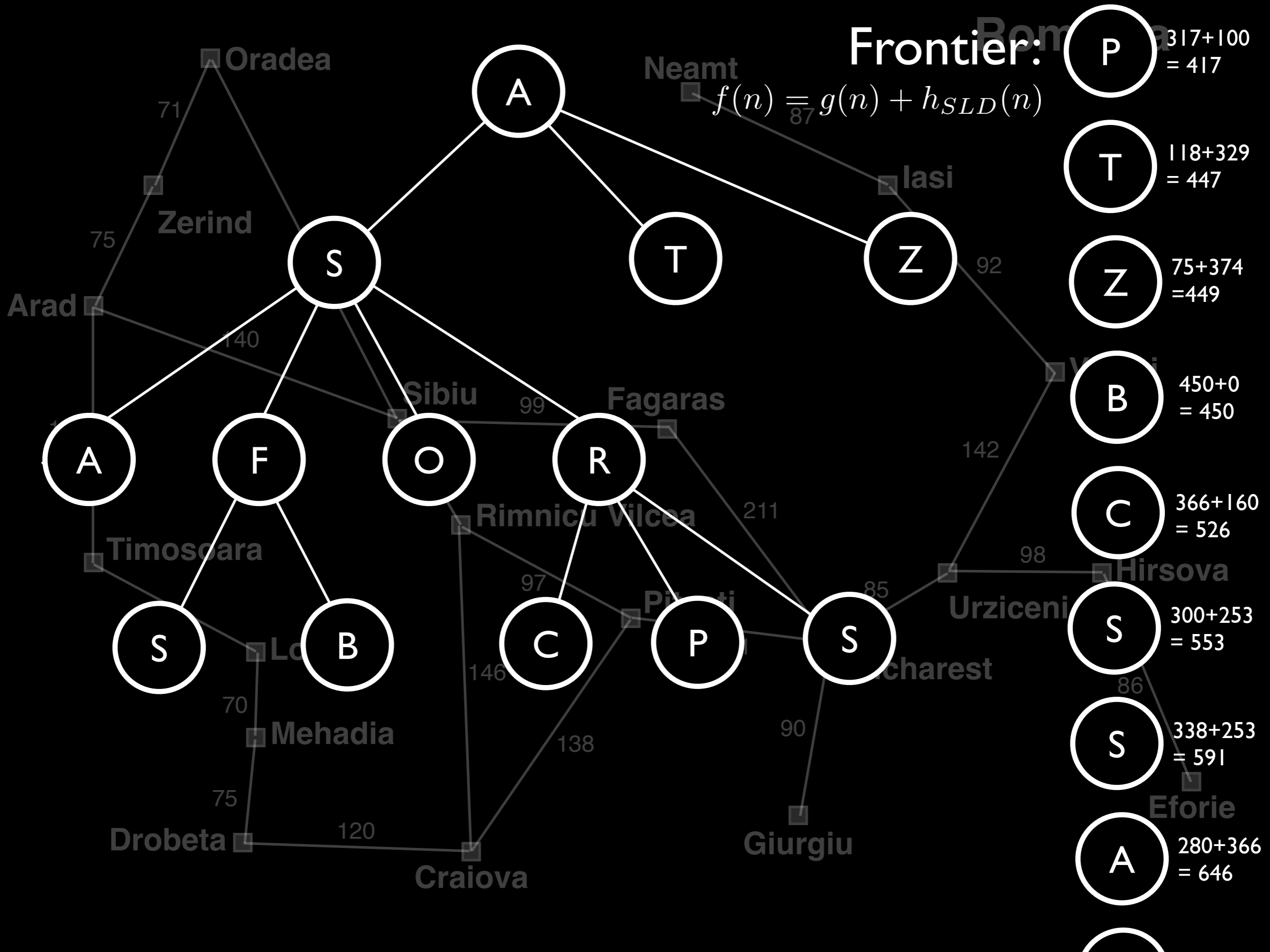


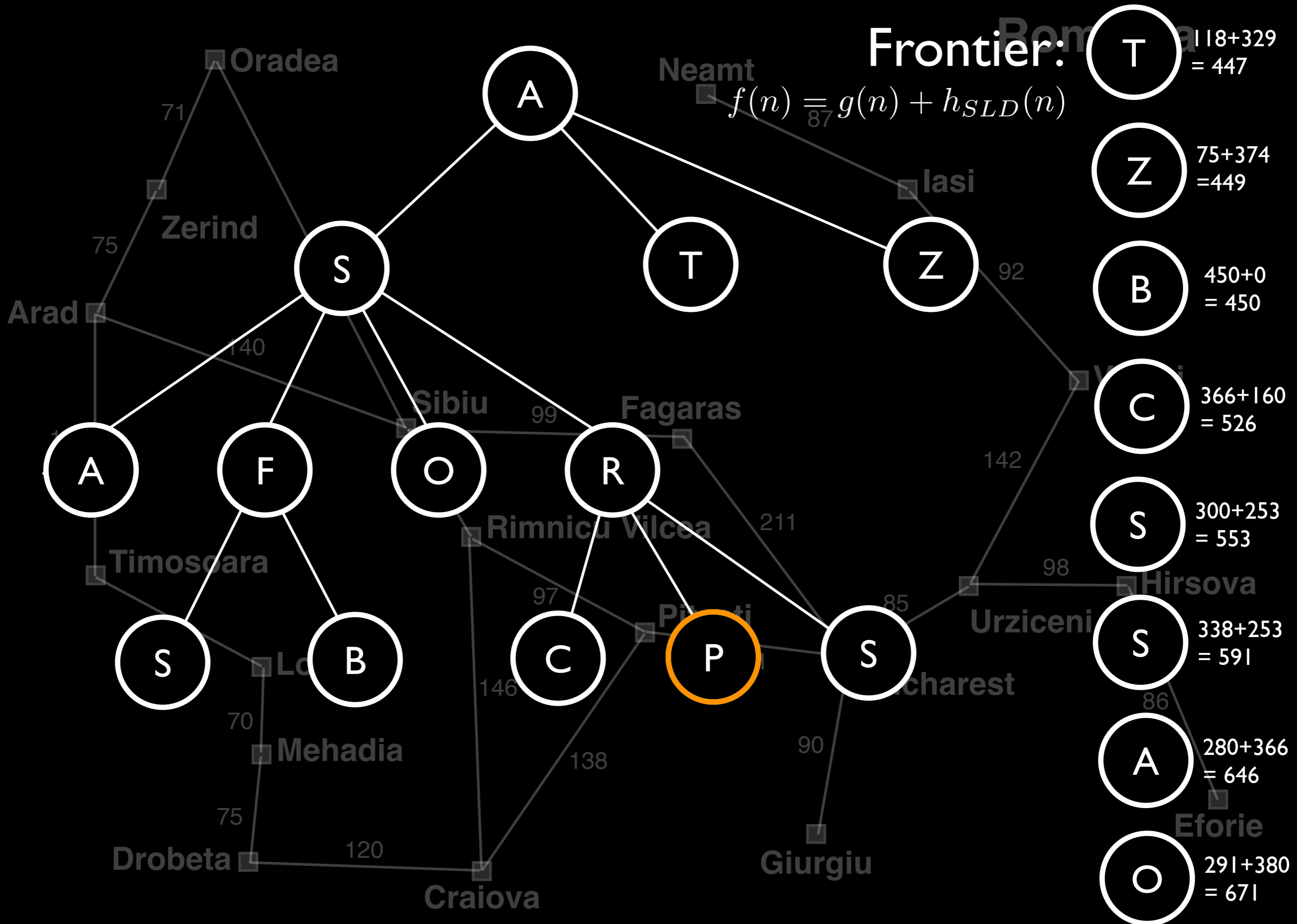


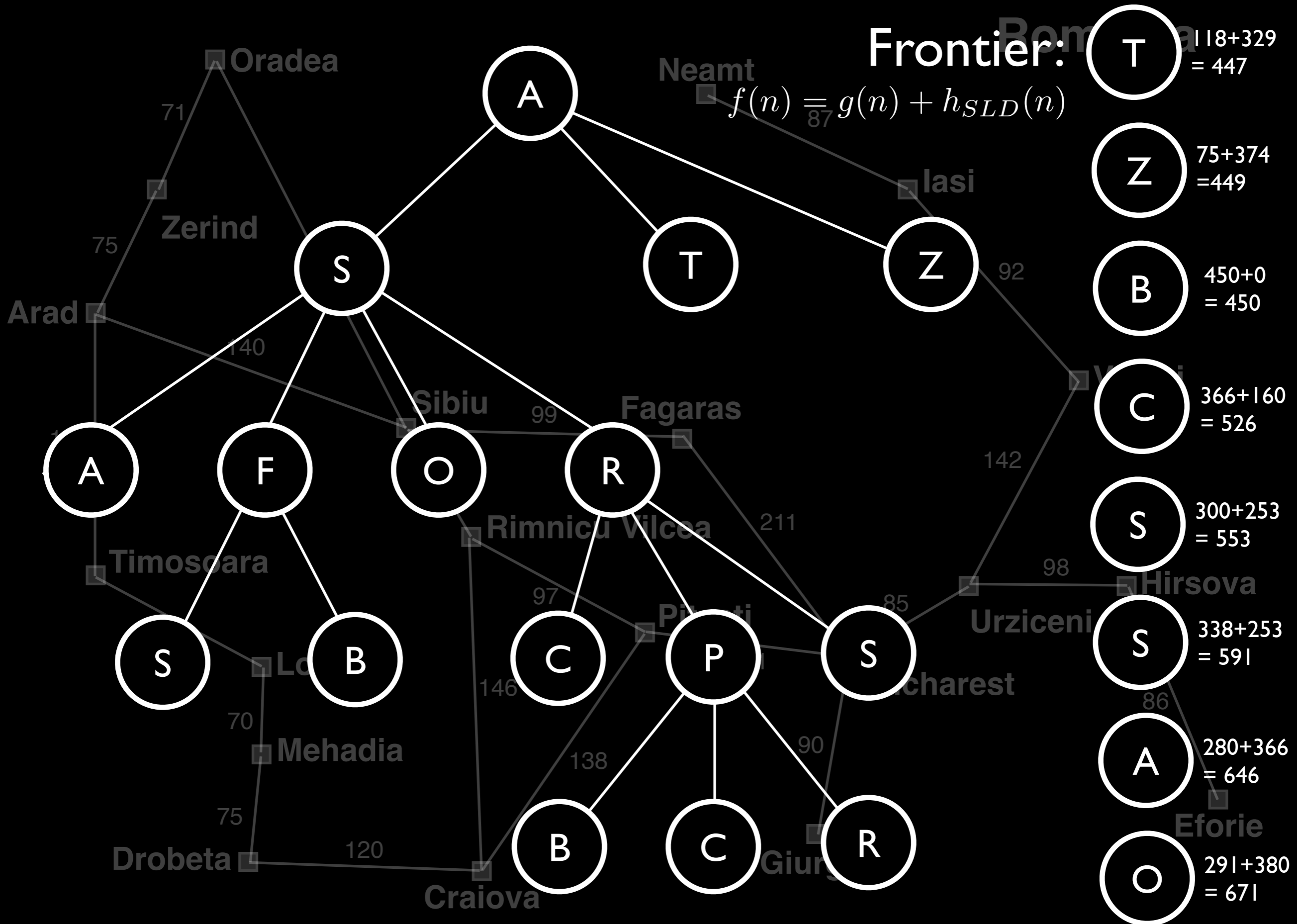


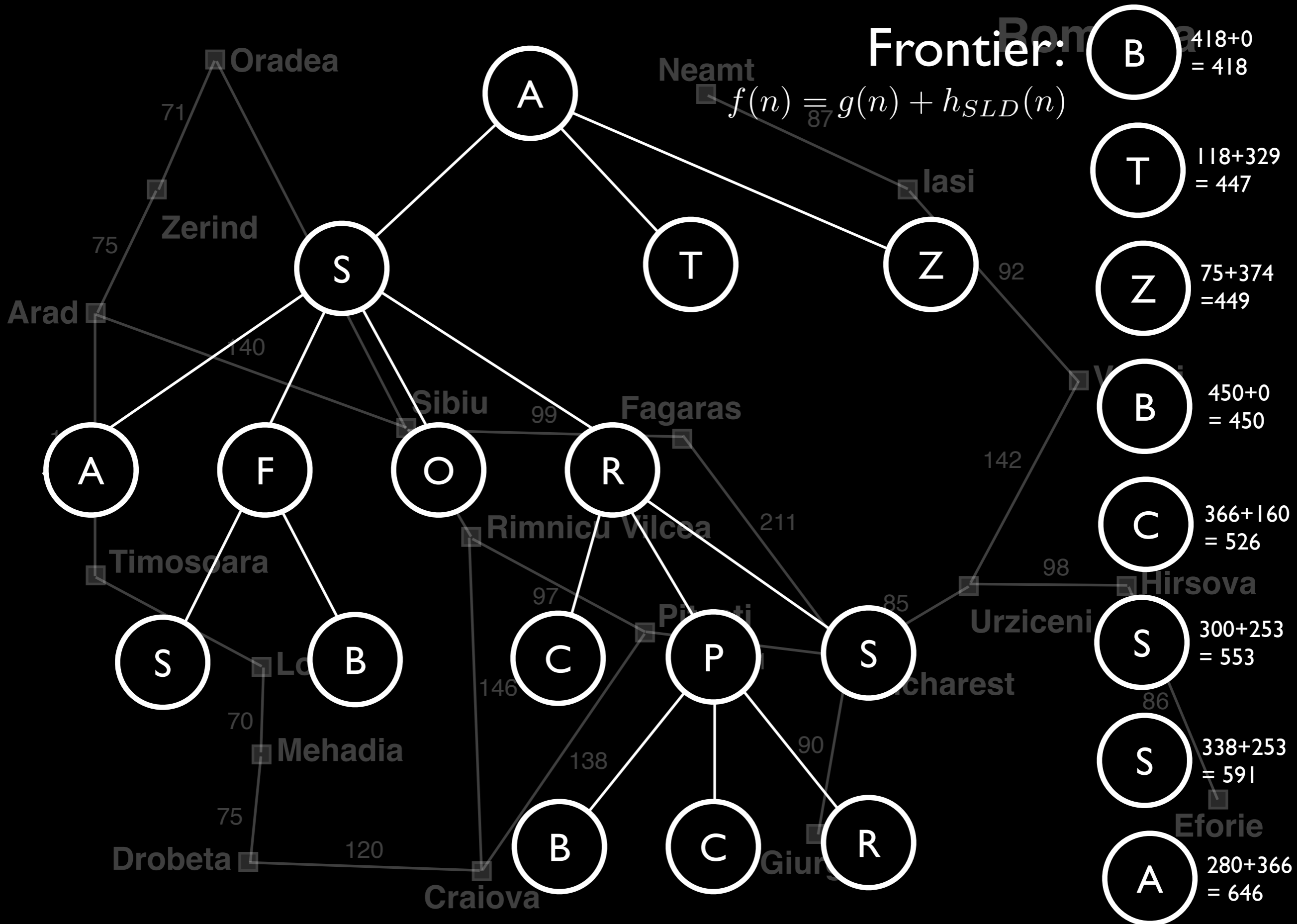


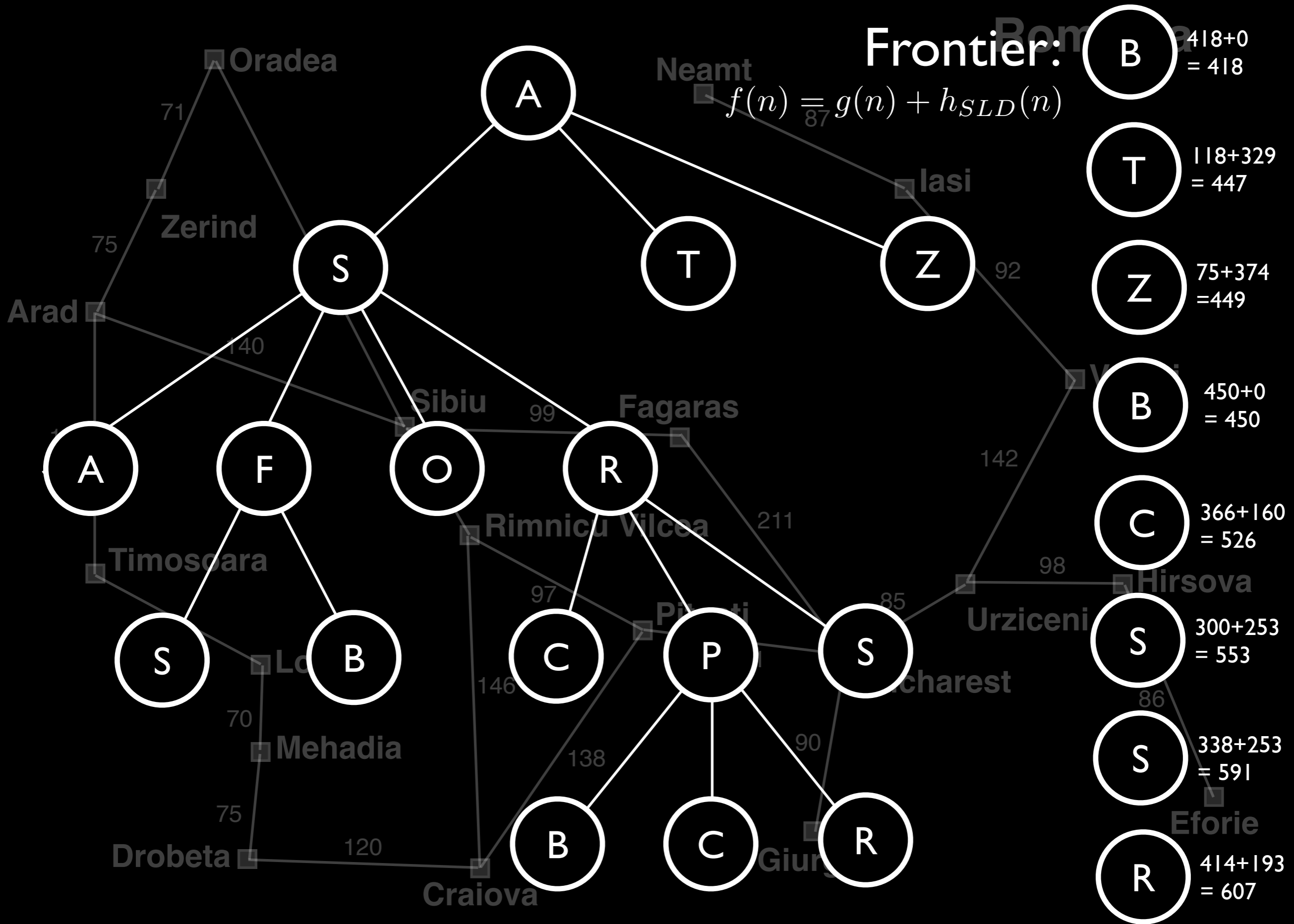


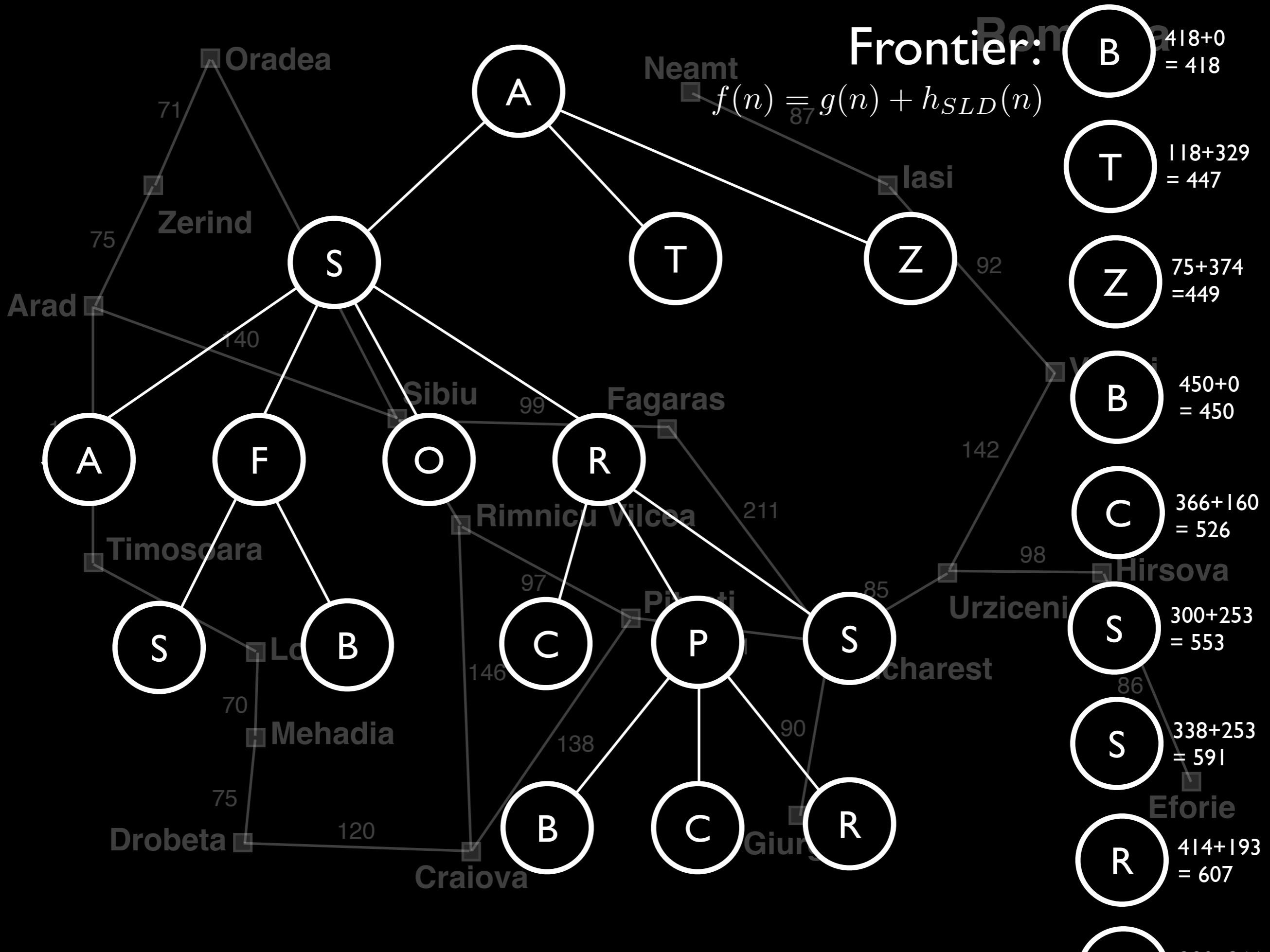


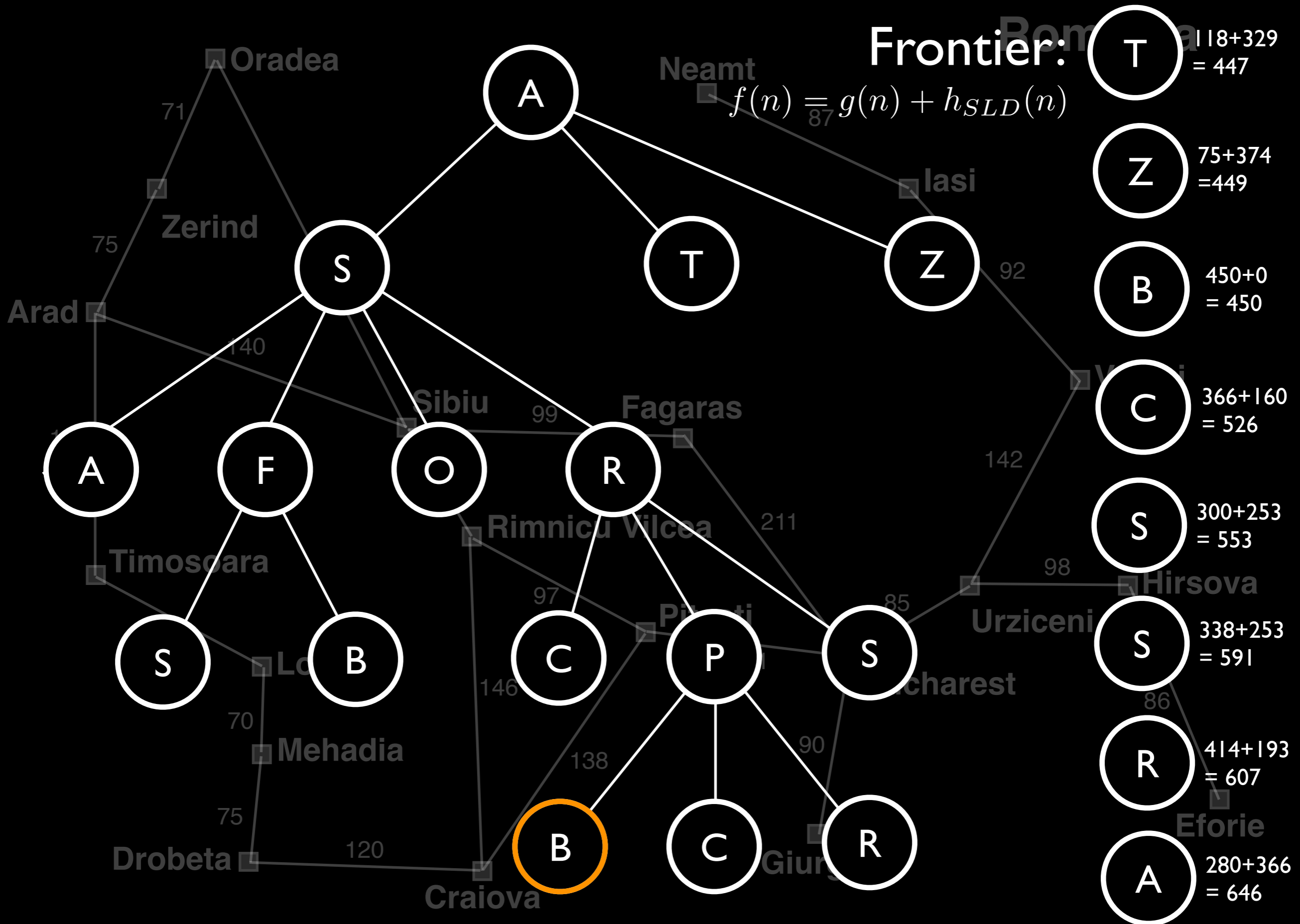


