



جامعة الجلالة
GALALA UNIVERSITY

Artificial Intelligence Science Program

Chapter 3: Solving Problems by Searching

Informed (Heuristic) Search Strategies

- Greedy best-first search
- A* search

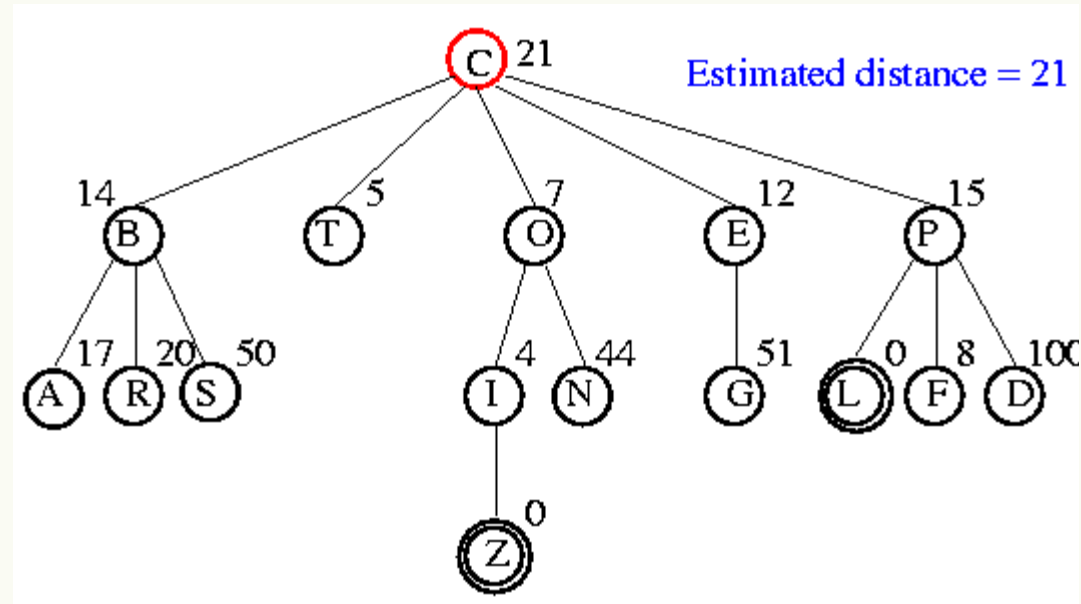


Greedy best-first search

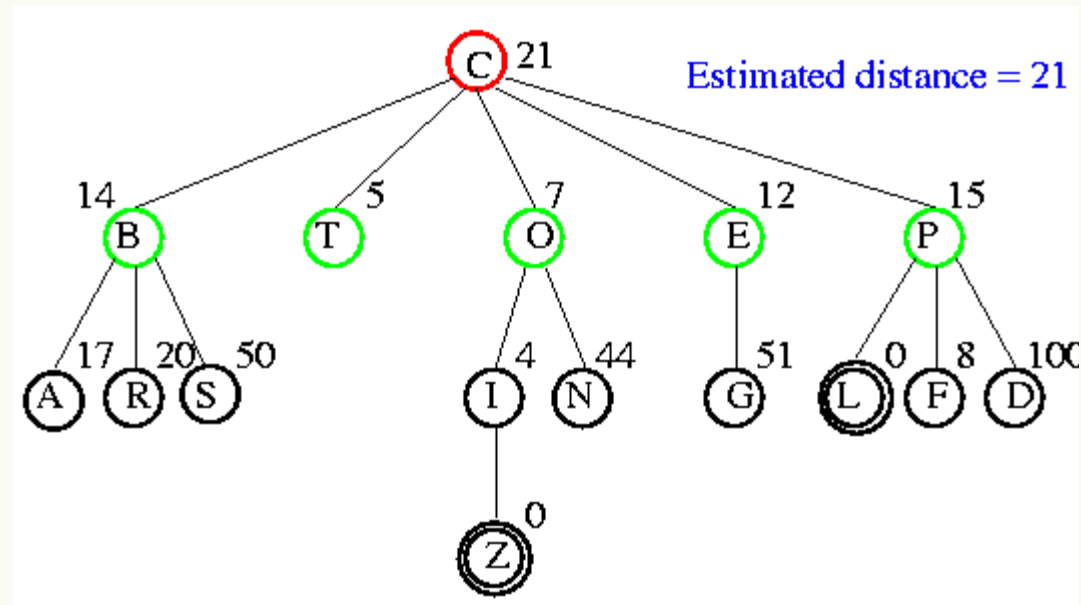
- A heuristic function $h(n)$ = estimated cost of **the cheapest path** from **the state at node n to a goal state**.
- At each step, best-first search sorts the queue according to a heuristic function.
- evaluation function $f(n) = h(n)$



