

# CSC340/AI320 - Artificial Intelligence

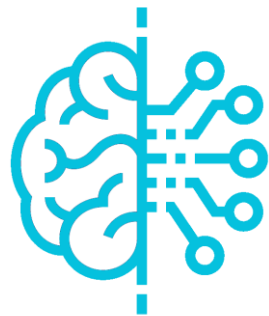
## Fall 2022

### Lab 6

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**Artificial  
Intelligence**



## ❓A\* search: Minimizing the total estimated solution cost

The most widely known form of best-first search is called A\* search.

It evaluates nodes by combining  $g(n)$ , the cost to reach the node, and  $h(n)$ , the cost to get from the node to the goal:

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

Since  $g(n)$  gives the path cost from the start node to node  $n$ , and  $h(n)$  is the estimated cost of the cheapest path from  $n$  to the goal, we have

$$f(n) = \text{estimated cost of the cheapest solution through } n$$

Thus, if we are trying to find the cheapest solution, a reasonable thing to try first is the node with the lowest value of  $g(n) + h(n)$ .

It turns out that this strategy is more than just reasonable: provided that the heuristic function  $h(n)$  satisfies certain conditions, A\* search is both complete and optimal. The algorithm is identical to UNIFORM-COST-SEARCH except that A\* uses  $g + h$  instead of  $g$ .

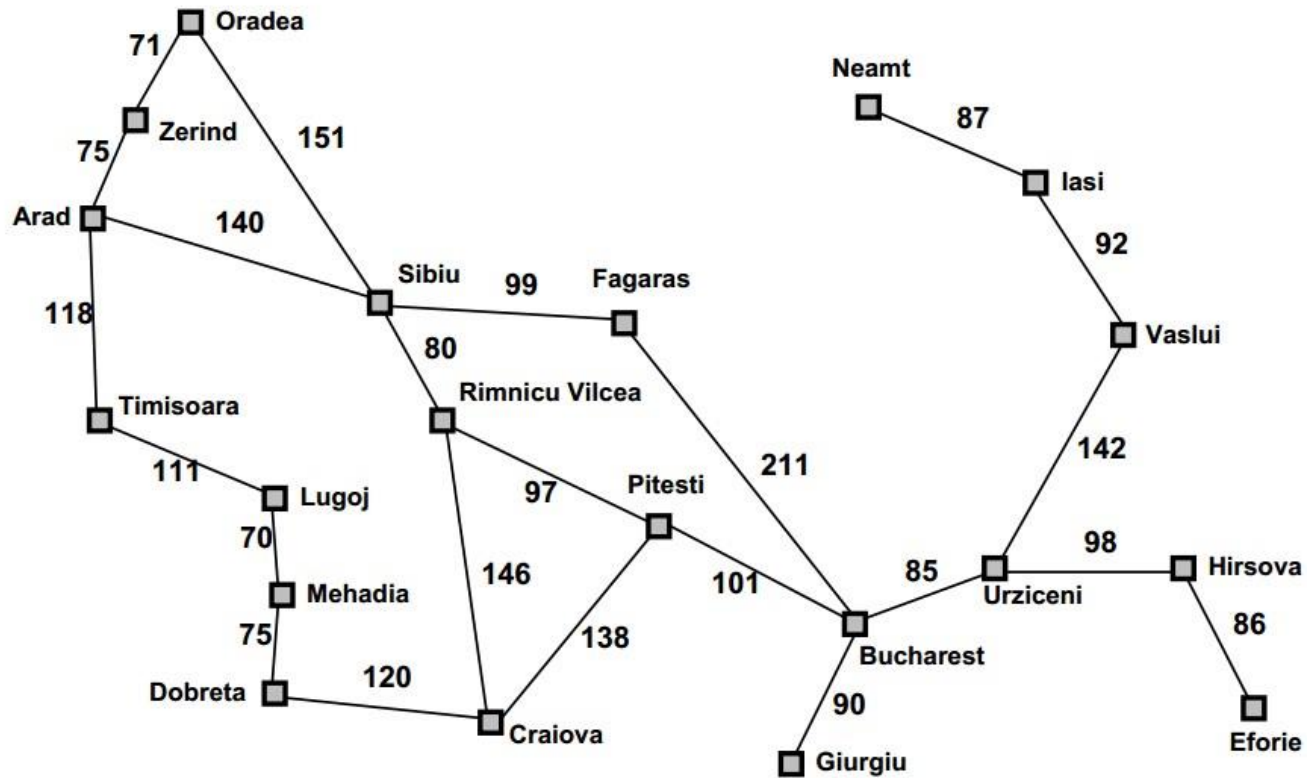
Conditions for optimality:

Admissibility:  $h(n)$  never overestimates the cost to reach the goal.

