

# Workbook: Depth-first search (backtracking)

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#### Learning objectives

- ► To describe depth-first search (backtracking).
- ▶ To draw the tree of depth-first search.
- To apply depth-first search (backtracking) to a well-known problem
- ▶ To analyze the quality of depth-first search (backtracking).



## Problem: Shortest path between two points

Shortest path from Arad to Bucarest [1]:



Actions(Arad) = {Move(Sibiu), Move(Timisoara), Move(Zerind)}.



## **Backtracking**

DFS (recursive) variant with individual child generation:

```
BT(G, s, m)
                         // Backtracking with maximum depth of m
 if Goal(s) return s
                                                     // solution found!
 if m=0 return NULL
                                          // maximum depth reached
 n = FirstAdjacent(G, s)
                                       // generation: n first child of s
 while n \neq \text{NULL}:
   r = \mathsf{BT}(G, n, m-1)
                                                // current child result
   if r \neq NULL: return r
                                                // if r is solution, stop
   n = NextAdjacent(G, s, n)
                                       // generation: n next child of s
 return NULL
                                                  // no solution found
```

▶ Question 1: Draw the search tree as a result of applying the DFS algorithm (backtracking) to the problem of finding the shortest path from Arad to Bucarest with maximum depth m=3.

- Question 2: Does the DFS algorithm (backtracking) find a solution?
  Yes
- ► Question 3: If the answer is "Yes":
  - ▶ What is the solution found? The solution path is: Arad, Sibiu, Fagaras, Bucharest
  - ▶ What is the cost of this solution? 450
  - ▶ Is this the solution of minimum cost? No, because there is an alternative solution with lower cost of 418: Arad, Sibiu, Rimnicu, Pitesti, Bucharest
  - ▶ What type of solution is found by the DFS algorithm (backtracking)?
    Search exploring first the deepest paths, but exploring and expanding nodes one by one up to the maximum depth
- Question 4: What happens if a maximum depth is not defined? The solution would not be found, since the algorithm goes into a loop between Arad and Sibiu



#### References

[1] S. Russell and P. Norvig. *Artificial Intelligence: A Modern Approach*. Pearson, third edition, 2010.

