

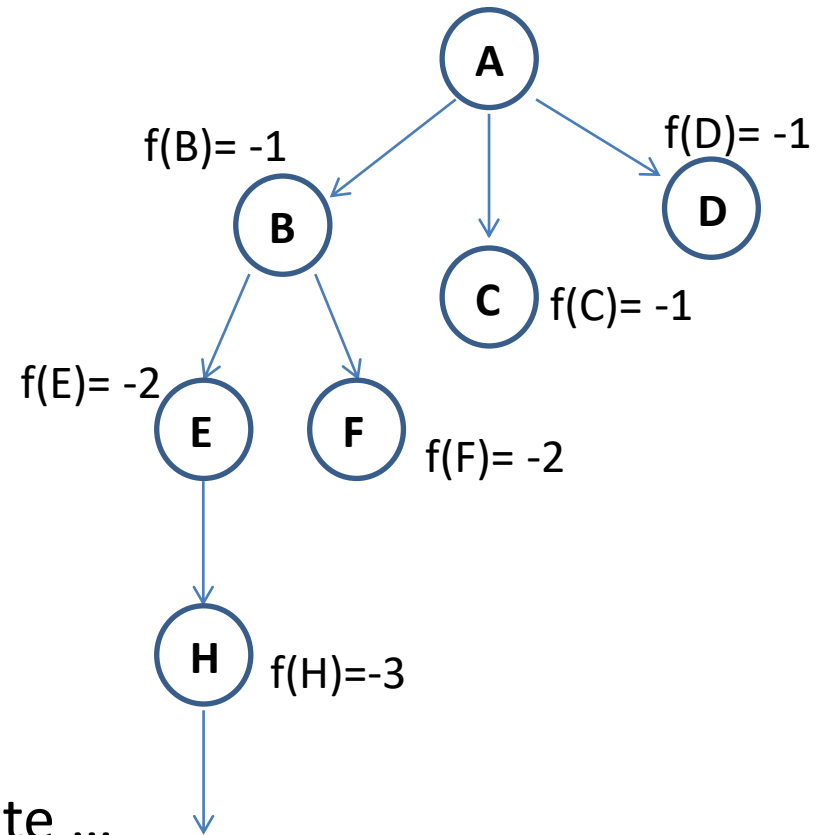
## Depth-first tree search

Es un poco diferente ...

No hay **CLOSED list** ... esa es la razón de que sea un **tree search**

Estrategia: expandir el **nodo más profundo**

Esto se consigue con  $f(n) = -\text{level}(n)$



Y podemos continuar indefinidamente ...

# Depth-first tree search

¿Cuándo parar la expansión de una rama?

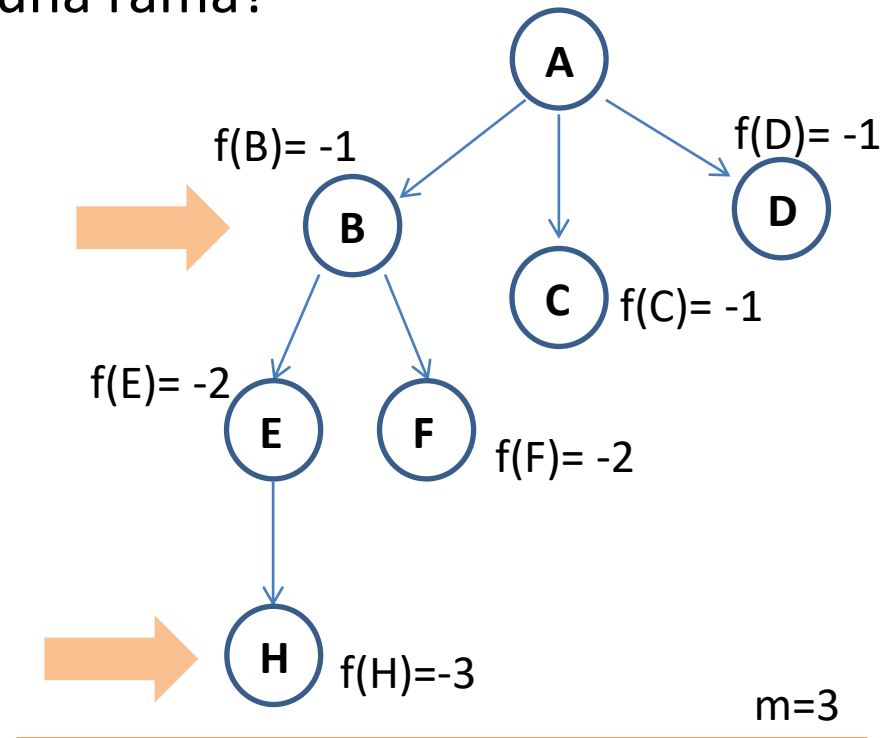
Por ejemplo: si  $H=B$  entonces  $H$  es un nodo repetido

Cuando ...

- 1) El nodo  $H$  no tiene hijos (no hay acciones aplicables)
- 2) El nodo  $H$  es un estado repetido con un nodo de OPEN o CLOSED

- 3) Establecemos un máximo límite  $m$  de profundidad para la expansión del árbol

En cualquiera de estos tres casos aplicamos **BACKTRACKING CRONOLÓGICO**



## 5. Depth-first tree search

Mantenemos una **PATH list** que *almacena los nodos del camino actual*

Asignamos **m=3**

OPEN list = {A}



PATH list = {}

Expandimos el nodo **A**

## 5. Depth-first tree search

OPEN list = {}

PATH list = {A}



Expandimos **A**  
(lo ponemos en PATH)

Si **A** es objetivo  $\Rightarrow$  STOP

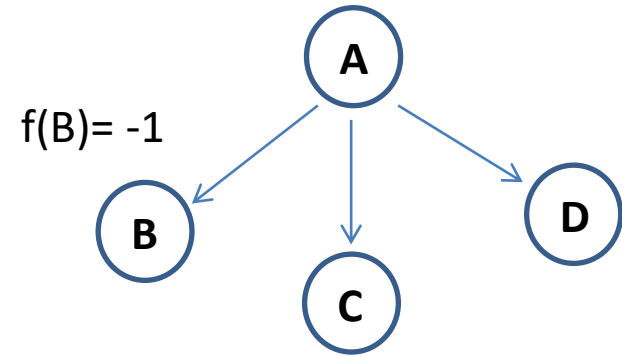
Si **nivel(A) = m**  $\Rightarrow$  BACKTRACKING