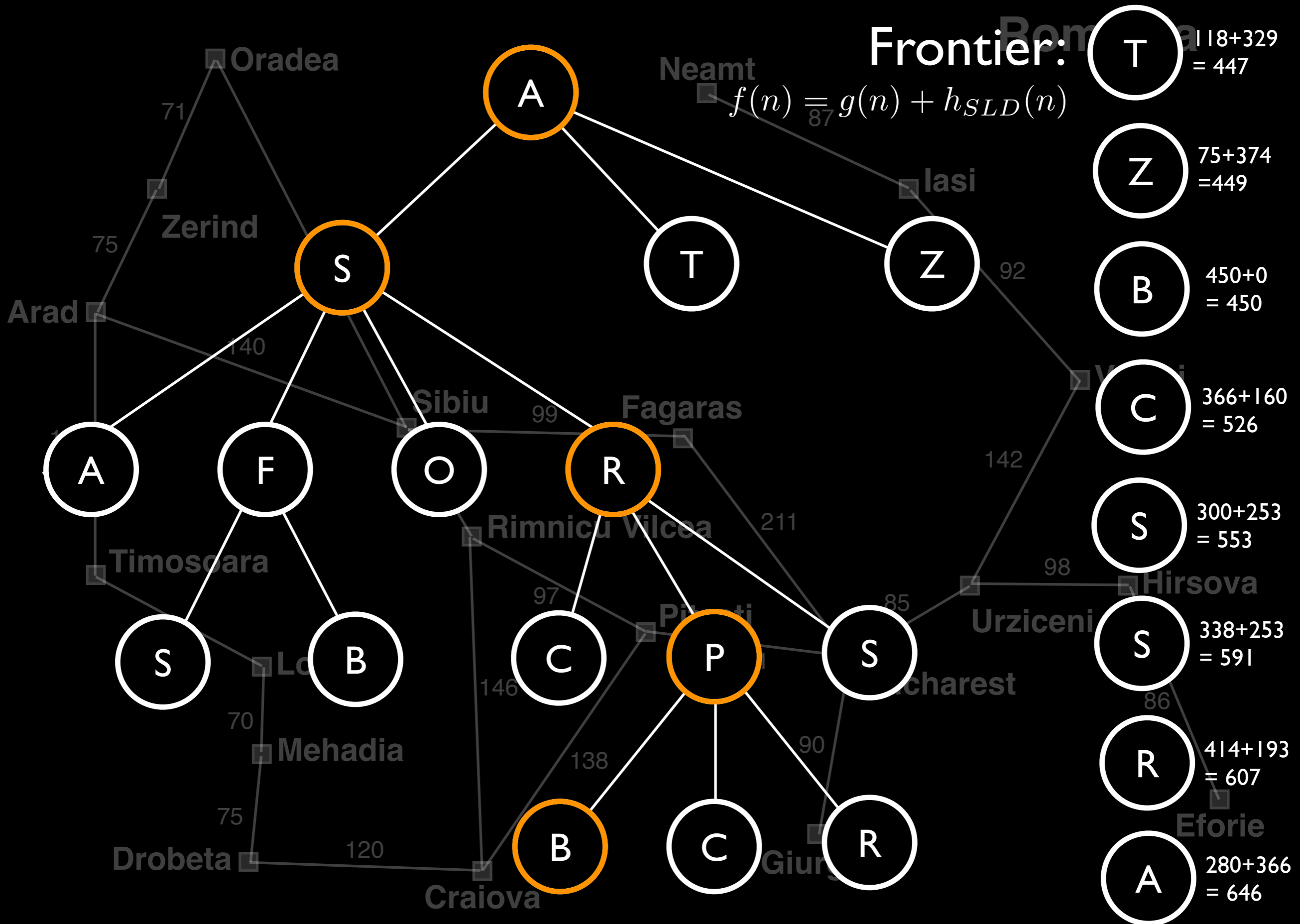














Evaluation function

$$f(n) = g(n) + h(n)$$

Known cost of path from
start node to node n



Estimated cost of cheapest
path from n to a goal node



Evaluation function

$$f(n) = g(n) + h(n)$$

\equiv Estimated cost of cheapest
solution through n

A* Search