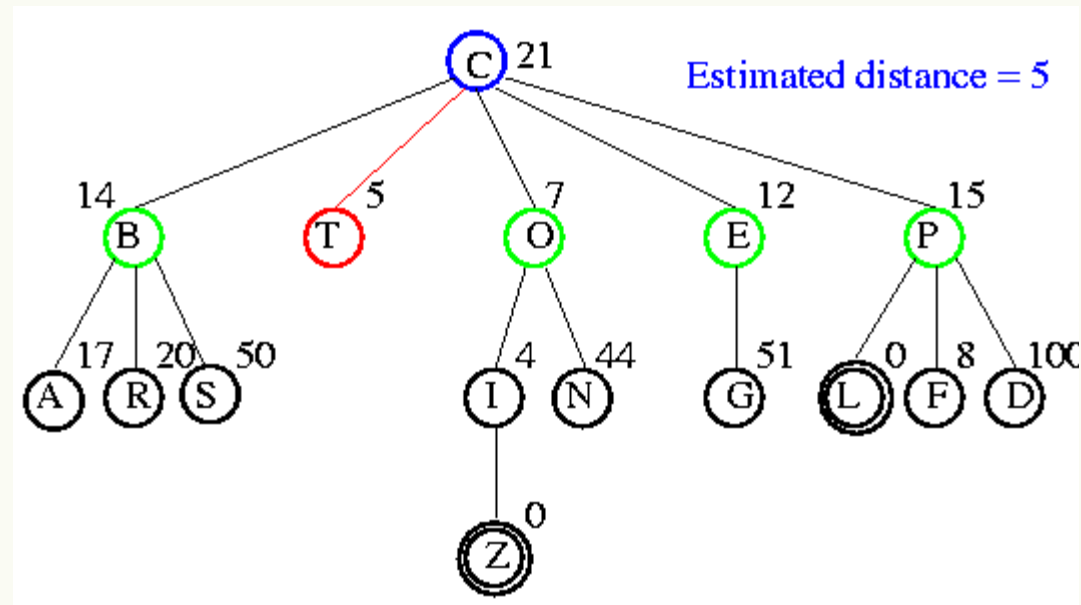
Example



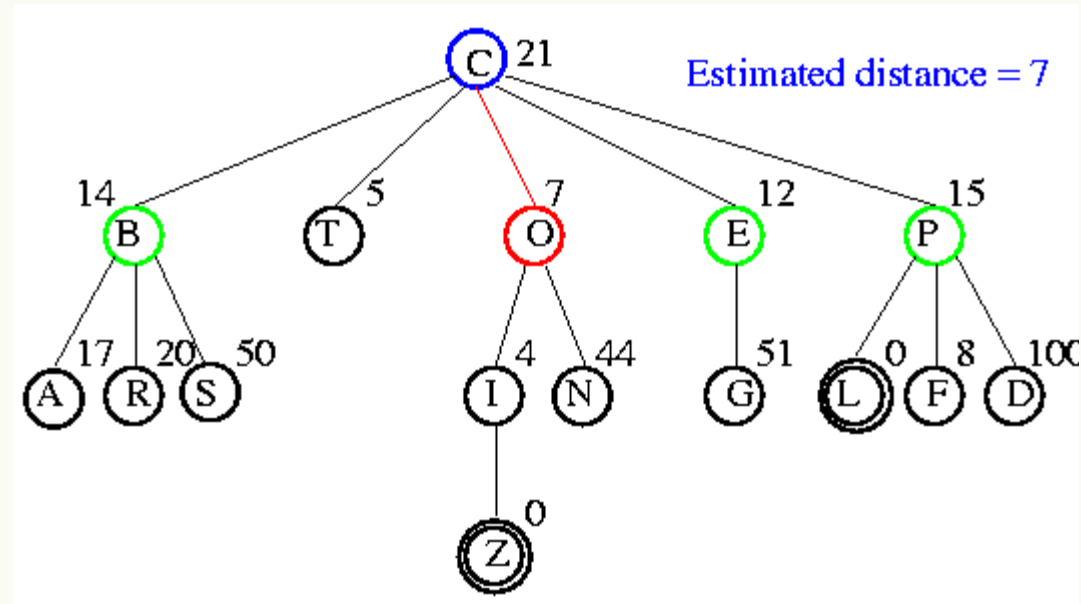
Example



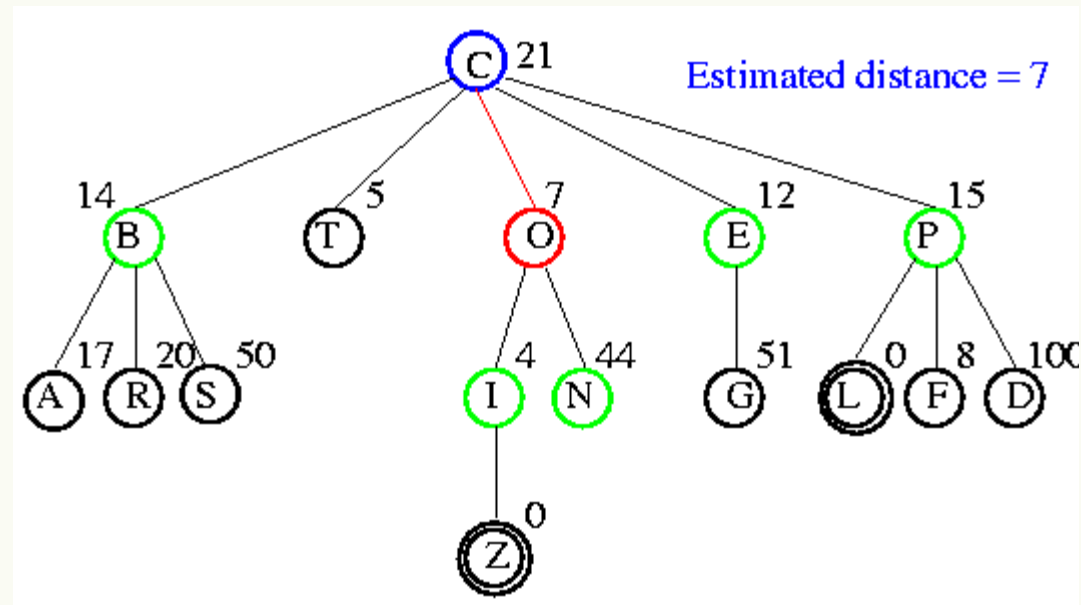
Example



