

# **CS 480**

## ***Introduction to Artificial Intelligence***

**February 1, 2022**

# Announcements / Reminders

- Please follow the Week 03 TO DO List
- **Quiz #01: due on Sunday (02/06) at 11:00 PM CST**
- Written Assignment #1 will be posted within a week
- Programming Assignment #1 will be posted within 1.5 - 2 weeks
- Exam dates (consider fixed):
  - Midterm: February 24, 2022 during lecture time
  - Final: April 28, 2022 during lecture time

# Plan for Today

- **Problem Solving: Searching**
  - **Uninformed search: continued**
  - **Informed search**
    - **Hill Climbing algorithm**
    - **Greedy Best First algorithm**
    - **A\* algorithm**

# Designing the Searching Problem

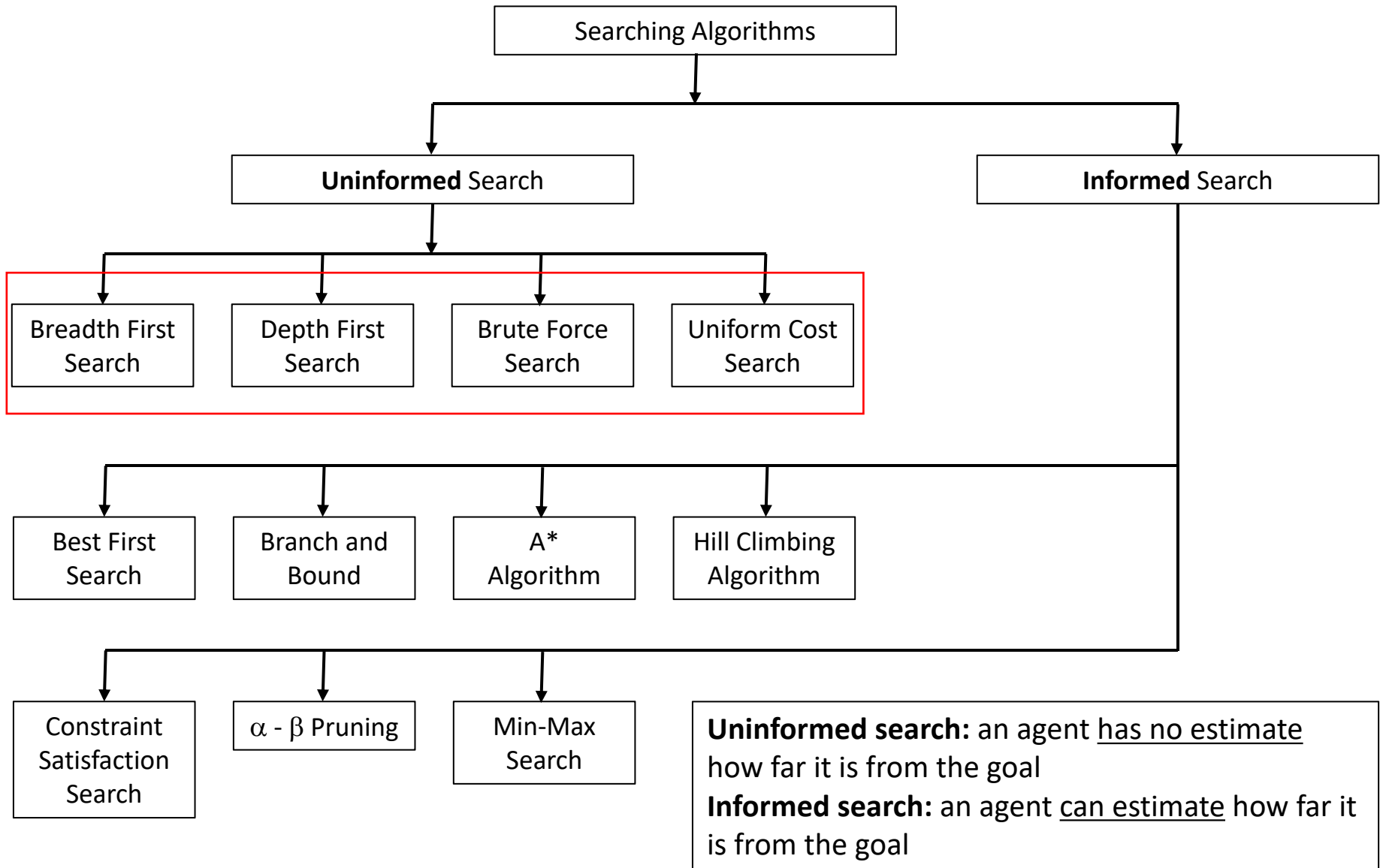
**Analyze and  
define the  
Problem / Task**

**Model and build  
the State Space**

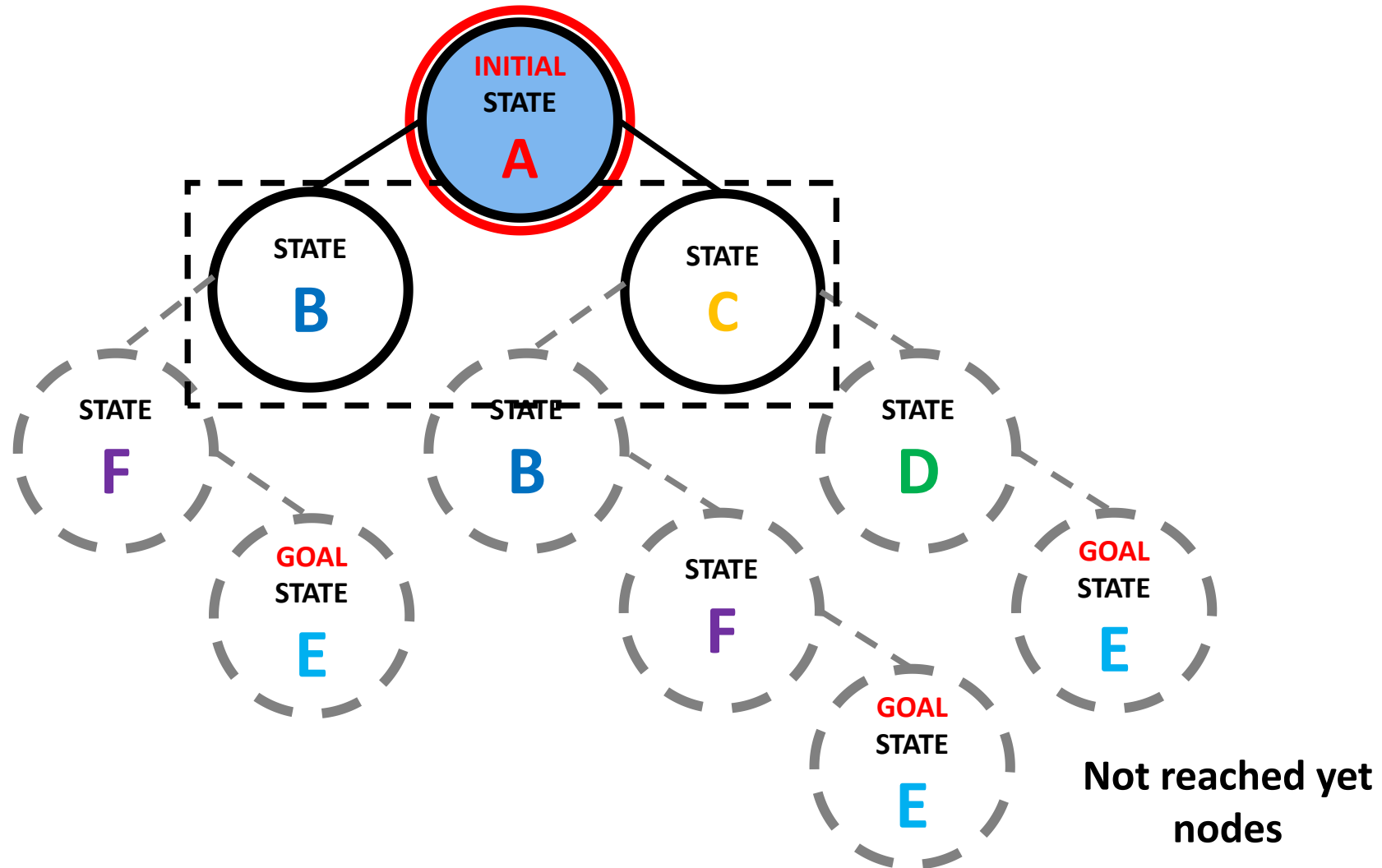
**Select searching  
algorithm**

**Search**

# Selected Searching Algorithms



# Expansion: Which Node to Expand?



# Evaluation function

**Calculate / obtain:**

$$f(n) = f(\text{State } n)$$

$$f(n) = f(\text{relevant information about State } n)$$

**A state  $n$  with minimum  $f(n)$  should be  
chosen for expansion**

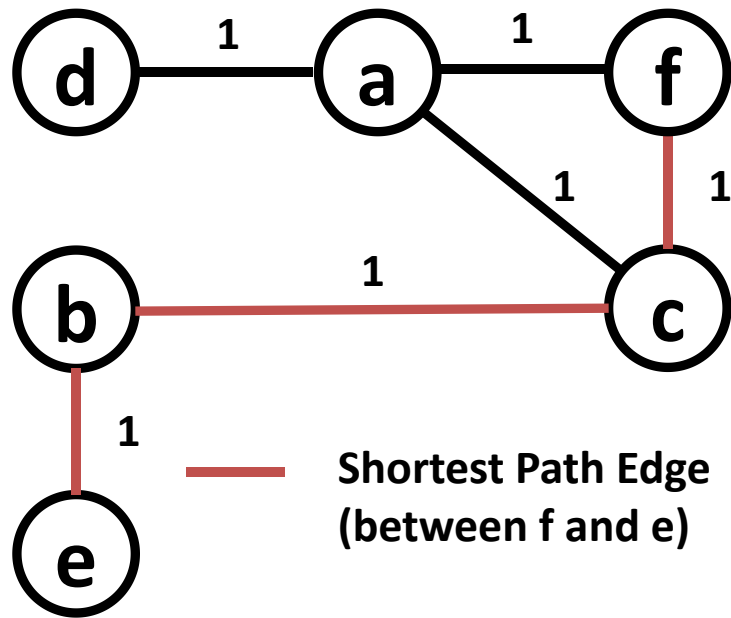
**What about ties?**

Diagram illustrating a search tree for a 3-disk Tower of Hanoi problem. The root node is the **INITIAL STATE A** (blue circle with a red border). It branches to **STATE B** (blue circle) and **STATE C** (yellow circle), both with a cost of 1. **STATE B** branches to **STATE F** (purple circle) and **STATE B** (blue circle), both with a cost of 1. **STATE C** branches to **STATE D** (green circle) and **STATE F** (purple circle), both with a cost of 1. **STATE F** branches to **GOAL STATE E** (blue circle), with a cost of 1. **STATE D** branches to **GOAL STATE E** (blue circle), with a cost of 1. The text "Not reached" is written next to the final **GOAL STATE E**.



# Uniform Cost Search | Dijkstra's Algo

Weighted Graph G



Shortest Path Edge  
(between f and e)

Popular algorithms:

- Dijkstra's algorithm

## Shortest Path Problem

**Shortest path problem:**

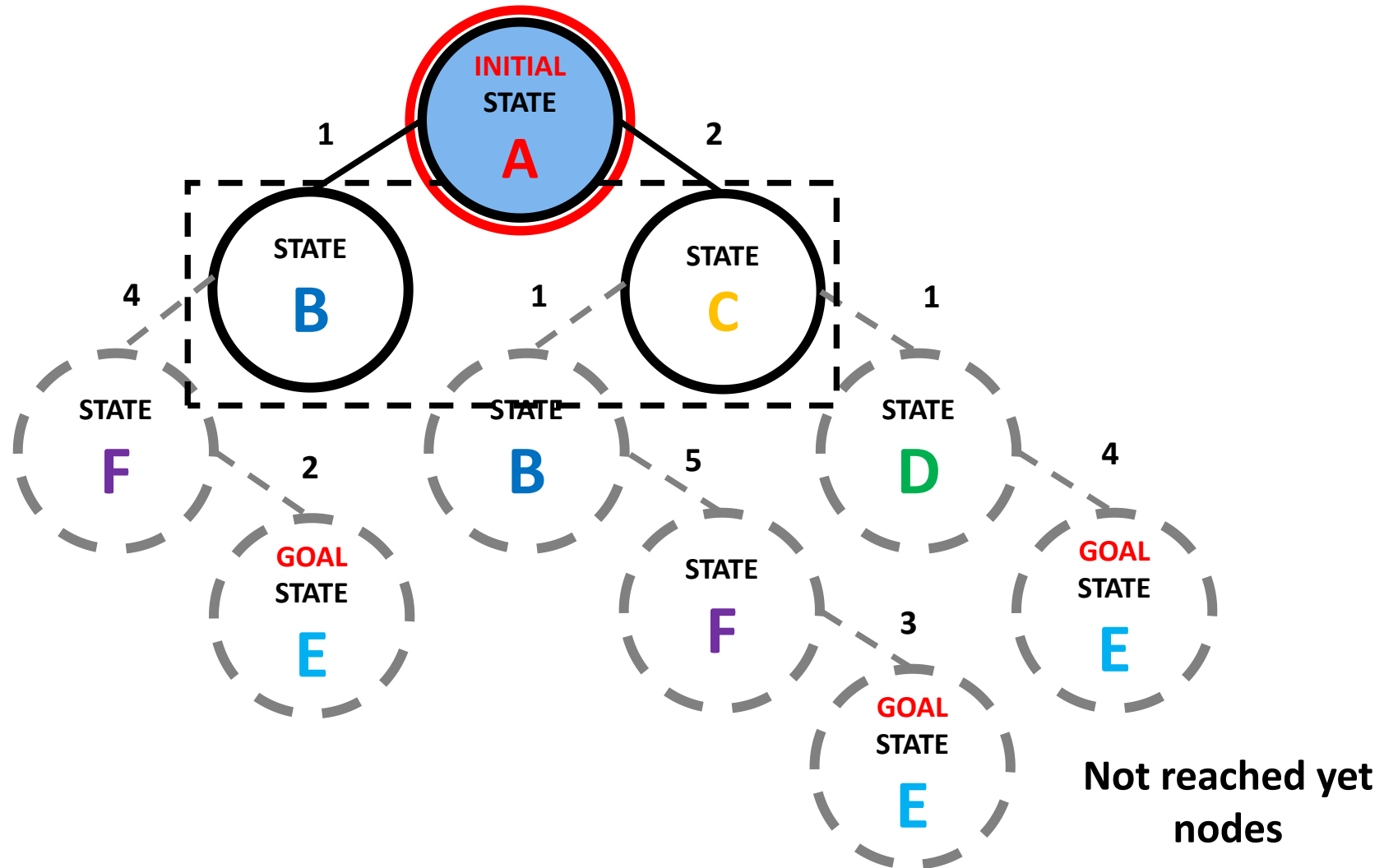
Given a weighted graph  $G(V, E, w)$  and two vertices  $a, b$  in  $V$ , find the shortest path between vertices  $a$  and  $b$  (**all edge weights are equal**).

# BFS and UCS: Pseudocode

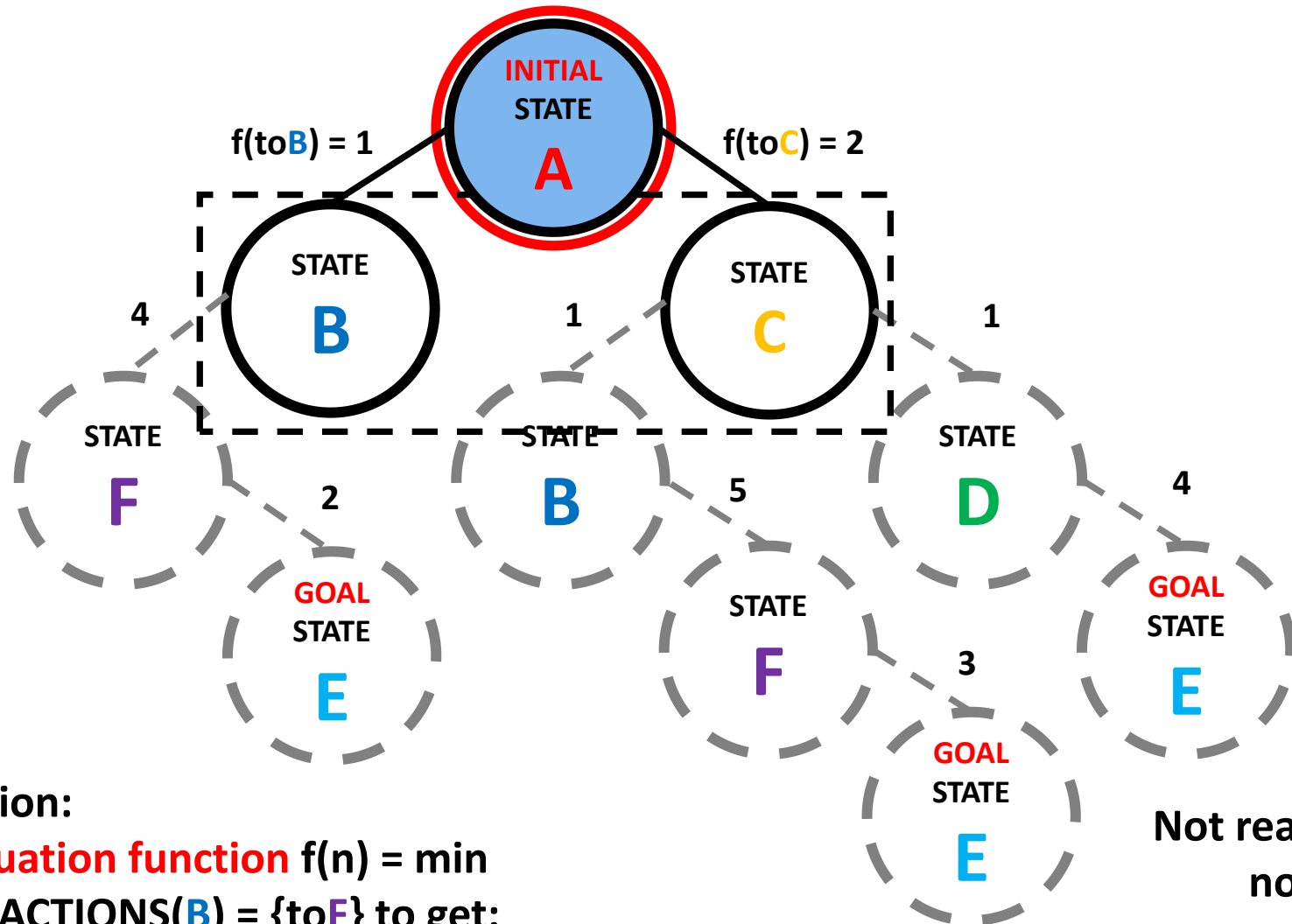
**function** BREADTH-FIRST-SEARCH(*problem*) **returns** a solution node or *failure*  
  *node*  $\leftarrow$  NODE(*problem*.INITIAL)  
  **if** *problem*.IS-GOAL(*node*.STATE) **then return** *node*  
  *frontier*  $\leftarrow$  a FIFO queue, with *node* as an element  
  *reached*  $\leftarrow$  {*problem*.INITIAL}  
  **while not** IS-EMPTY(*frontier*) **do**  
    *node*  $\leftarrow$  POP(*frontier*)  
    **for each** *child* **in** EXPAND(*problem*, *node*) **do**  
      *s*  $\leftarrow$  *child*.STATE  
      **if** *problem*.IS-GOAL(*s*) **then return** *child*  
      **if** *s* is not in *reached* **then**  
        add *s* to *reached*  
        add *child* to *frontier*  
  **return** *failure*

**function** UNIFORM-COST-SEARCH(*problem*) **returns** a solution node, or *failure*  
  **return** BEST-FIRST-SEARCH(*problem*, PATH-COST)

# Search Tree: Variable Action Cost



# Search Tree: Variable Action Cost



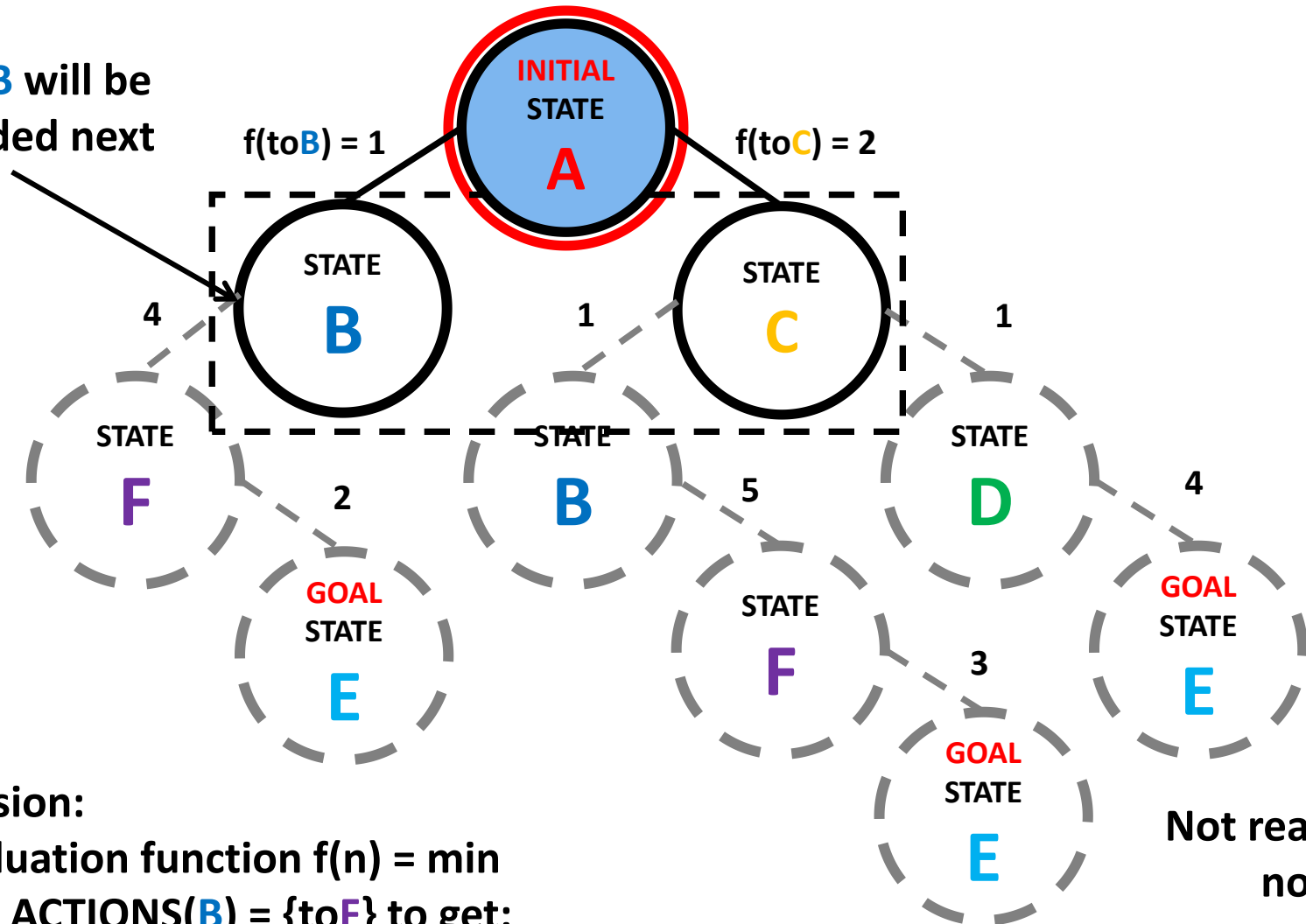
Expansion:

- **Evaluation function**  $f(n) = \min$
- Use  $\text{ACTIONS}(\text{B}) = \{\text{toF}\}$  to get:
- $\text{RESULT}(\text{B}, \text{toF}) = \text{F}$

Not reached yet  
nodes

# Search Tree: “Take Best First”

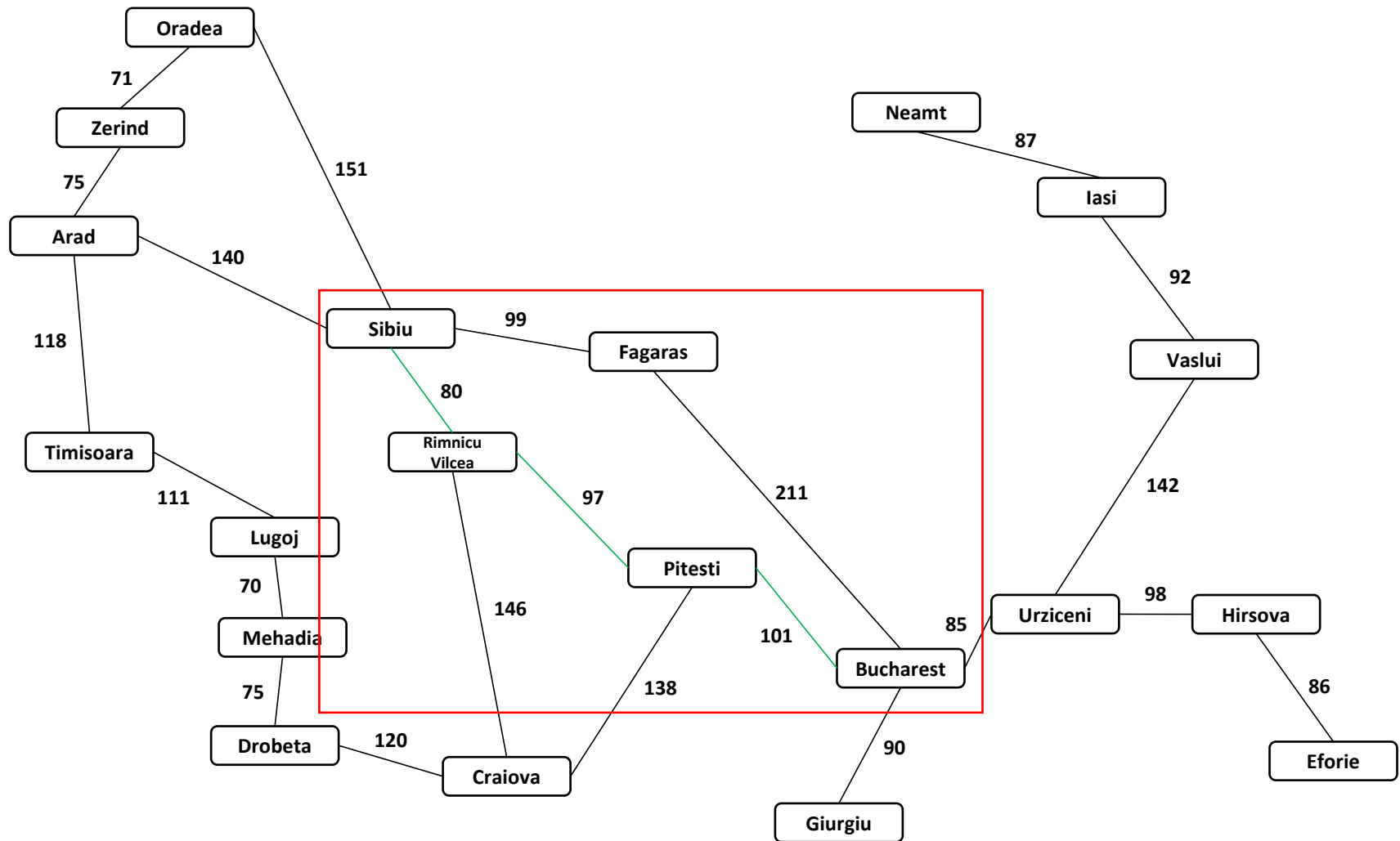
Node **B** will be expanded next



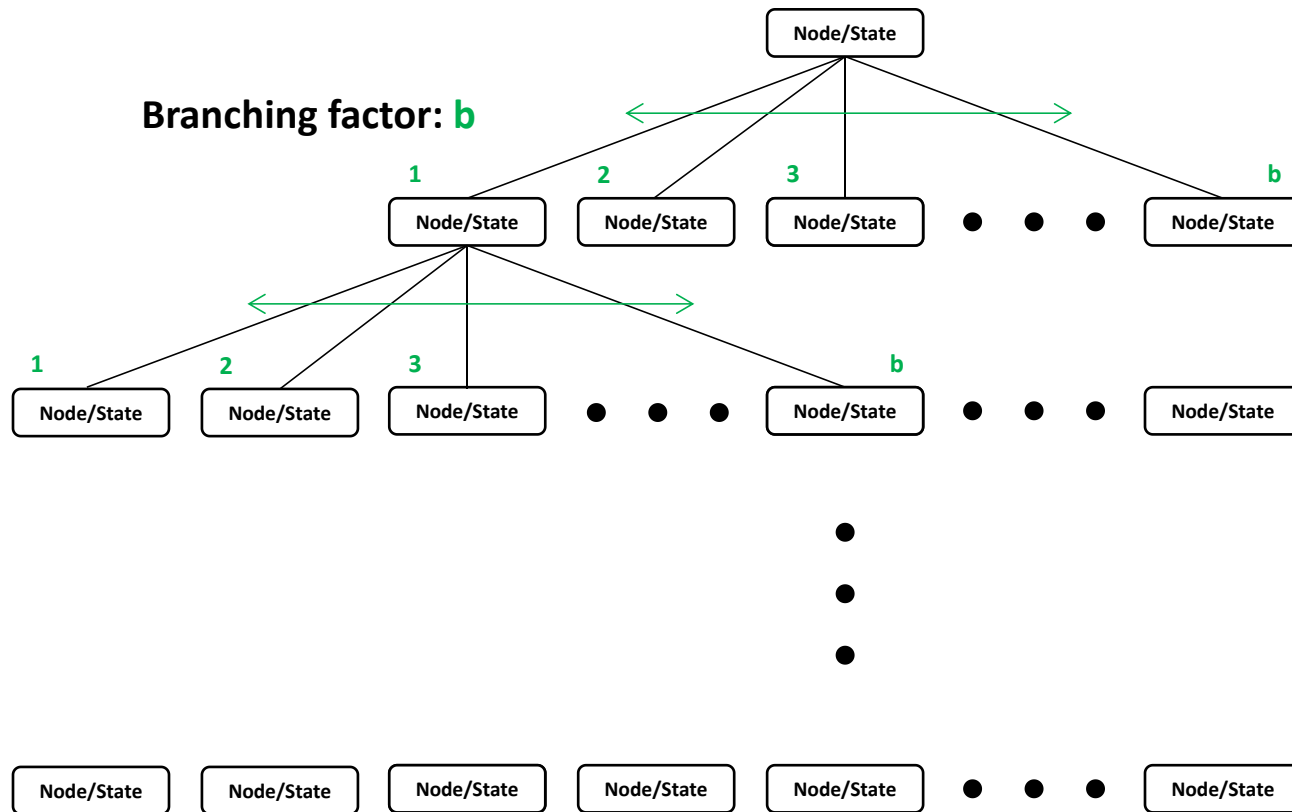
Expansion:

- Evaluation function  $f(n) = \min$
- Use  $\text{ACTIONS}(\mathbf{B}) = \{\text{toF}\}$  to get:
- $\text{RESULT}(\mathbf{B}, \text{toF}) = \mathbf{F}$

# “Take Best First” Search: Issue



# Let's Go Back to Depth First Search



**Depth: 0 |  $N_0 = 1$**

**Depth: 1 |  $N_1 = b$**

Depth: 2 |  $N_2 = b^2$

Depth:  $d$  |  $N_d = b^d$

# Tree depth is an issue!



# “Controlled” DFS: Pseudocode

**function** ITERATIVE-DEEPENING-SEARCH(*problem*) **returns** a solution node or *failure*  
  **for** *depth* = 0 **to**  $\infty$  **do**  
    *result*  $\leftarrow$  DEPTH-LIMITED-SEARCH(*problem*, *depth*)  
    **if** *result*  $\neq$  *cutoff* **then return** *result*

**function** DEPTH-LIMITED-SEARCH(*problem*,  $\ell$ ) **returns** a node or *failure* or *cutoff*  
  *frontier*  $\leftarrow$  a LIFO queue (stack) with NODE(*problem*.INITIAL) as an element  
  *result*  $\leftarrow$  *failure*  
  **while not** IS-EMPTY(*frontier*) **do**  
    *node*  $\leftarrow$  POP(*frontier*)  
    **if** *problem*.IS-GOAL(*node*.STATE) **then return** *node*  
    **if** DEPTH(*node*) >  $\ell$  **then**  
      *result*  $\leftarrow$  *cutoff*  
    **else if not** IS-CYCLE(*node*) **do**  
      **for each** *child* **in** EXPAND(*problem*, *node*) **do**  
        add *child* to *frontier*  
  **return** *result*

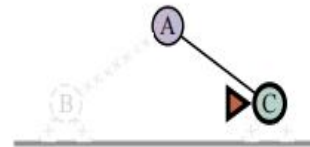
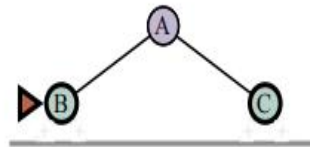
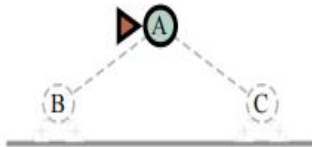


# Iterative Deepening DFS: Illustration

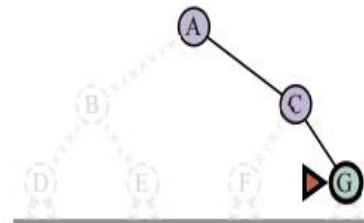
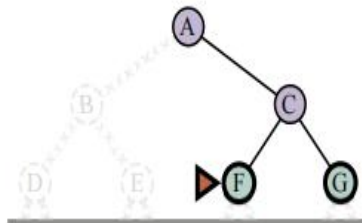
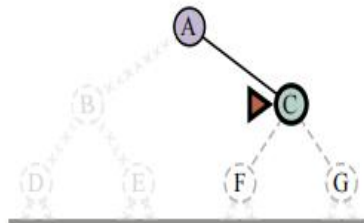
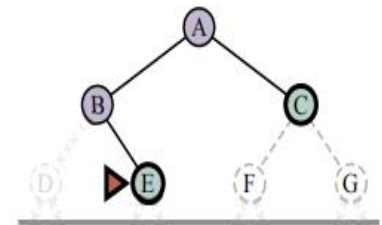
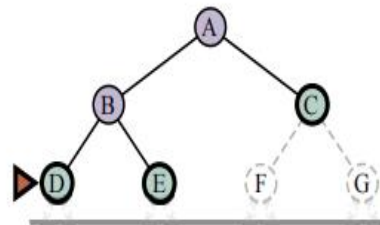
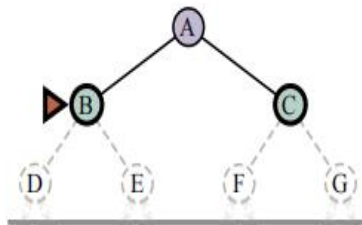
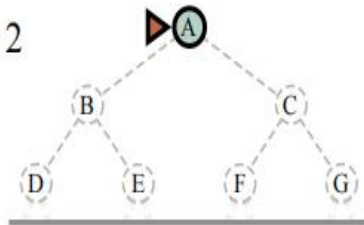
limit: 0



limit: 1

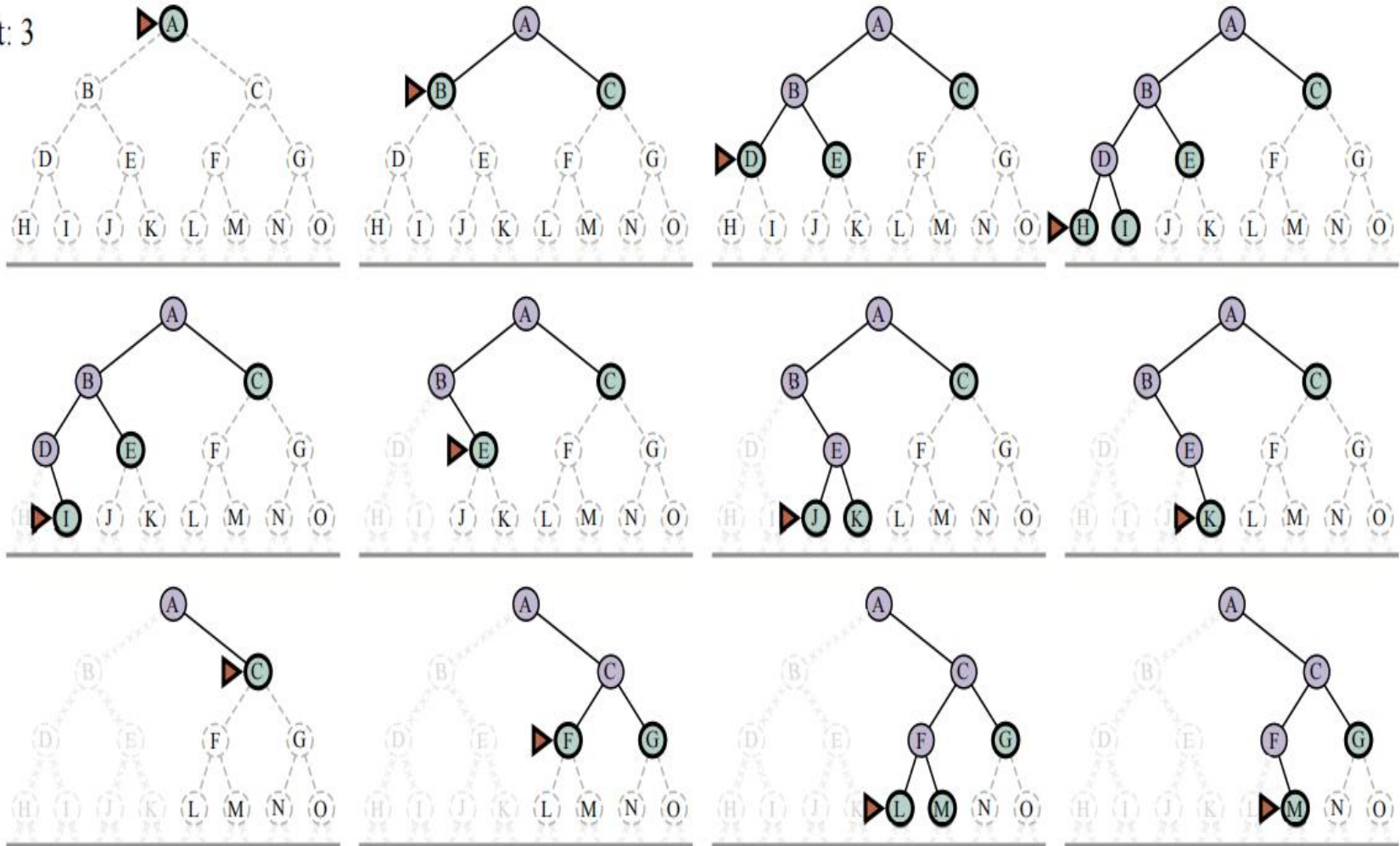


limit: 2



# Iterative Deepening DFS: Illustration

limit: 3



# Uninformed Search

- Traverse the search tree, possibly through all legal paths, to find a solution / reach goal state
- Search tree size can be large (or infinite)
  - Use **node expansion / generation** as you traverse
- Avoid **repeated states** (those cause “**loops**”)
  - **Keep track of** already **visited** states
- Search tree depth can be a challenge
  - Use **Iterative Deepening** or **Depth Limits**
- Extra problem information? → informed search

# Uninformed Search Algorithms

Criterion	Breadth-First	Uniform-Cost	Depth-First	Depth-Limited	Iterative Deepening	Bidirectional (if applicable)
Complete?	Yes <sup>1</sup>	Yes <sup>1,2</sup>	No	No	Yes <sup>1</sup>	Yes <sup>1,4</sup>
Optimal cost?	Yes <sup>3</sup>	Yes	No	No	Yes <sup>3</sup>	Yes <sup>3,4</sup>
Time	$O(b^d)$	$O(b^{1+\lceil C^*/\epsilon \rceil})$	$O(b^m)$	$O(b^\ell)$	$O(b^d)$	$O(b^{d/2})$
Space	$O(b^d)$	$O(b^{1+\lceil C^*/\epsilon \rceil})$	$O(bm)$	$O(b\ell)$	$O(bd)$	$O(b^{d/2})$

**Figure 3.15** Evaluation of search algorithms.  $b$  is the branching factor;  $m$  is the maximum depth of the search tree;  $d$  is the depth of the shallowest solution, or is  $m$  when there is no solution;  $\ell$  is the depth limit. Superscript caveats are as follows: <sup>1</sup> complete if  $b$  is finite, and the state space either has a solution or is finite. <sup>2</sup> complete if all action costs are  $\geq \epsilon > 0$ ; <sup>3</sup> cost-optimal if action costs are all identical; <sup>4</sup> if both directions are breadth-first or uniform-cost.