En cualquier otro caso, generamos los hijos

## 5. Depth-first tree search

OPEN list = {}

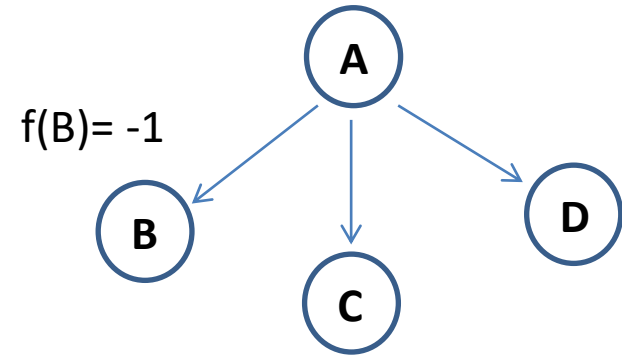
PATH list = {A}



## 5. Depth-first tree search

OPEN list = {B}

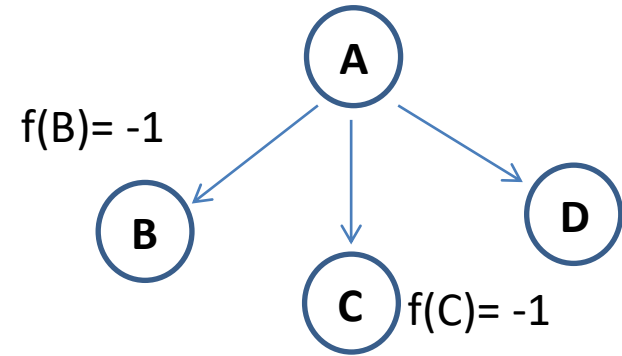
PATH list = {A}



## 5. Depth-first tree search

OPEN list = {B}

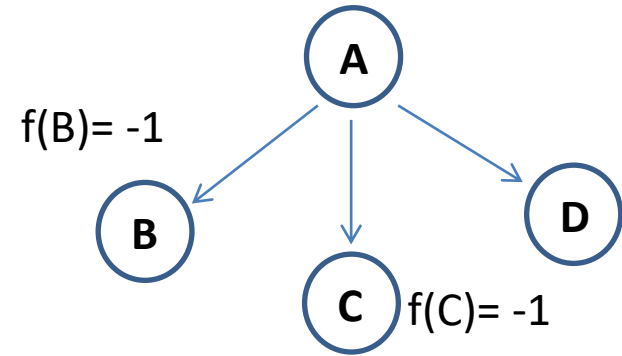
PATH list = {A}



## 5. Depth-first tree search

OPEN list = {B,C}

PATH list = {A}

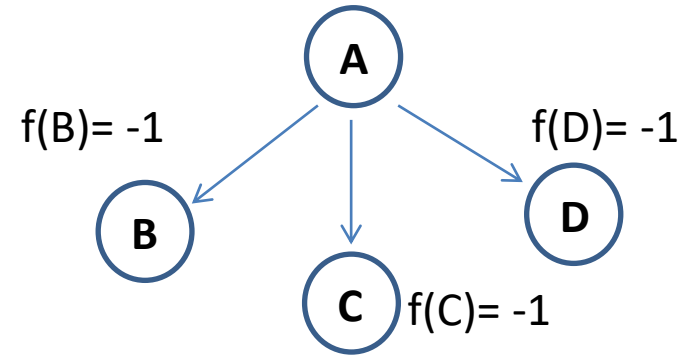




## 5. Depth-first tree search

OPEN list = {B,C,D}

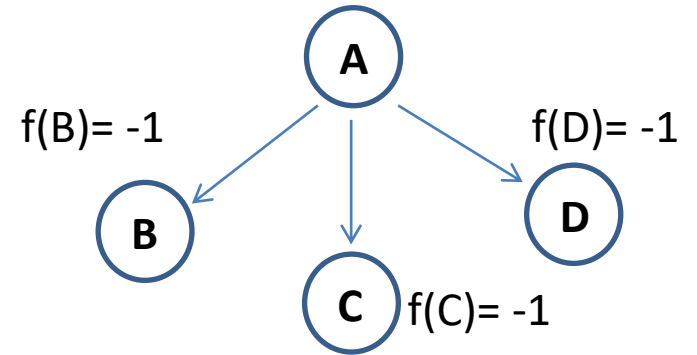
PATH list = {A}



## 5. Depth-first tree search

OPEN list = {C,D}

PATH list = {A,B}



Expandimos **B**  
(lo ponemos en PATH)

Si **B** es objetivo  $\Rightarrow$  STOP

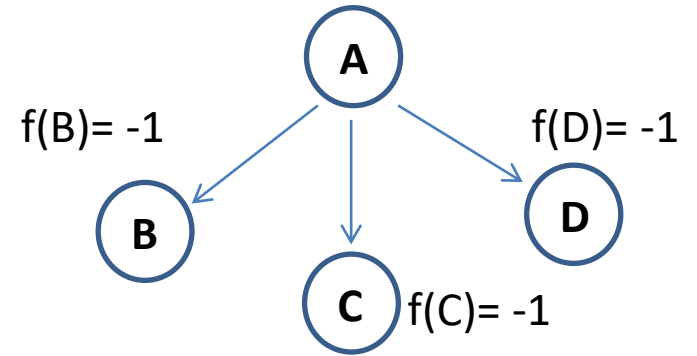
Si **nivel(B) = m**  $\Rightarrow$  BACKTRACKING