A* Search



Completeness



Optimality

A* Search



Completeness

If $h(n)$
is admissible



Optimality

Admissible Heuristic

Never overestimates the true cost
of a solution

Admissible Heuristic

Never overestimates the true cost
of a solution

$$f(n) = g(n) + h_{SLD}(n)$$

A* Search



Completeness

If $h(n)$
is admissible



Optimality



Time Complexity



Space Complexity

A* Search

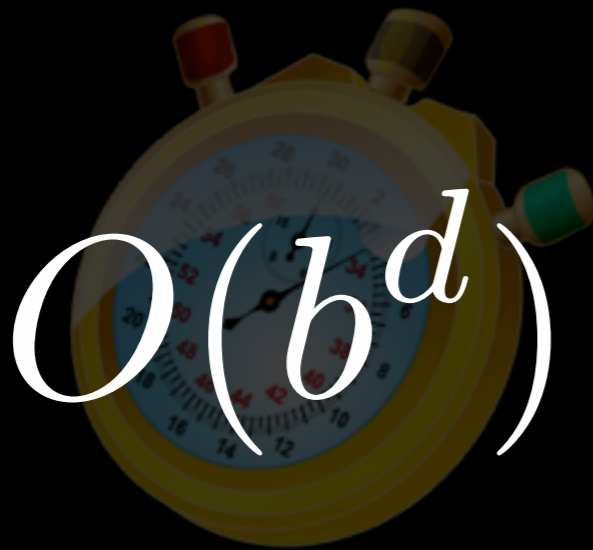


Completeness

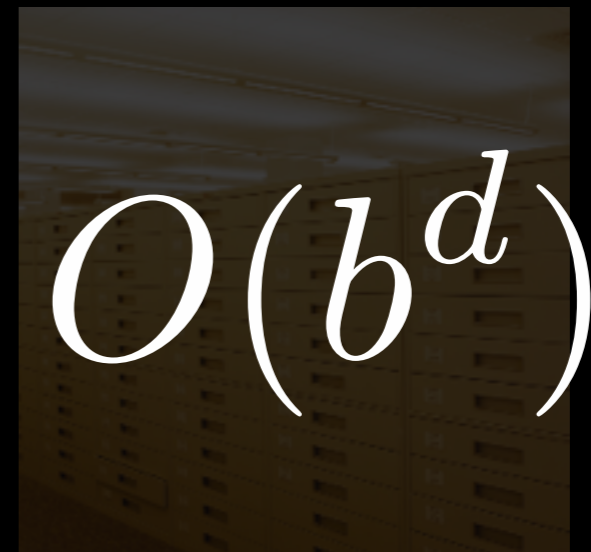
If $h(n)$
is admissible



Optimality



Time Complexity



Space Complexity

A* Search

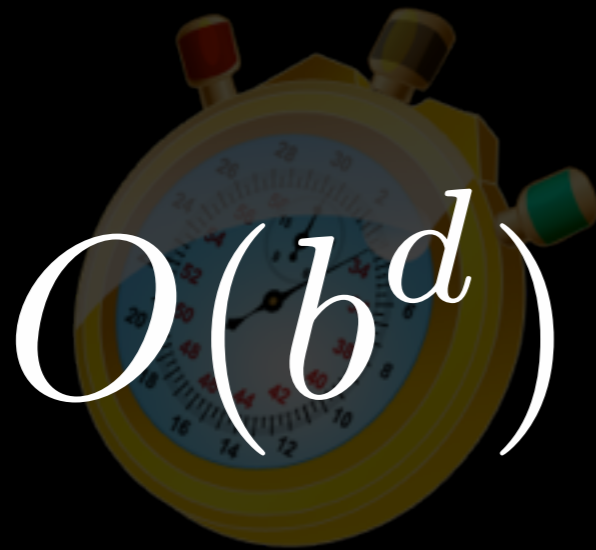


