

Assignment 2.

Q.1BFS: A, B, C, D, E, F, GDFS: A, B, E, F, C, D, GIDS:

IT1: A

IT2: A, B, C, D

IT3: A, B, E, F, C, D, GVCS:

A(0), D(3), B(4), E(5), H(6),

C(6), G(7)

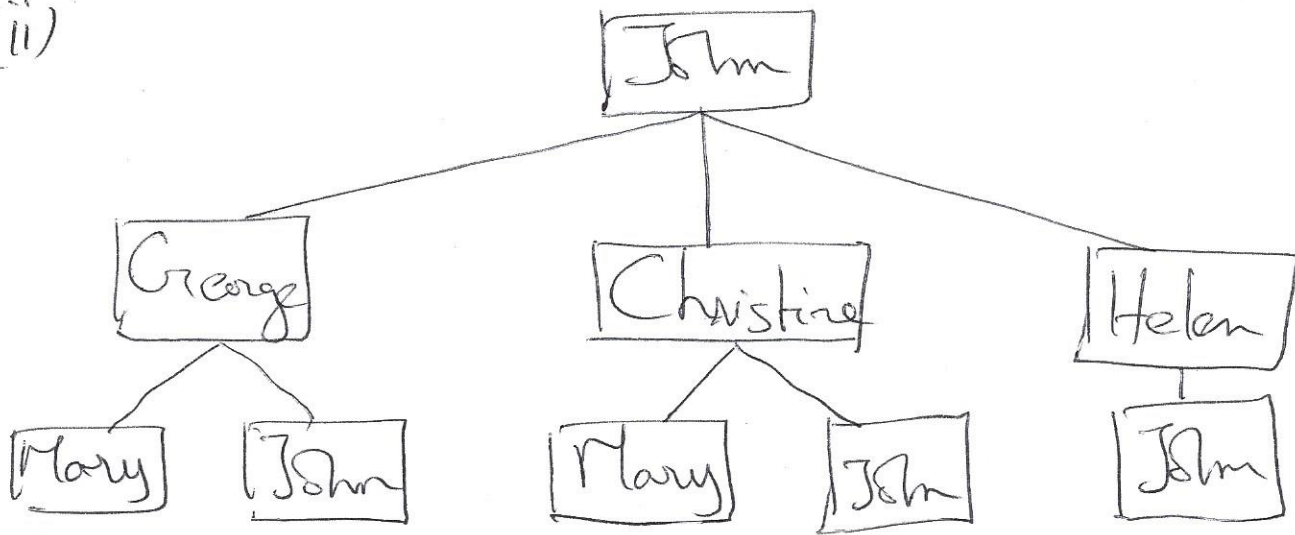
Q. 2

(i) BFS & UCS will behave the same. They will also give correct degrees of freedom.

DFS can possibly never terminate. Even if it finds a solution, there is no guarantee that it is the correct one.

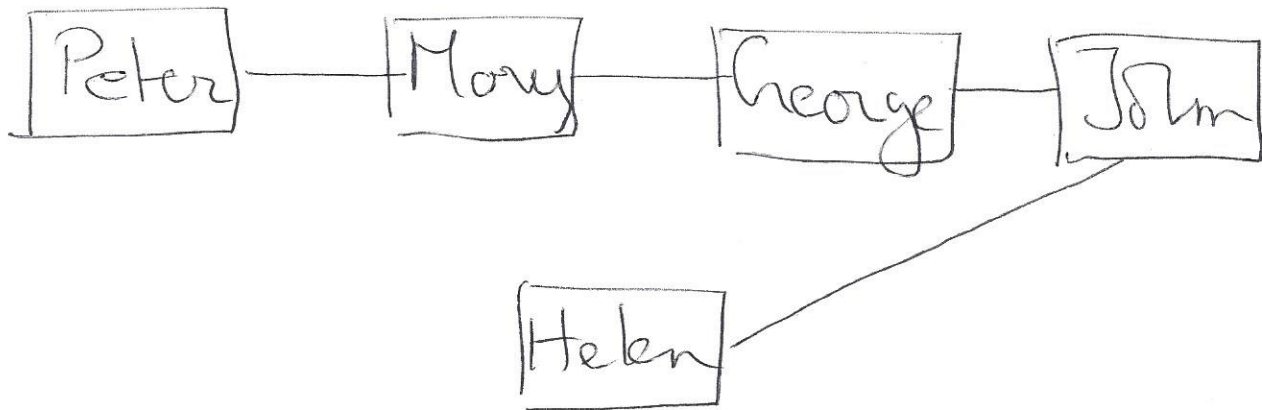
IDF: will provide the correct solution.

(ii)