Consistency: A heuristic  $h(n)$  is consistent if, for every node  $n$  and every successor  $n'$  of  $n$  generated by any action  $a$ , the estimated cost of reaching the goal from  $n$  is no greater than the step cost of getting to  $n'$  plus the estimated cost of reaching the goal from  $n'$ :

$$h(n) \leq c(n, a, n') + h(n')$$

Example 1:

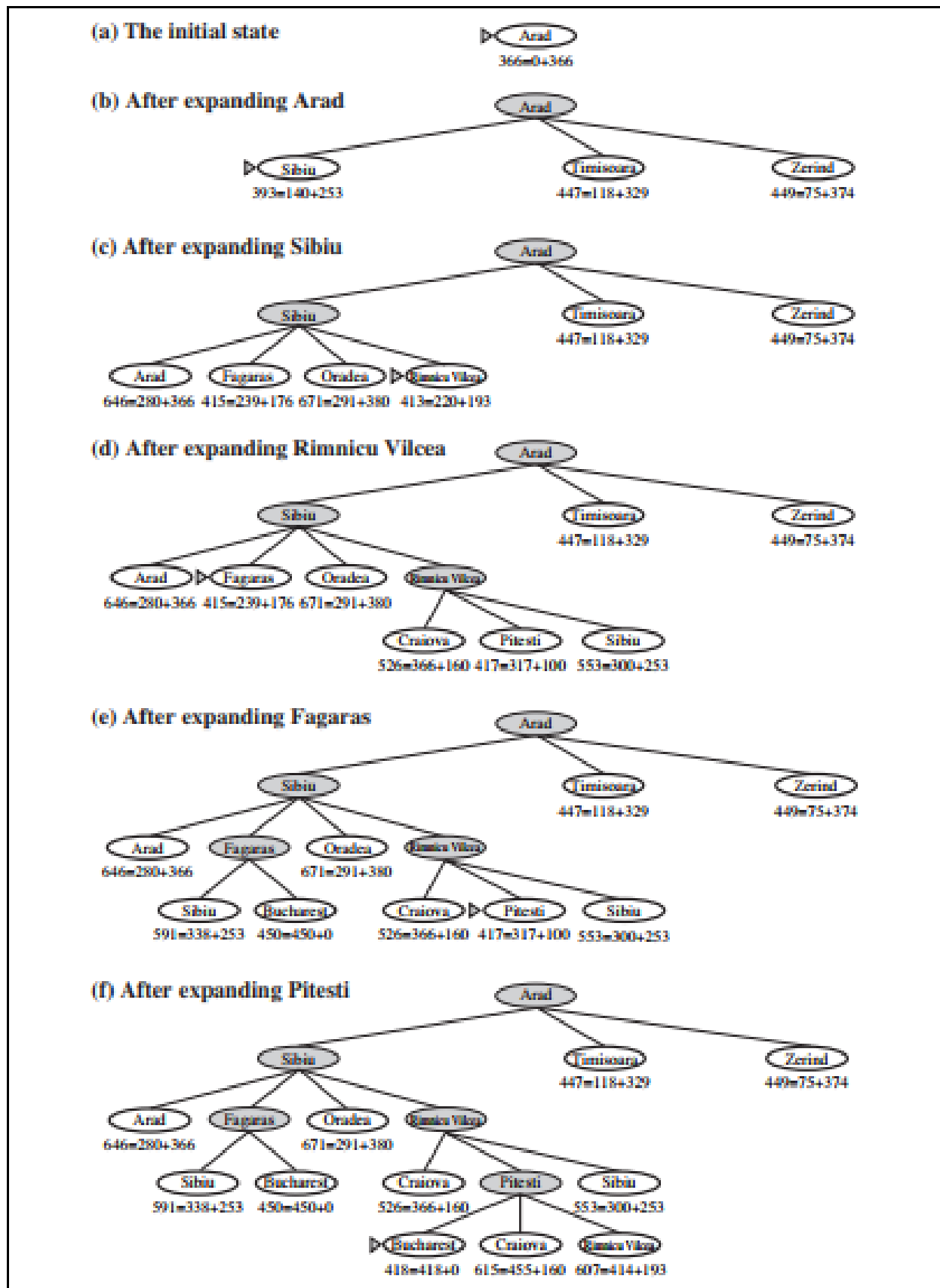


We use the straight-line distance heuristic, which we will call  $h_{SLD}$ .