# DFS vs. BFS: When to Use? Tips

- **Breadth First Search**

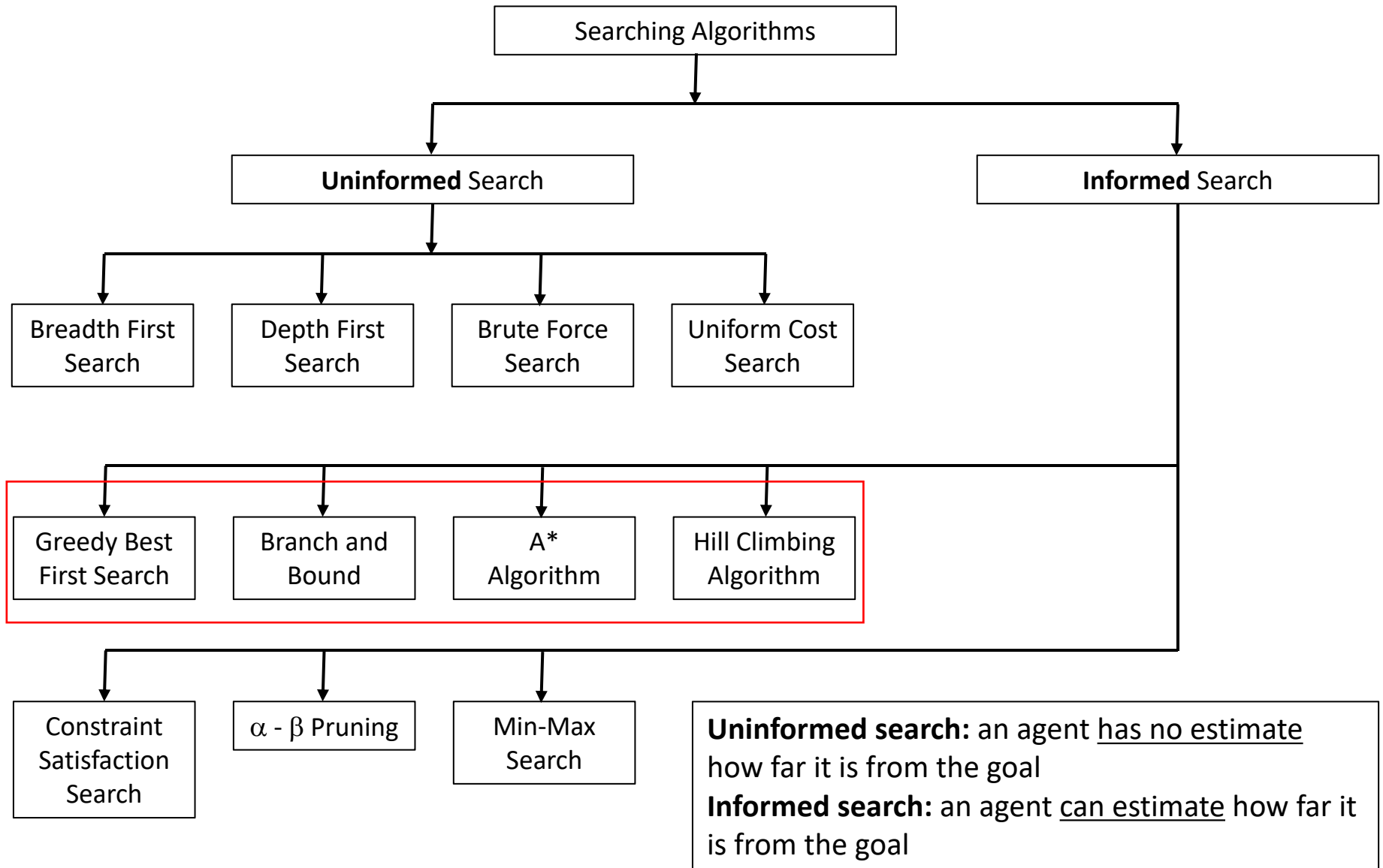
- branching factor **b** is not excessive
- solution is expected to exist at a reasonable level (depth **d** is reasonable)
- some search paths can be very deep

- **Depth First Search**

- branching factor **b** is relatively large
- solution is expected to exist at a relatively shallow level (depth **d** is low)
- search paths are not excessively deep



# Selected Searching Algorithms



# Informed Search: the Idea

**When traversing the search tree use domain knowledge / heuristics to avoid search paths that are likely to be fruitless**

# Informed Search and Heuristics

Informed search relies on **domain-specific knowledge / hints** that help locate the goal state.

$$h(n) = h(\text{State } n)$$

$$h(n) = n(\text{relevant information about State } n)$$

**$h(n)$  : heuristic function - estimated cost of the cheapest path from State  $n$  to the goal state**



# Evaluation function

**Calculate / obtain:**

$$f(n) = f(\text{State } n)$$

$$f(n) = f(\text{relevant information about State } n)$$

**A state  $n$  with minimum (or maximum)  $f(n)$   
should be chosen for expansion**

**What about ties?**

# Best-First Search

```
function BEST-FIRST-SEARCH(problem, f) returns a solution node or failure  
  node  $\leftarrow$  NODE(STATE=problem.INITIAL)  
  frontier  $\leftarrow$  a priority queue ordered by f, with node as an element  
  reached  $\leftarrow$  a lookup table, with one entry with key problem.INITIAL and value node  
  while not IS-EMPTY(frontier) do  
    node  $\leftarrow$  POP(frontier)  
    if problem.IS-GOAL(node.STATE) then return node  
    for each child in EXPAND(problem, node) do  
      s  $\leftarrow$  child.STATE  
      if s is not in reached or child.PATH-COST < reached[s].PATH-COST then  
        reached[s]  $\leftarrow$  child  
        add child to frontier  
  return failure
```

Best-First Search is really a class of search algorithms that:

- Use the **evaluation function  $f(n)$**  to pick next action
- Keep track of **visited states**
- Keep track of **frontier states**
- **Evaluation function  $f(n)$  choice controls their behavior**

# Informed Search and Heuristics

Informed search relies on **domain-specific knowledge / hints** that help locate the goal state.

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# Hill Climbing Search

- **The most primitive informed search approach**
  - a naive greedy algorithm
  - evaluation function: the cost of next move
  - does not care about the “bigger picture” (for example: total search path cost)
- **Practicalities:**
  - usually does not keep track of search history:
    - not tracking visited nodes → loops!
    - not tracking frontier nodes → does not look at alternatives

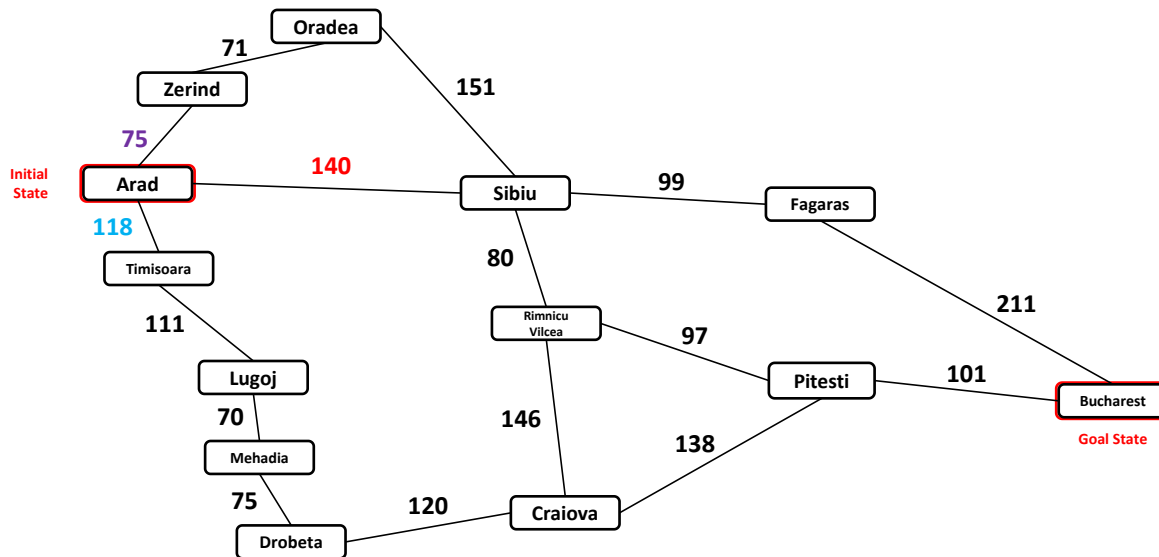
# Hill Climbing: Evaluation function

Calculate / obtain:

$$f(n) = \text{ACTION-COST}(\text{State}_a, \text{toState}_n, \text{State}_n)$$

A state  $n$  with minimum (or maximum)  $f(n)$   
should be chosen for expansion

# Dracula's Roadtrip: Hill Climbing

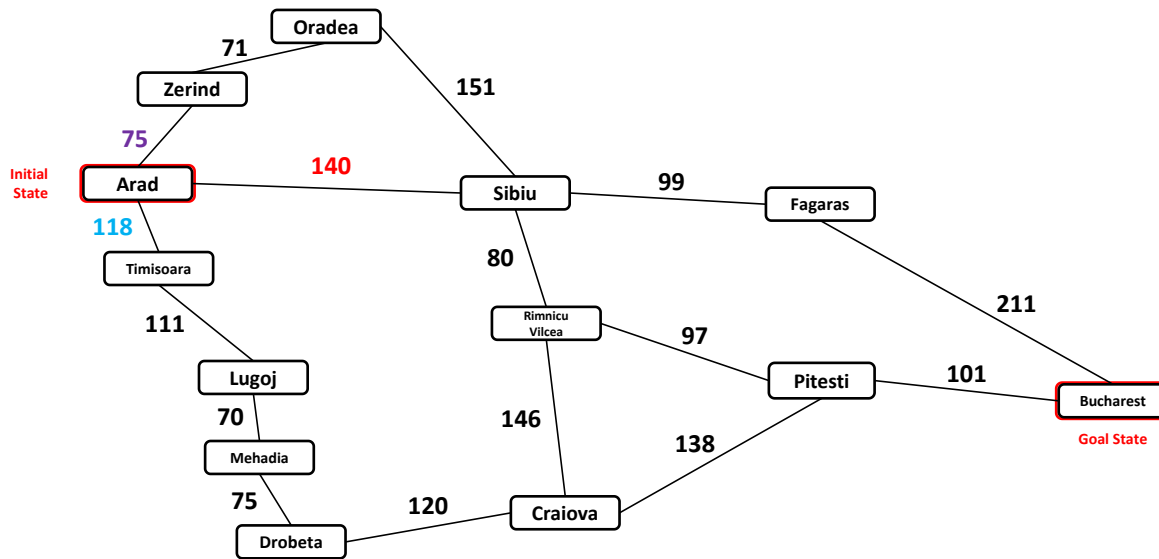


State

Visited state

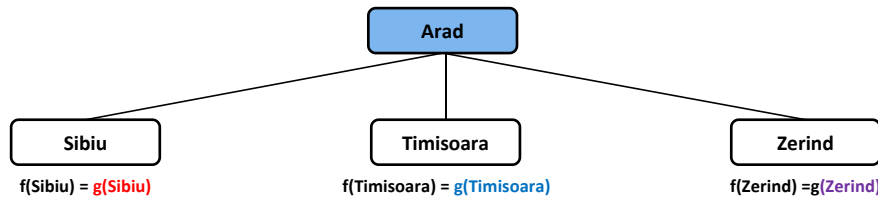
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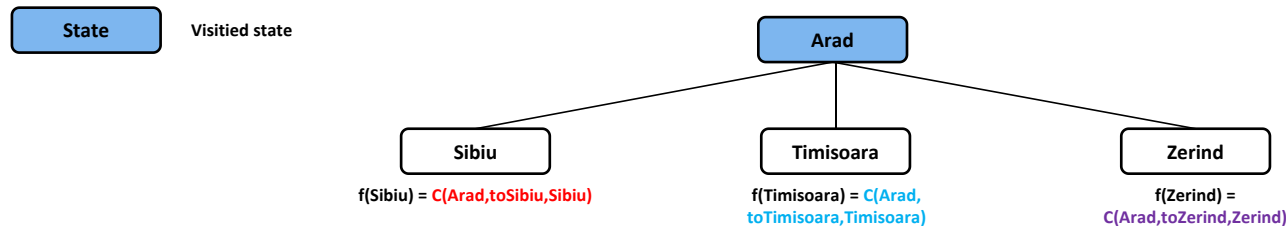
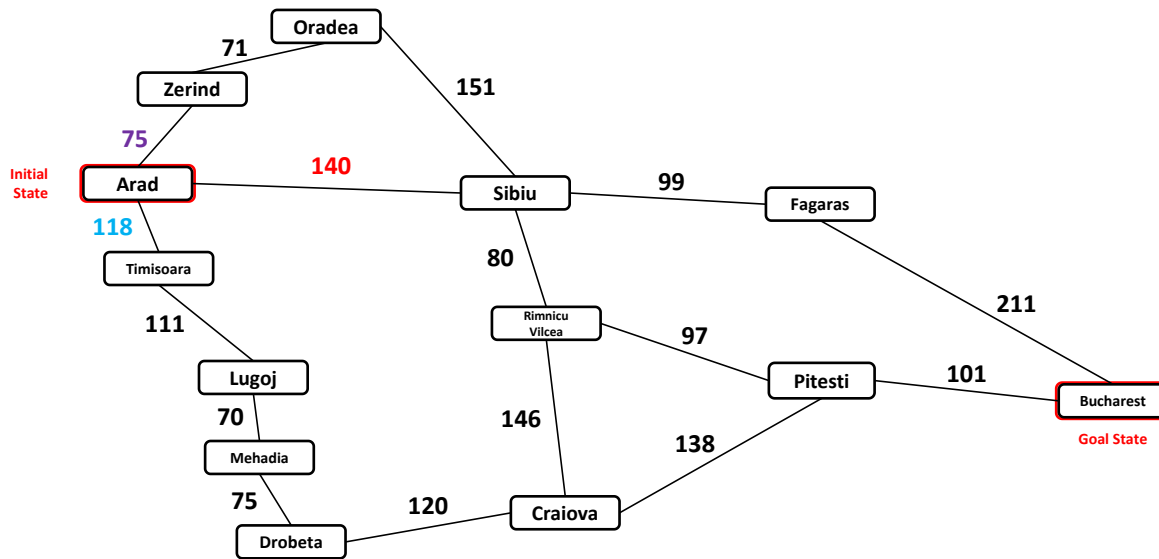


State

Visited state

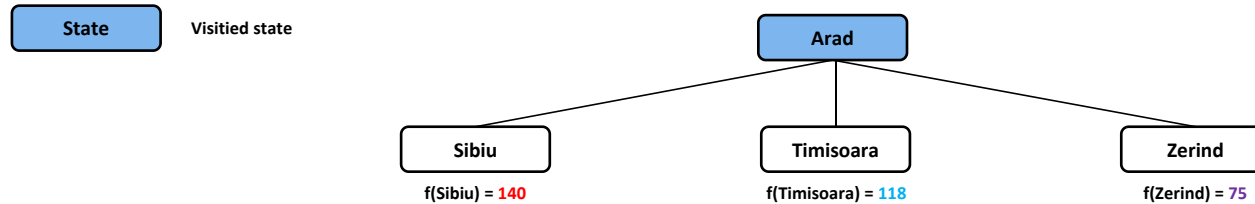
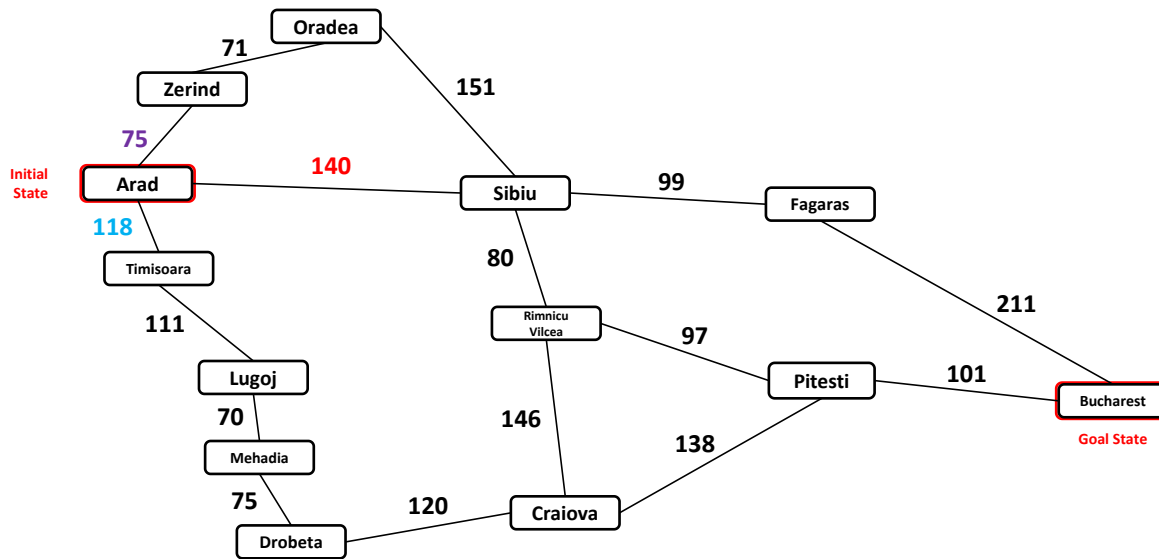


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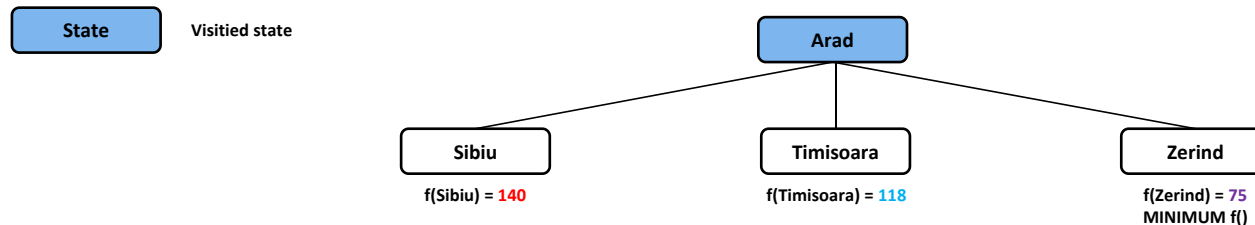
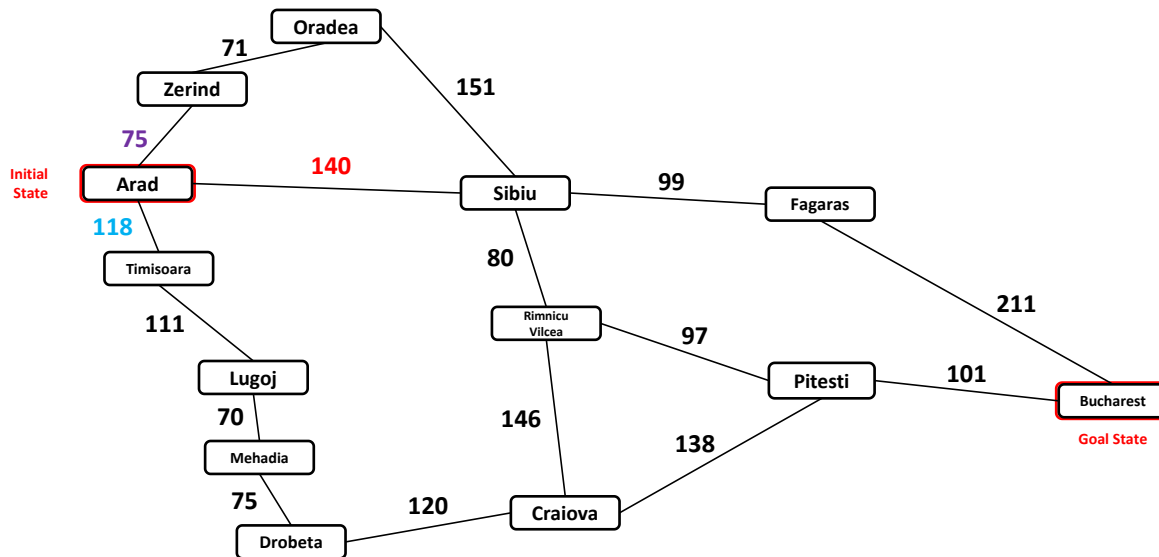




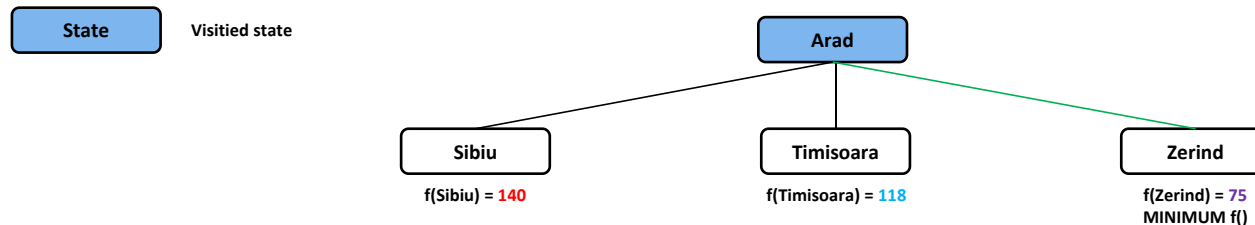
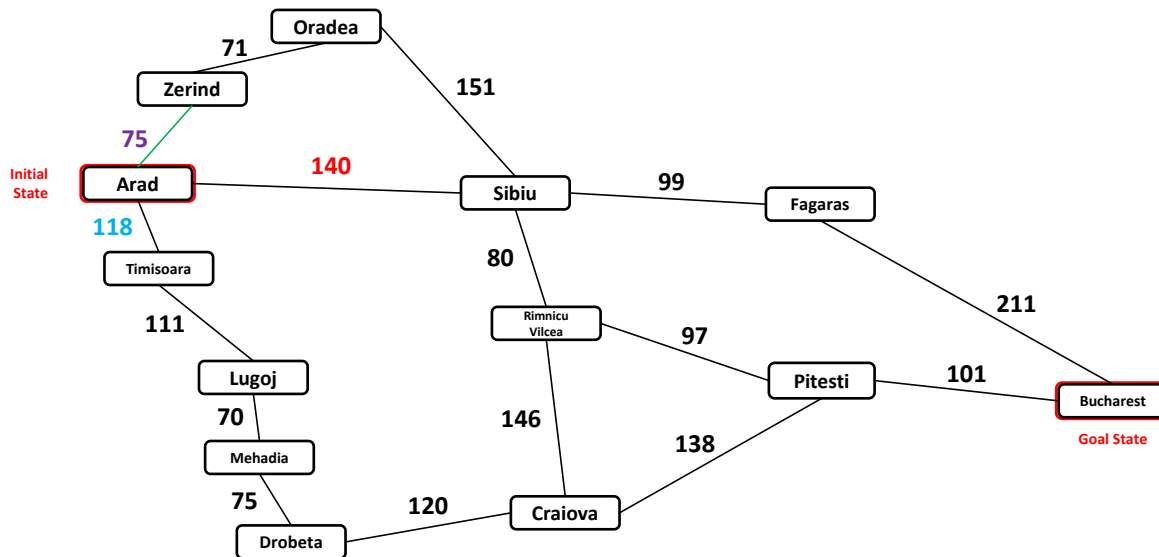
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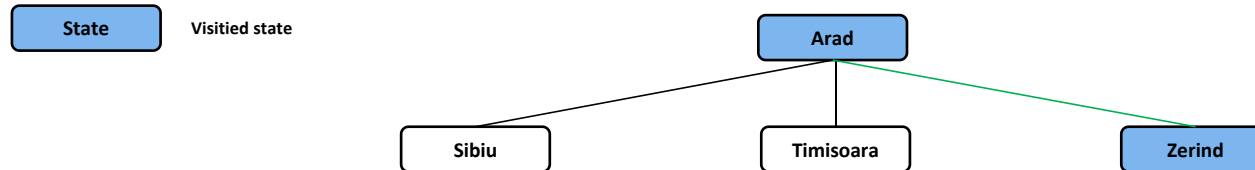
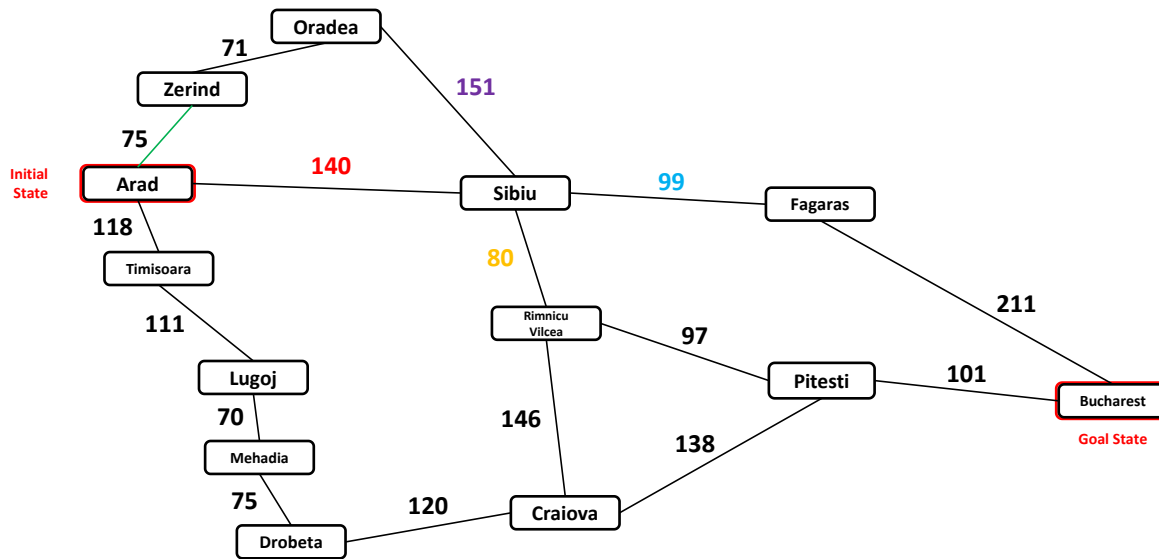
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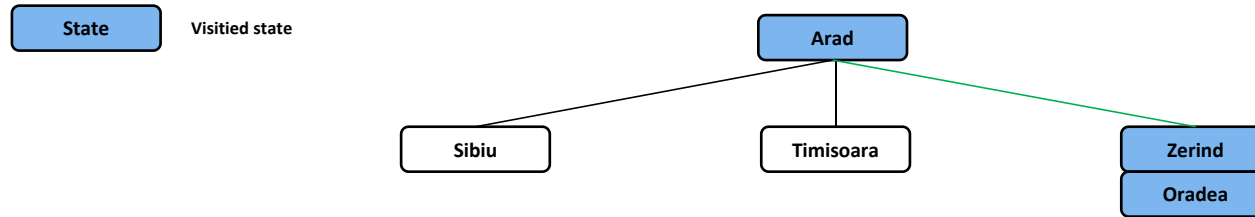
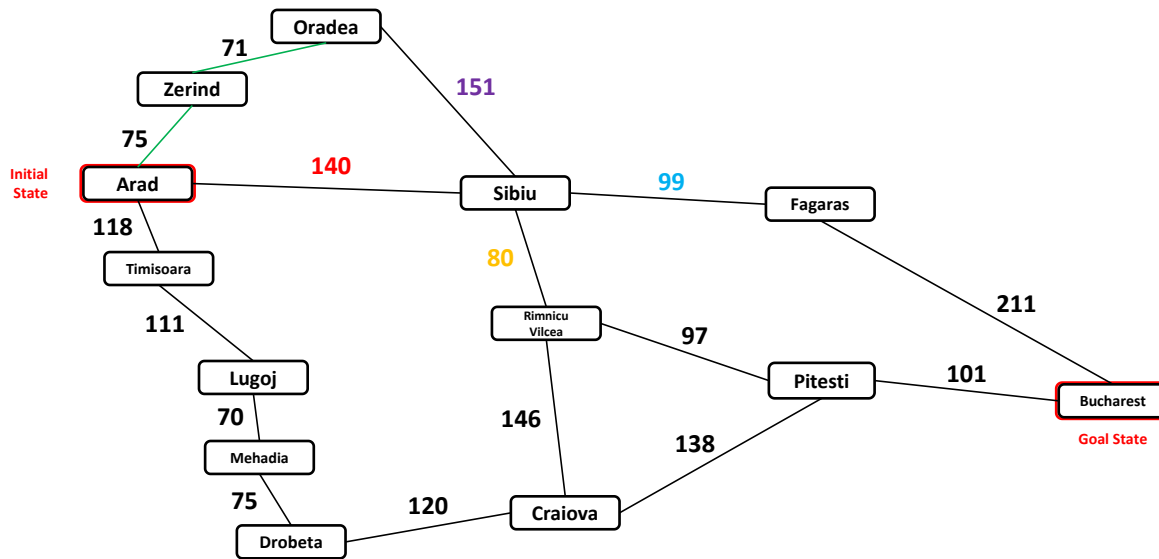
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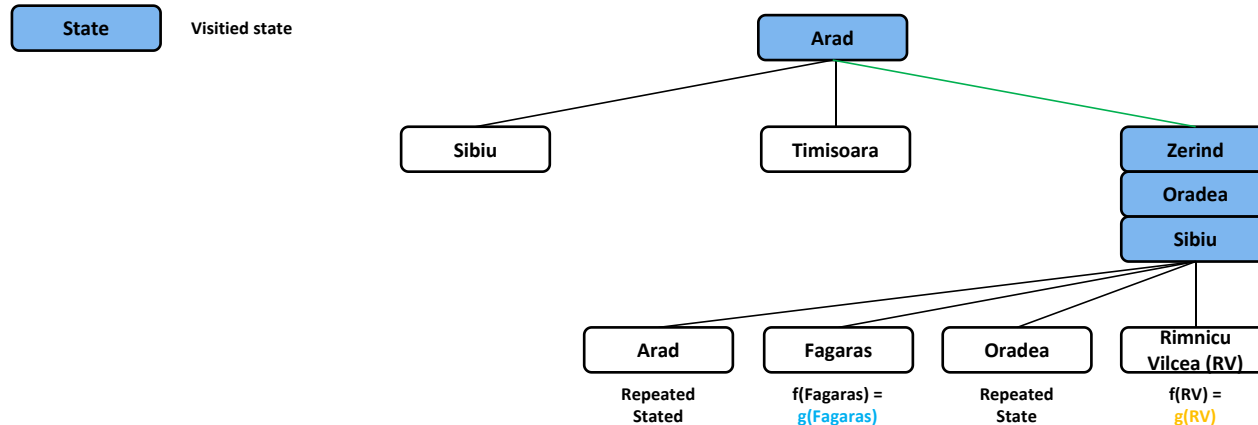
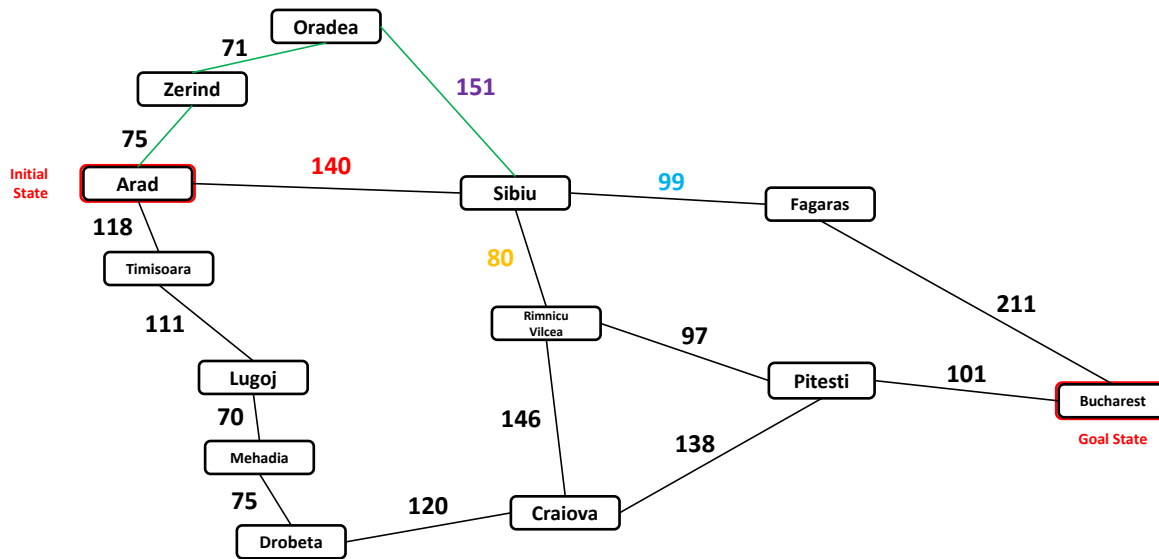
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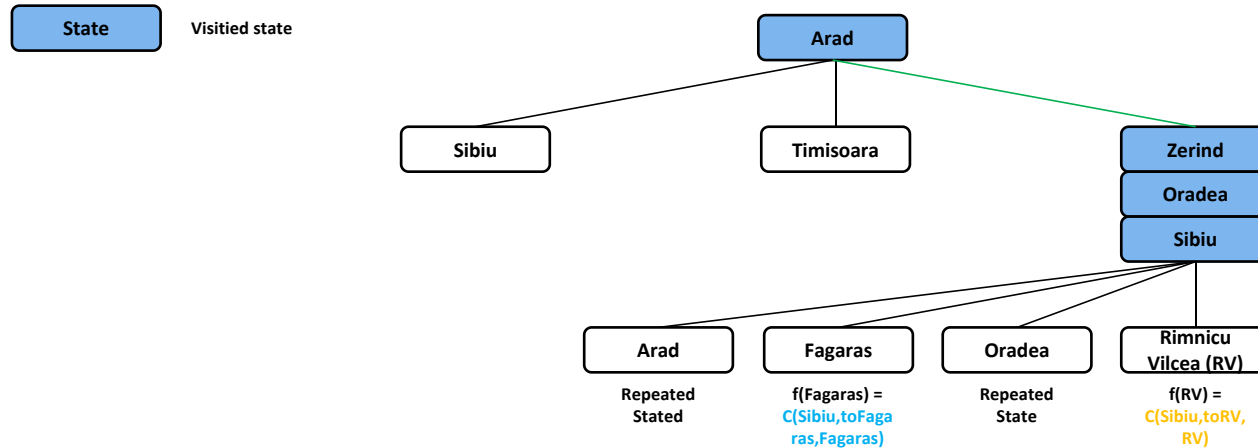
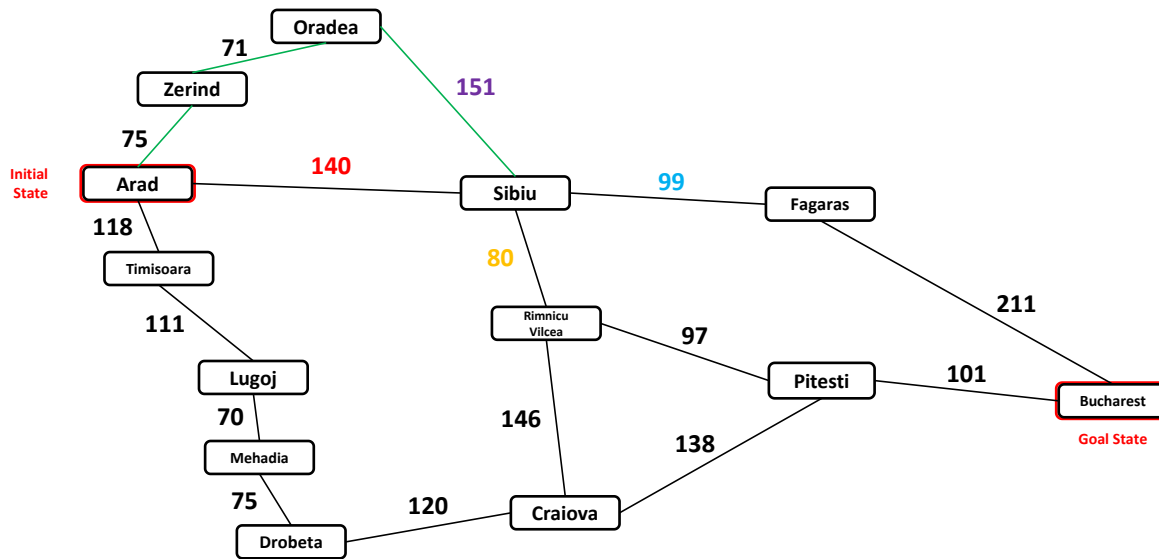
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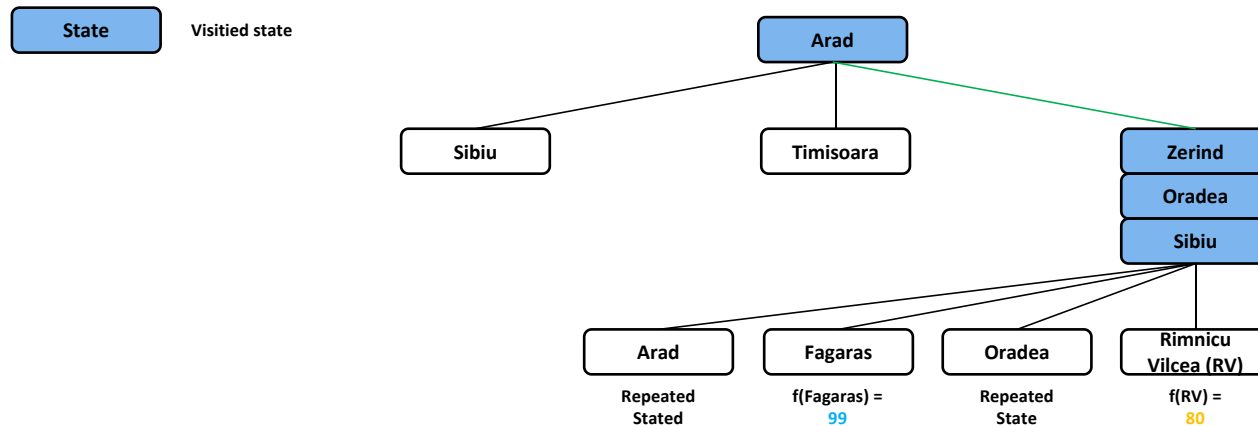
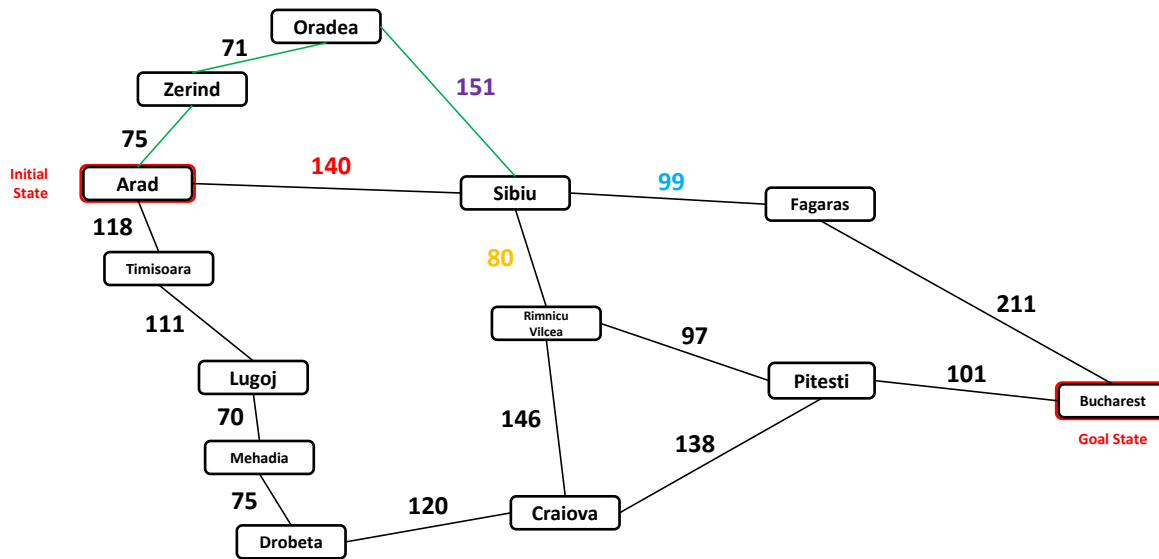
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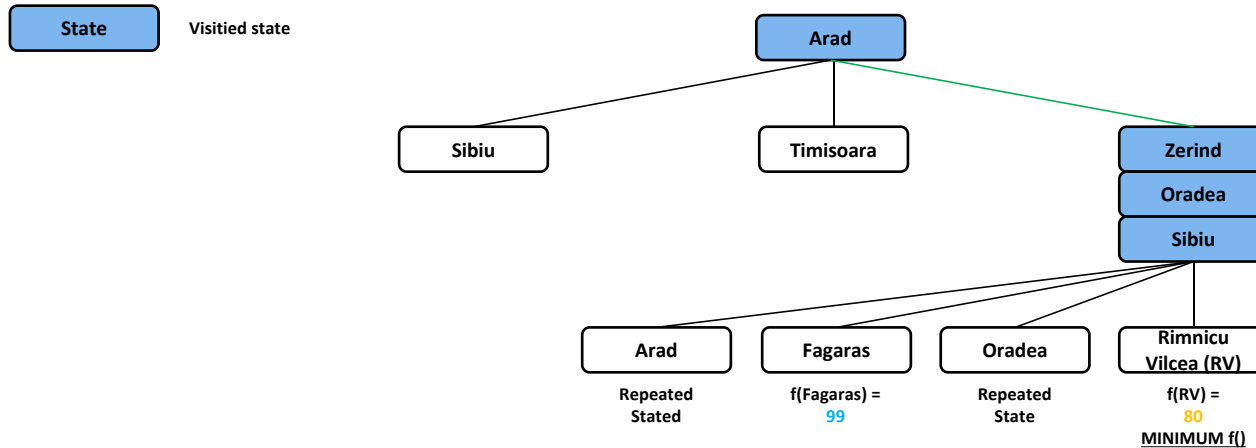
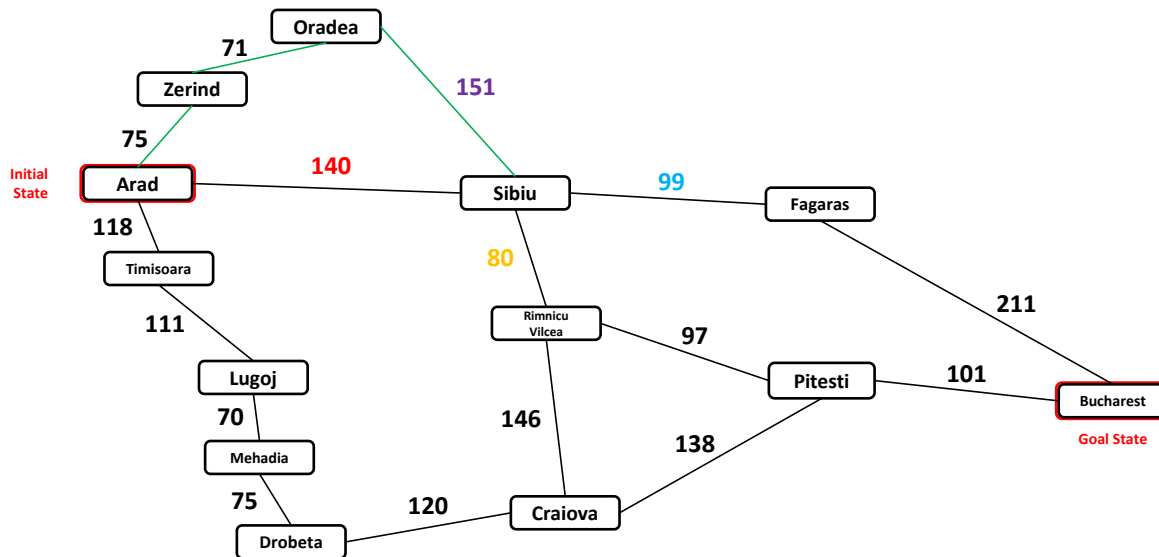