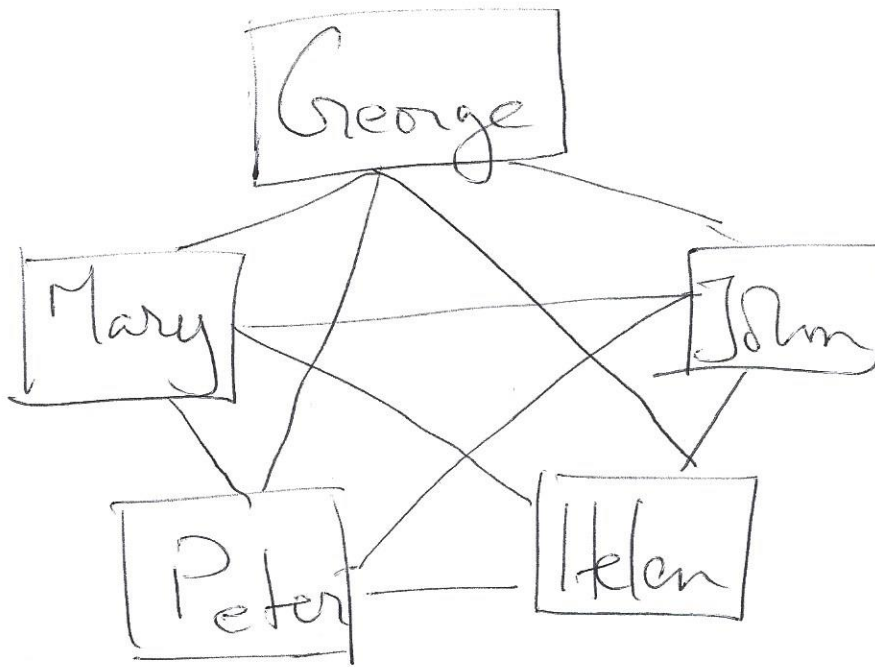


The vertex John in the SNCA corresponds to multiple nodes in the search tree. So there is NO one-to-one correspondence between the two.

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(iv)



(v)

Convert the tree search into a graph search.

(or)

Keep a list of visited states. Do not generate successor nodes for nodes corresponding to visited states.

Q(3.)

Consider the actual cost of getting from any node to goal.

$$h^*(A) = 30$$

$$h^*(B) = 25$$

$$h^*(C) = 5$$

$$h^*(D) = 0$$

$$h^*(E) = 35$$

$$h^*(F) = 10$$

A heuristic is admissible if its values are less than or equal to this value

Heuristic 1:

$h(A) = \cancel{30}$ 30
 $h(B) = \cancel{25}$ 25
 $h(C) = 5$ ✓
 $h(D) = 0$ ✓
 $h(E) = \cancel{35}$ 35
 $h(F) = 10$

Heuristic 2:

$h(A) = \cancel{30}$ 30
 $h(B) = \cancel{25}$ 25
 $h(C) = \cancel{5}$ 5
 $h(D) = \cancel{0}$ 0
 $h(E) = \cancel{35}$ 35
 $h(F) = \cancel{10}$ 10

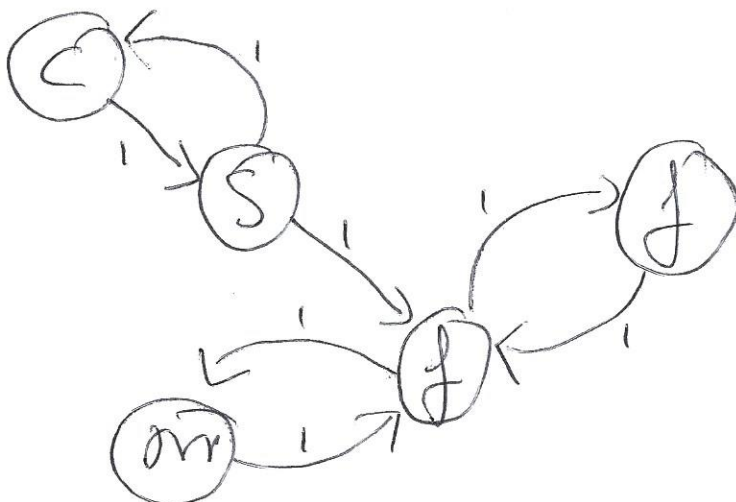
Heuristic 3:

$h(A) = 0$
 $h(B) = 0$
 $h(C) = 0$
 $h(D) = 0$
 $h(E) = 0$
 $h(F) = 0$

} This is already admissible.

Q. 4.

Smallest possible sequence of states
that is consistent with the rules is



From this we can get the heuristic
as shown below

$$h(m) = 0$$

$$h(f) = 1$$

$$h(s) = 2$$

$$h(c) = 3$$

Q.5

$$b = 4$$

$$d = 101 \text{ to } 208$$

$$c^x = 100 \text{ to } 208$$

$$\epsilon = 1$$

$$m = \infty$$

Space complexity:

$$BFS = \left[4^{10^{11}} \text{ to } 4^{208^{11}} \right] \times 1 \text{ KB memory}$$

$$DFS = 4 \times \infty \times 1 \text{ KB memory}$$

$$UCS = \left[4^{10^{11}} \text{ to } 4^{208^{11}} \right] \times 1 \text{ KB memory}$$

$$IDS = 4 \left[10^{11} \text{ to } 208 \right] \times 1 \text{ KB memory}$$

$$BFS = 2.57 \times 10^{61} \text{ KB to } 6.77 \times 10^{125} \text{ KB of memory}$$

$$DFS = \infty \text{ KB of memory}$$

$$UCS = 6.43 \times 10^{60} \text{ KB to } 1.69 \times 10^{125} \text{ KB of memory}$$

$$IDS = 404 \text{ to } 832 \text{ KB of memory}$$

(a) None of the methods can run in less than 50 KB Memory

(b) IDS will run in less than 1200 KB of memory

Q.6

Fig 5

In some cases Greedy Search will perform the same as A^* [Ex: From 0,0 to 0,8]

However in some cases Greedy search will perform better than A^* [Ex From 0,0 to 8,8 (A^* will visit both 0,1 & 1,0 but greedy will only visit one of them)]

So Greedy will perform better than or the same as A^* depending on start and end.

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Sometimes Greedy performs better than A^* [Ex. 2,6 to 5,8]

Sometimes Greedy performs worse than A^* [Ex: 2,0 to 2,2]

Sometimes they perform the same [Ex: 2,2 to 2,7].

So Greedy will perform better than the same or worse than A^* depending on start and end locations.