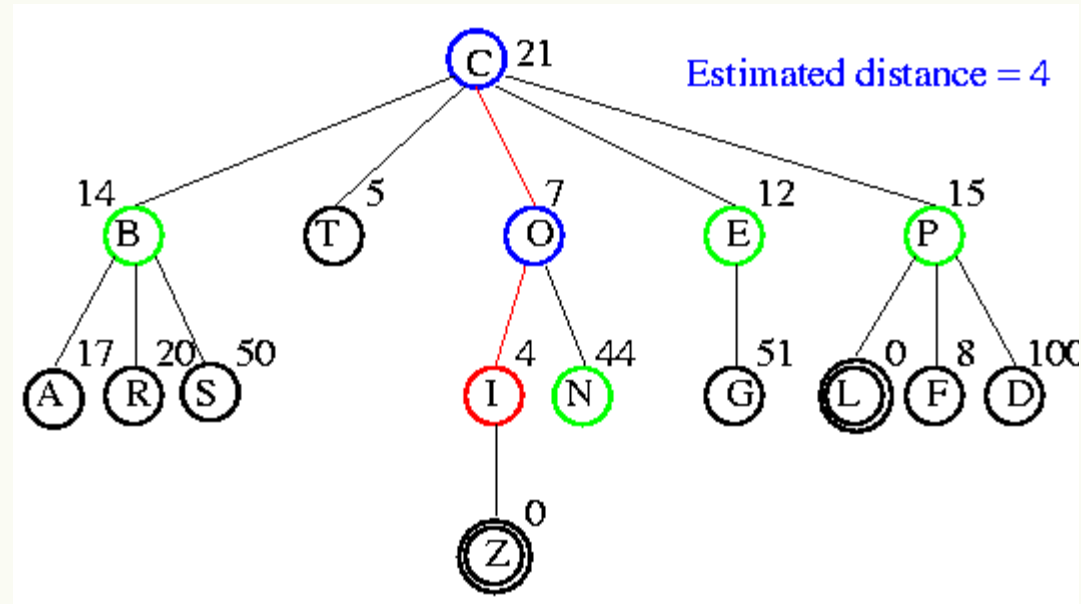
Example 2



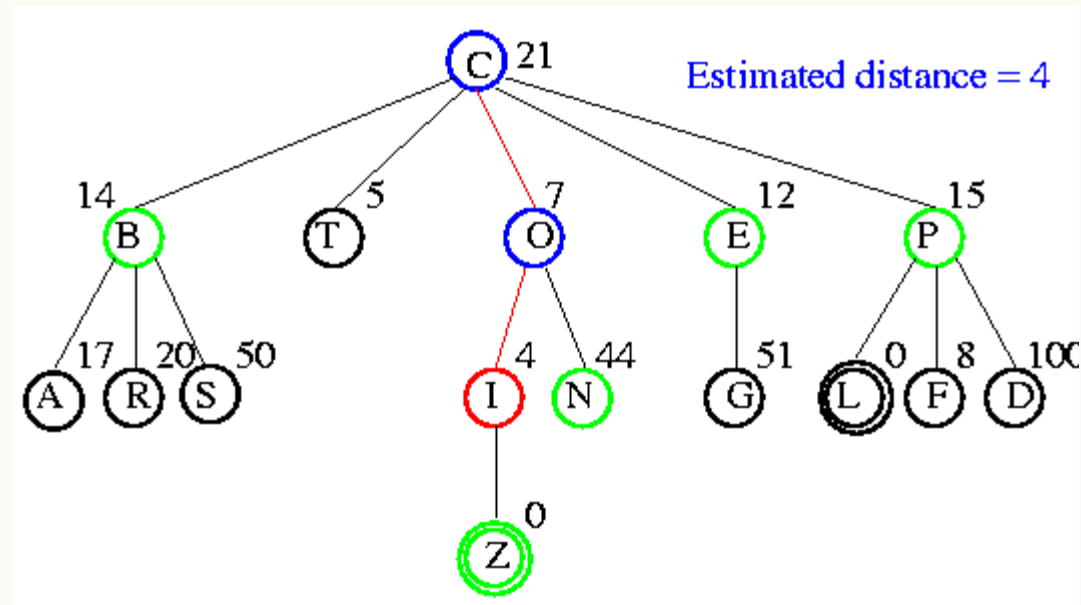
Example



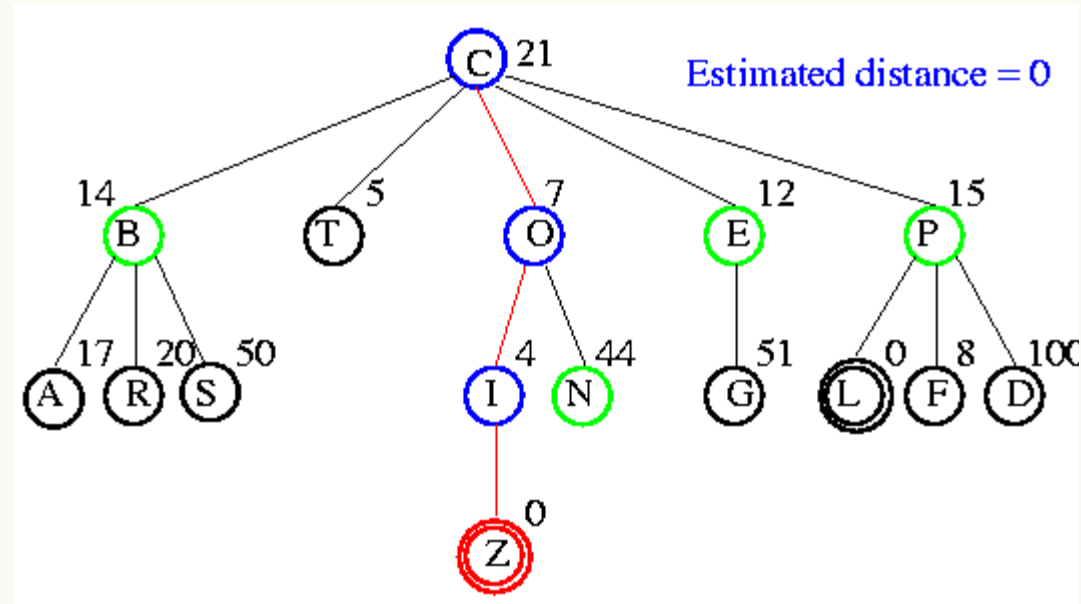
Example 2



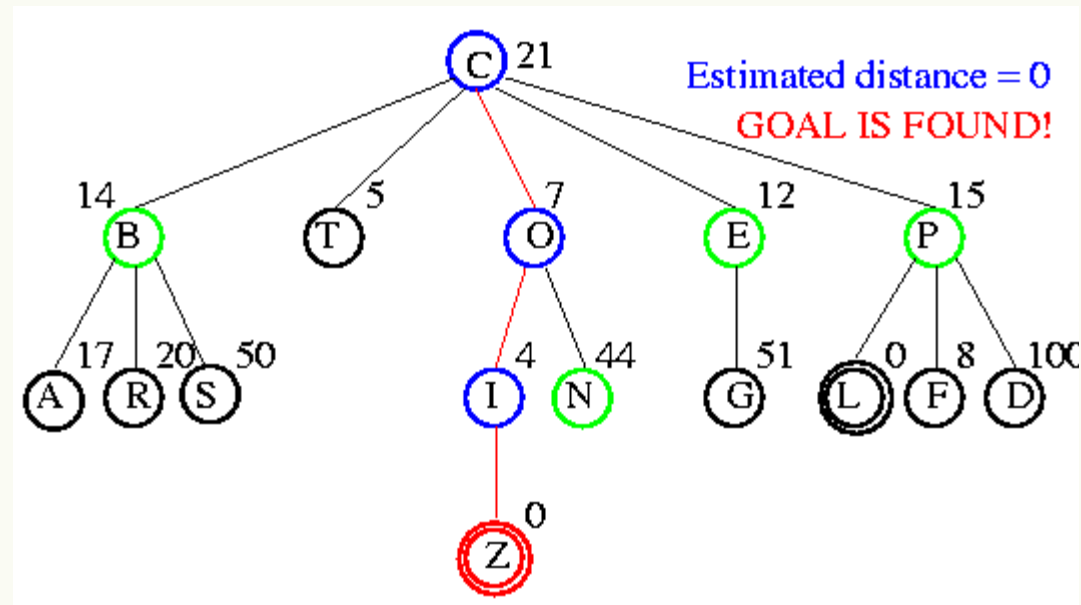