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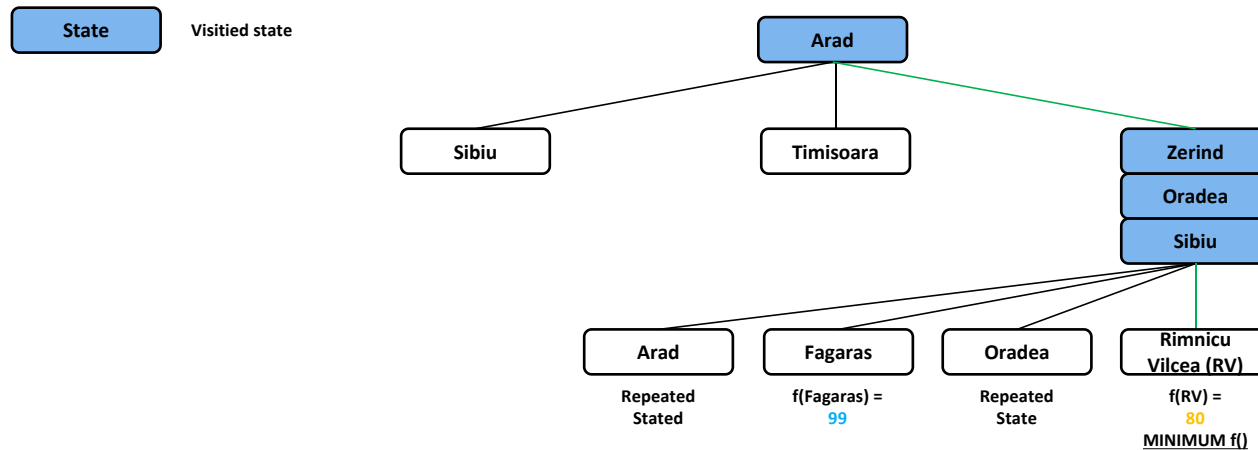
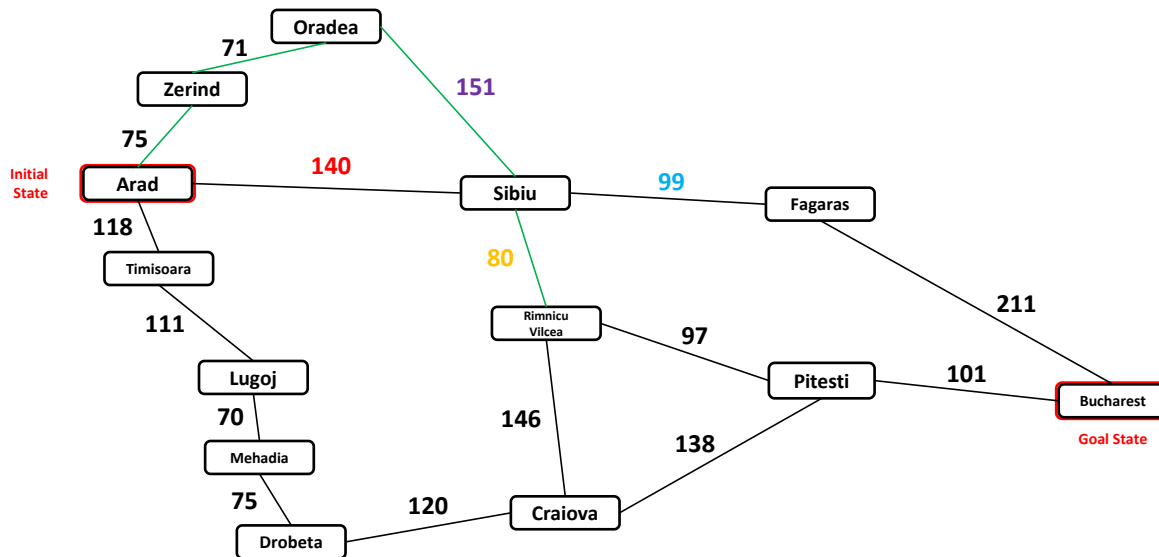




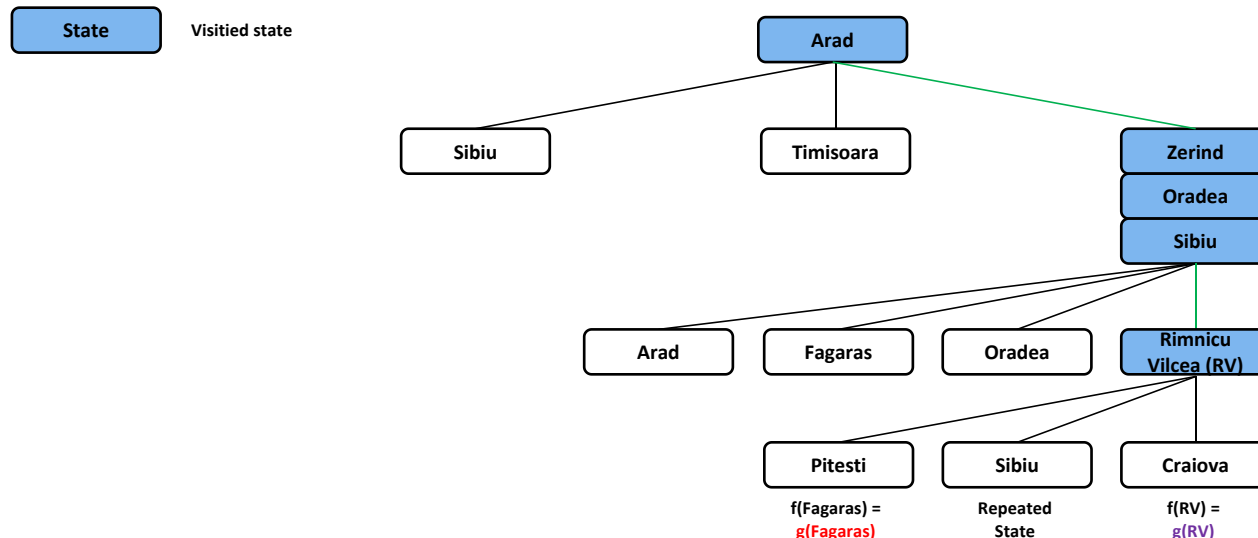
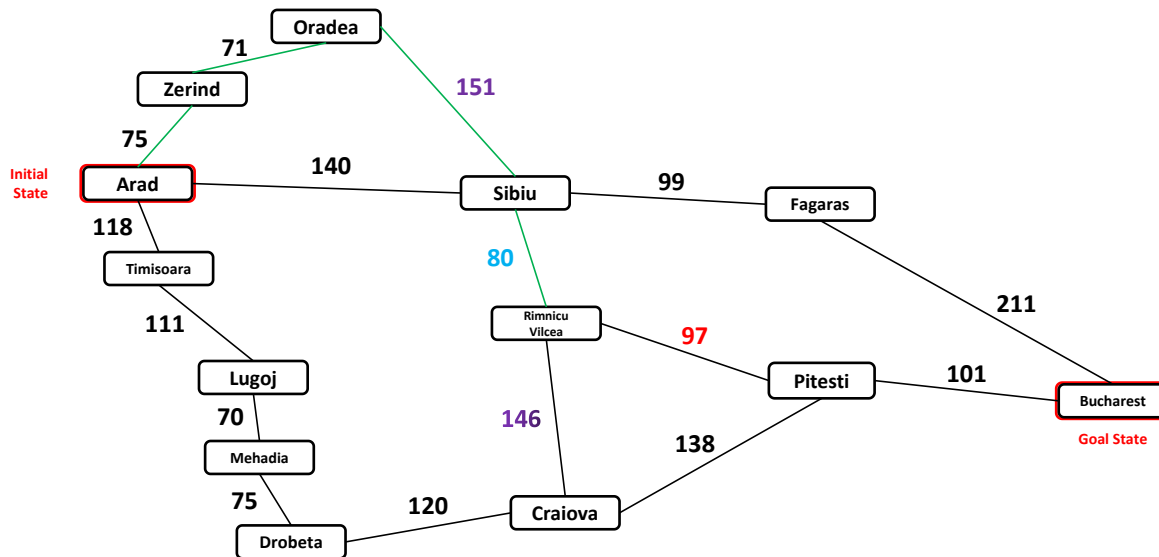
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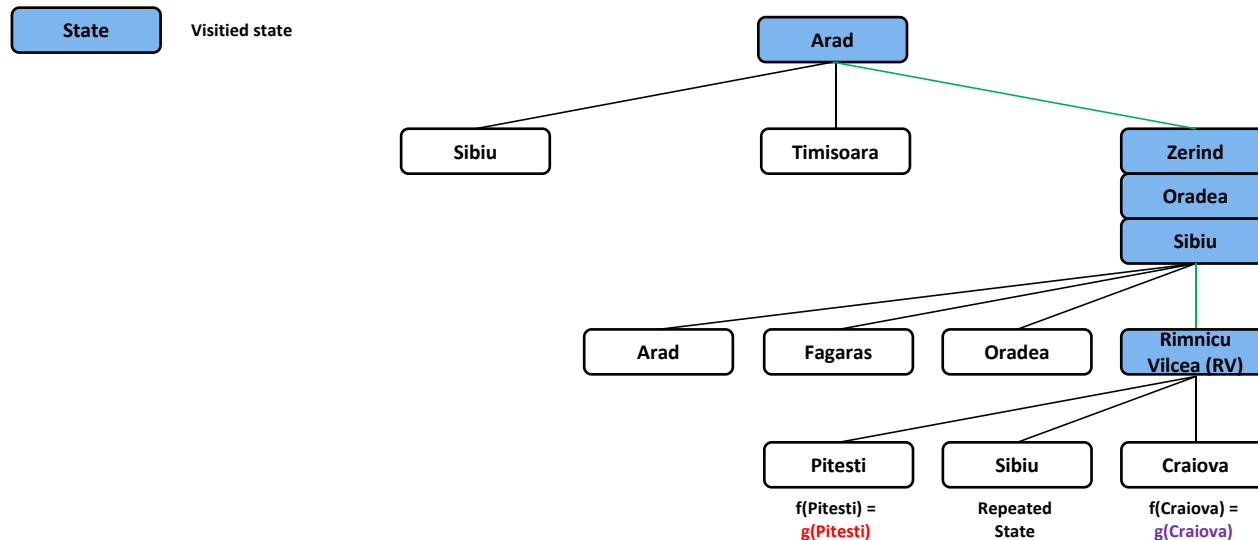
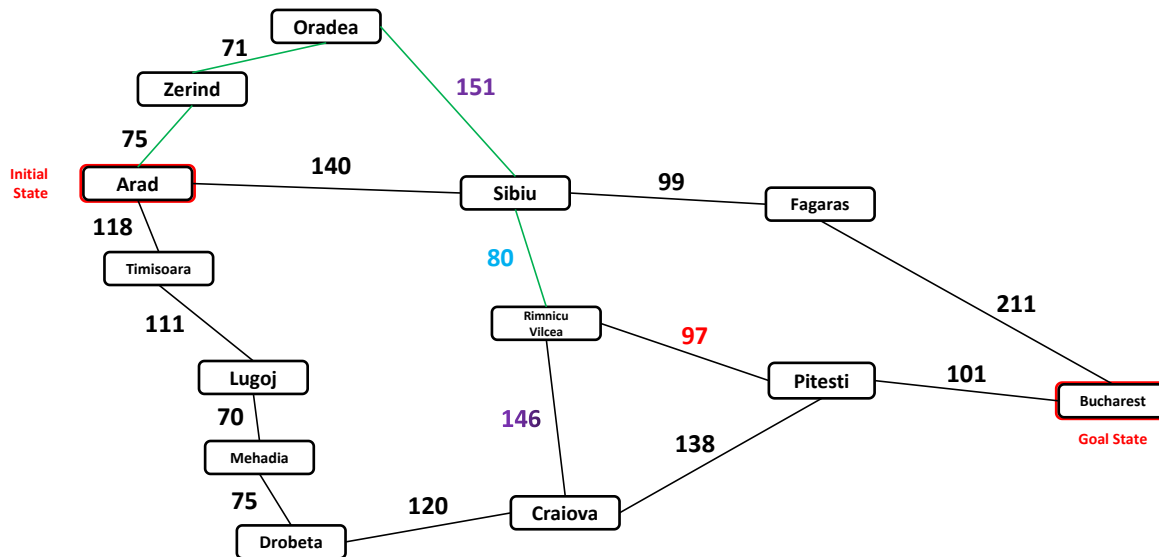
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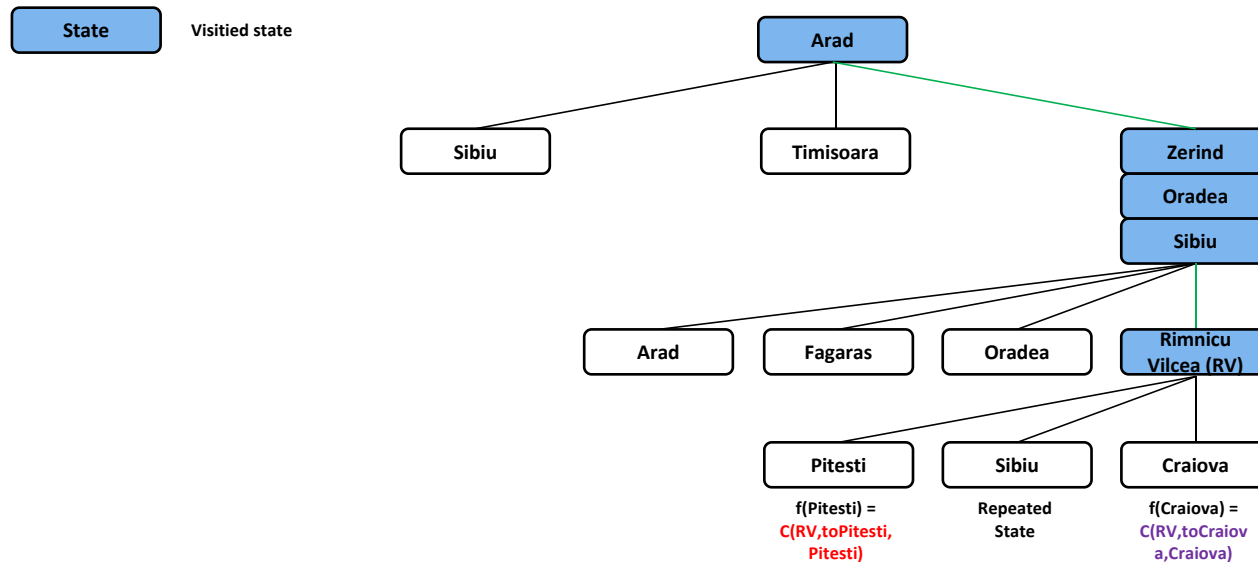
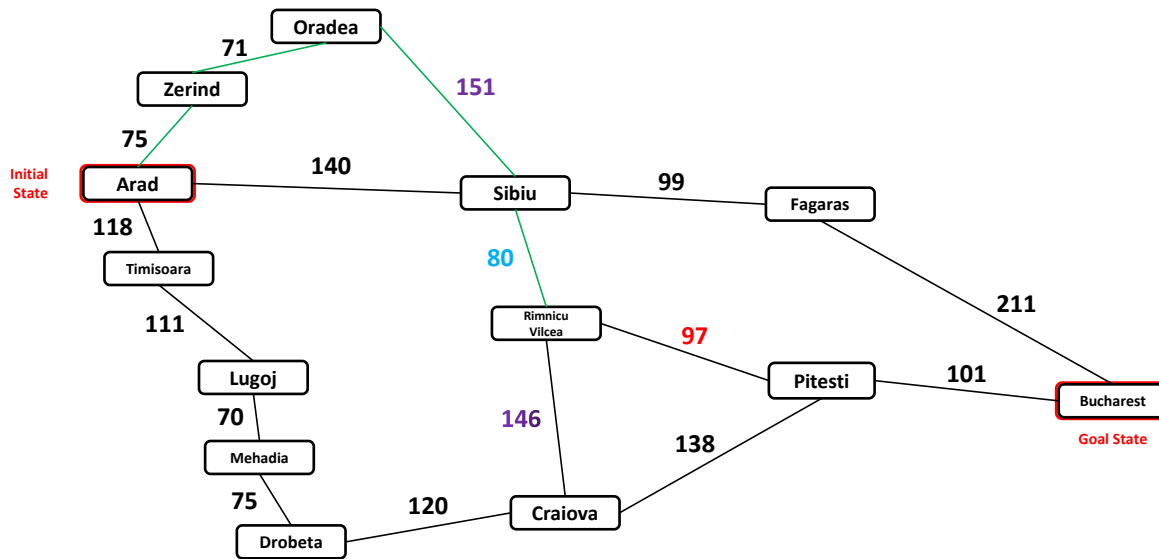
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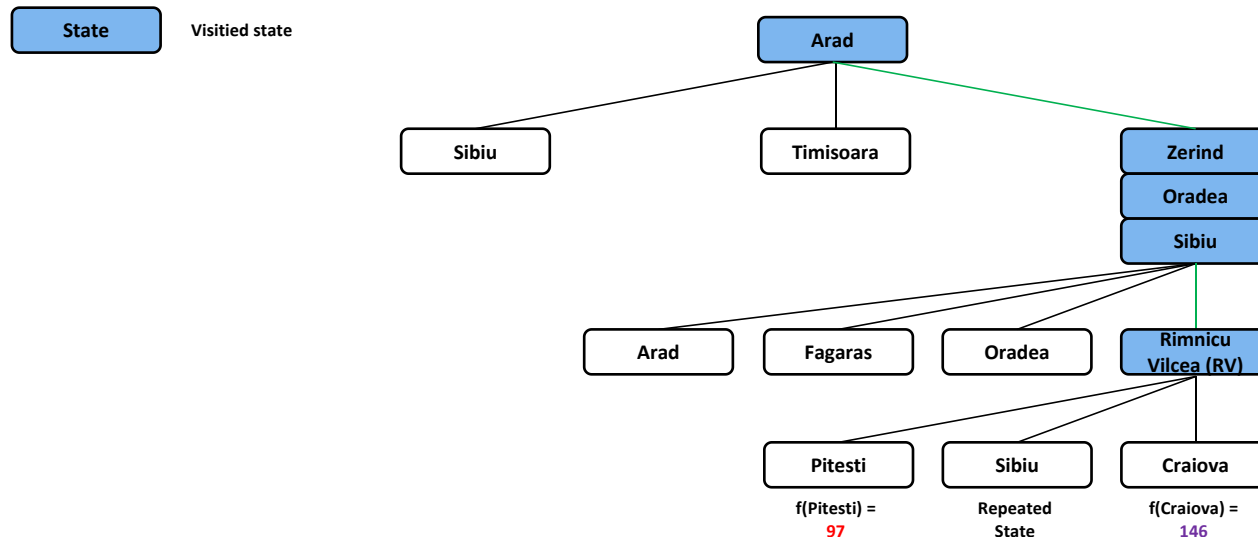
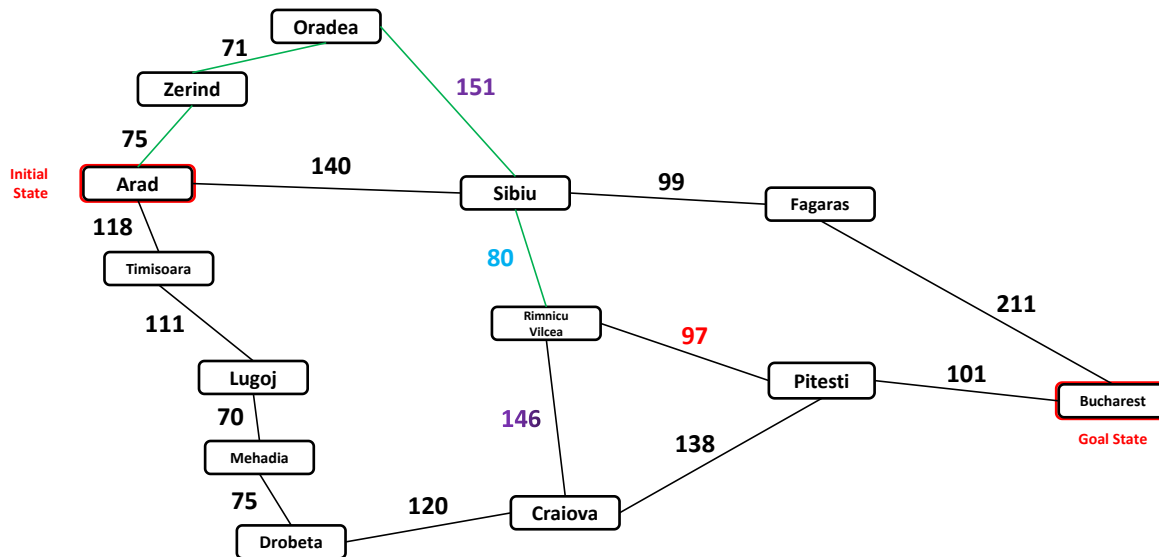
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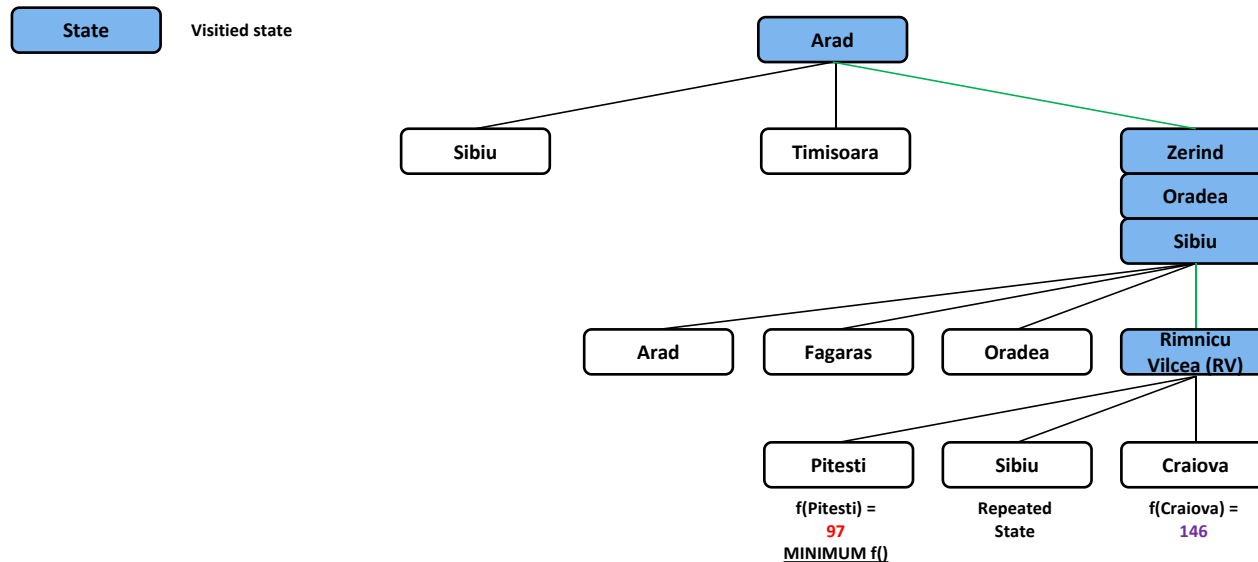
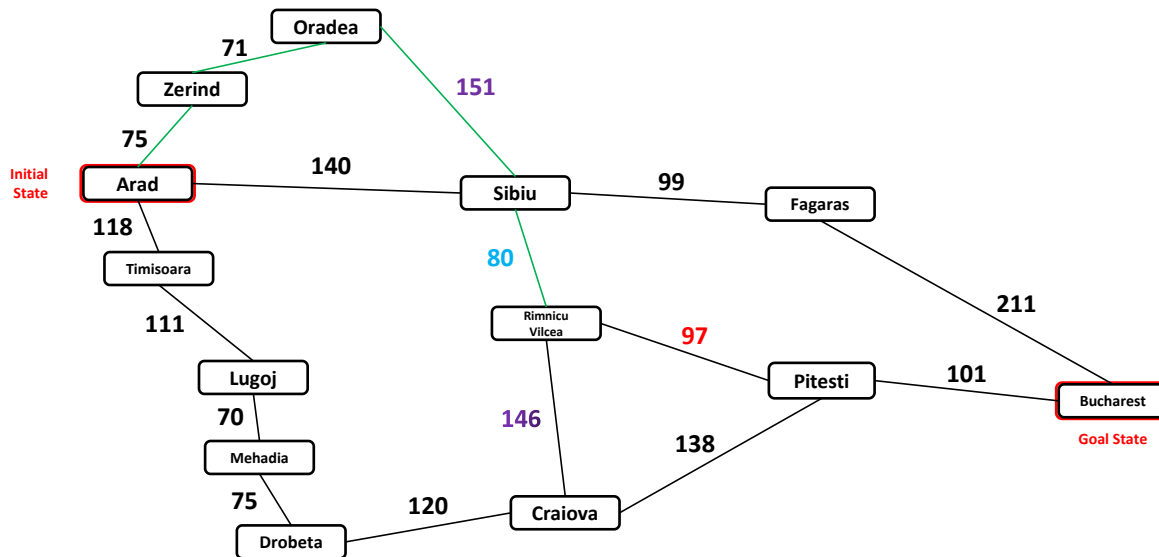
# Dracula's Roadtrip: Hill Climbing