En cualquier otro caso, generamos los hijos

## 5. Depth-first tree search

OPEN list = {C,D}

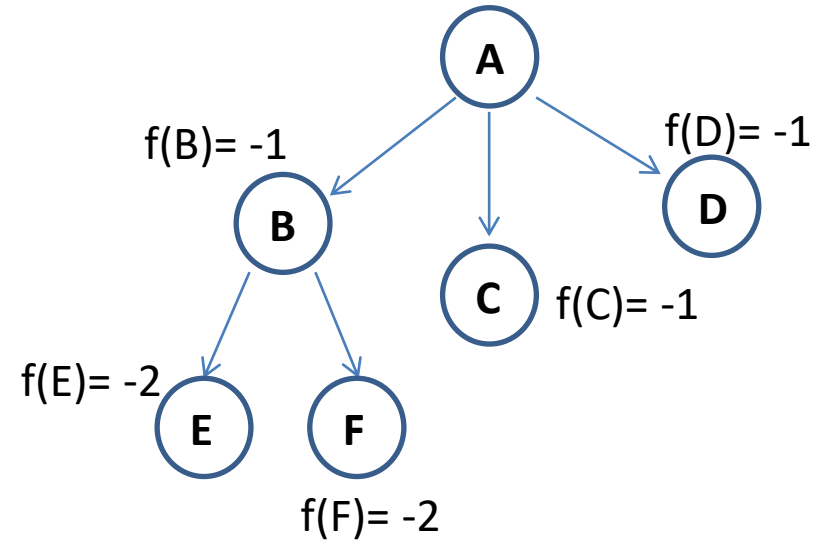
PATH list = {A,B}



## 5. Depth-first tree search

OPEN list = {E, F, C, D}

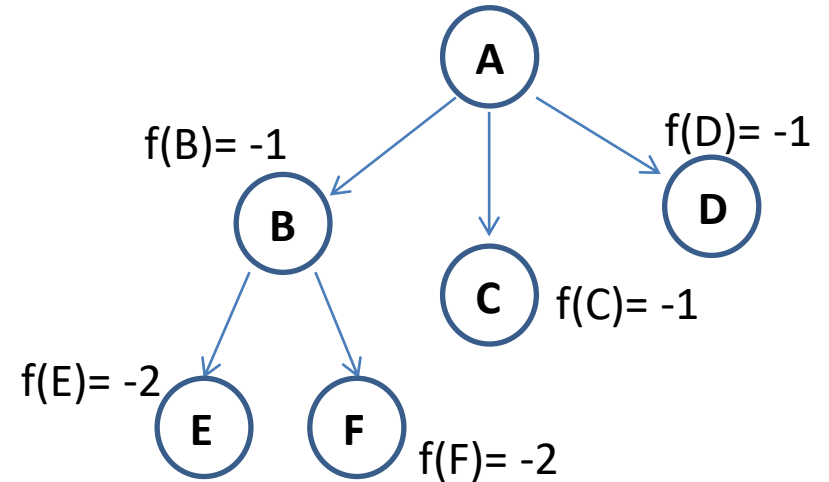
PATH list = {A, B}



## 5. Depth-first tree search

OPEN list = {F, C, D}

PATH list = {A, B, E}



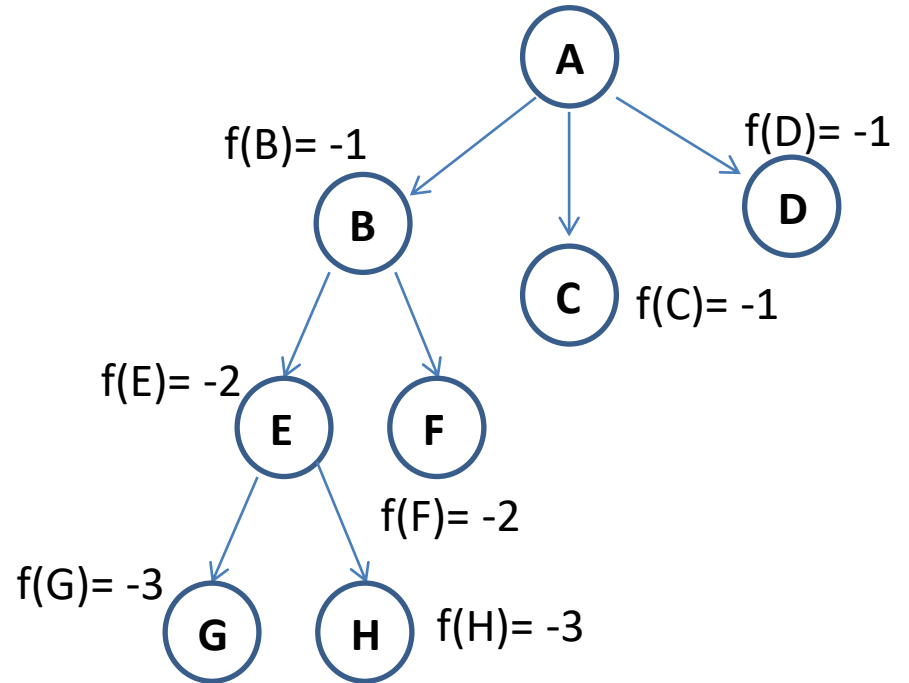
Expandimos **E**  
(lo ponemos en PATH)

- Si **E** es objetivo  $\Rightarrow$  STOP
- Si **nivel(E) = m**  $\Rightarrow$  BACKTRACKING
- En cualquier otro caso, generamos los hijos

## 5. Depth-first tree search

OPEN list = {G, H, F, C, D}

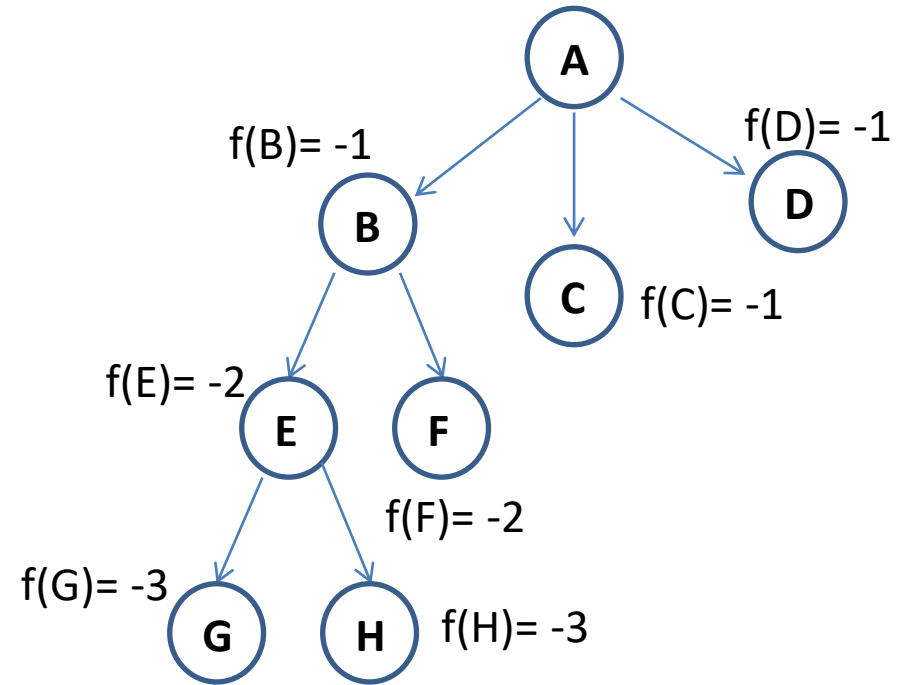
PATH list = {A, B, E}



## 5. Depth-first tree search

OPEN list = {H, F, C, D}

PATH list = {A, B, E, G}



Expandimos **G**  
(lo ponemos en PATH)