Example



Example



Example 2



A* search

- best-first search that uses the evaluation function

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

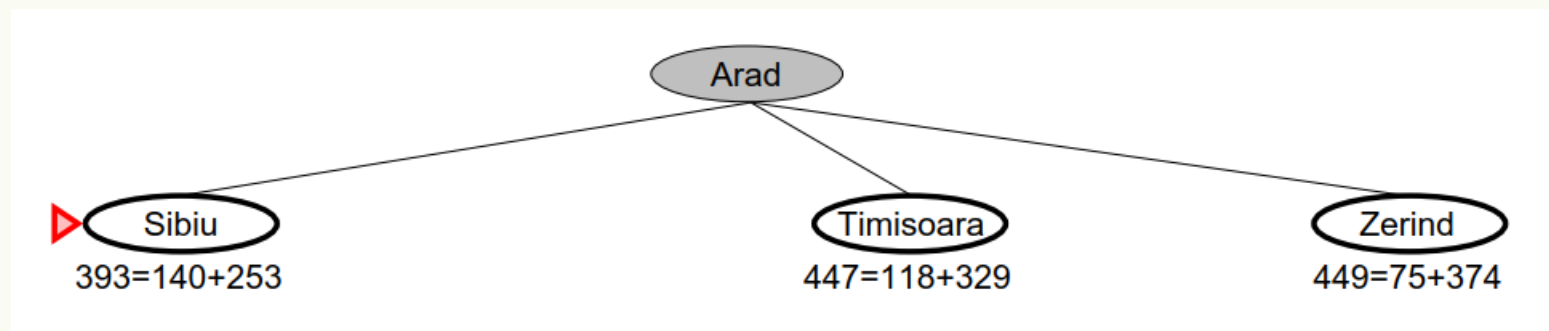
where $g(n)$ is the path cost from the initial state to node n and $h(n)$ is the estimated cost of the shortest path from n to