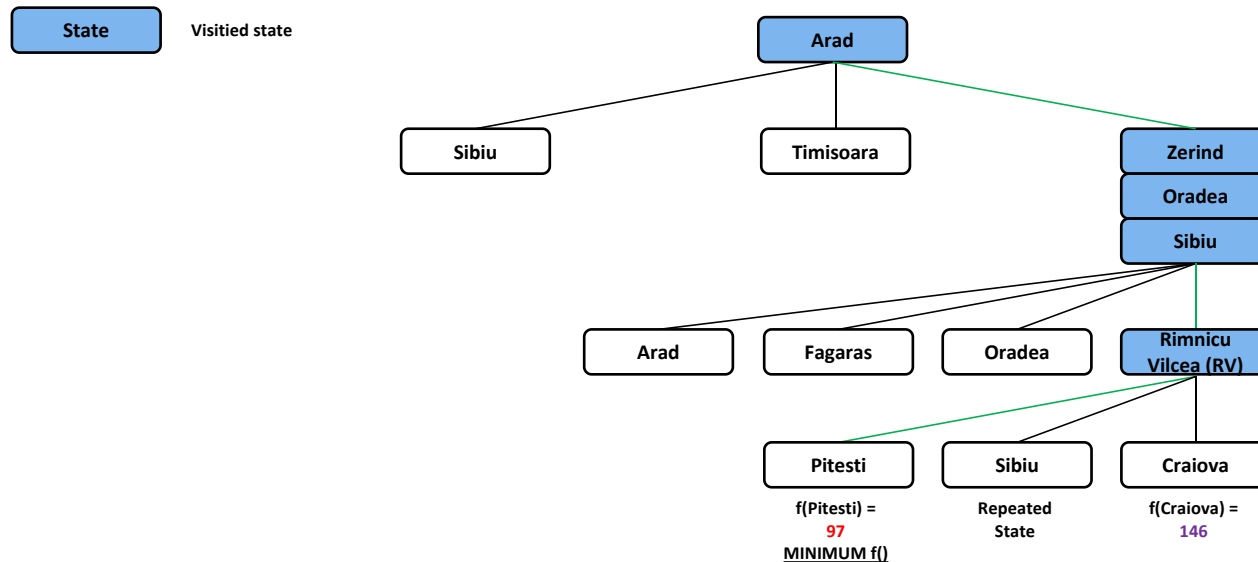
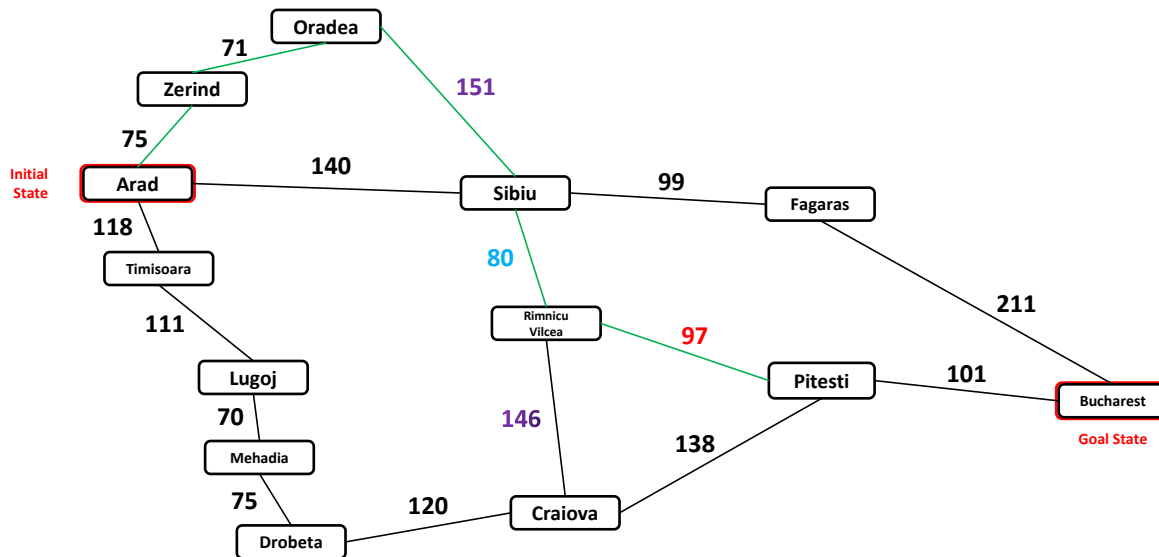
# Dracula's Roadtrip: Hill Climbing



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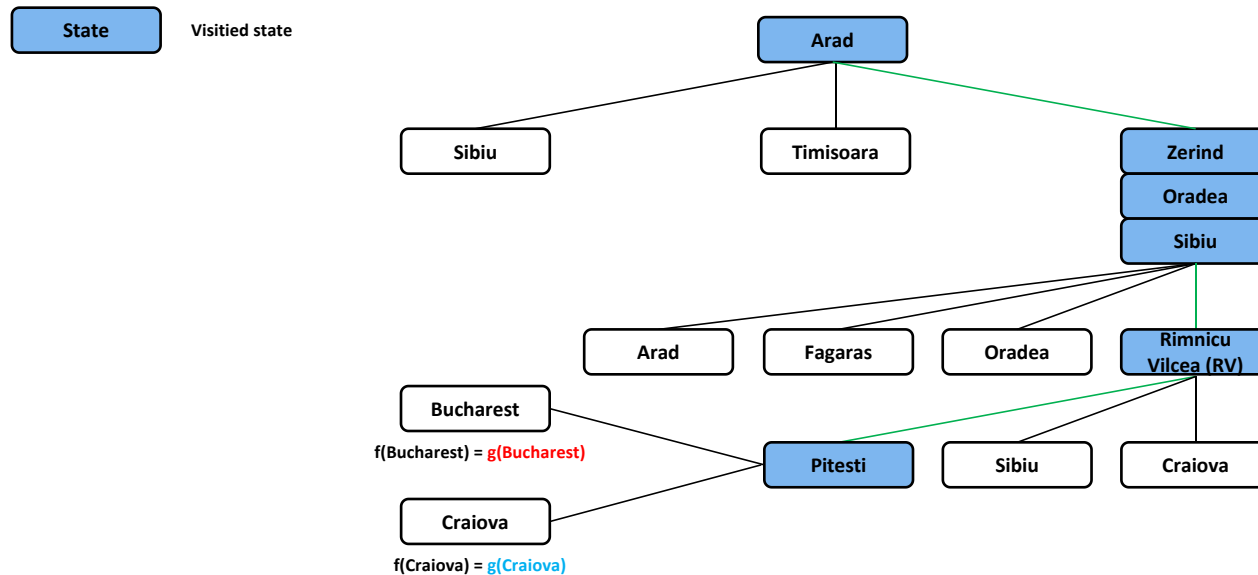
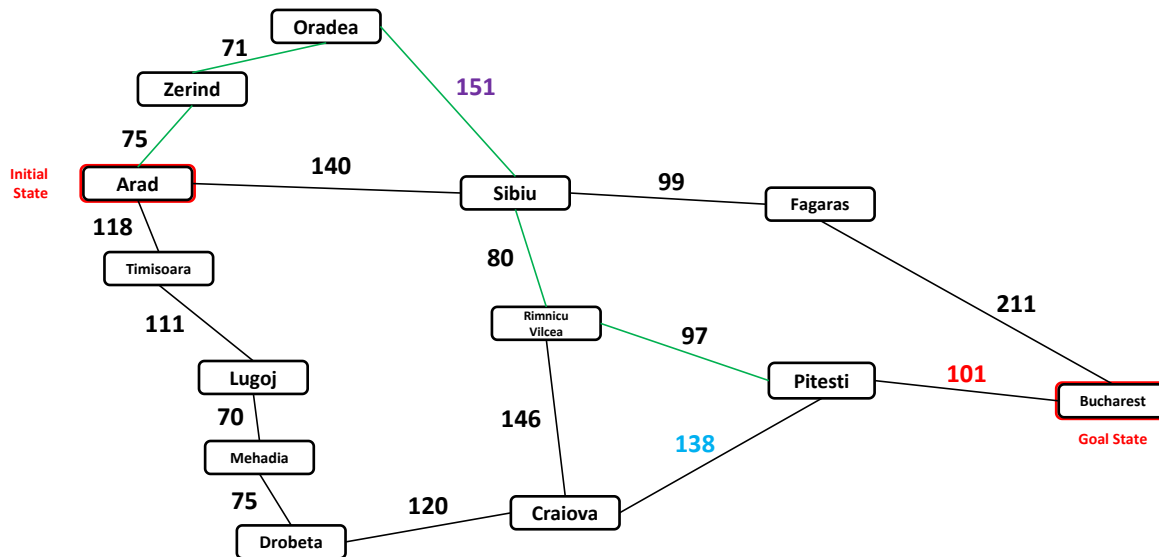


# Dracula's Roadtrip: Hill Climbing

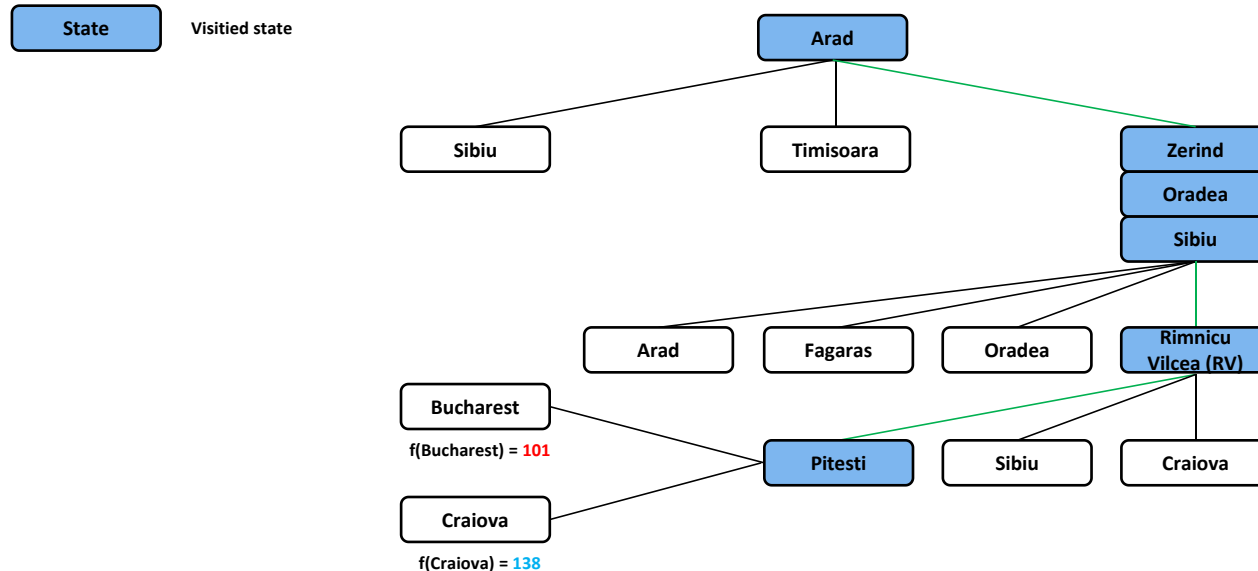
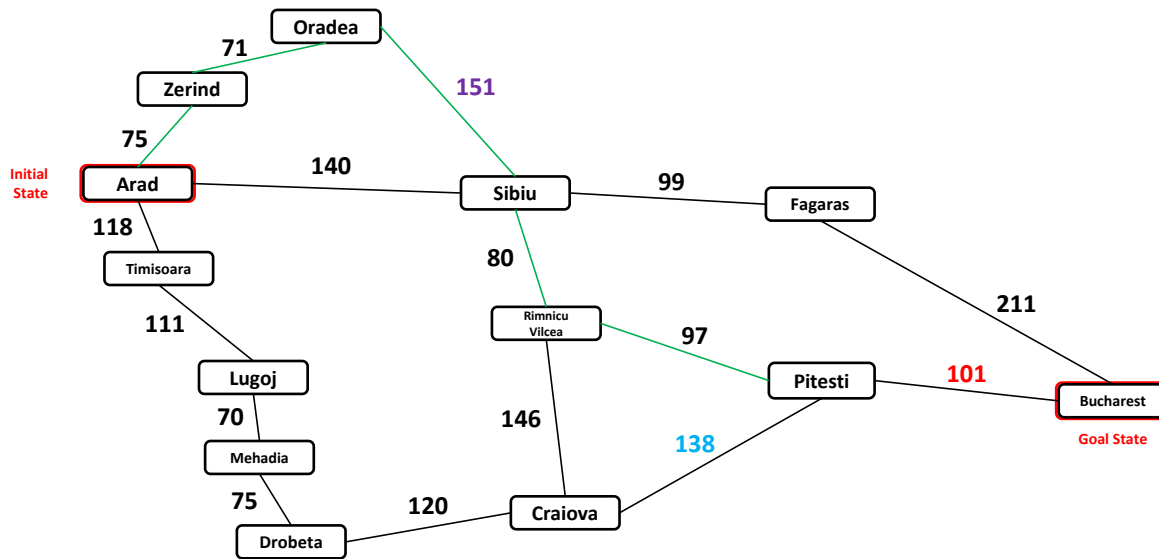




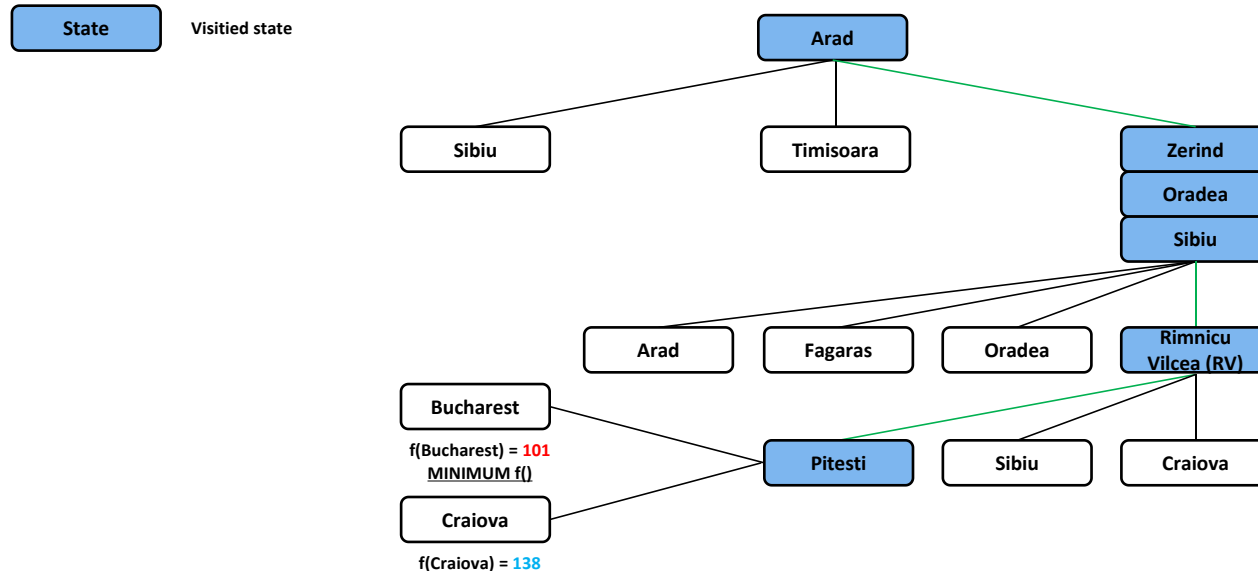
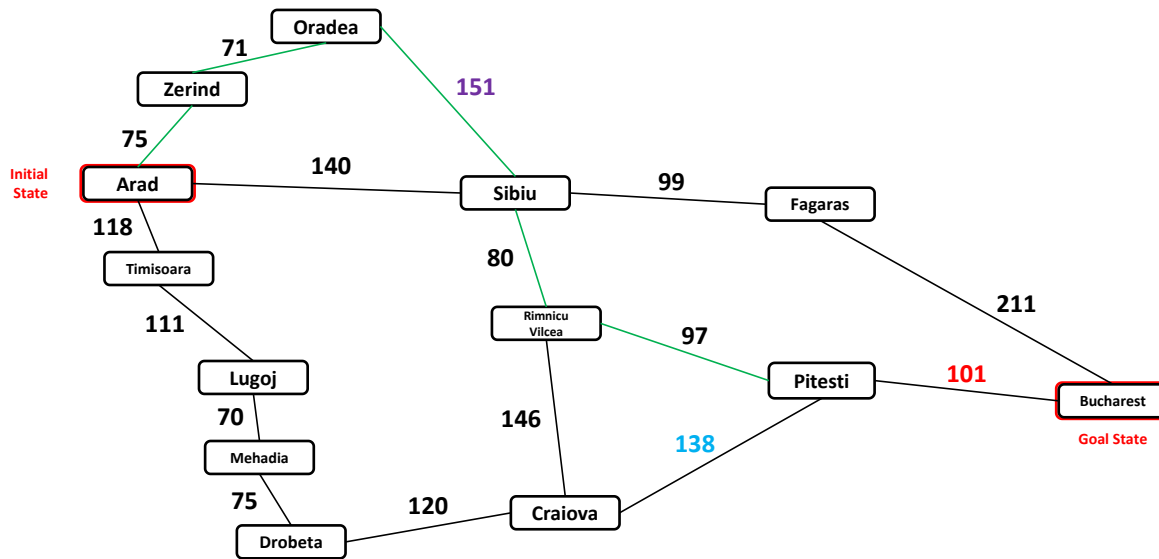
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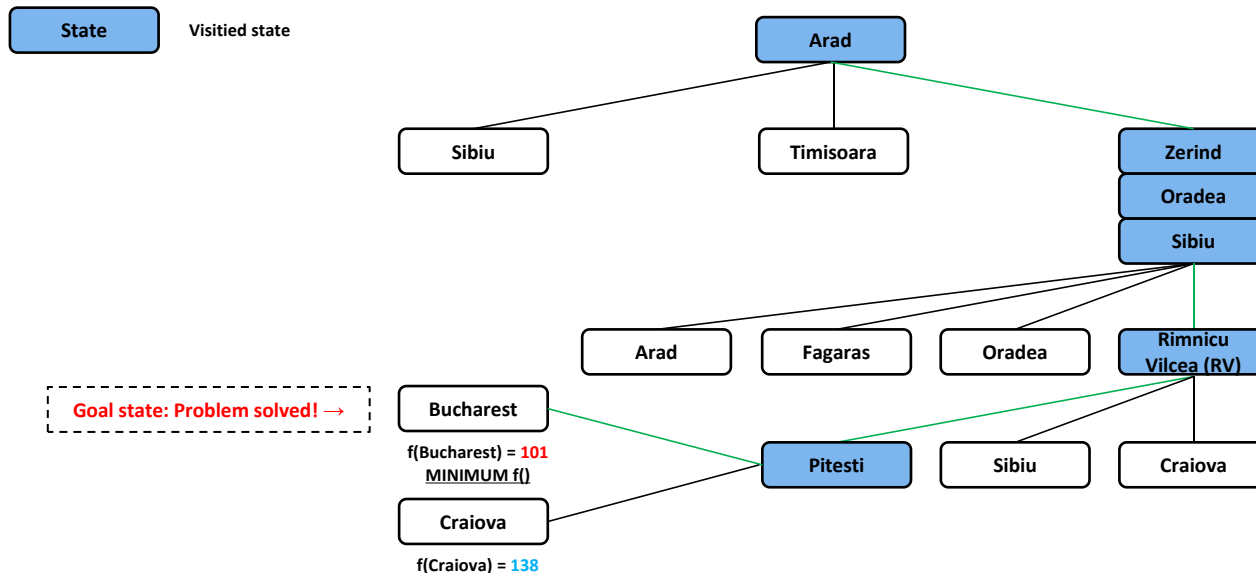
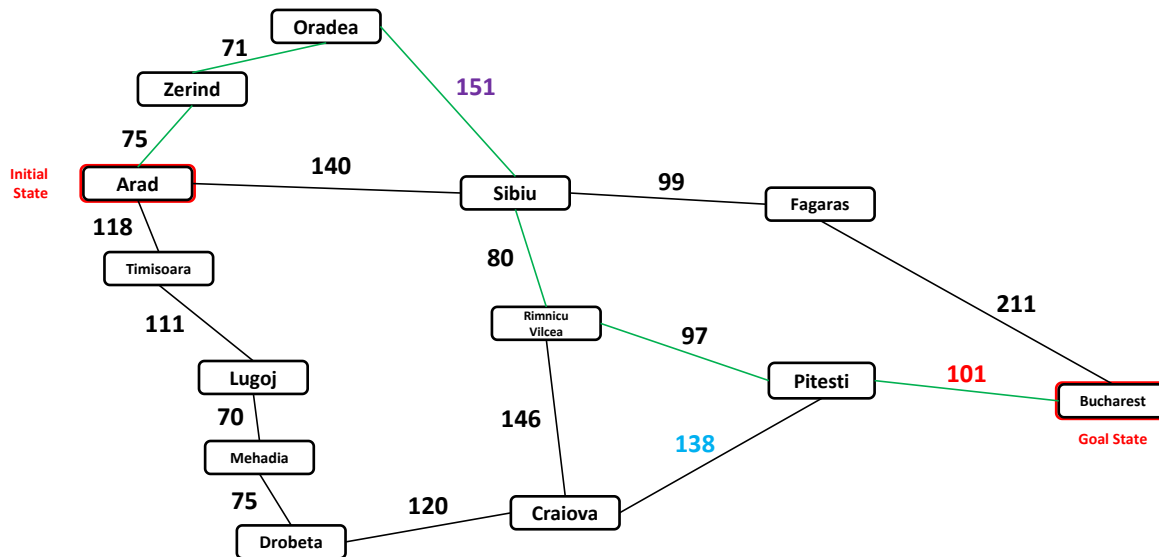
# Dracula's Roadtrip: Hill Climbing