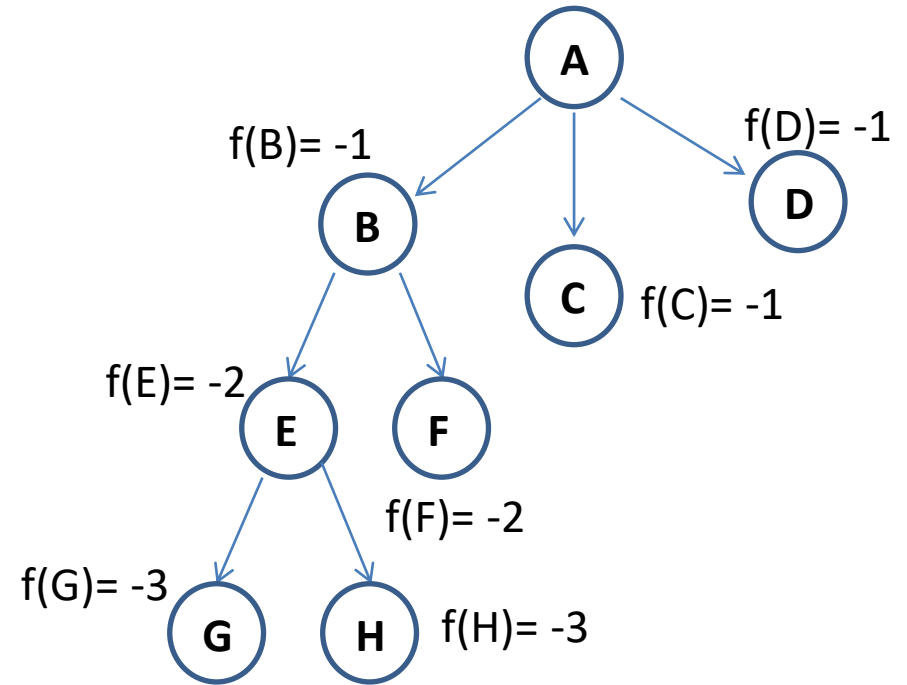
Si **G** es objetivo  $\Rightarrow$  STOP

Si **nivel(G) = m**  $\Rightarrow$  BACKTRACKING

## 5. Depth-first tree search

OPEN list = {H, F, C, D}

PATH list = {A, B, E, G}



### BACKTRACKING (n):

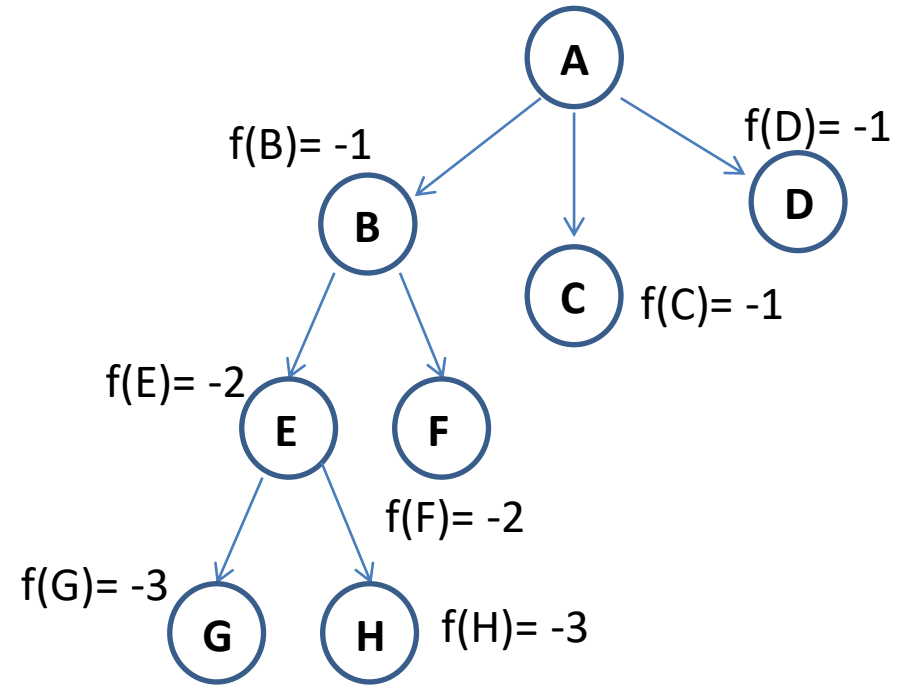
1. Eliminar n de la lista PATH
2. Si  $\text{parent}(n)$  tiene más hijos en OPEN  $\Rightarrow$  seleccionar el siguiente hijo de OPEN list
3. Si  $\text{parent}(n)$  no tiene más hijos en OPEN  $\Rightarrow$  BACKTRACKING ( $\text{parent}(n)$ )