a goal state, so we have

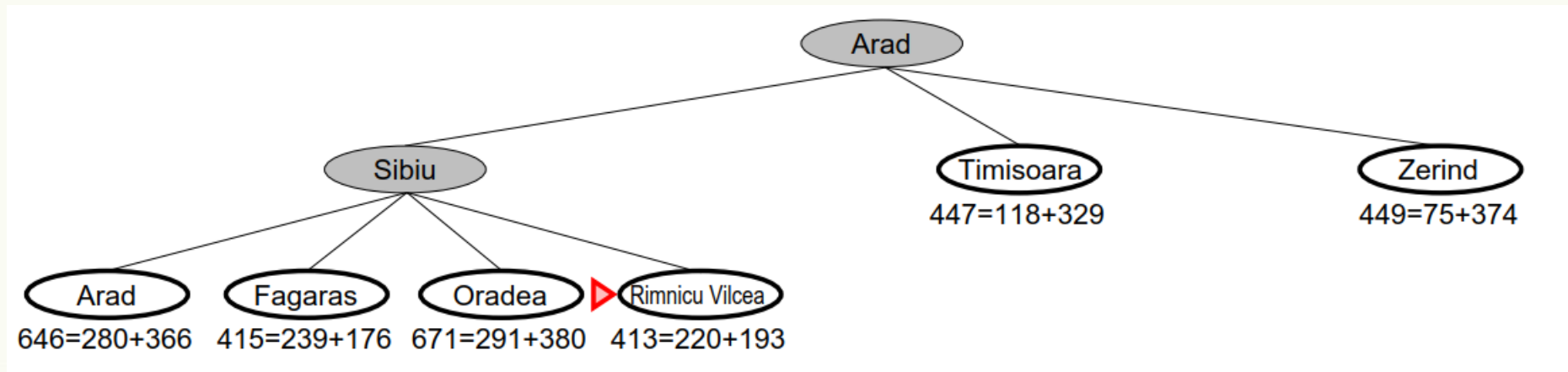
- UCS keeps solution cost low
- Best-first helps find solution quickly
- A* combines these approaches