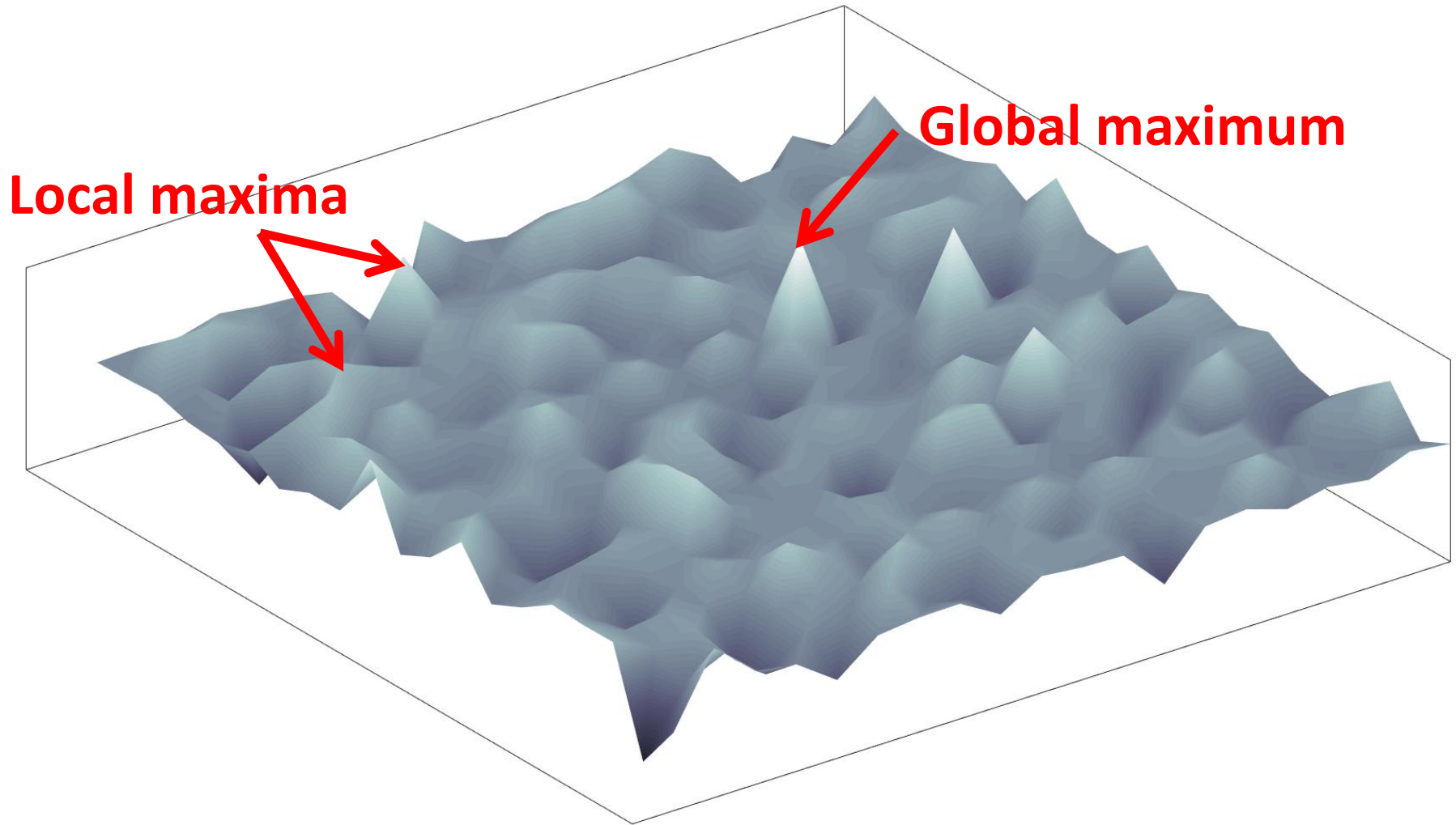
# Dracula's Roadtrip: Hill Climbing



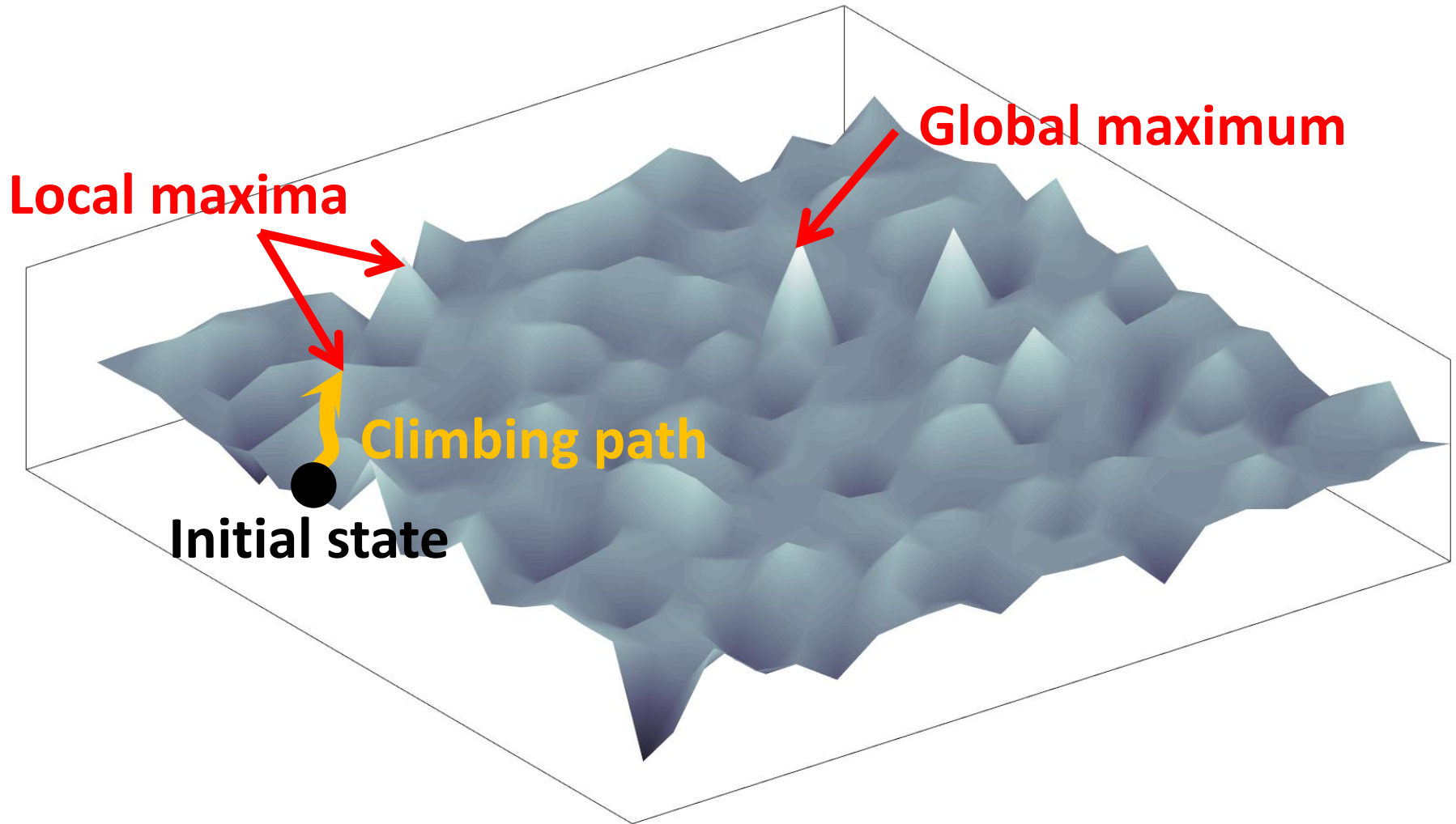
# Dracula's Roadtrip: Hill Climbing



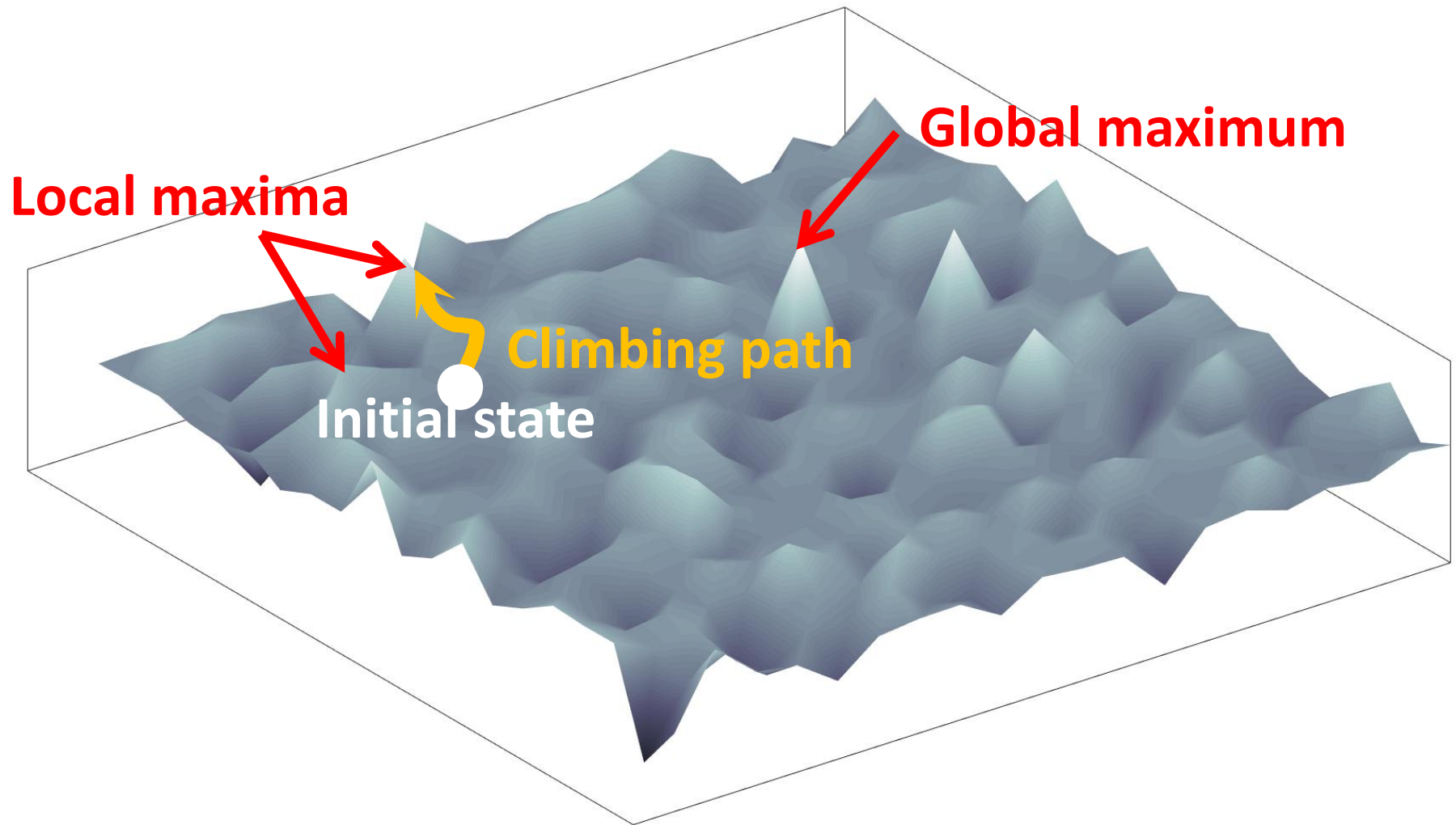
# Hill Climbing Problems: Local Maxima



# Hill Climbing Problems: Local Maxima

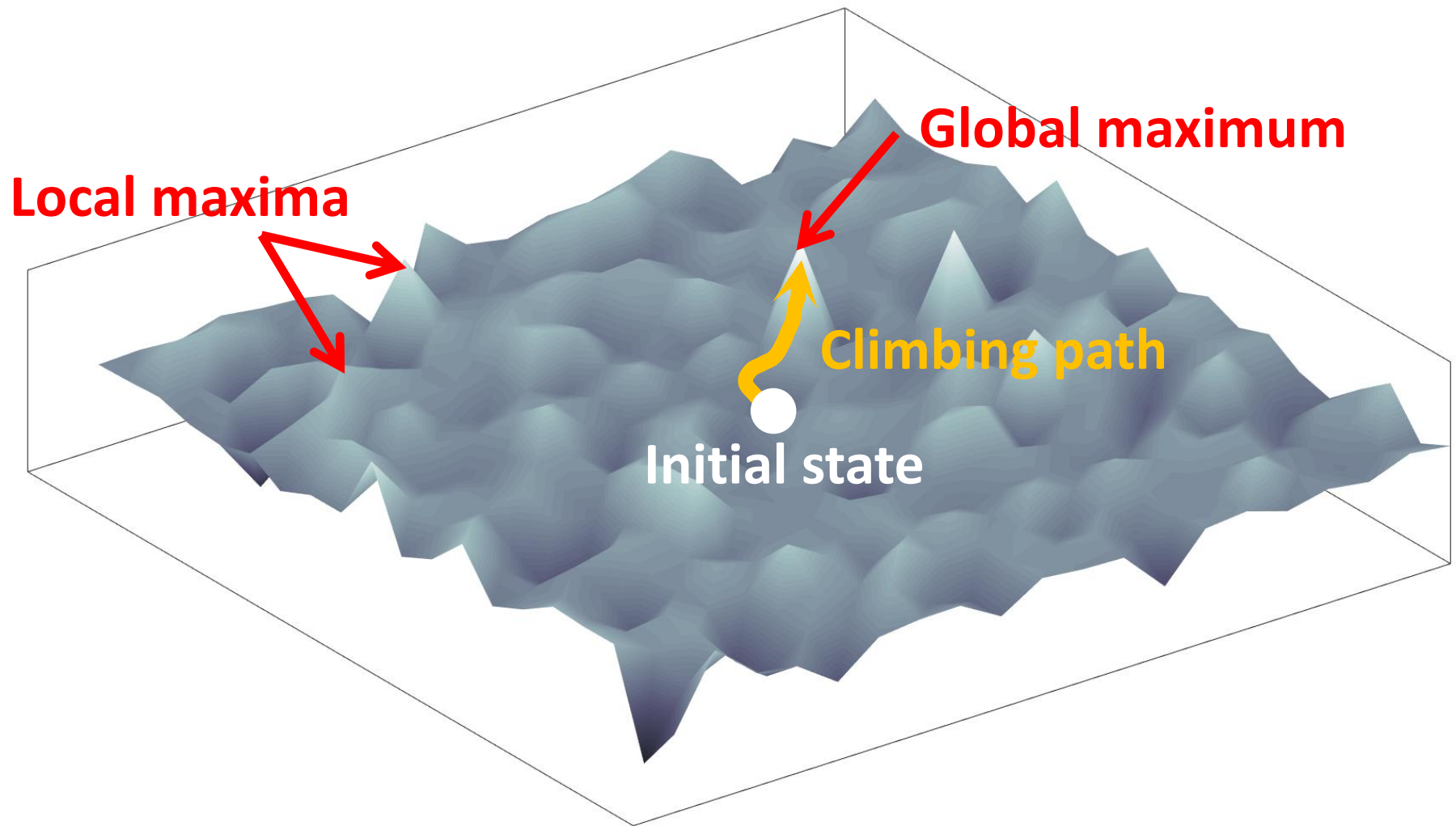


# Hill Climbing Problems: Local Maxima



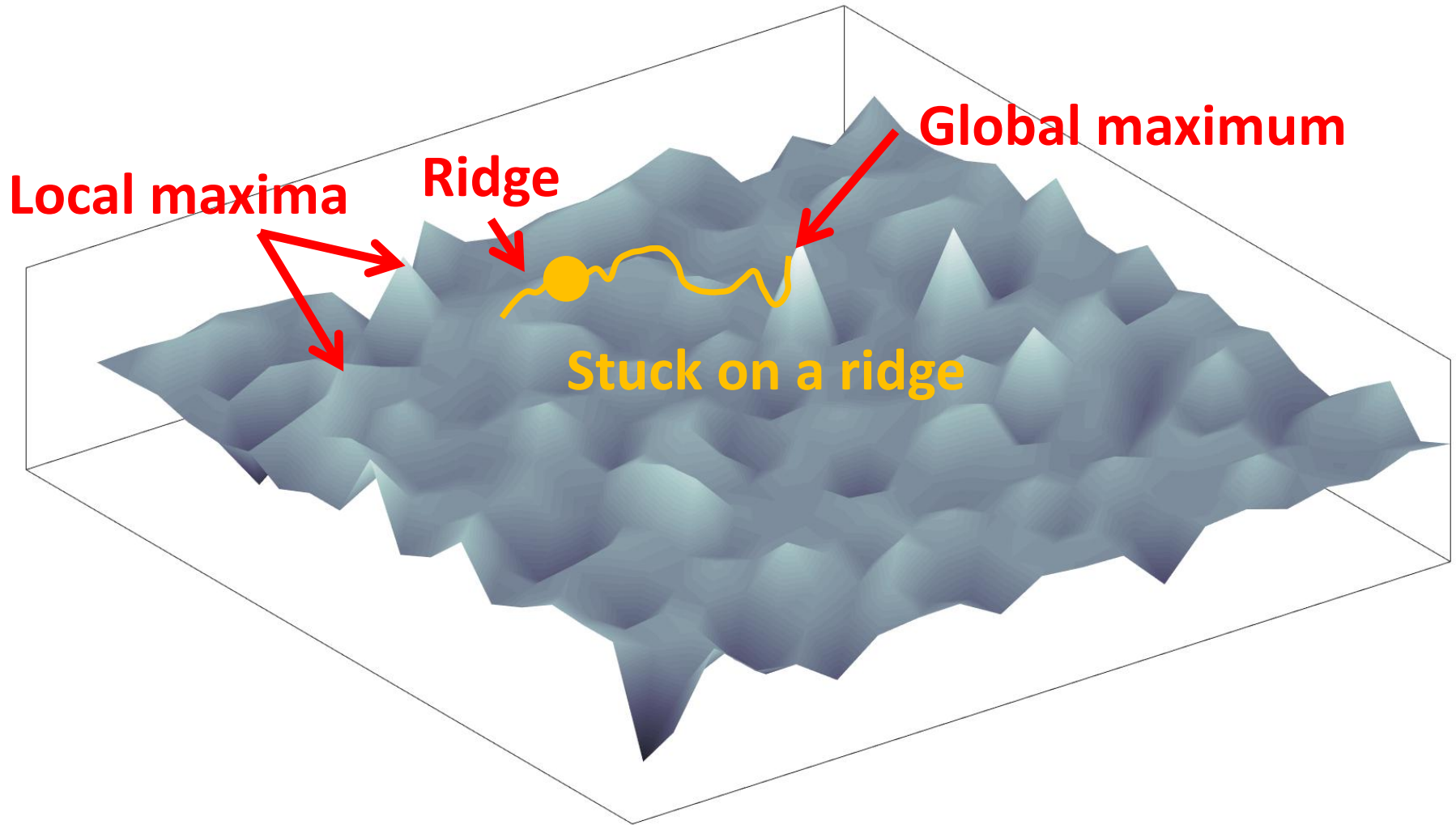


# Hill Climbing Problems: Local Maxima

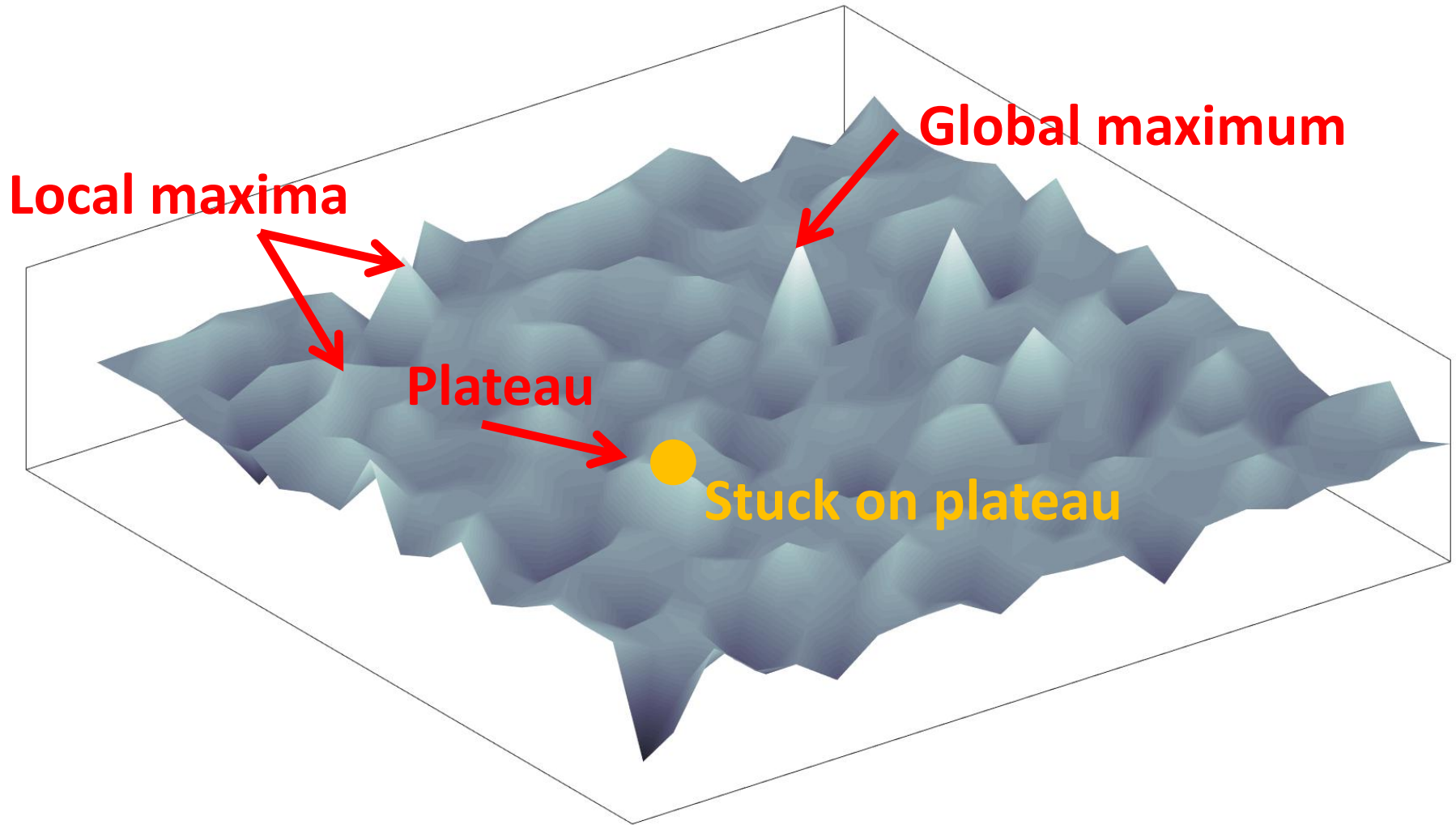




# Hill Climbing Problems: Ridges



# Hill Climbing Problems: Plateaus



# Greedy Best First Search

- Also a rather primitive informed search approach
  - a naive greedy algorithm
  - evaluation function: **heuristics  $h(n)$**
  - tries to not “move farther away” from the goal
  - does not care about the total path cost
- Practicalities:
  - it keep track of search history:
    - tracks visited states / nodes
    - tracks frontier states / nodes

# **Greedy** Best First: Evaluation Function

**Calculate / obtain:**

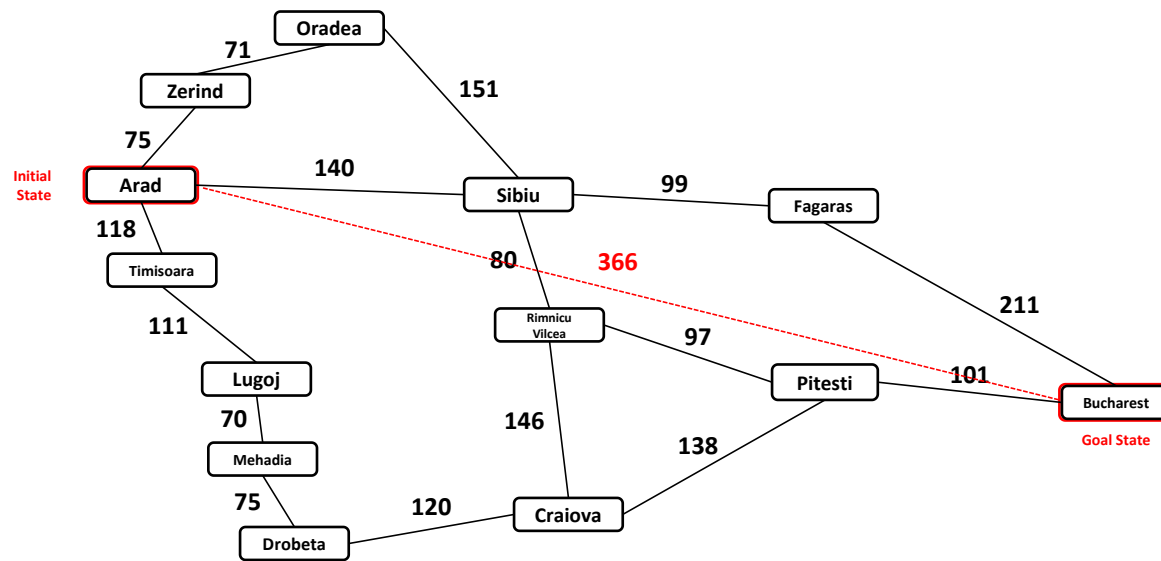
$$f(n) = \mathbf{h(\text{State}_n)}$$

**A state  $n$  with minimum (or maximum)  $f(n)$   
should be chosen for expansion**

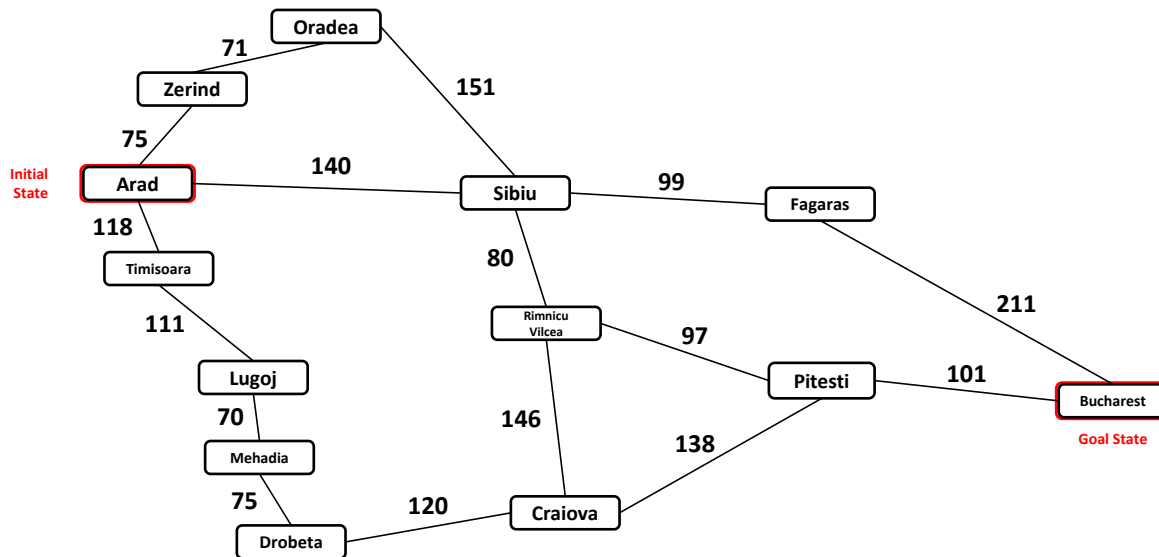
# Dracula's Roadtrip: Heuristics $h(n)$

For this particular problem the heuristic function  $h(n)$  is defined by a **straight-line (Euclidean) distance** between two states (cities).

“As the crows flies” in other words.



# Dracula's Roadtrip: Greedy Best First



Straight-line distance to Bucharest ( $h(\text{State})$ ):

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

State

Visited state

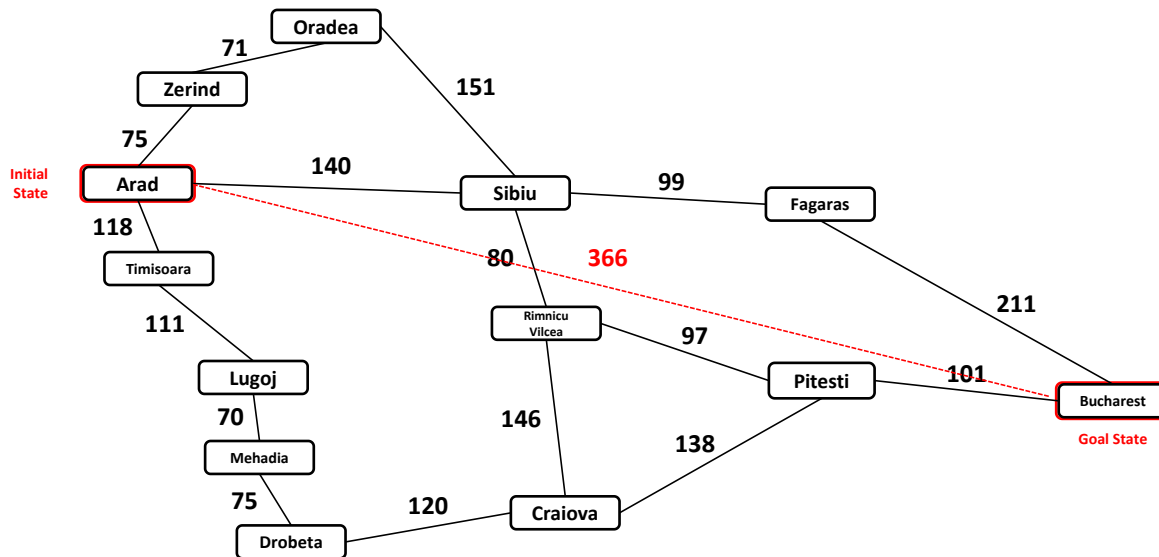
State

Frontier state

Arad

$f(\text{Arad}) = h(\text{Arad})$

# Dracula's Roadtrip: Greedy Best First



Straight-line distance to Bucharest ( $h(\text{State})$ ):

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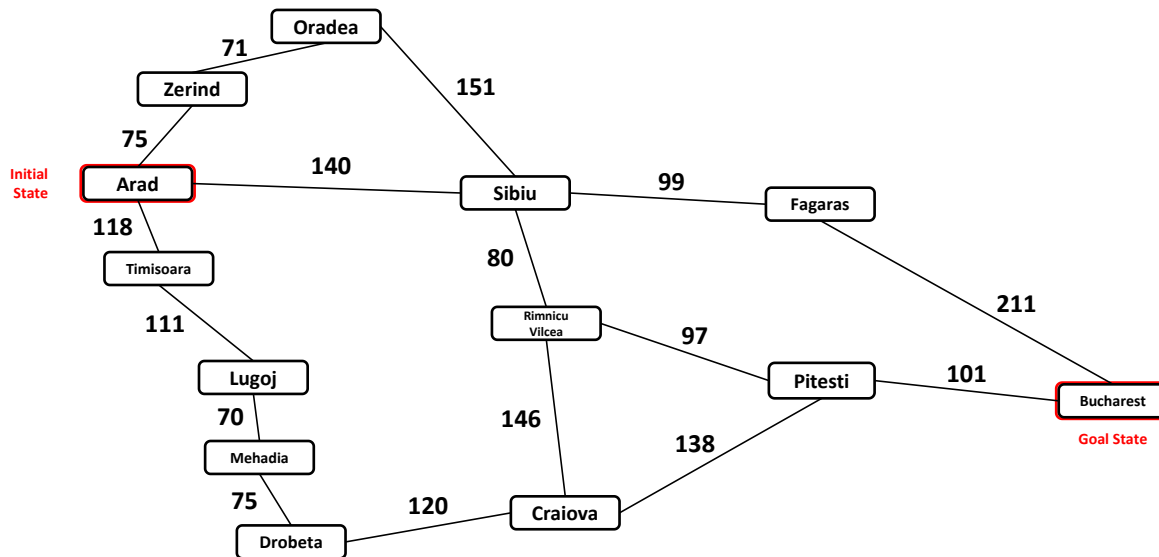
State

Frontier state

Arad

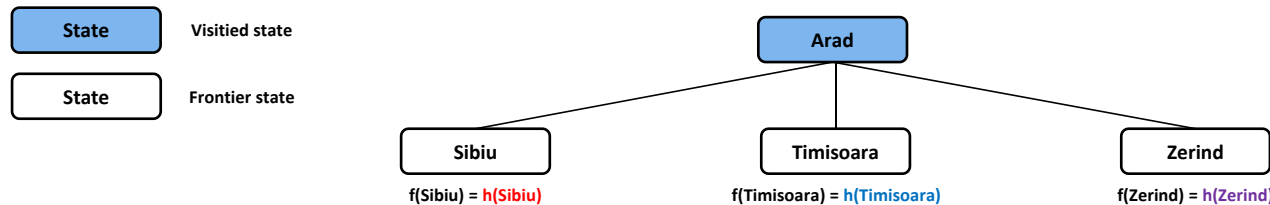
$f(\text{Arad}) = 366$

# Dracula's Roadtrip: Greedy Best First



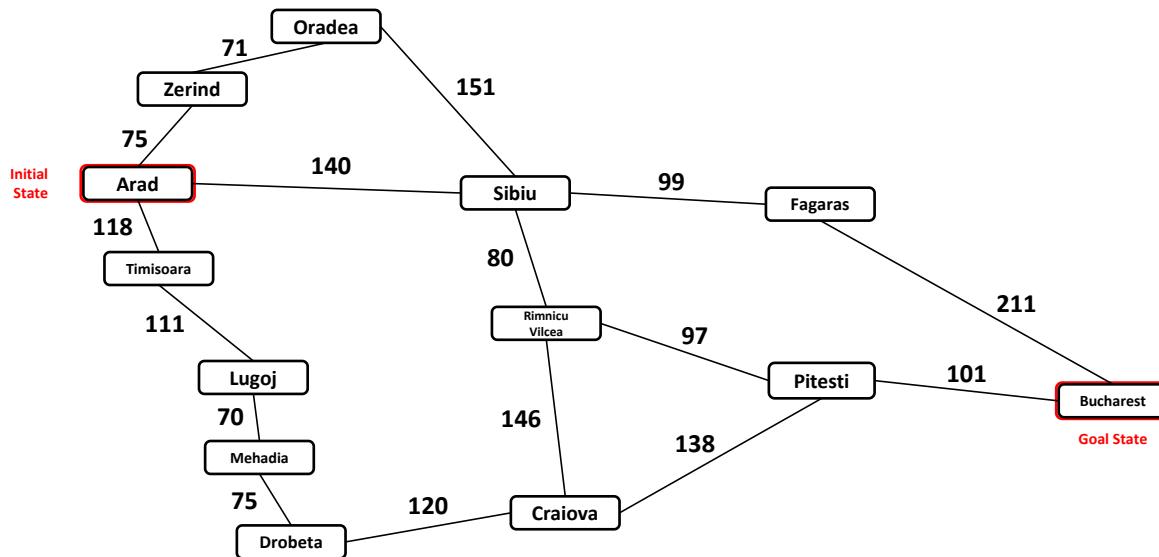
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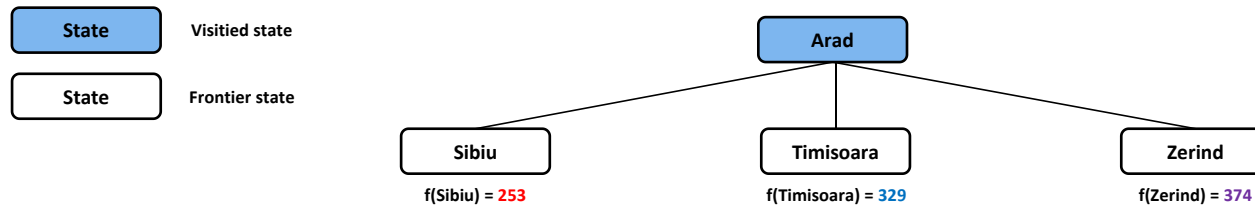


# Dracula's Roadtrip: Greedy Best First

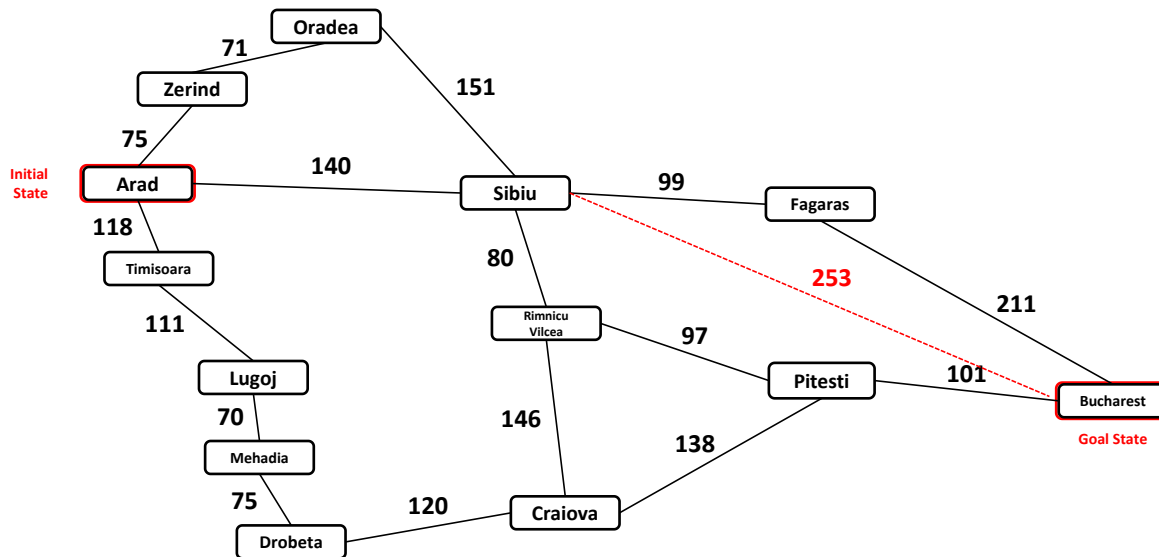


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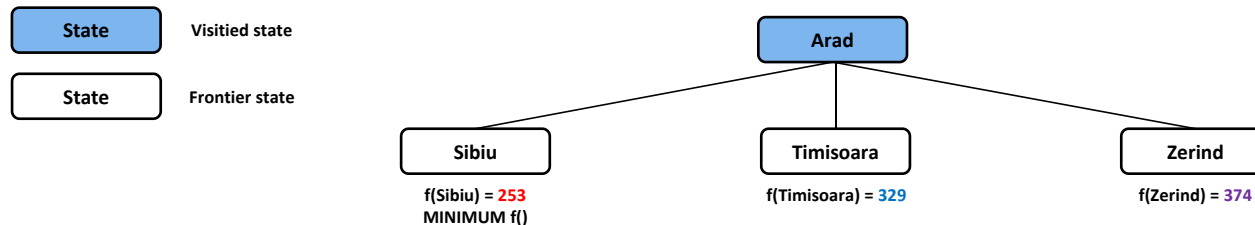


# Dracula's Roadtrip: Greedy Best First

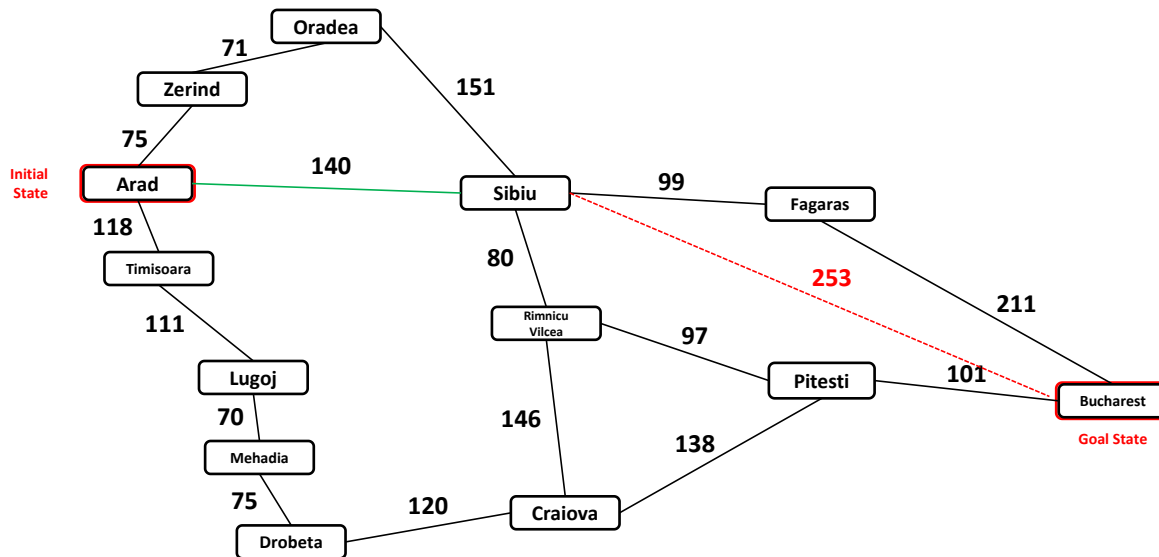


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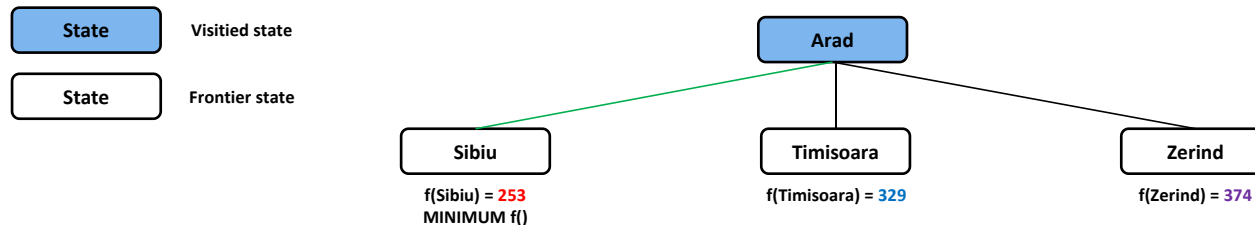


# Dracula's Roadtrip: Greedy Best First

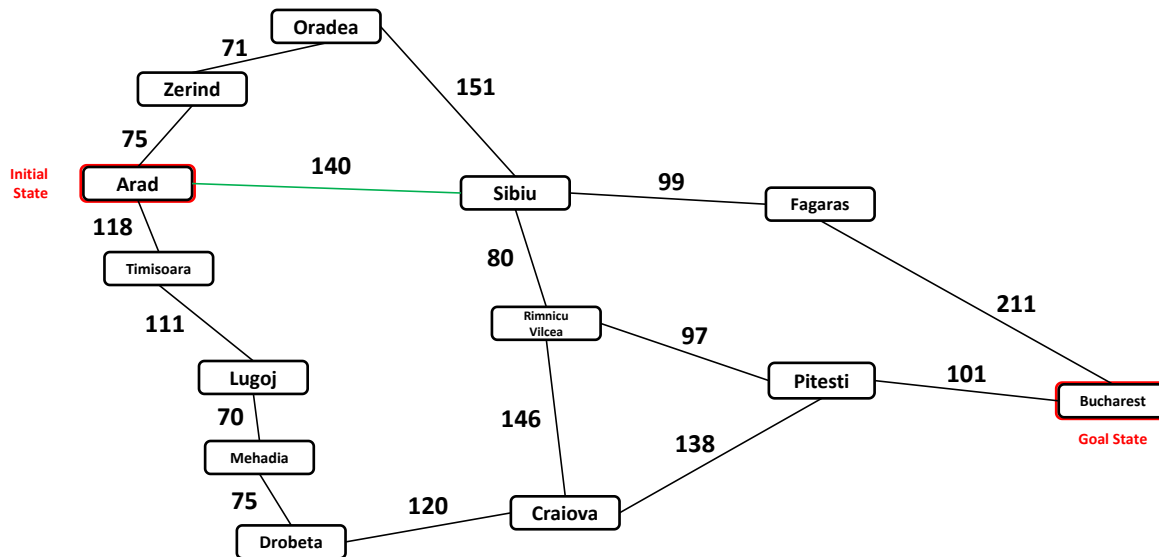


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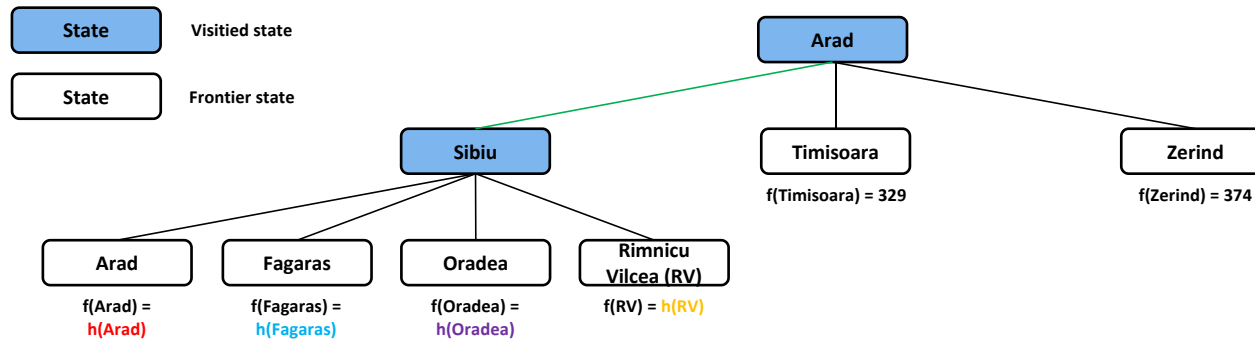


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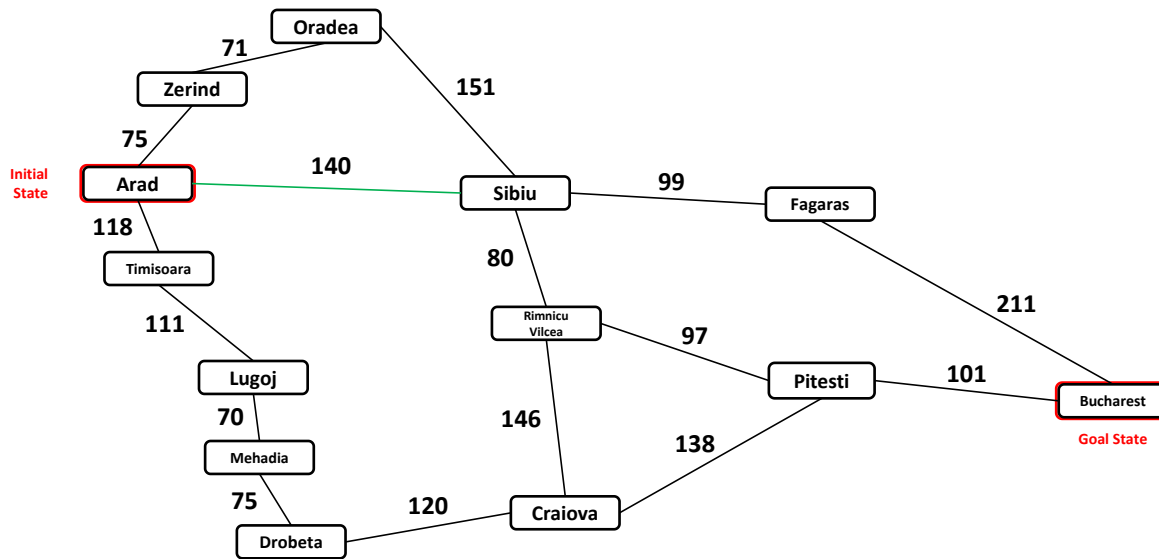


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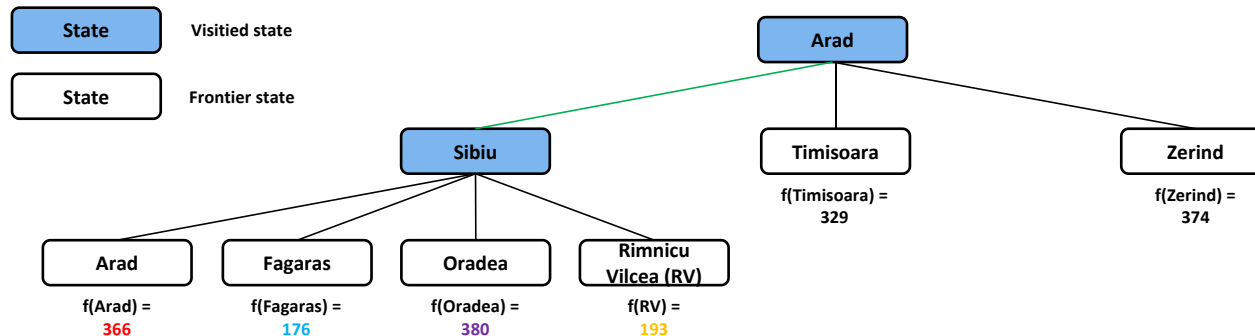
Sibiu 253

Timisoara 329

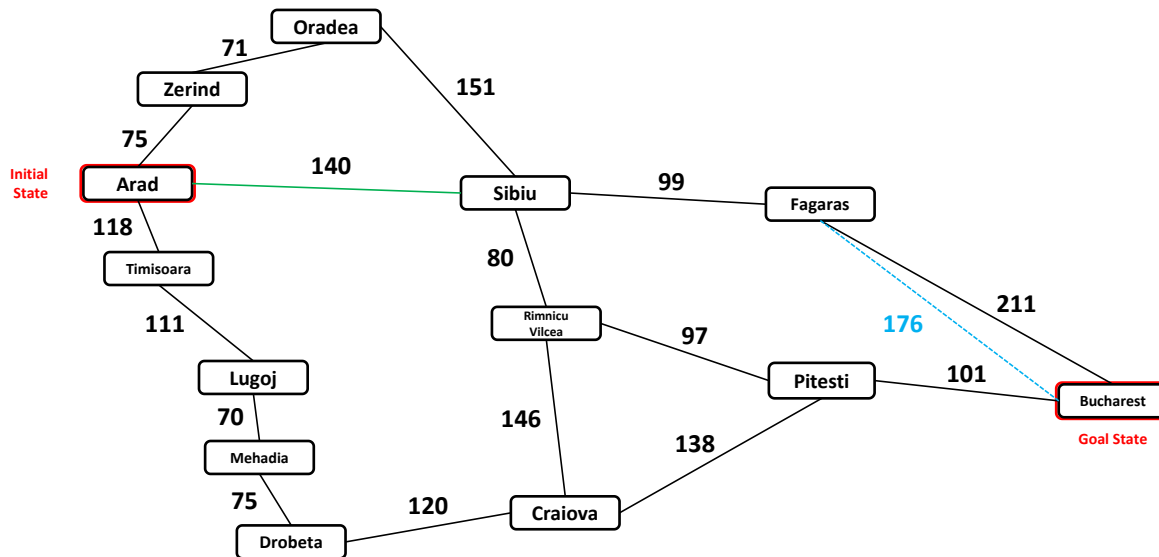
Urziceni 80

Vaslui 199

Zerind 374

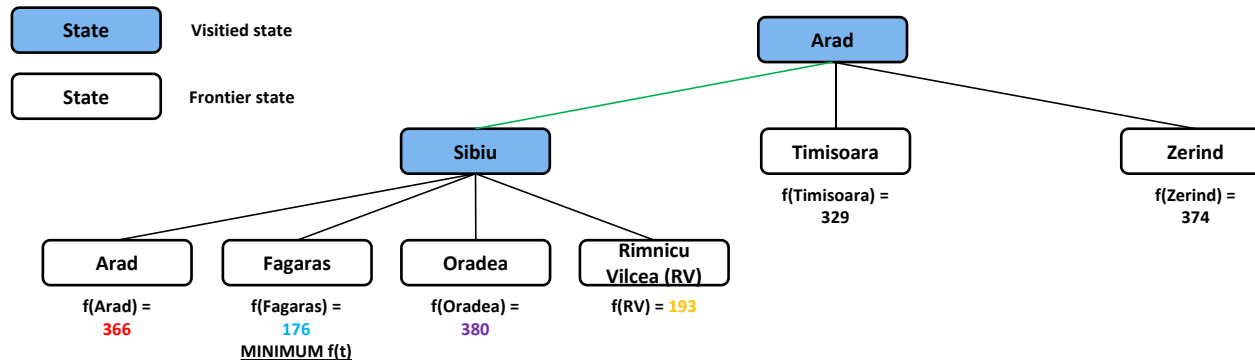


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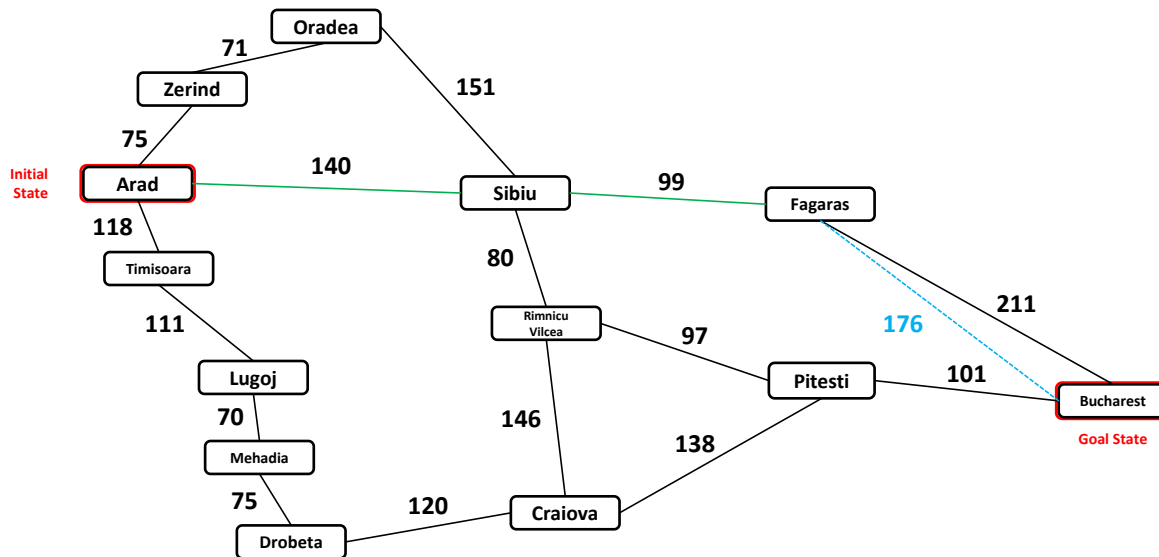