## 5. Depth-first tree search

OPEN list = {H, F, C, D}

PATH list = {A, B, E, G}

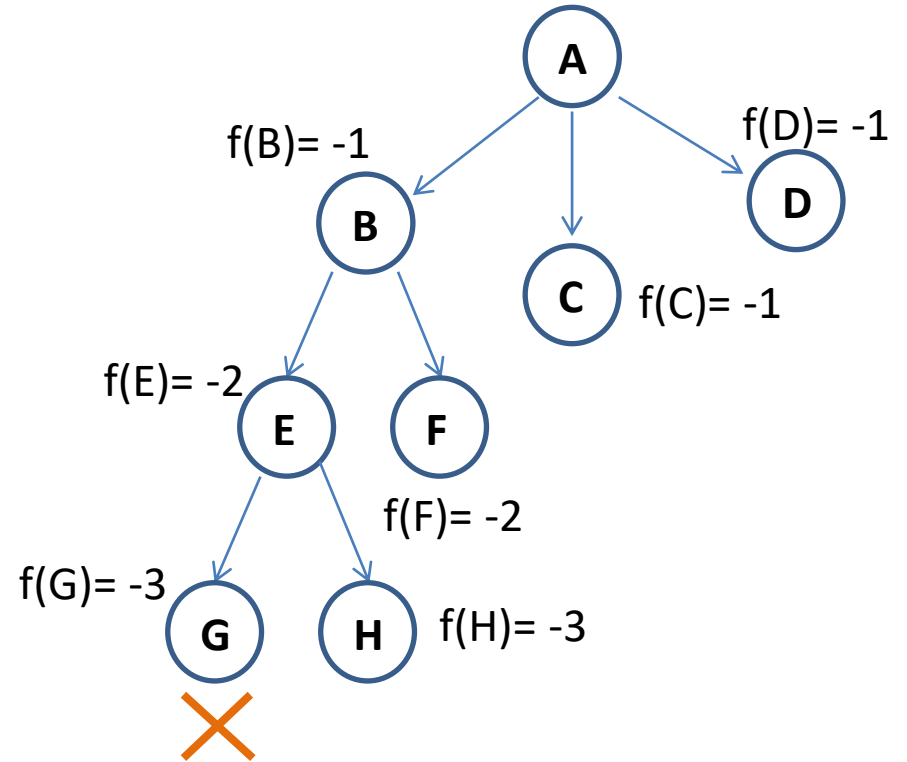


**Backtracking (G)**

## 5. Depth-first tree search

OPEN list = {H, F, C, D}

PATH list = {A,B,E}



## Backtracking (G)

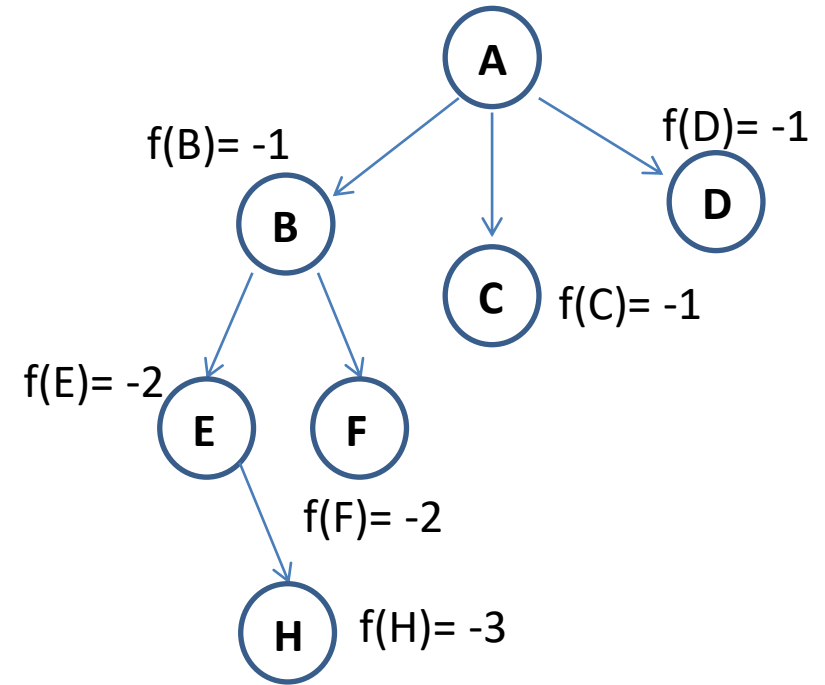
### Eliminar G de PATH

## Seleccionar el siguiente nodo de OPEN

# Depth-first tree search

OPEN list = {F, C, D}

PATH list = {A, B, E, H}



Expandimos el nodo **H**  
(lo ponemos en PATH)