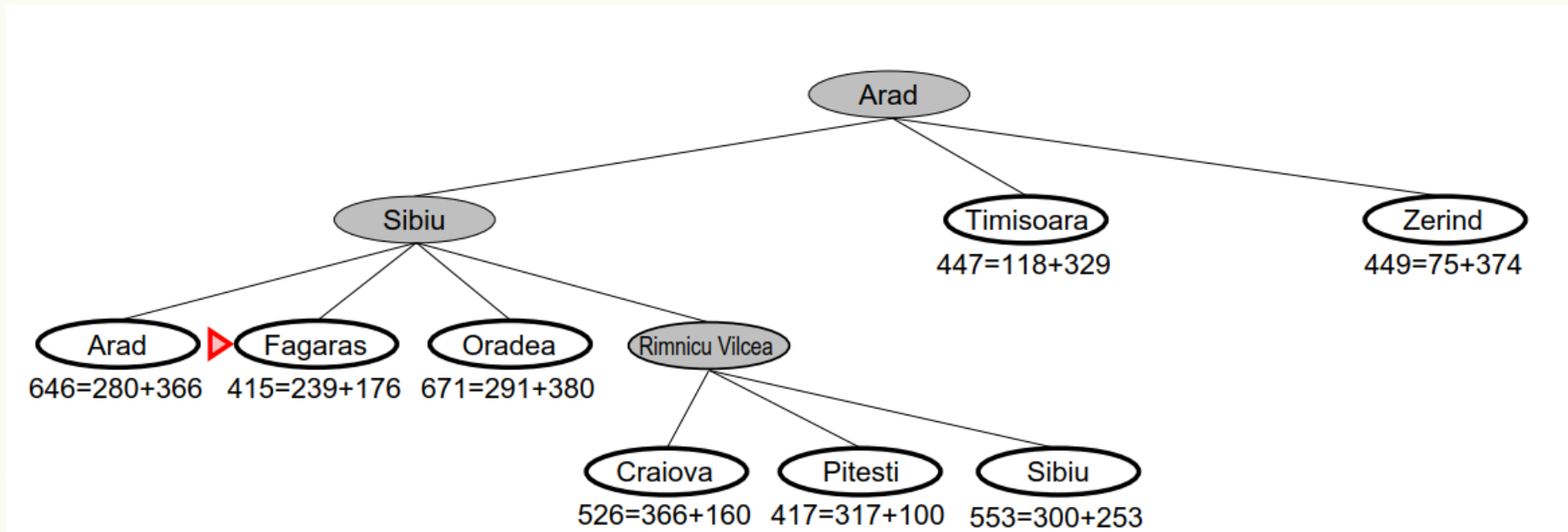


▶ Arad
366=0+366

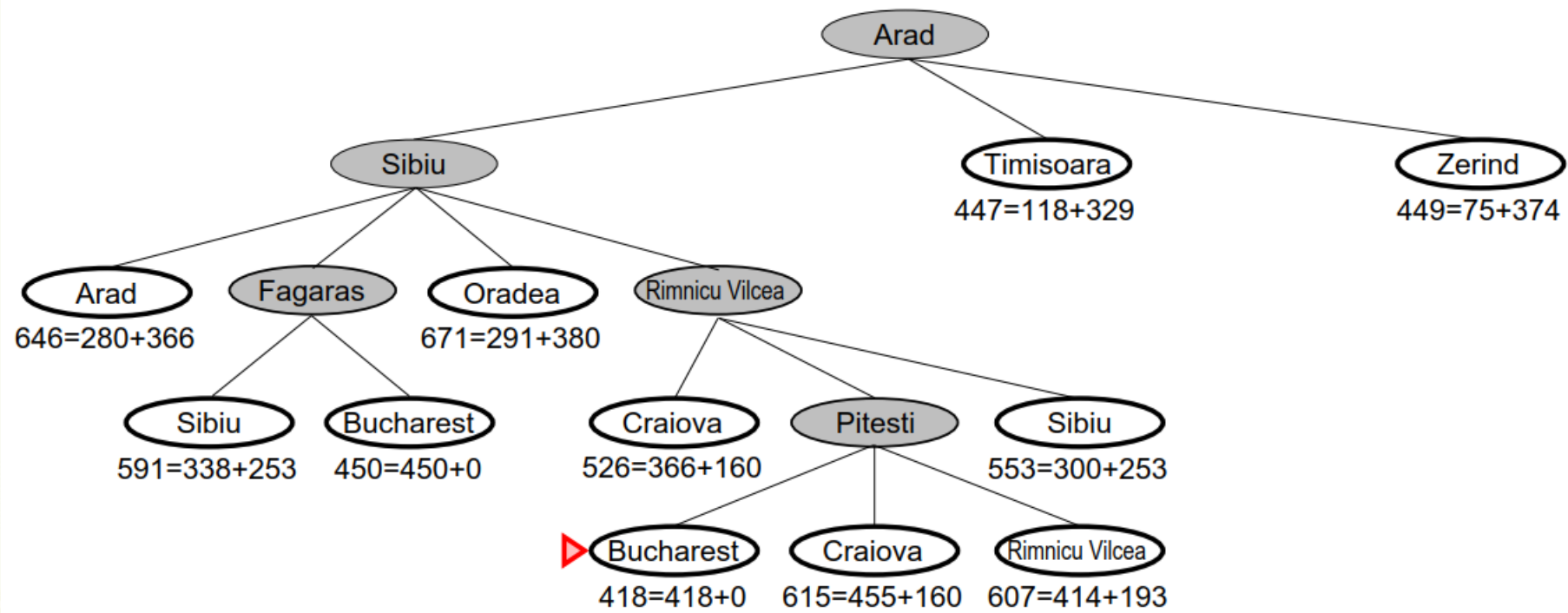






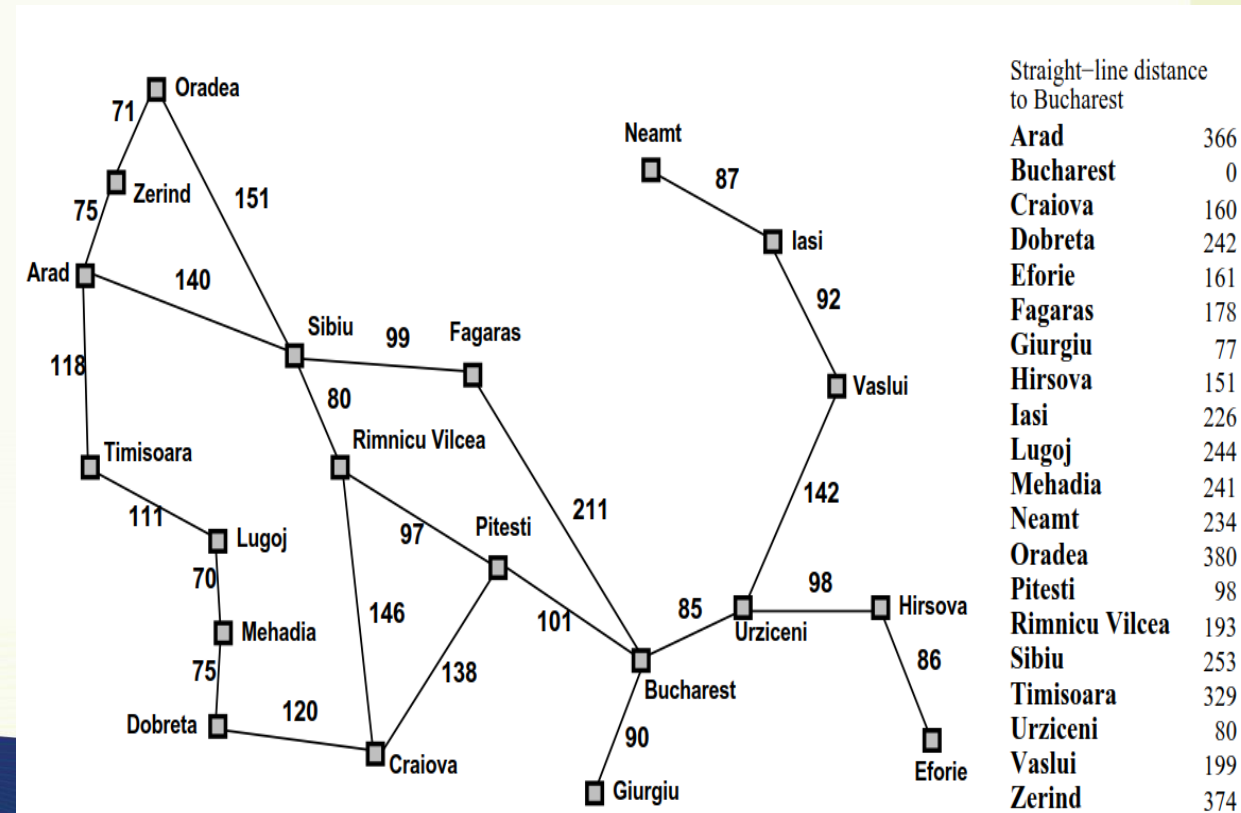






Optimality of A*

- If h is admissible, then $f(n)$ never overestimates the actual cost of the best solution through n .
- Admissible $h(n) \leq G(n, n')$
- Where n' is the successor of n



Optimality of A*

- A heuristic $h(n)$ is consistent if, for every node n and every successor n' of n generated by an action a , we have:
- $h(n) \leq g(n, n') + h(n')$