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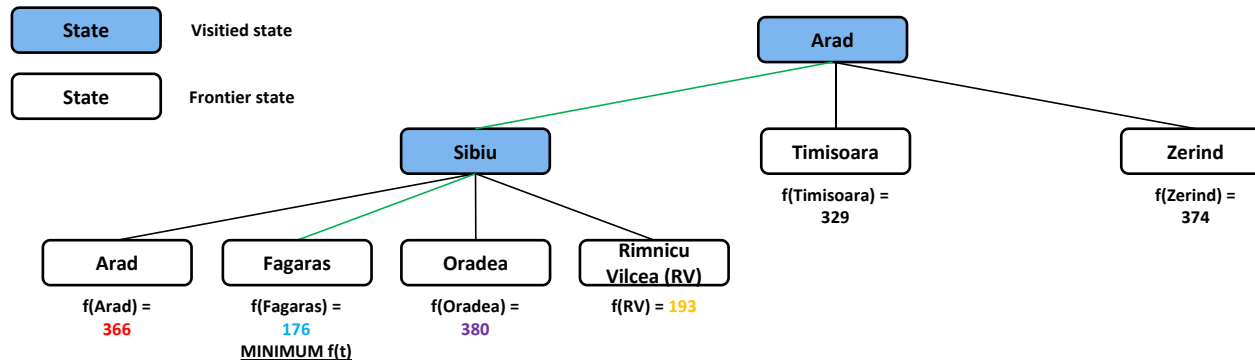


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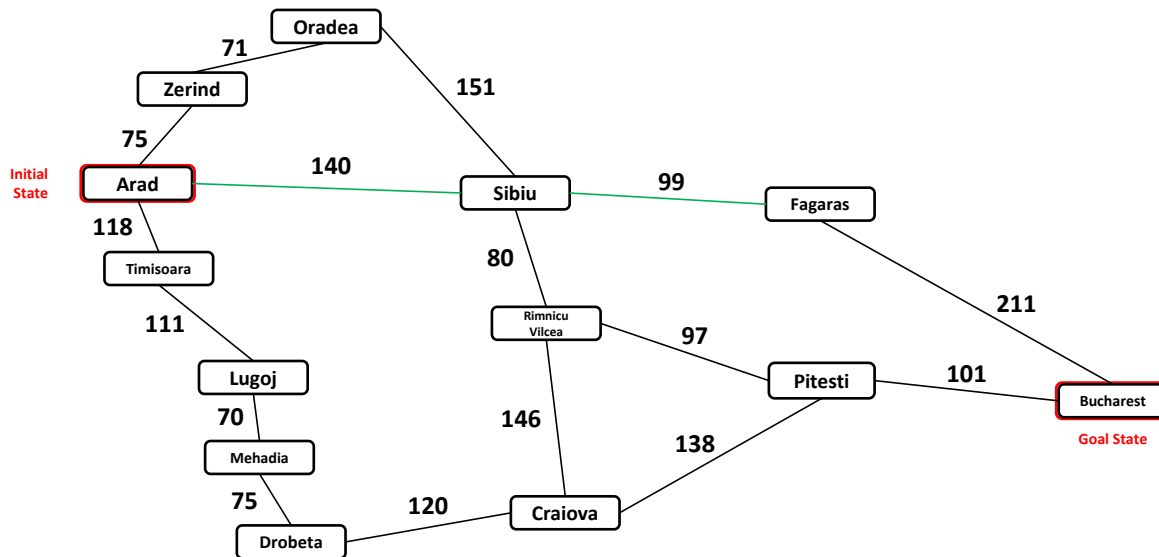


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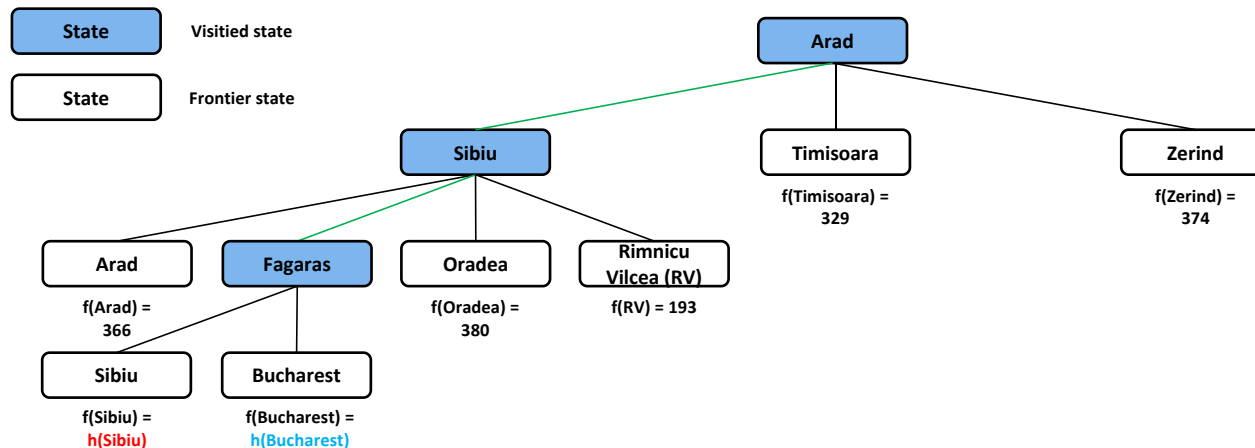
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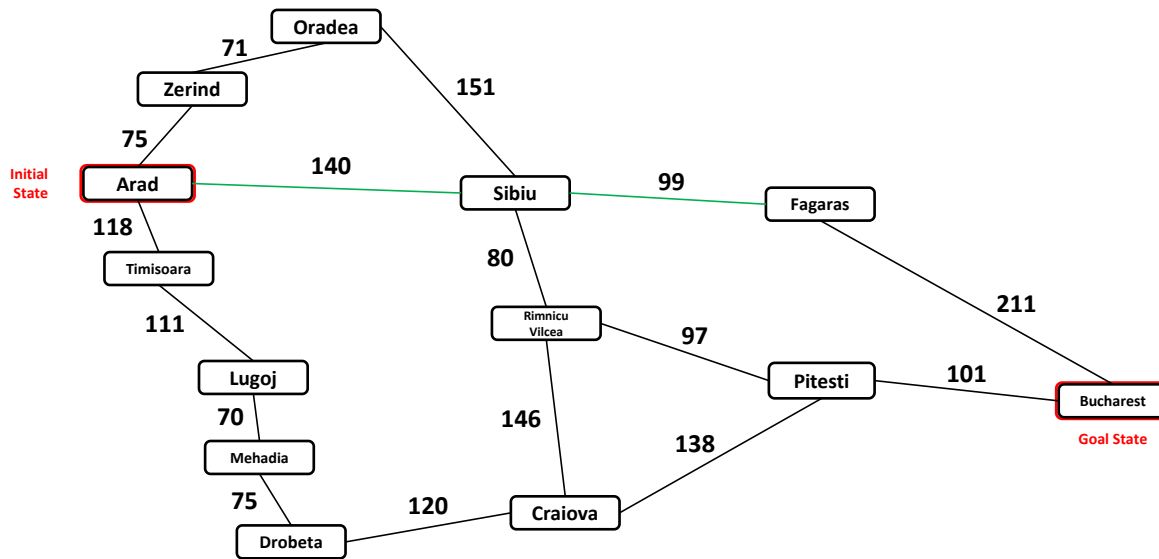
Vaslui 199

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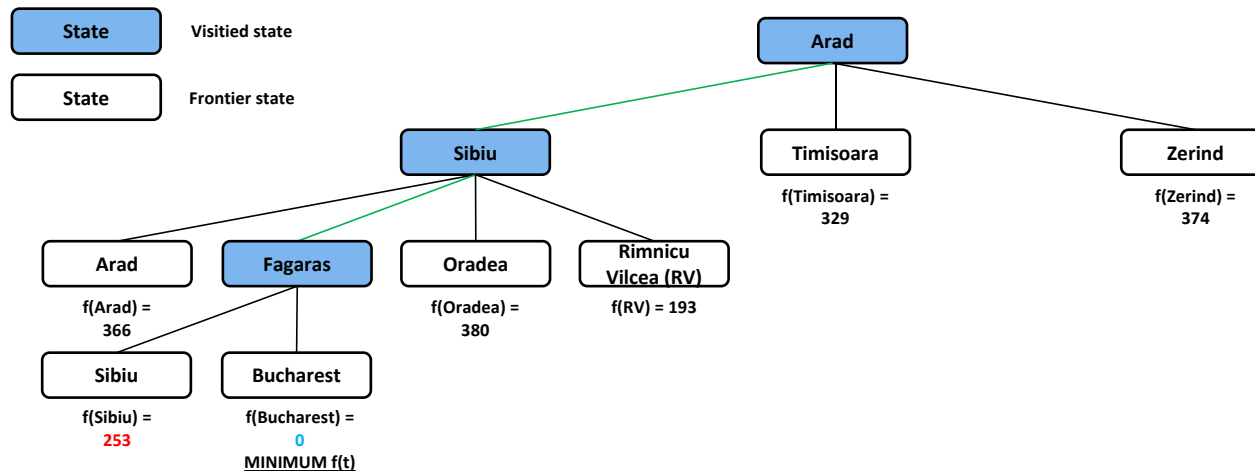
Sibiu 253

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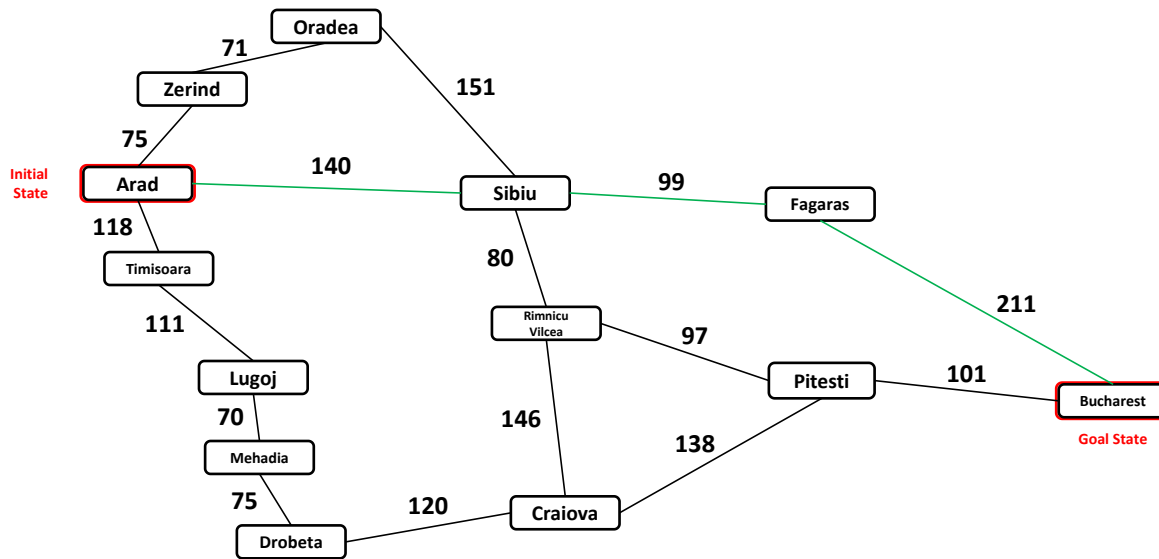
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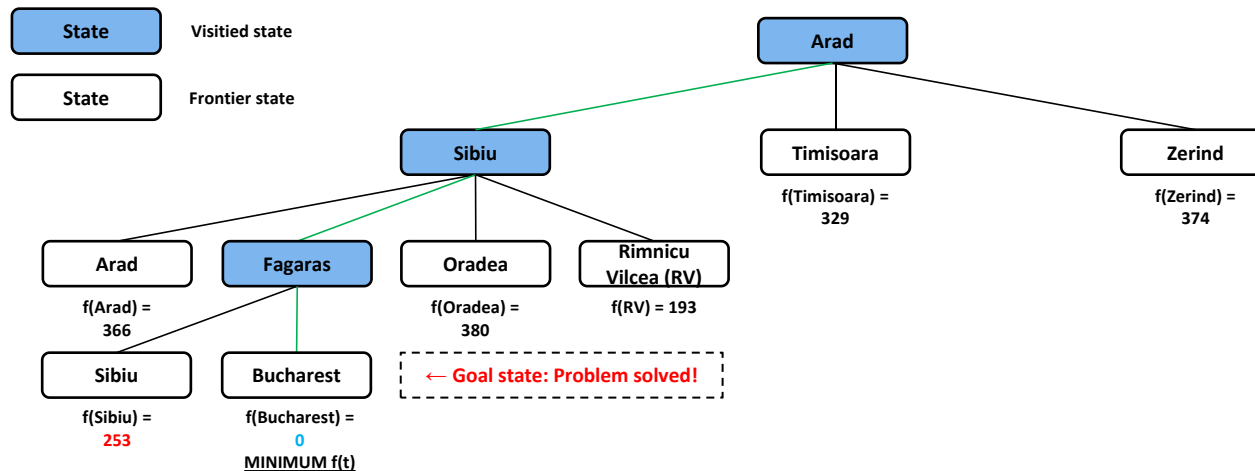
Sibiu 253

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Zerind 374



# A\* Algorithm: Evaluation Function

Calculate / obtain:

$$f(n) = g(\text{State}_n) + h(\text{State}_n)$$

where:

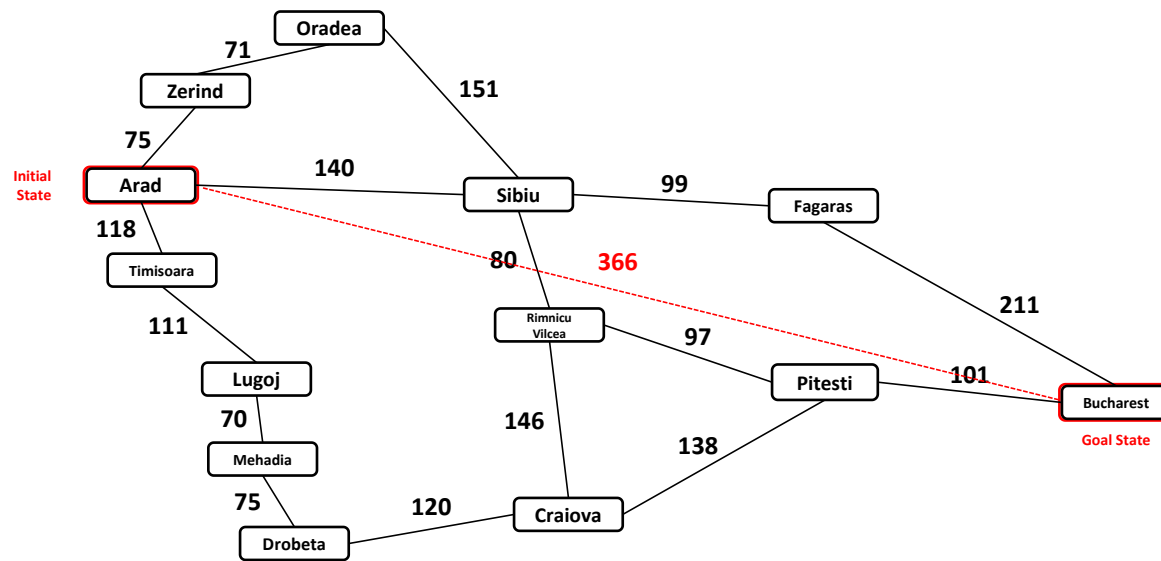
- $g(n)$  - initial node to node  $n$  path cost
- $h(n)$  - **estimated cost** of the best path that continues from node  $n$  to a goal node

A state  $n$  with minimum (maximum)  $f(n)$   
should be chosen for expansion

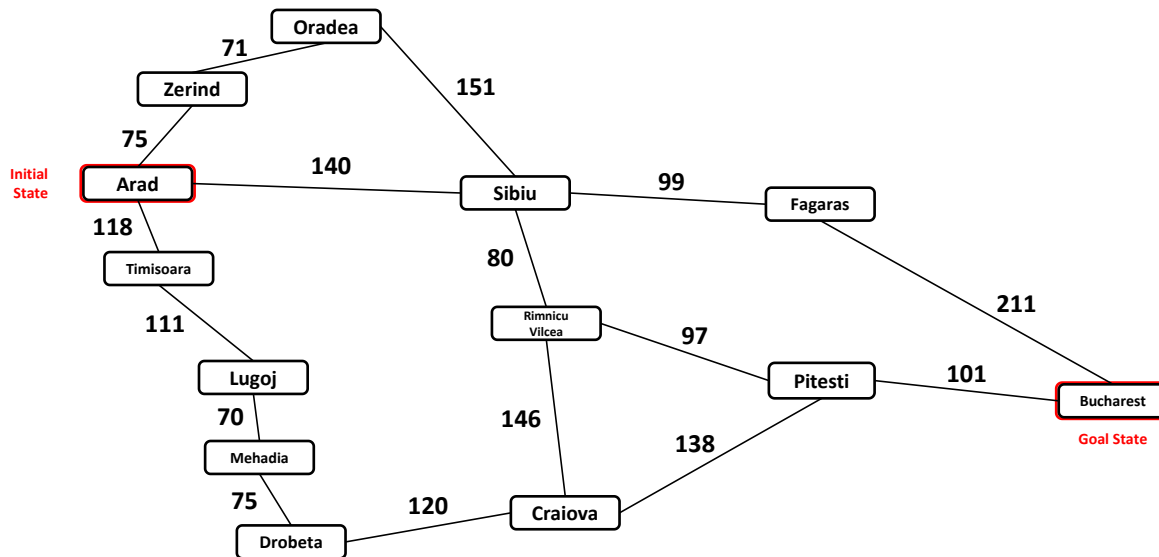
# Dracula's Roadtrip: Heuristics $h(n)$

For this particular problem the heuristic function  $h(n)$  is defined by a **straight-line (Euclidean) distance** between two states (cities).

“As the crows flies” in other words.



# Dracula's Roadtrip: A\* Search



Straight-line distance to Bucharest ( $h(\text{State})$ ):

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State

Visited state

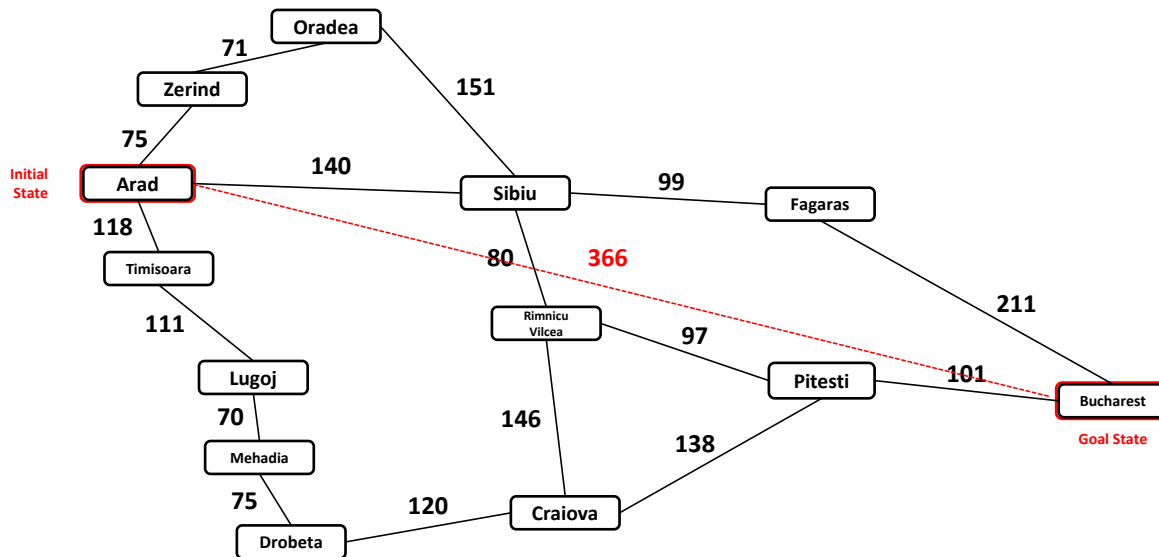
State

Frontier state

Arad

$$f(\text{Arad}) = g(\text{Arad}) + h(\text{Arad})$$

# Dracula's Roadtrip: A\* Search



Straight-line distance to Bucharest ( $h(\text{State})$ ):

**Arad** 366

Bucharest 0

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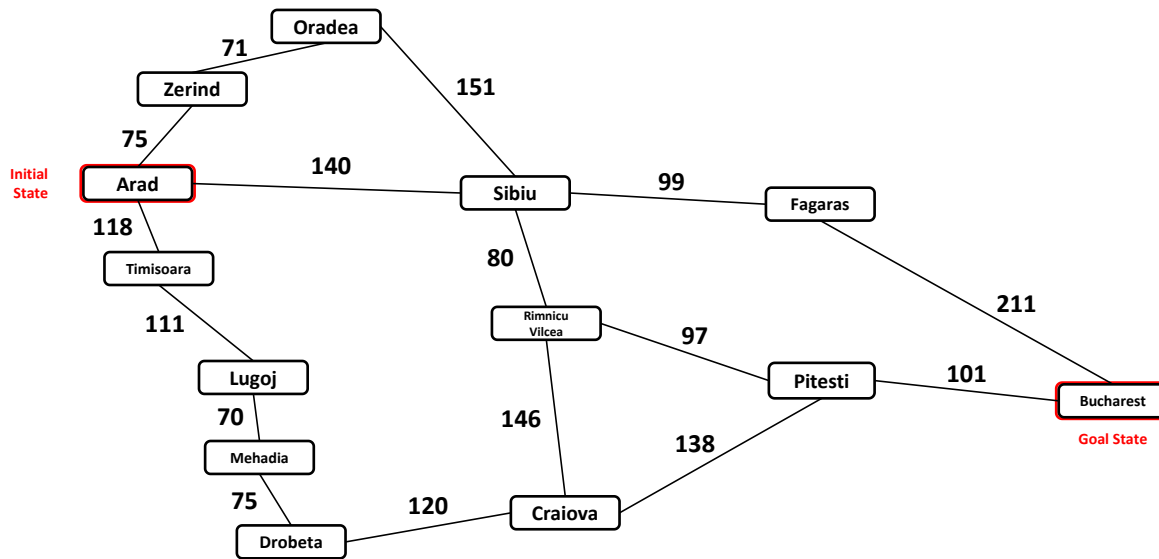
State

Frontier state

Arad

$$f(\text{Arad}) = 0 + 366 = 366$$

# Dracula's Roadtrip: A\* Search



Straight-line distance to Bucharest ( $h(\text{State})$ ):

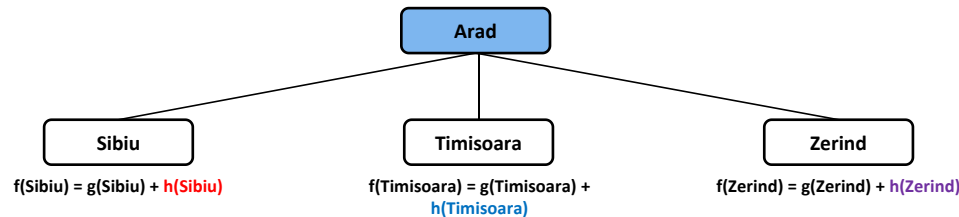
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State

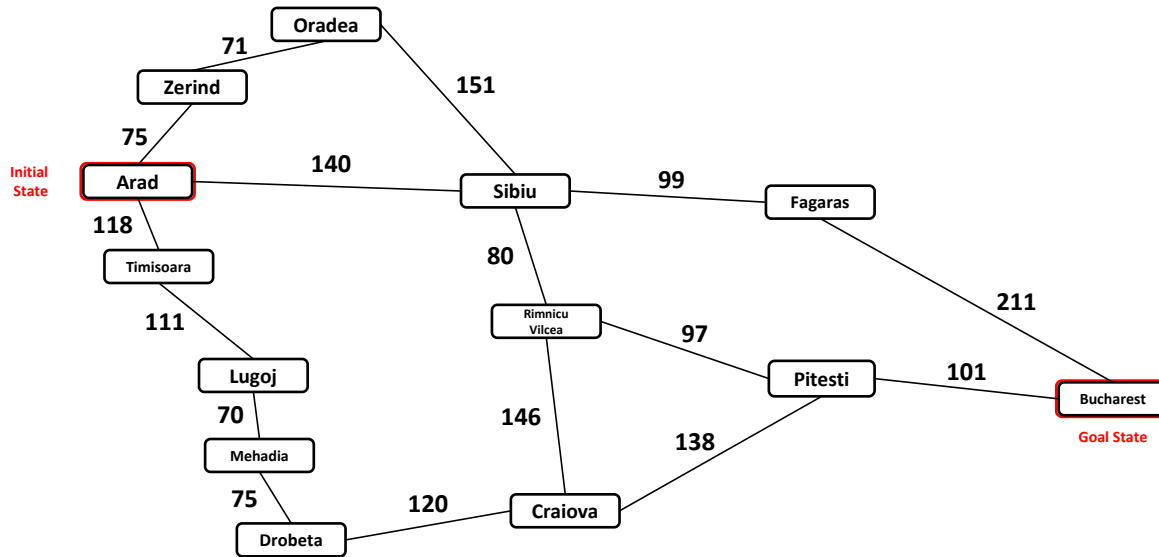
Visited state

State

Frontier state



# Dracula's Roadtrip: A\* Search



Straight-line distance to Bucharest ( $h(\text{State})$ ):

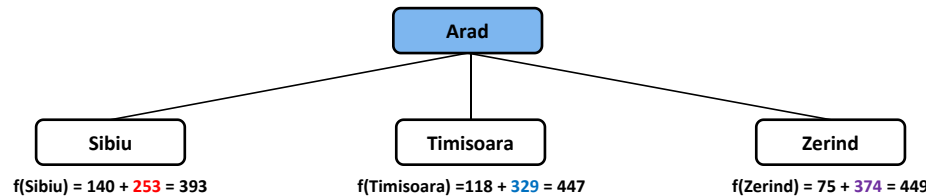
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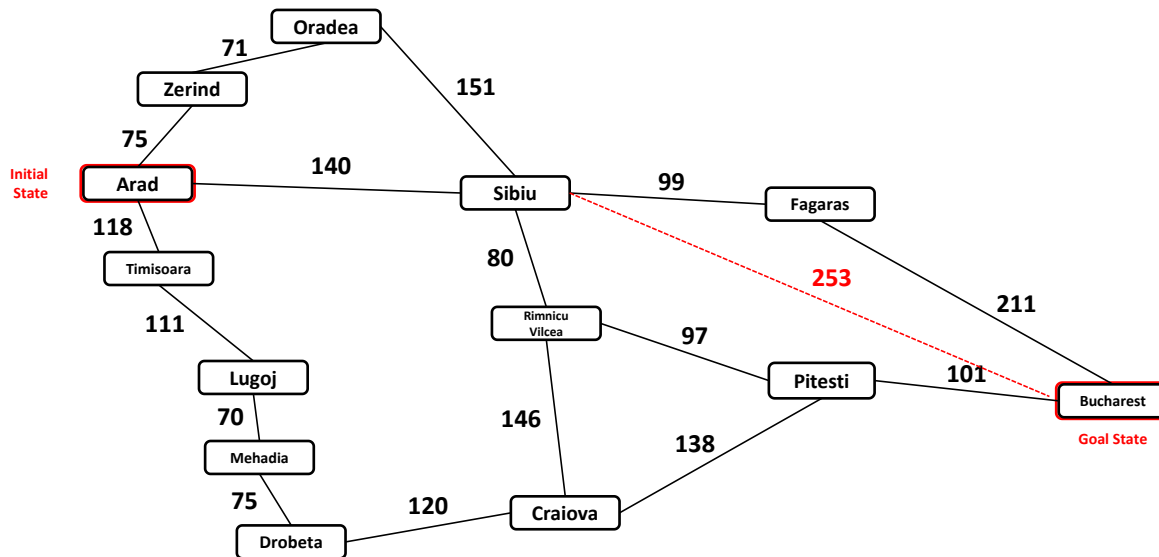
State

Frontier state



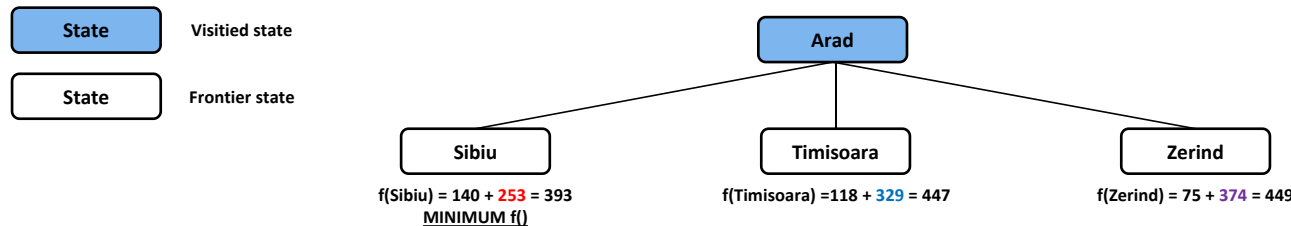


# Dracula's Roadtrip: A\* Search

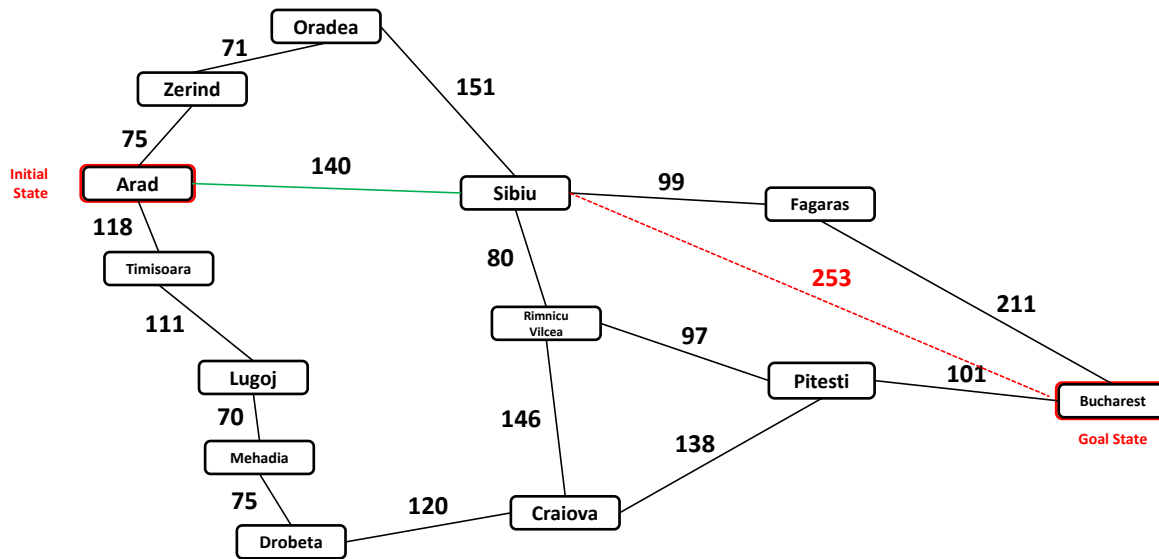


Straight-line distance to Bucharest ( $h(\text{State})$ ):

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



# Dracula's Roadtrip: A\* Search



Straight-line distance to Bucharest ( $h(\text{State})$ ):

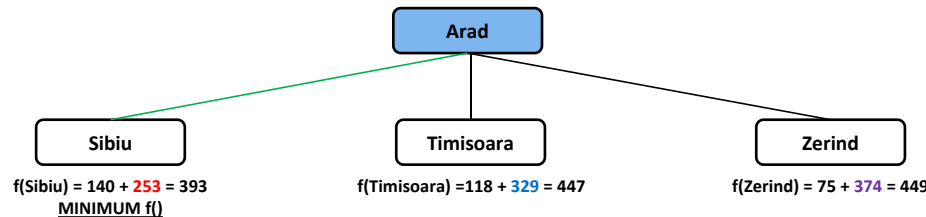
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State