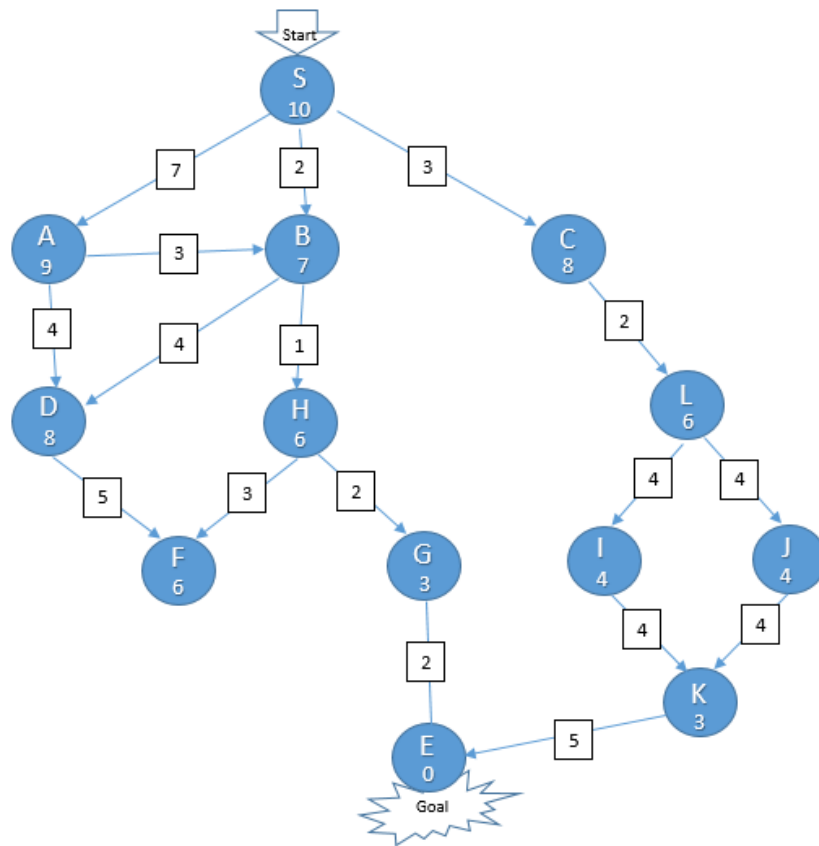
If the goal is Bucharest, the straight-line distances to Bucharest is shown below:

<b>Arad</b>	366	<b>Mehadia</b>	241
<b>Bucharest</b>	0	<b>Neamt</b>	234
<b>Craiova</b>	160	<b>Oradea</b>	380
<b>Drobeta</b>	242	<b>Pitesti</b>	100
<b>Eforie</b>	161	<b>Rimnicu Vilcea</b>	193
<b>Fagaras</b>	176	<b>Sibiu</b>	253
<b>Giurgiu</b>	77	<b>Timisoara</b>	329
<b>Hirsova</b>	151	<b>Urziceni</b>	80
<b>Iasi</b>	226	<b>Vaslui</b>	199
<b>Lugoj</b>	244	<b>Zerind</b>	374

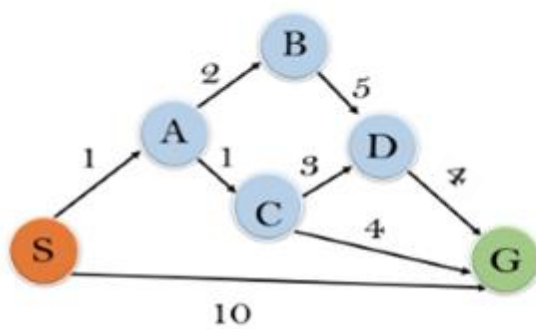
For this problem, A\* search using  $h_{SLD}$  finds the optimal solution.



Example 2:



Example 3 (With code):



State	$h(n)$
S	5
A	3
B	4
C	3
D	6
G	0