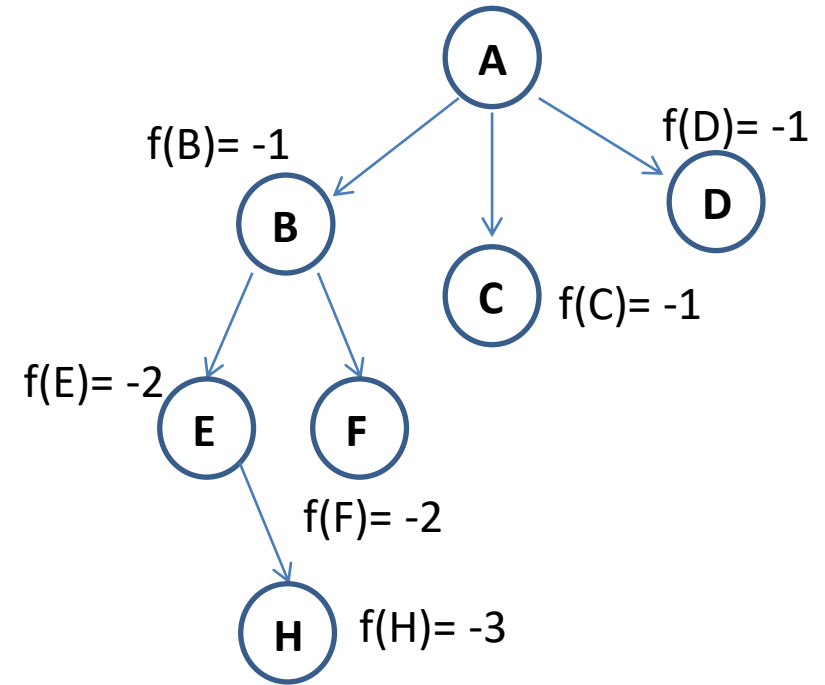
Si **H** es objetivo => STOP

Si **nivel(H) = m** => **BACKTRACKING**

## 5. Depth-first tree search

OPEN list = {F, C, D}

PATH list = {A, B, E, H}

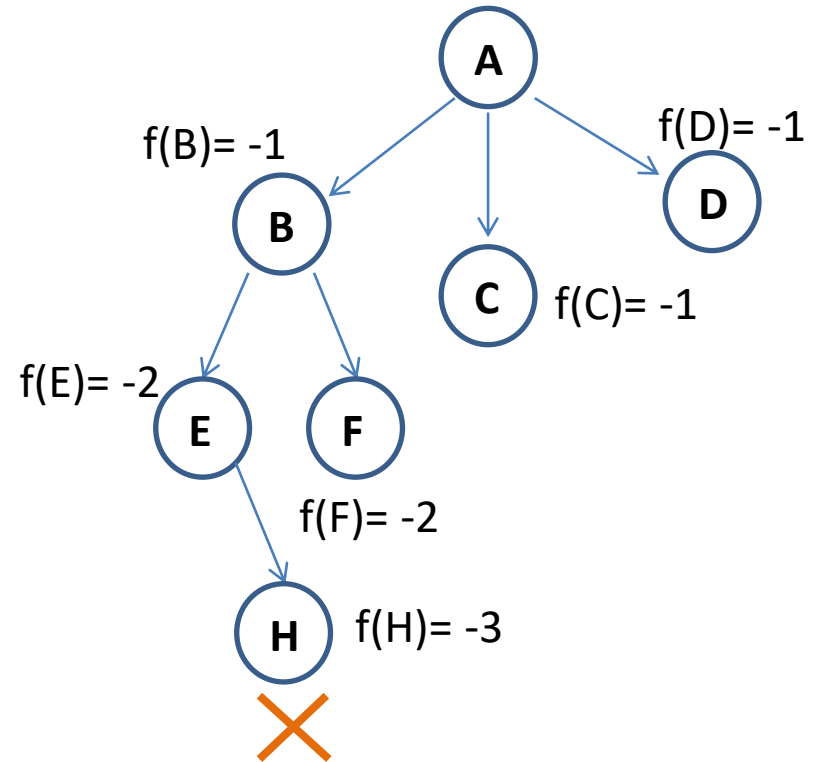


**Backtracking (H)**

## 5. Depth-first tree search

OPEN list = {F, C, D}

PATH list = {A, B, E}

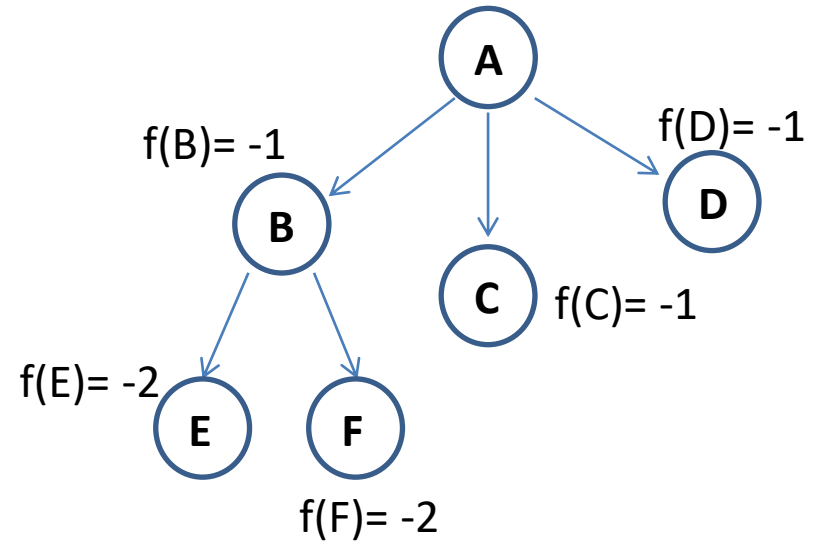


Backtracking (H) → Eliminamos H de PATH  
Backtracking (H) → Backtracking (E)

## 5. Depth-first tree search

OPEN list = {F, C, D}

PATH list = {A, B, E}

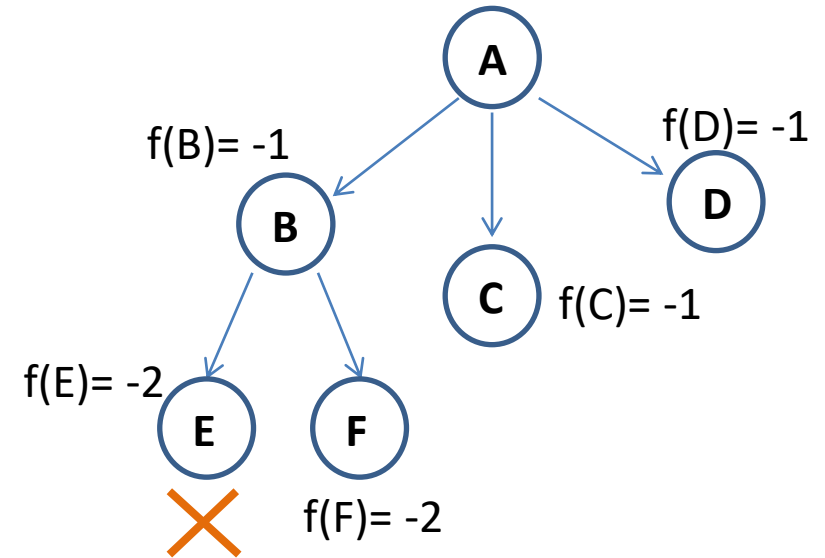


**Backtracking (E)**

## 5. Depth-first tree search

OPEN list = {F, C, D}

PATH list = {A, B}



**Backtracking (E)**

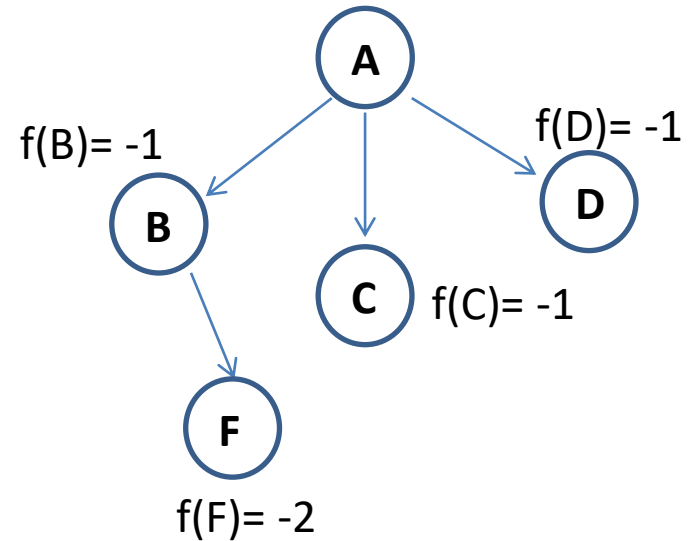
Eliminamos E de PATH

Seleccionamos el siguiente nodo de OPEN → nodo F

## 5. Depth-first tree search

OPEN list = {F, C, D}

PATH list = {A, B, F}



Expandimos **F**

(lo ponemos en PATH)