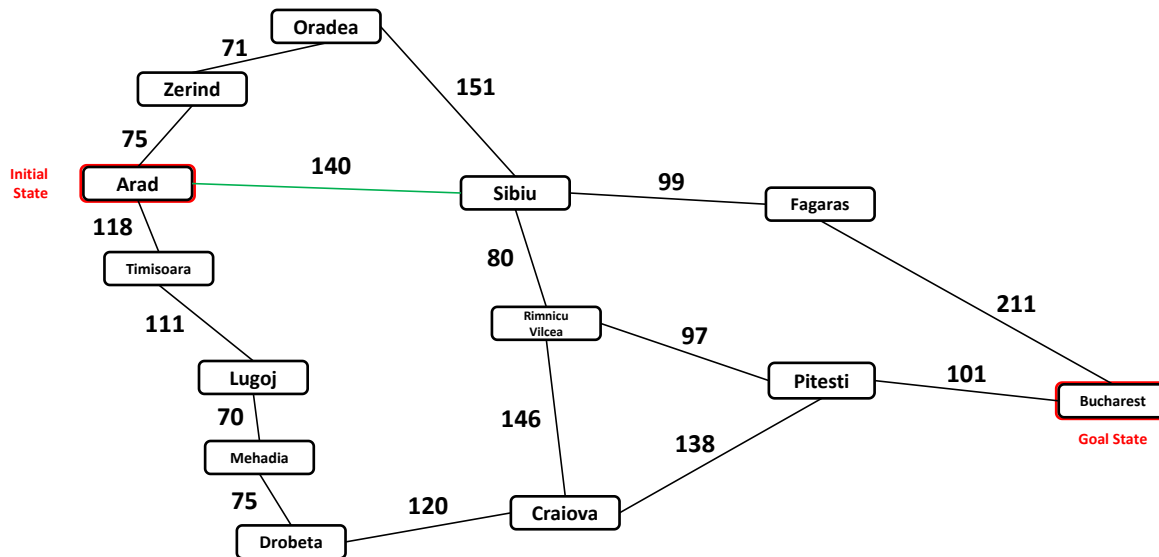
Visited state

State

Frontier state

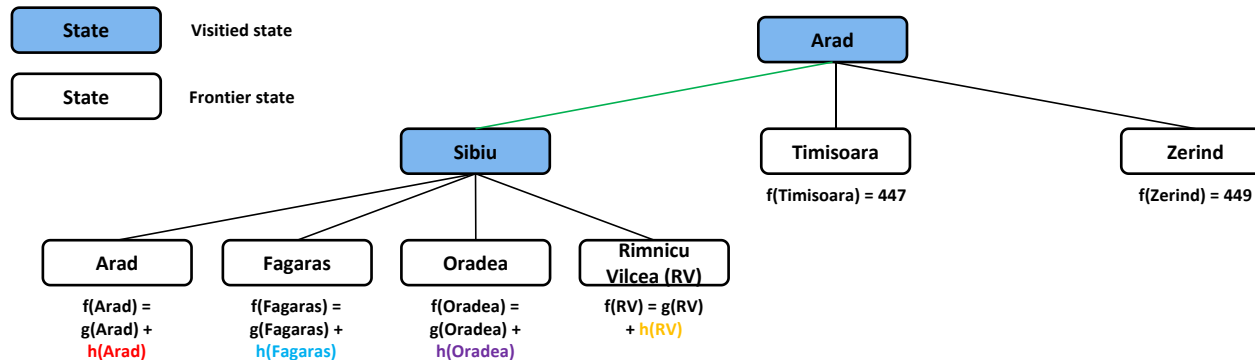


# Dracula's Roadtrip: A\* Search

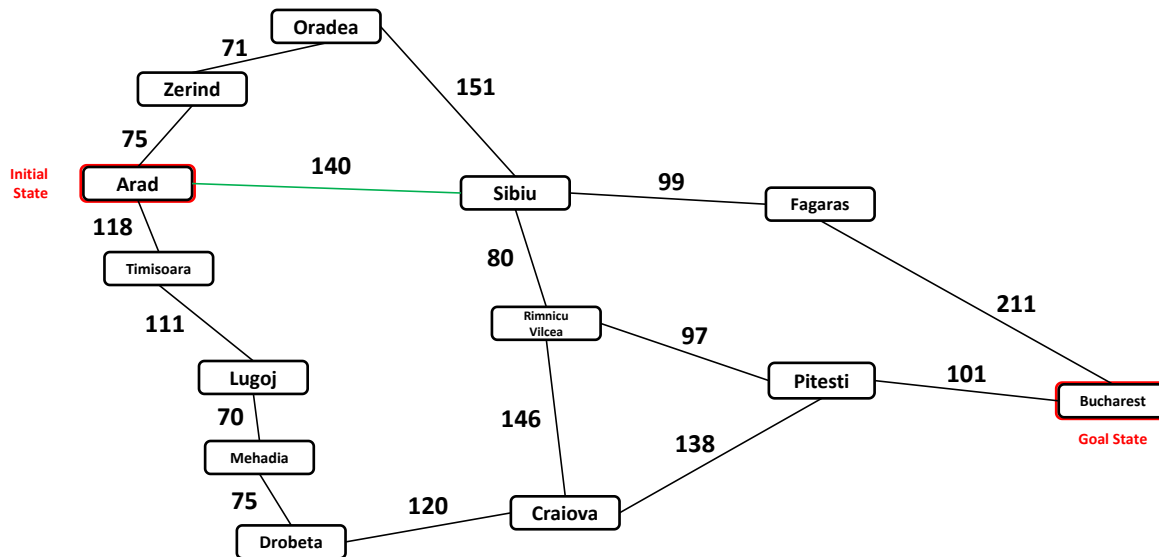


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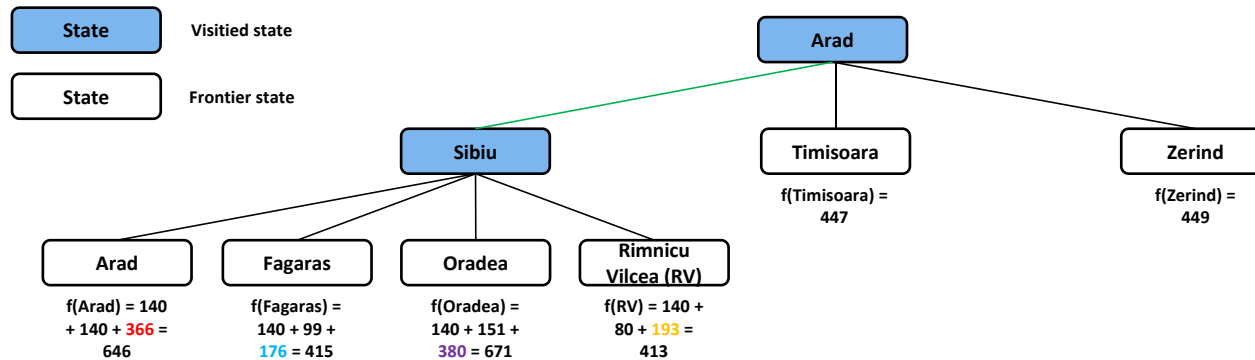


# Dracula's Roadtrip: A\* Search

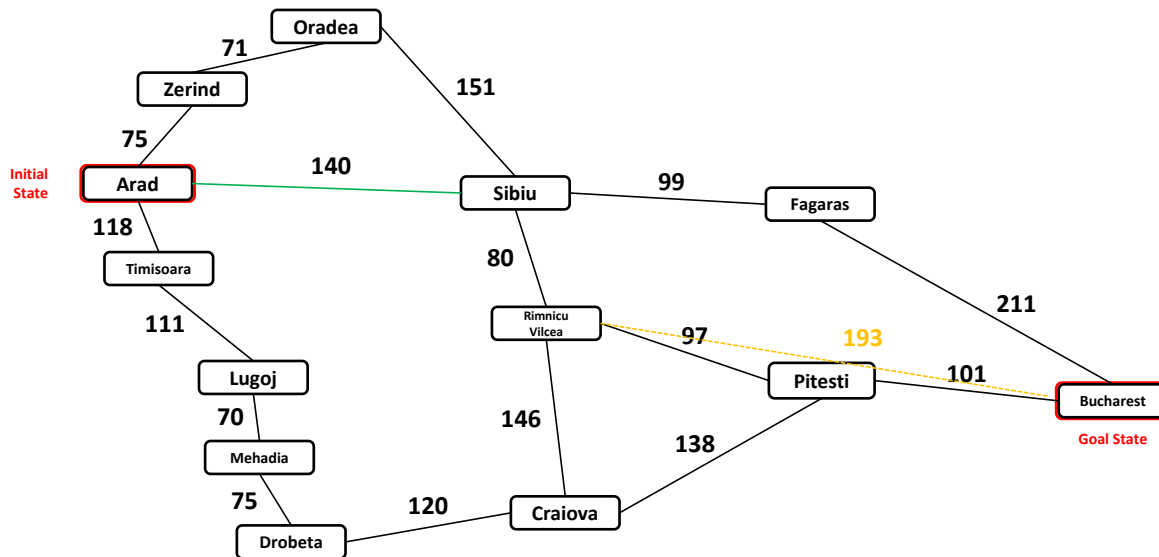


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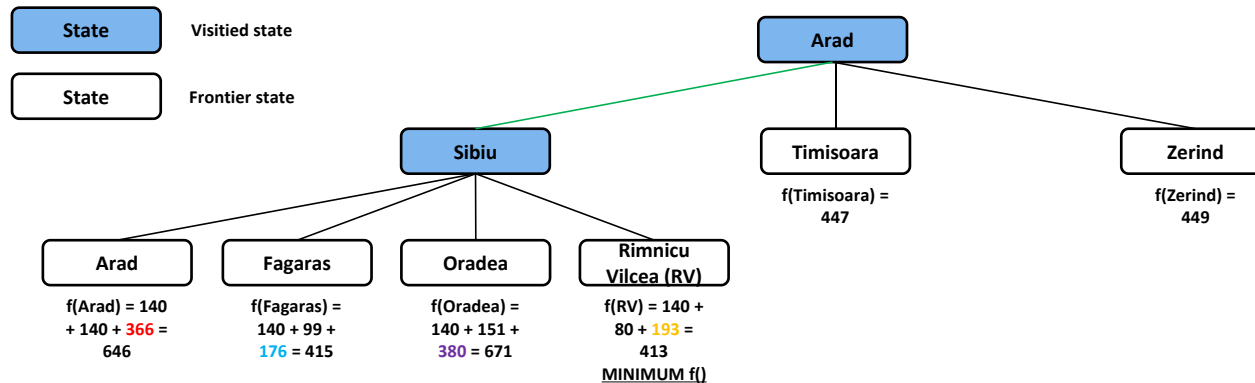


# Dracula's Roadtrip: A\* Search

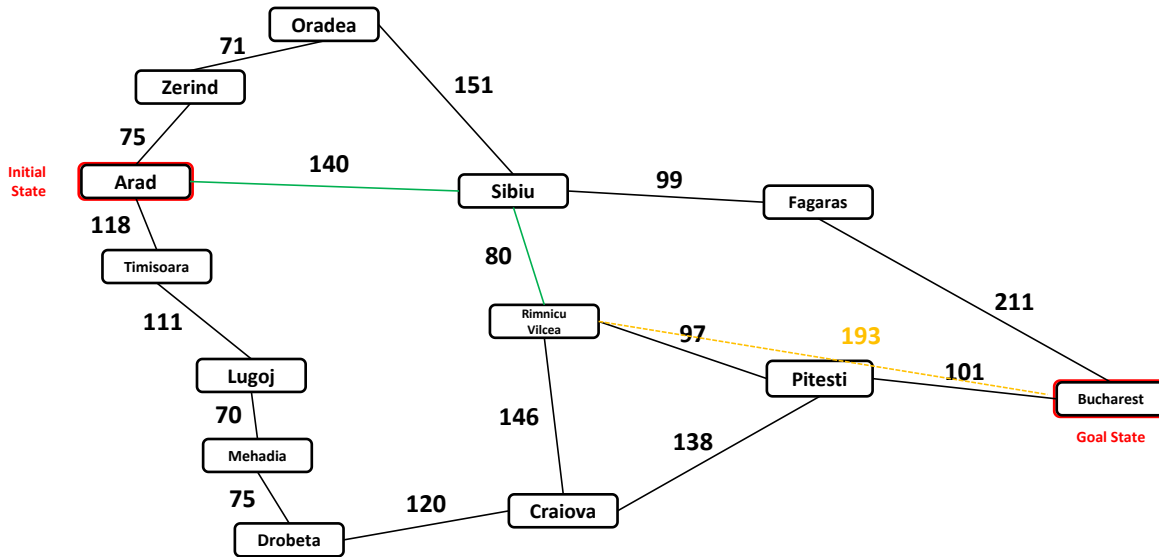


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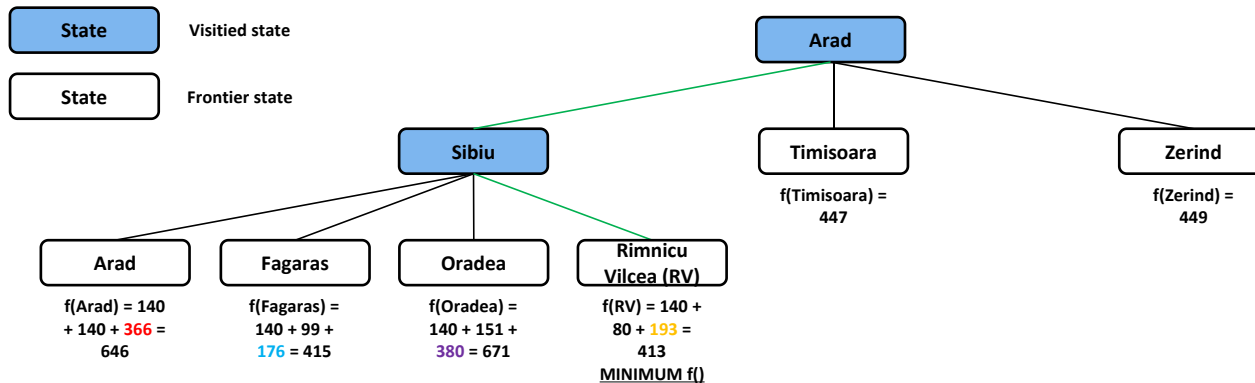


# Dracula's Roadtrip: A\* Search

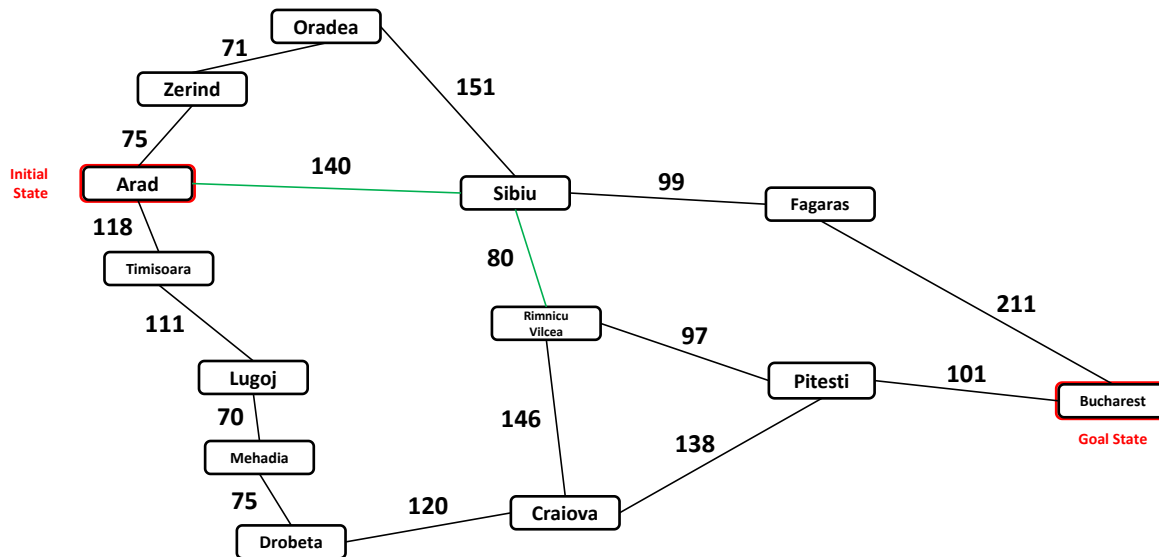


**Straight-line distance to Bucharest ( $h(\text{State})$ ):**

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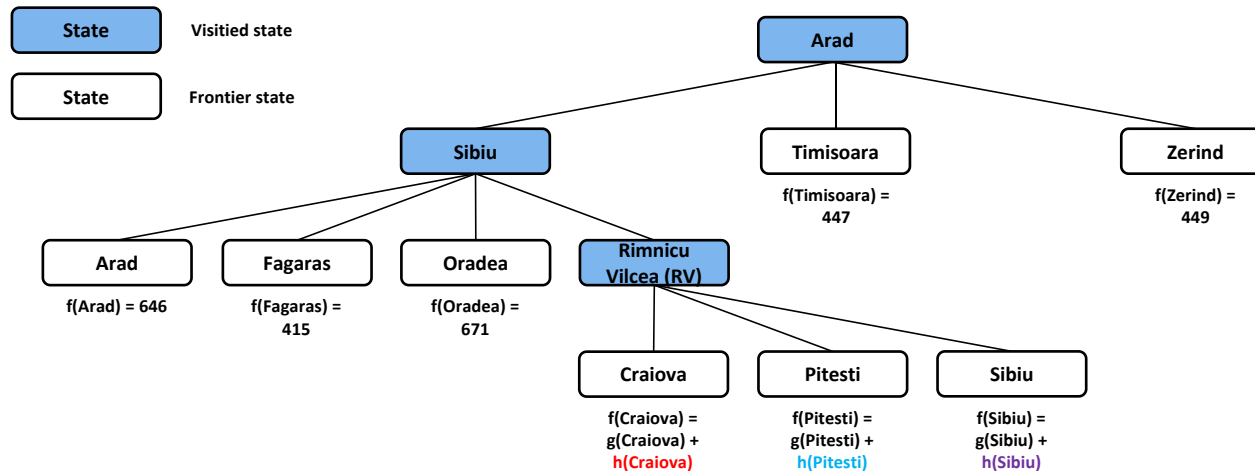


# Dracula's Roadtrip: A\* Search

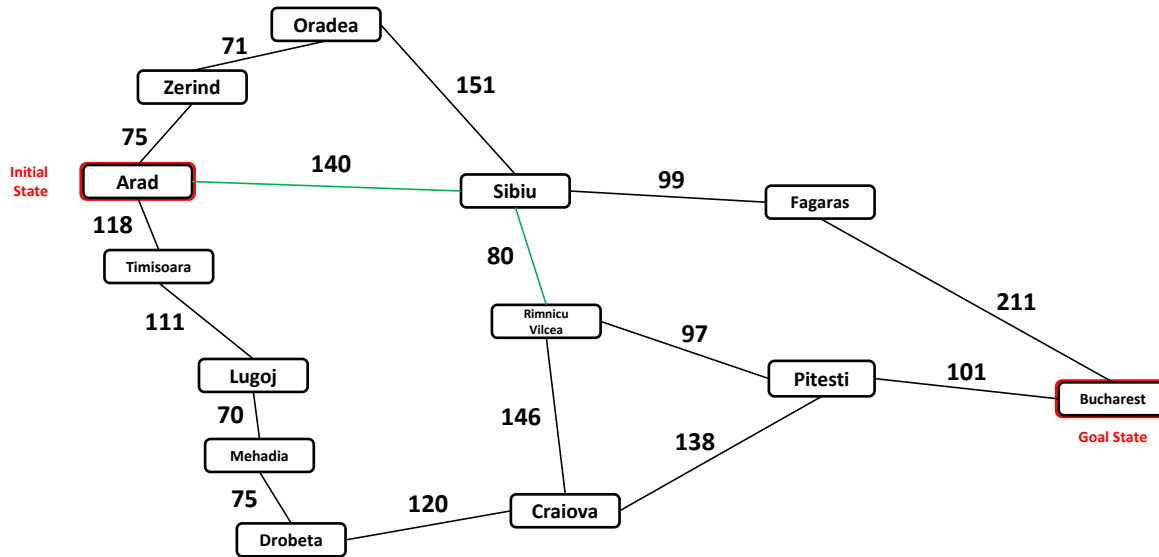


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Arad	366
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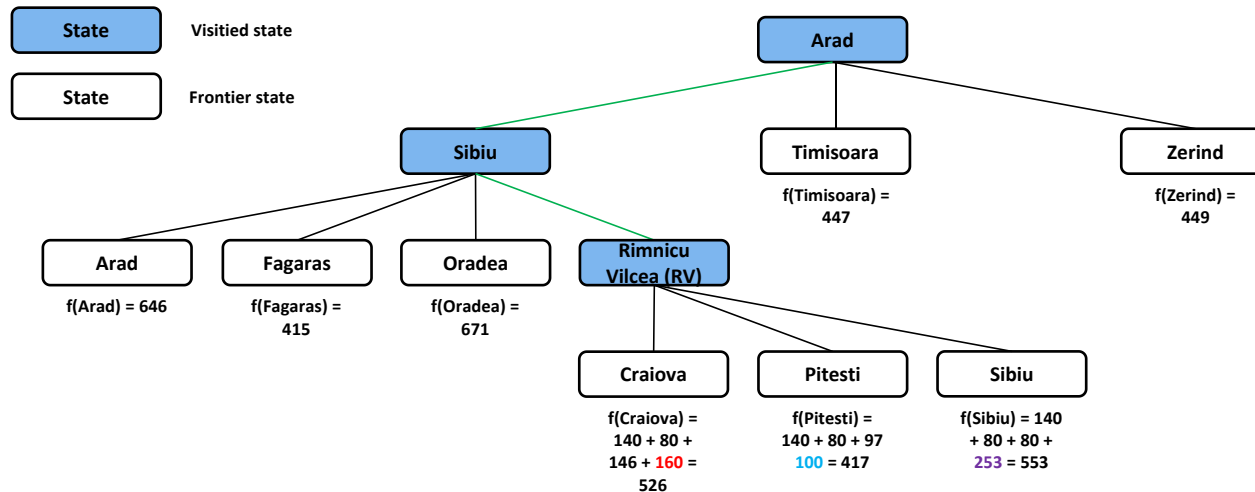


# Dracula's Roadtrip: A\* Search



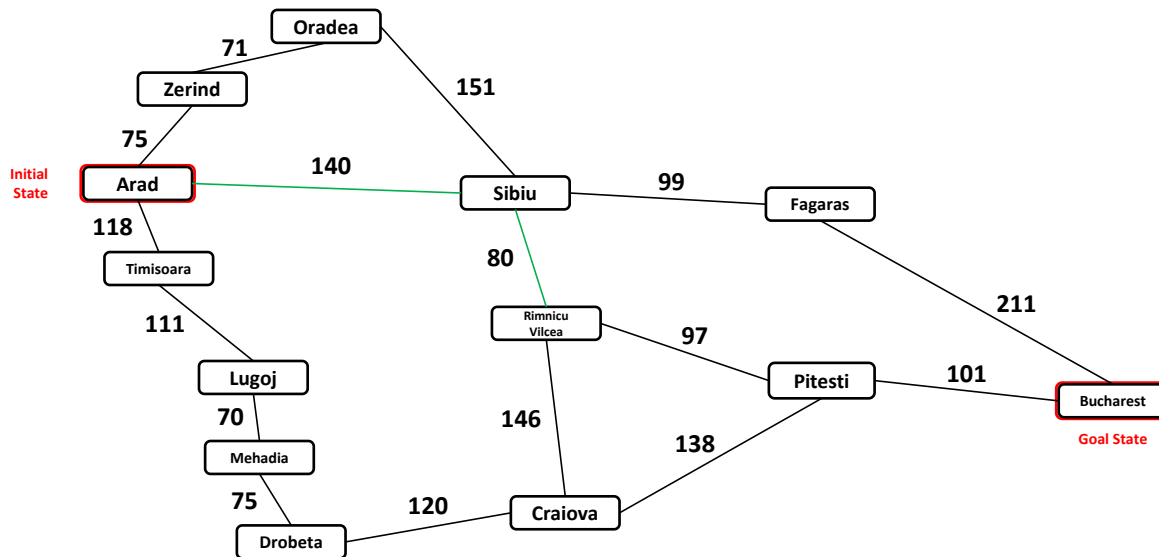
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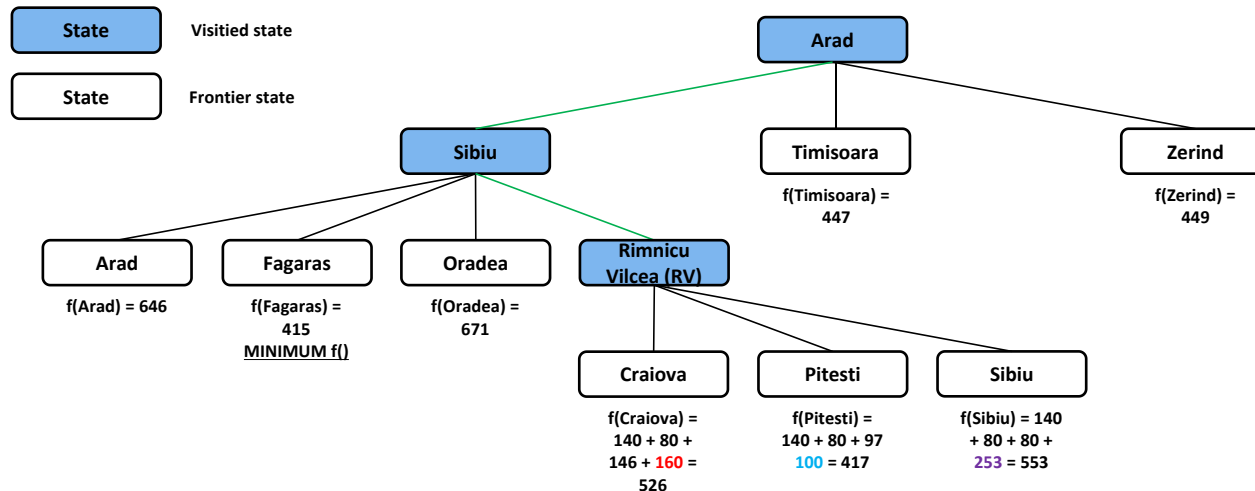


# Dracula's Roadtrip: A\* Search

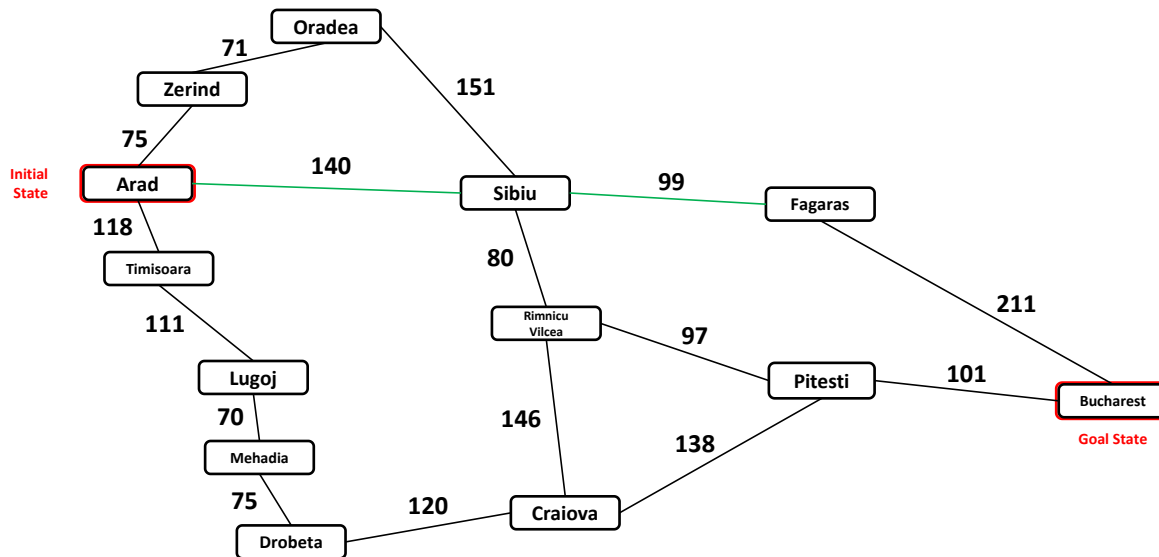


Straight-line distance to Bucharest ( $h(\text{State})$ ):

Arad	366
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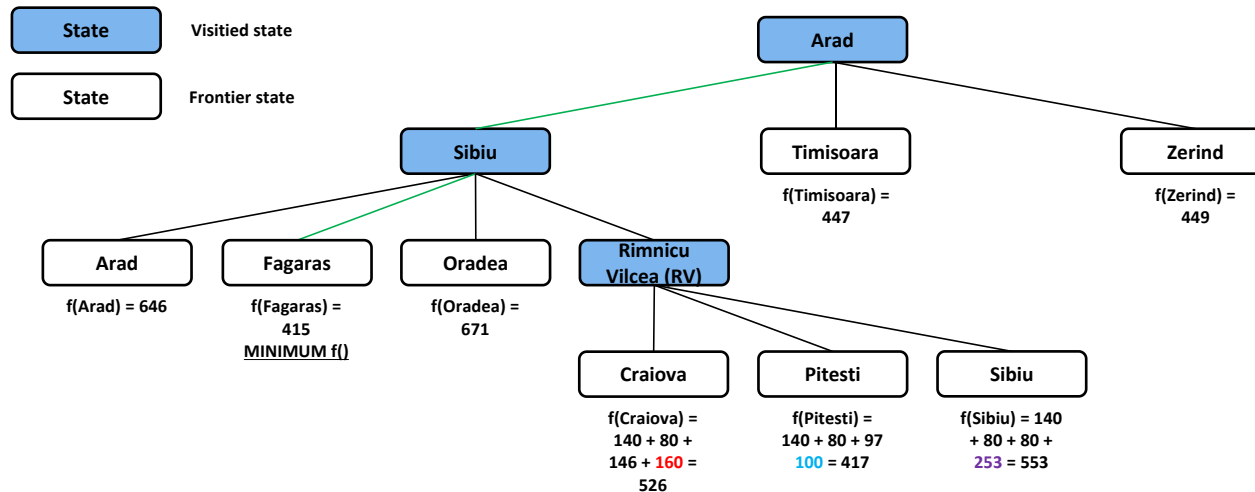


# Dracula's Roadtrip: A\* Search

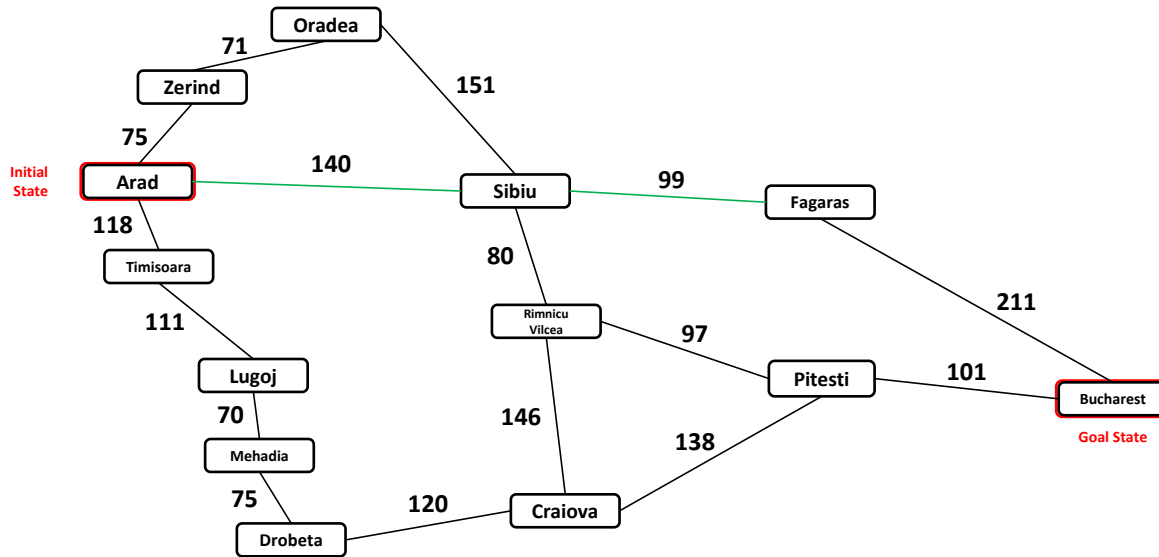


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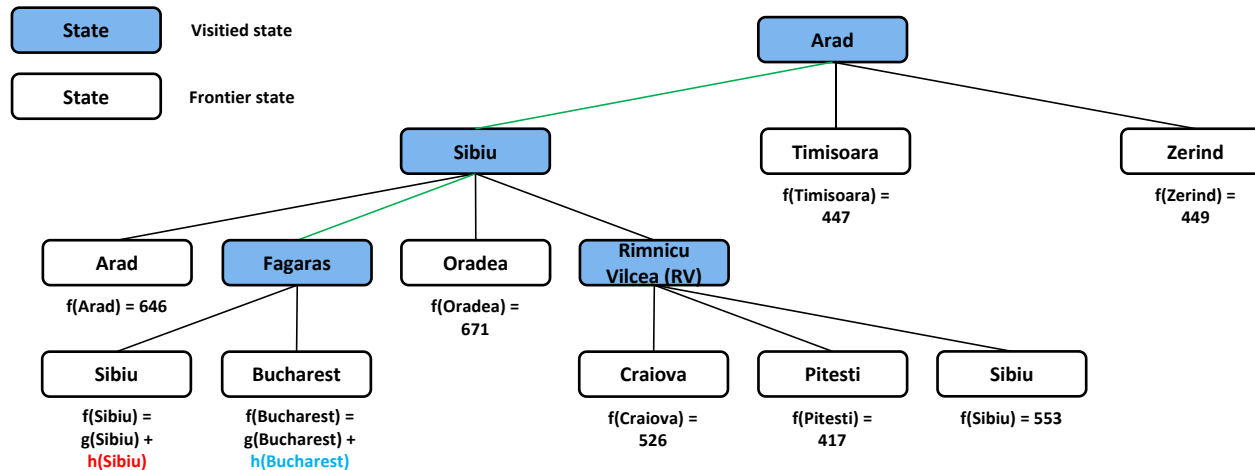
Sibiu 253

Timisoara 329

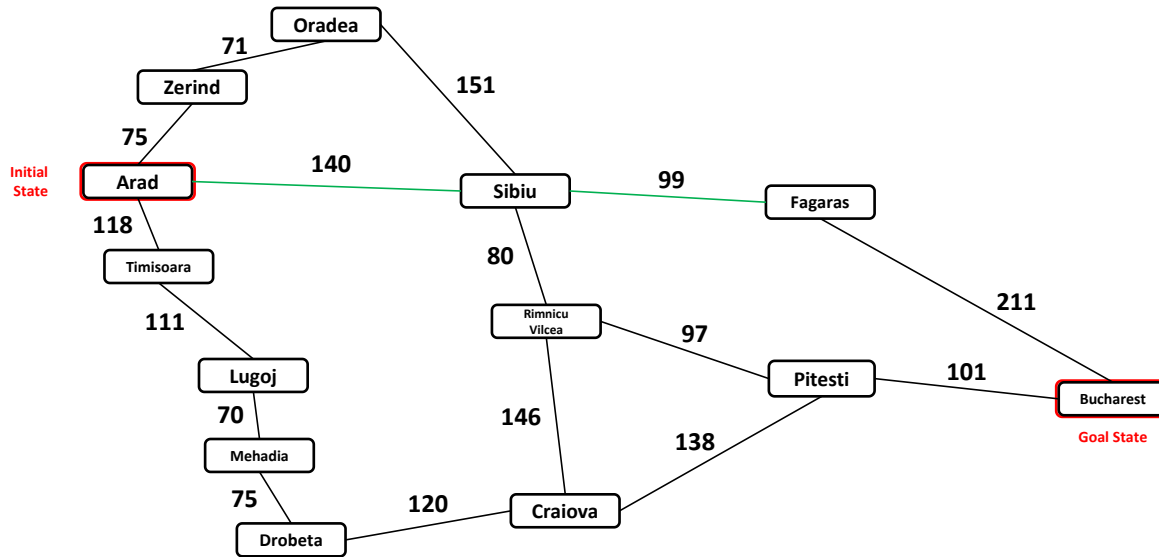
Urziceni 80

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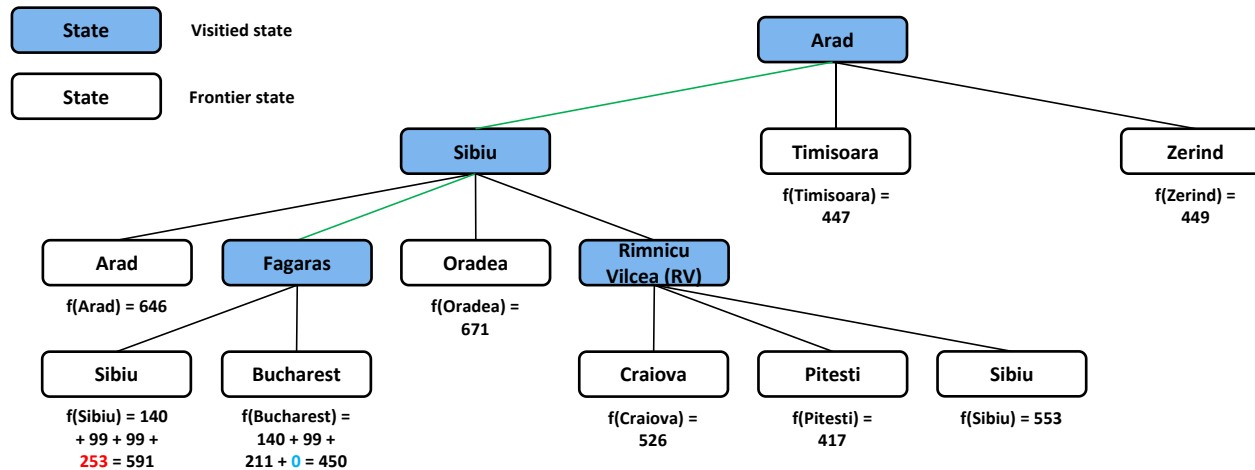
Sibiu 253