Completeness

If $h(n)$
is admissible

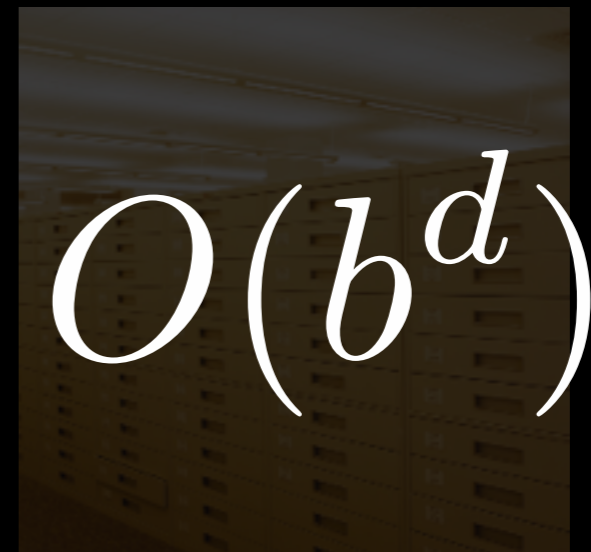


Optimality



Time Complexity

?!?!?!?!



Space Complexity

Time / Space Advantage
of A^*

Time / Space Advantage of A^*

- A^* does much better than its worst case complexity when the heuristic is close to the true shortest cost to a goal

Time / Space Advantage of A^*

- A^* does much better than its worst case complexity when the heuristic is close to the true shortest cost to a goal
- Where h^* is the optimal (perfect) heuristic, A^* runs in provably polynomial time when

$$\left| h(x) - h^*(x) \right| = O(\log h^*(x))$$

Now It's Time to Play...

Heuristic Functions

Where do good heuristic functions come from?

Heuristic Functions

Where do good heuristic functions come from?

Good question...
(See Section 3.6 for some ideas)

Search Strategies

	BFS	DFS	IDS	Greedy	A*
Complete?	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓
Optimal?	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓
Time	$O(b^d)$	$O(b^m)$	$O(b^d)$	$O(b^m)$	$O(b^{\epsilon d})$
Space	$O(b^d)$	$O(bm)$	$O(bd)$	$O(b^m)$	$O(b^d)$

* If step costs are identical

† With an admissible heuristic

Thursday: Homework
Assignment – Check
Website

Next Tuesday: Quiz