Si **F** es objetivo  $\Rightarrow$  STOP

Si **nivel(F) = m**  $\Rightarrow$  BACKTRACKING

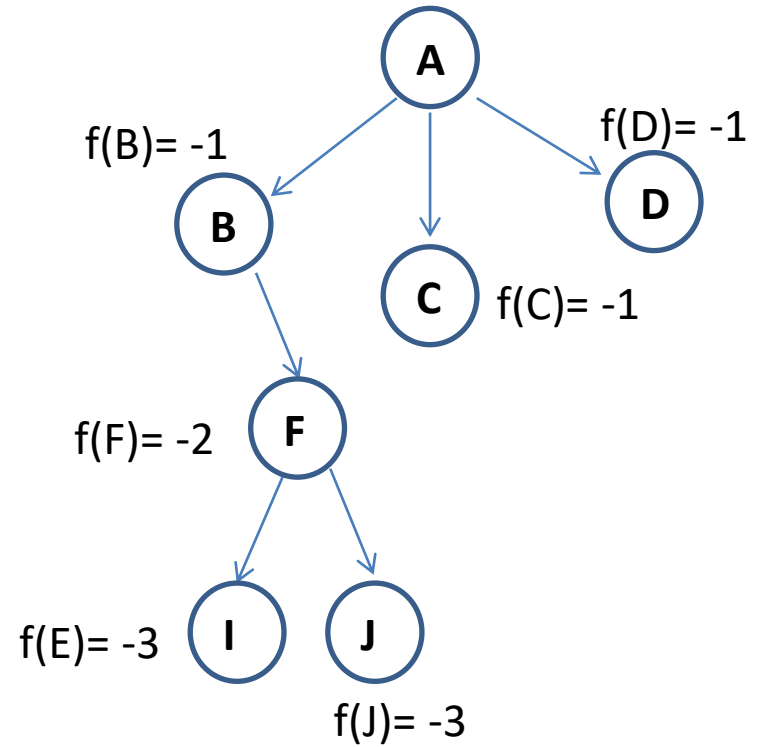
En cualquier otro caso, generamos los hijos



## Depth-first tree search

OPEN list = {I, J, F, C, D}

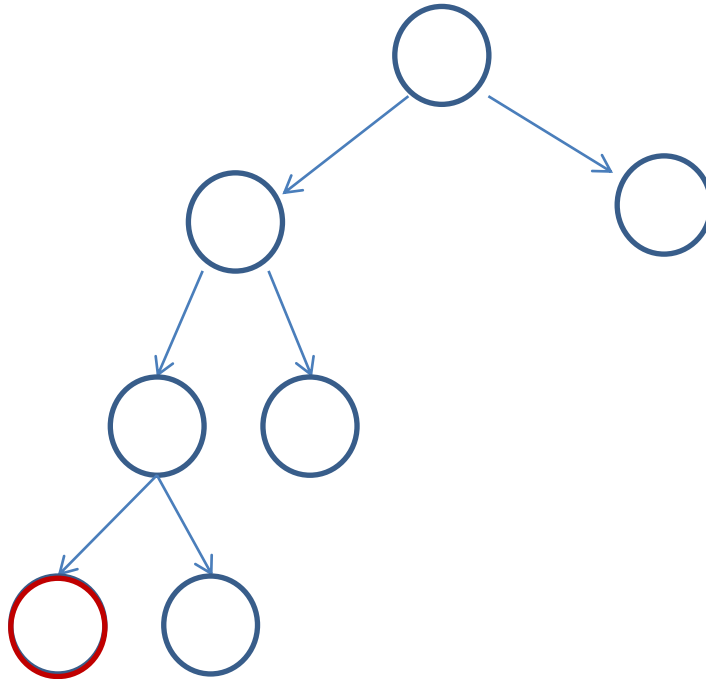
PATH list = {A, B, F}



# Depth-first tree search

Espacio lineal!!

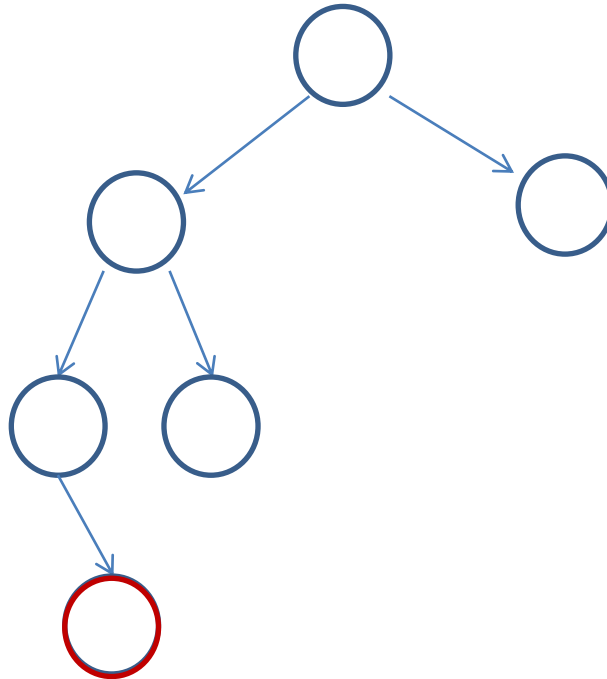
$O(b \cdot m)$



# Depth-first tree search

Espacio lineal!!

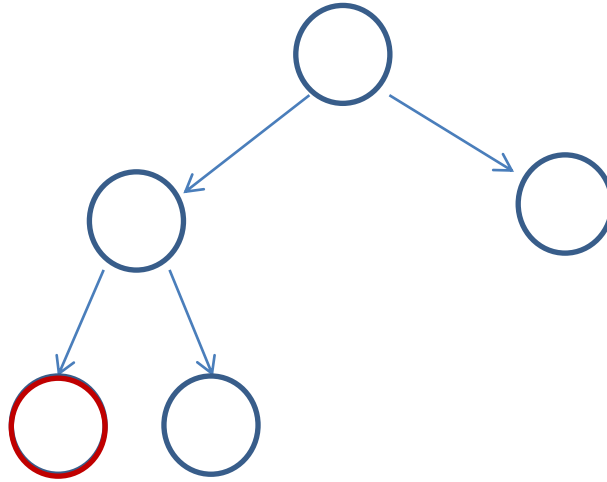
$O(b \cdot m)$



# Depth-first tree search

Espacio lineal!!

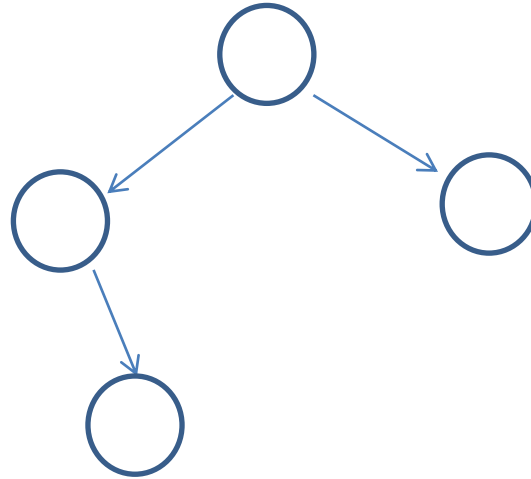
$O(b \cdot m)$



# Depth-first tree search

Espacio lineal!!