Timisoara 329

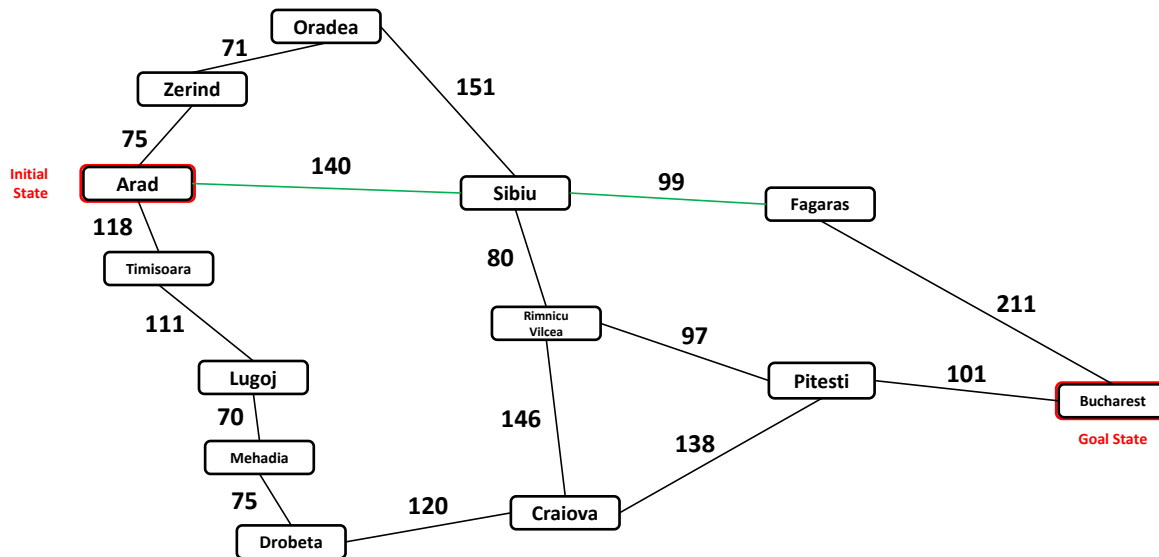
Urziceni 80

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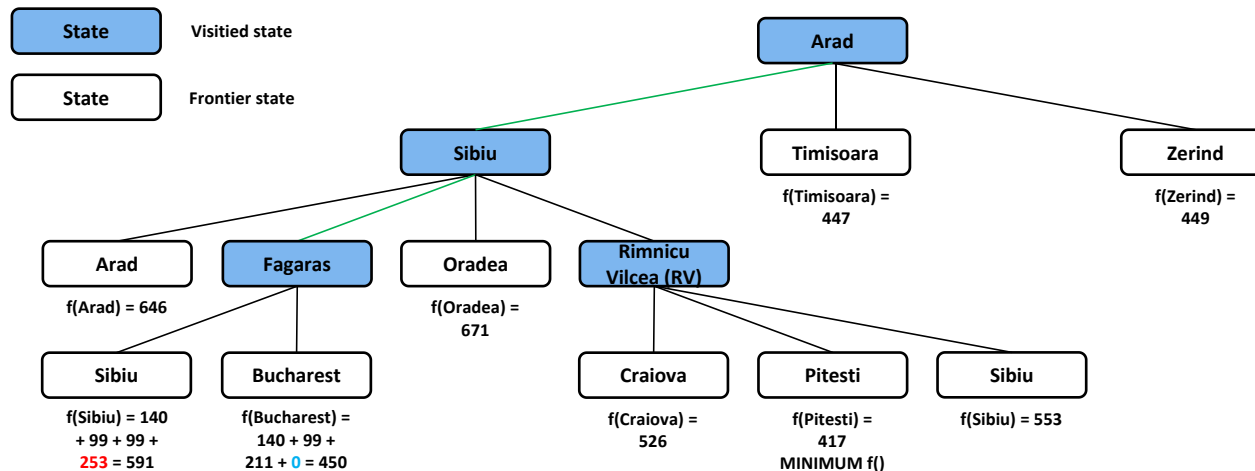
Sibiu 253

Timisoara 329

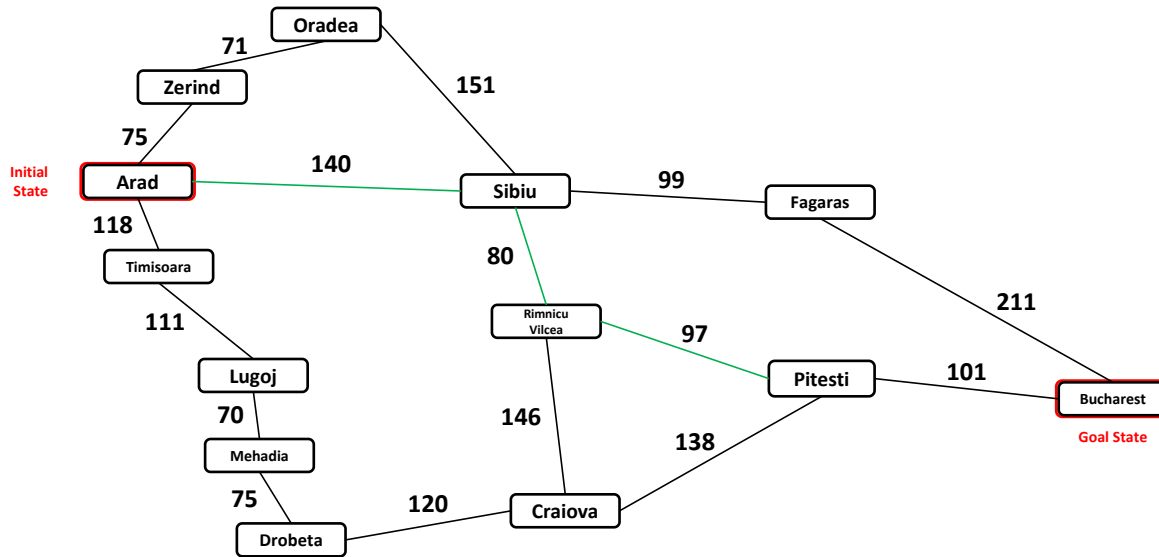
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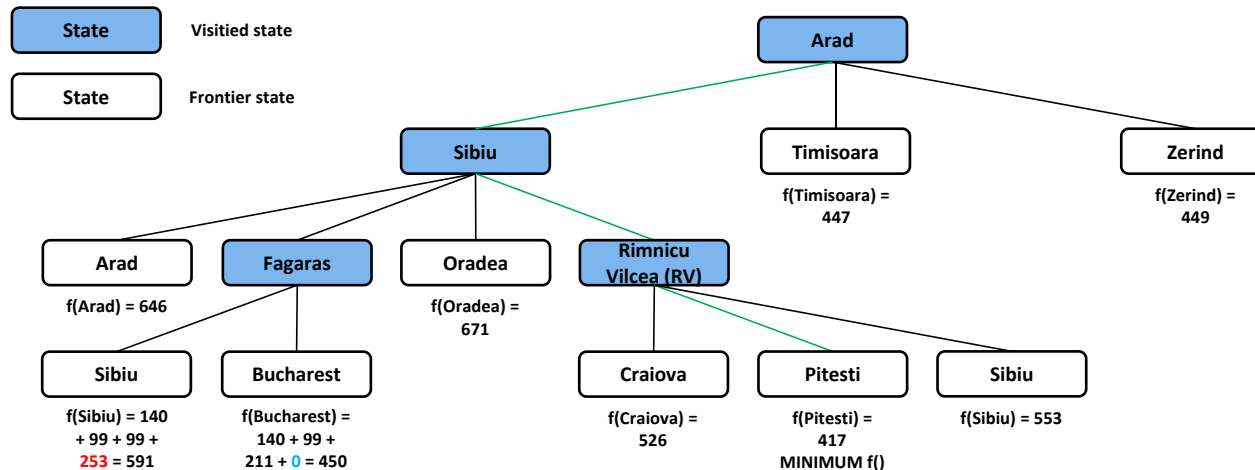
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Timisoara 329

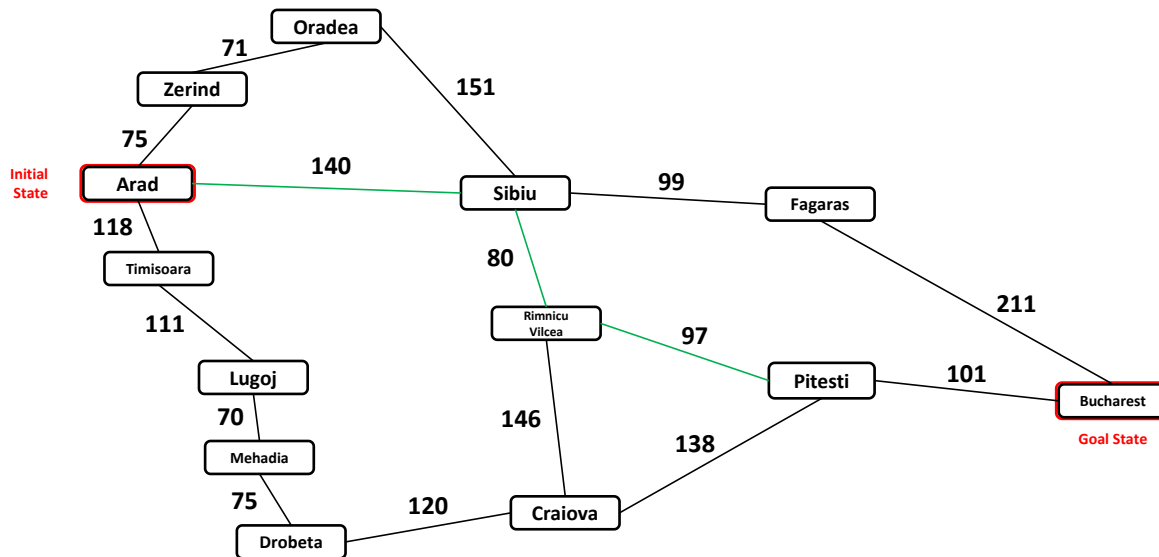
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**Vilcea 193**

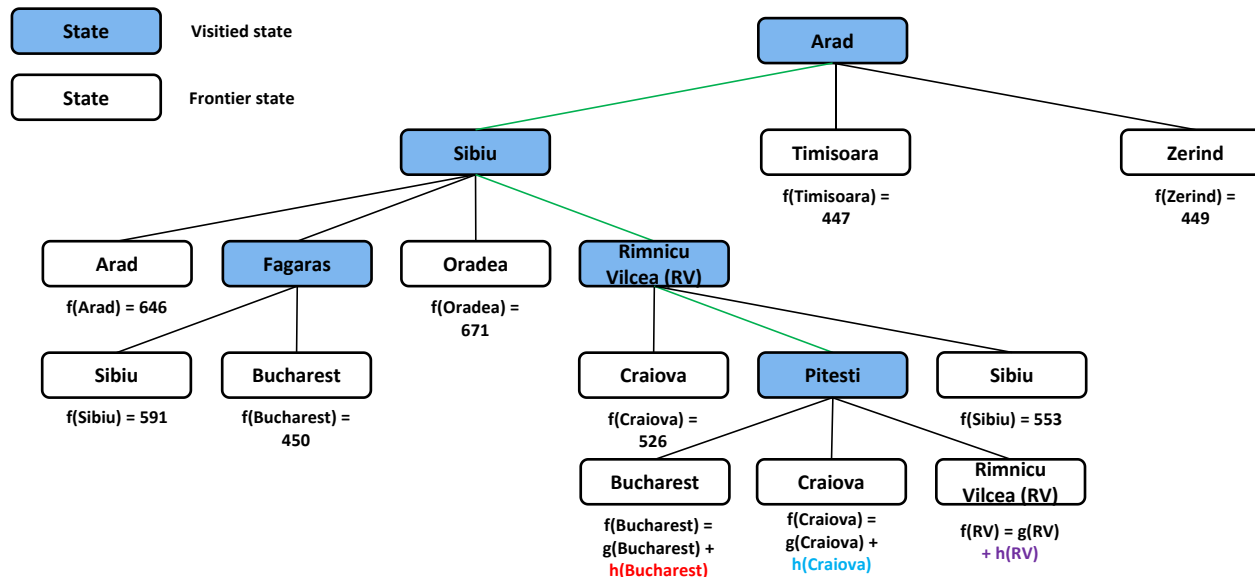
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Timisoara 329

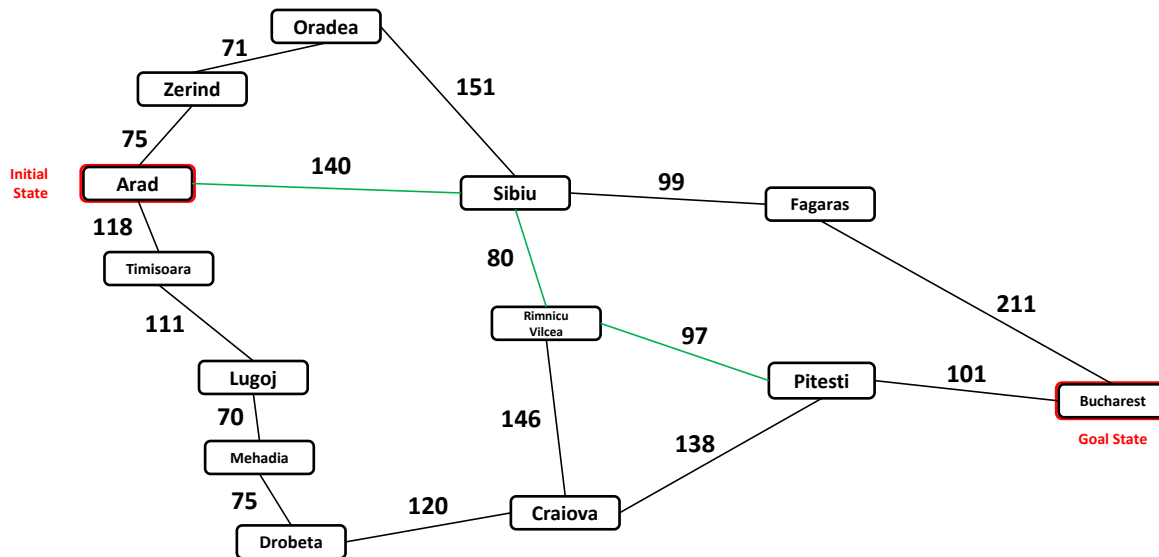
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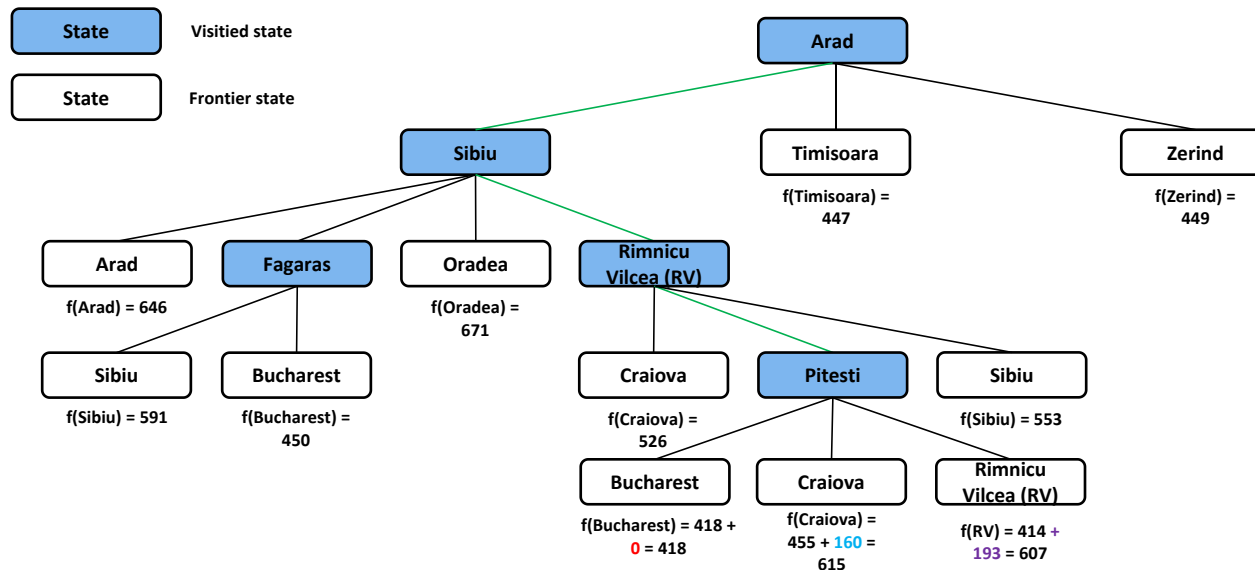
Sibiu 253

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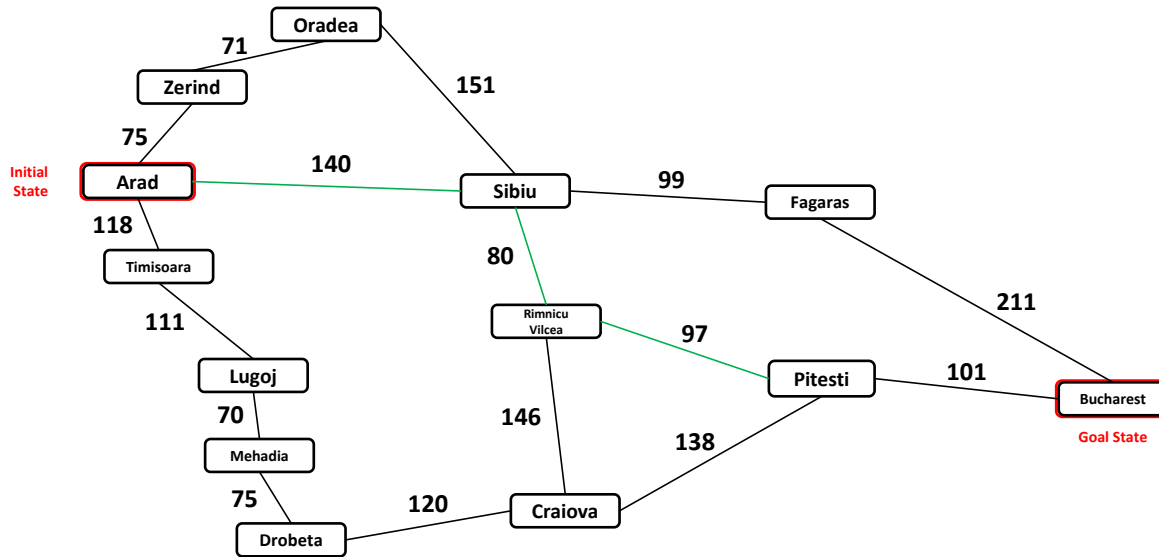
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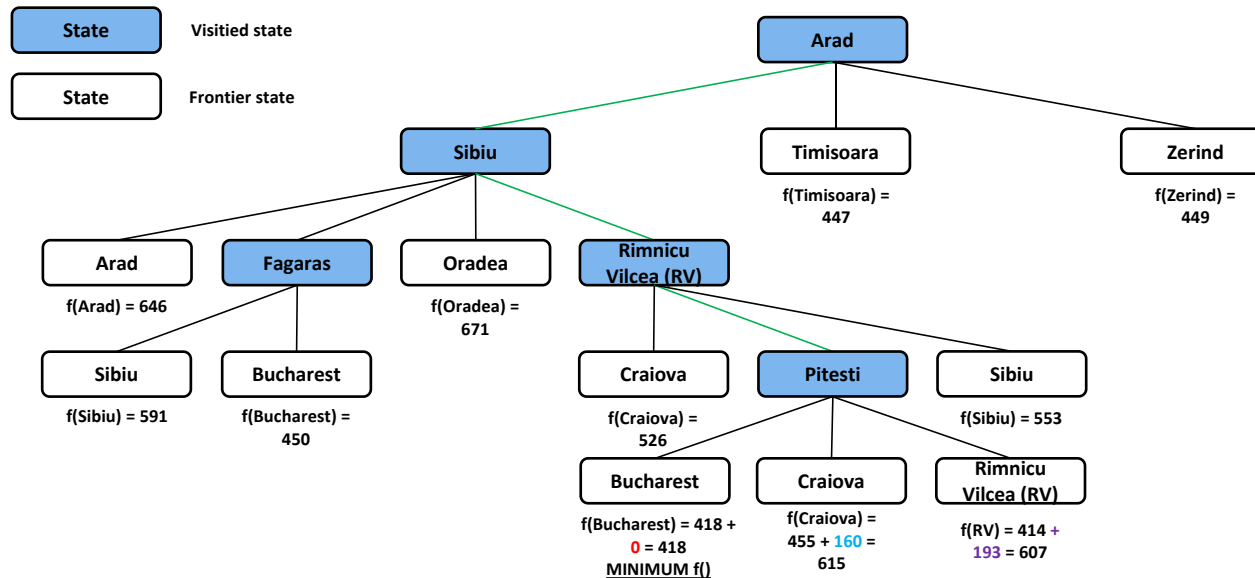


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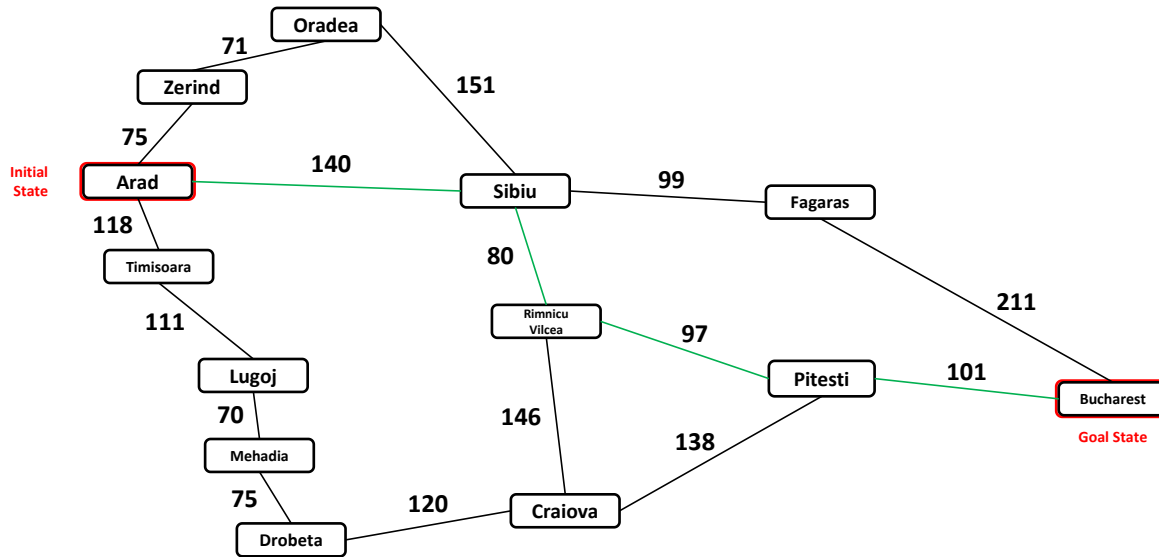


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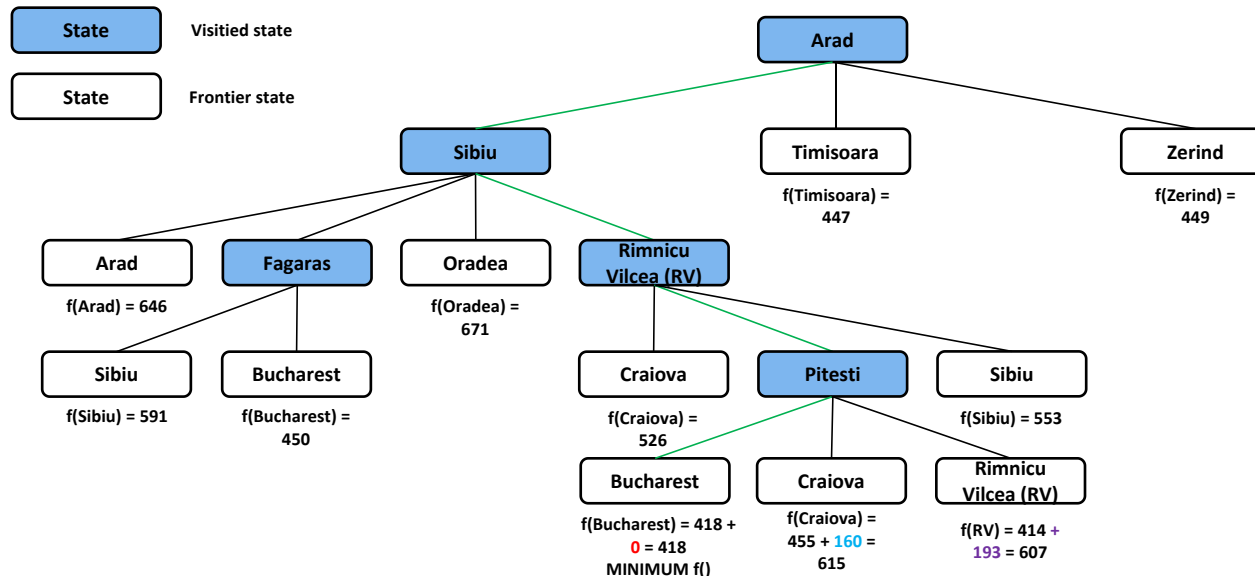


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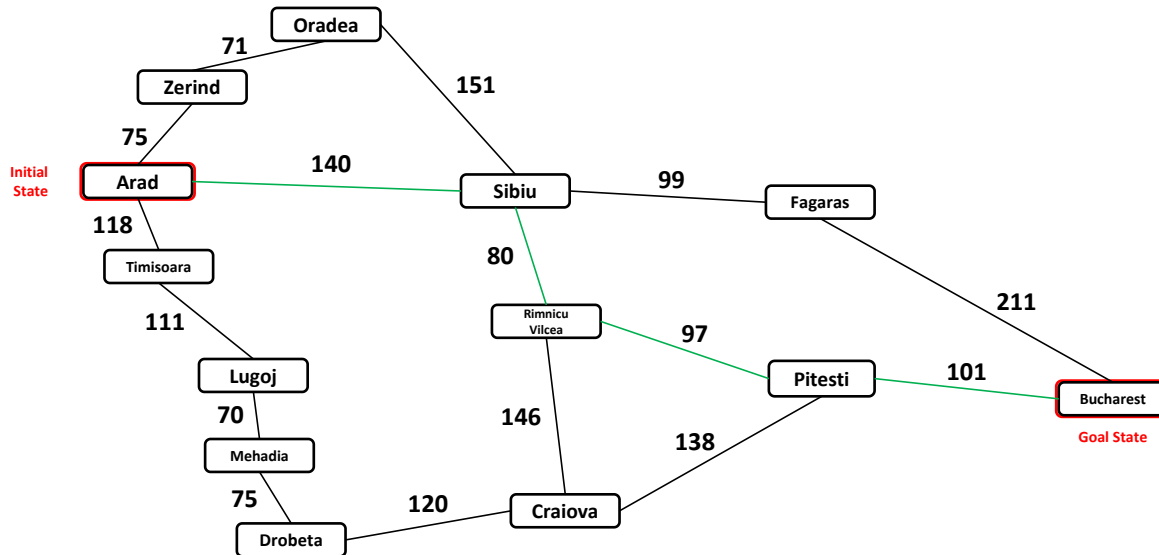


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**Vilcea 193**

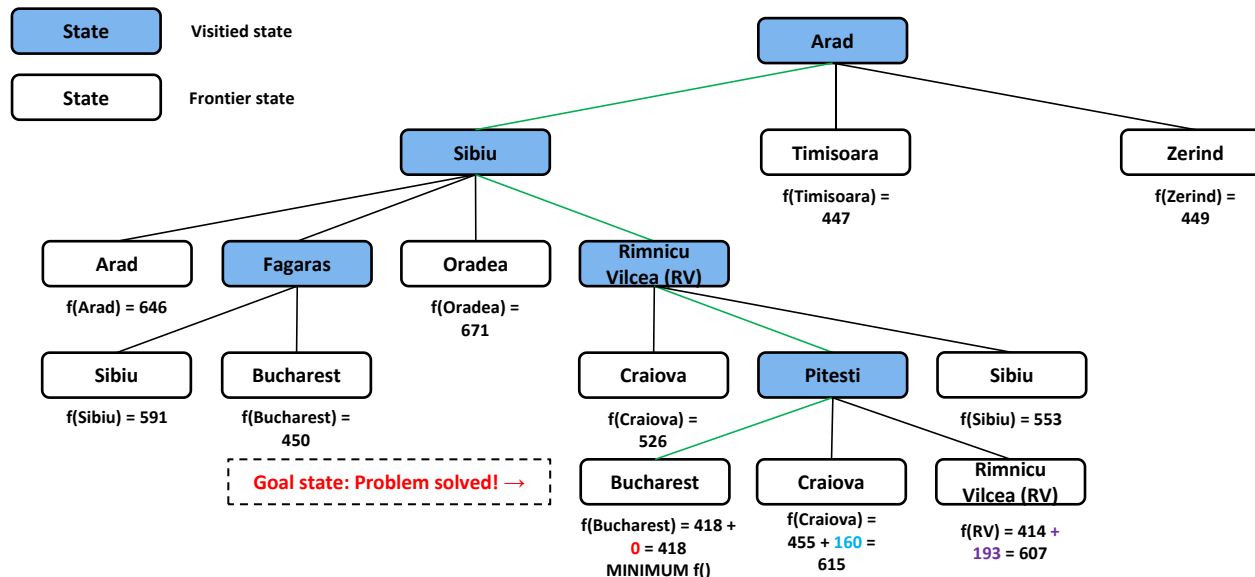
Sibiu 253

Timisoara 329

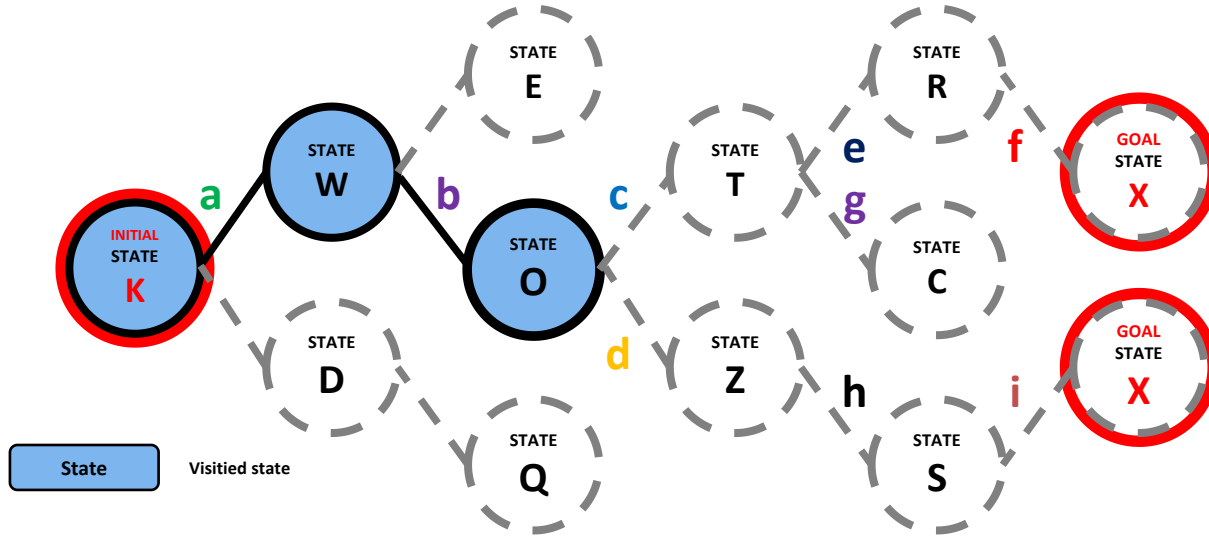
Urziceni 80

Vaslui 199

Zerind 374



# Hill Climbing Search vs. A\* Search



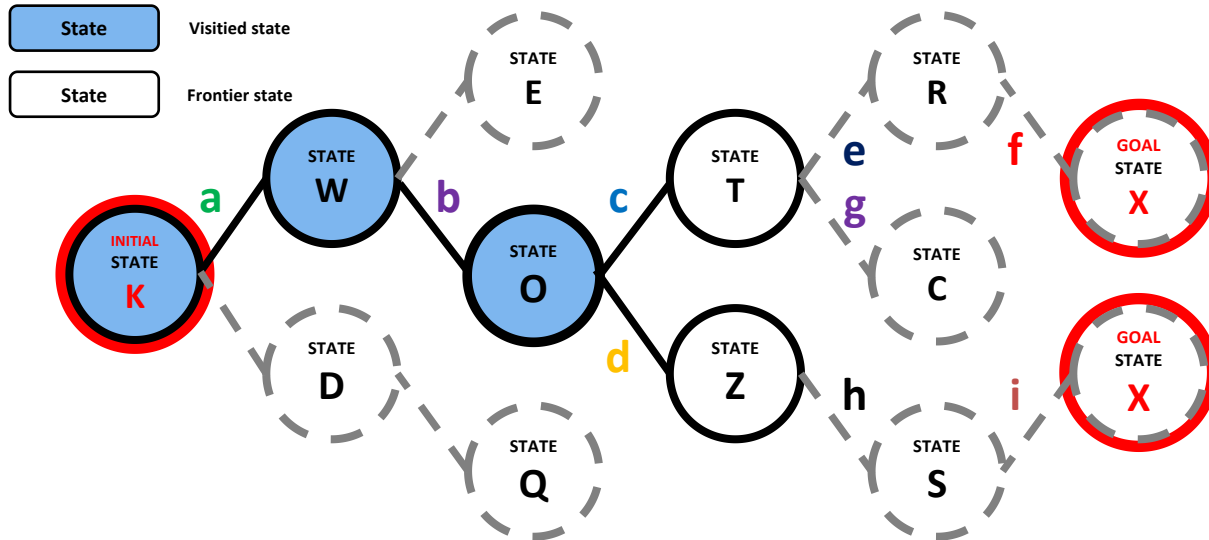
## Best First Search:

## Go to T or Z?

$$f(T) = c$$

$$f(Z) = d$$

## Pick state with min $f()$



## A\* Search:

## Expand T or Z?

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

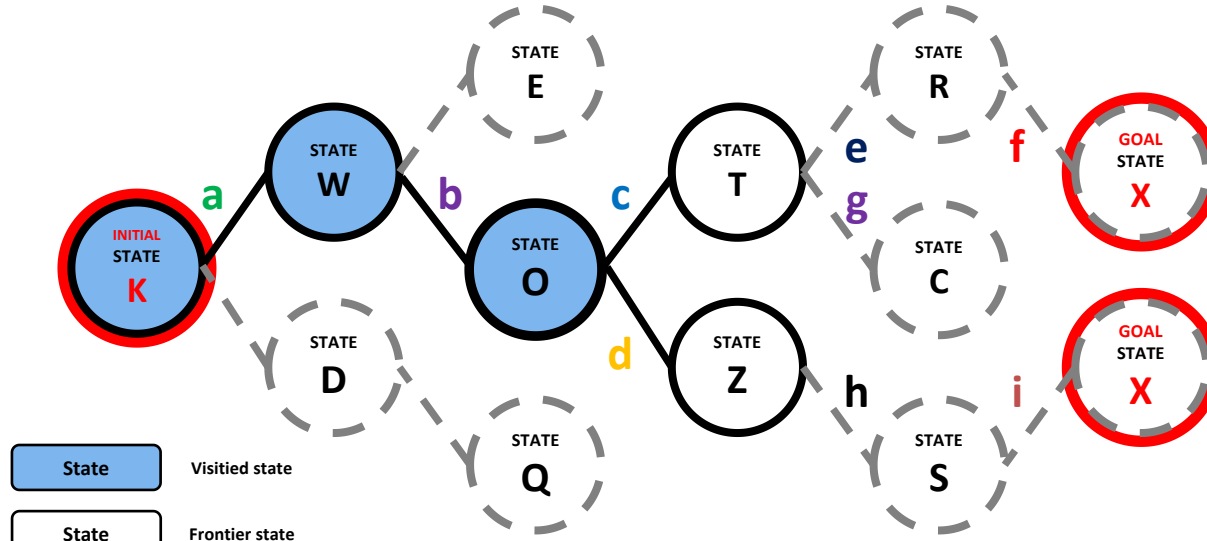
$$f(T) = a + b + c + h(T)$$

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

$$f(T) = a + b + d + h(Z)$$

## Pick state with min $f()$

# Greedy Best First Search vs. A\* Search



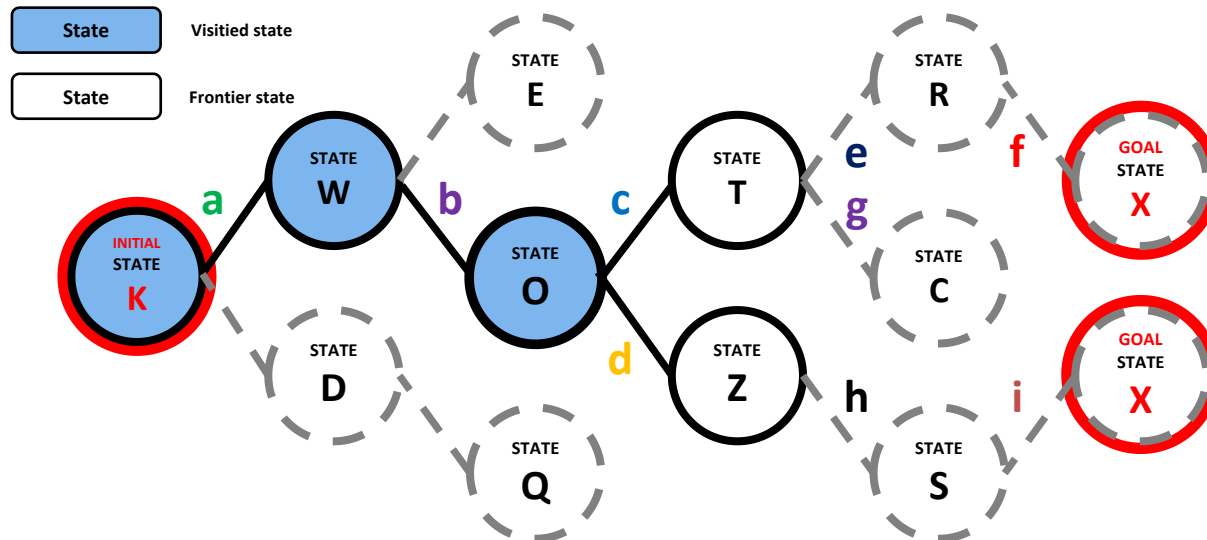
Greedy Best First:

Expand T or Z?

$$f(T) = h(T)$$

$$f(Z) = h(Z)$$

Pick state with min  $f()$



A\* Search:

Expand T or Z?

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

$$f(T) = a + b + c + h(T)$$

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

$$f(T) = a + b + d + h(Z)$$

Pick state with min  $f()$