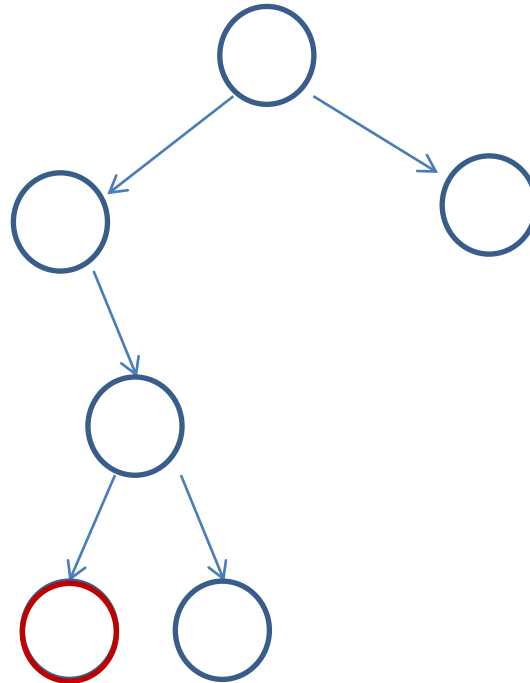
$O(b \cdot m)$



# Depth-first tree search

Espacio lineal!!

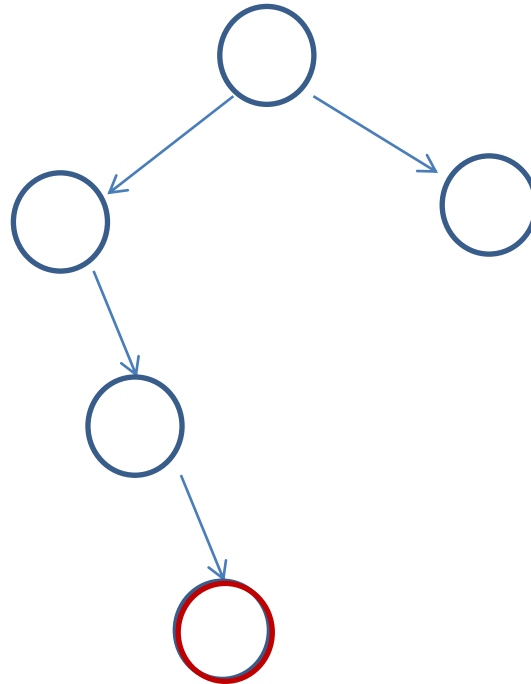
$O(b \cdot m)$



# Depth-first tree search

Espacio lineal!!

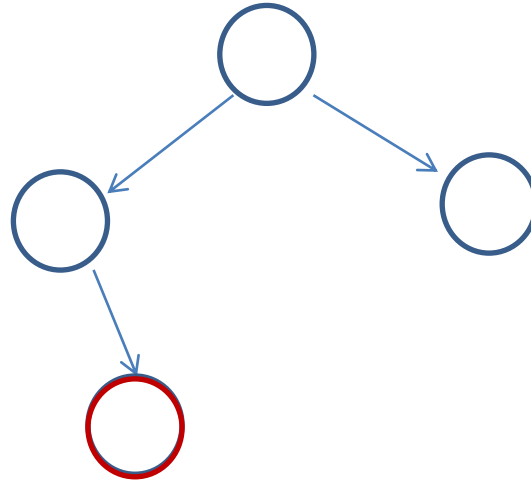
$O(b \cdot m)$



# Depth-first tree search

Espacio lineal!!

$O(b \cdot m)$

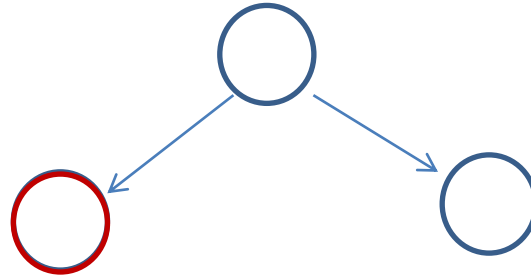




# Depth-first tree search

Espacio lineal!!

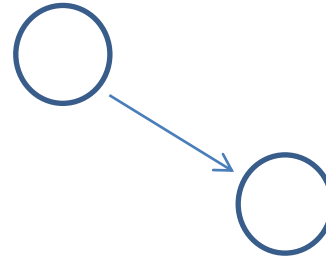
$O(b \cdot m)$



# Depth-first tree search

Espacio lineal!!

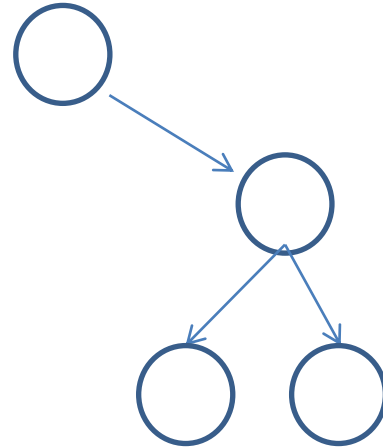
$O(b \cdot m)$



# Depth-first tree search

Espacio lineal!!

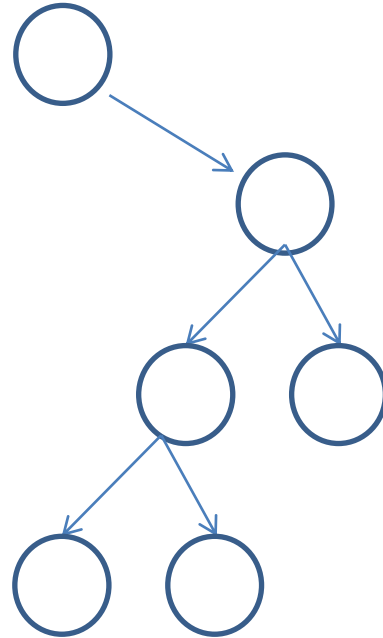
$O(b \cdot m)$



# Depth-first tree search

Espacio lineal!!

$O(b \cdot m)$



# Depth-first tree search

Espacio lineal!!

$O(b \cdot m)$

