

## Problem 1

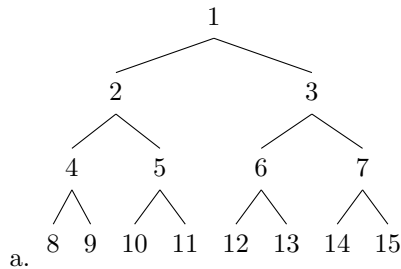
3.14 Which of the following are true and which are false? Explain your answers.

- a. Depth-first search always expands at least as many nodes as  $A^*$  search with an admissible heuristic.
  - b.  $h(n) = 0$  is an admissible heuristic for the 8-puzzle.
  - c.  $A^*$  is of no use in robotics because precepts, states, and actions are continuous.
  - d. Breadth-first search is complete even if zero step costs are allowed.
  - e. Assume that a rook can move on a chessboard any number of squares in a straight line, vertically or horizontally, but cannot jump over other pieces. Manhattan distance is an admissible heuristic for the problem of moving the rook from square A to square B in the smallest number of moves.
- 
- a. False. Depth-first search may by chance find the goal state without needing to travel back. In which case it expand less nodes than  $A^*$  search.
  - b. True. Admissible heuristics never overestimate thus  $h(n) = 0$  is admissible for the 8-puzzle.
  - c. False. While precepts, states, and actions are continuous they can be made discrete.
  - d. True. Cost has no effect on the solution.
  - e. False. Manhattan distance measures the number of squares as distance. For example, four squares. However, a rook can move anywhere from one to eight squares in a single move.

## Problem 2

3.15 Consider a state space where the start state is number 1 and each state  $k$  has two successors: numbers  $2k$  and  $2k + 1$ .

- Draw the portion of the state space for states 1 to 15.
- Suppose the goal state is 11. List the order in which nodes will be visited for breadth-first search, depth-limited search with limit 3, and iterative deepening search.
- How well would bidirectional search work on this problem? What is the branching factor in each direction of the bidirectional search?
- Does the answer to (c) suggest a reformulation of the problem what would allow you to solve the problem of getting from state 1 to a given goal state with almost no search?
- Call the action going from  $k$  to  $2k$  left, and the action going to  $2k + 1$  right. Can you find an algorithm that outputs the solution to this problem without any search at all?



- Breadth-first: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15  
 Depth-limited: 1, 2, 4, 8, 9, 5, 10, 11  
 Iterative Deepening:  
 1  
 1, 2, 3  
 1, 2, 4, 5, 3, 6, 7  
 1, 2, 4, 8, 9, 5, 10, 11
- Very well, the branching factor in the reverse direction (1) is less than the forward direction (2).
- Reversing the problem, making 11 the start state and 1 the goal state will result in barely any search site in this direction the branching factor is 1.
- Converting the goal state to binary (e.g., 11 to 1011). Starting from left to right, skipping the left most digit we go left if we find a 0 and right if 1.

### Problem 3

3.18 Describe a state space in which iterative deepening search performs much worse than depth-first search (for example,  $\mathcal{O}(n^2)$  vs.  $\mathcal{O}(n)$ ).

Imagine a tree that looks like the following:

```
A
|
B
|
C
|
D
|
E
```

Performing a Depth-first search results in the following:

A, B, C, D, E

Performing a Iterative deepening search results in the following:

```
A
A, B
A, B, C
A, B, C, D
A, B, C, D, E
```

In this case Iterative deepening performs much worse than Depth-first search.

## Problem 4

3.21 Prove each of the following statements, or give a counterexample:

- a. Breadth-first search is a special case of uniform-cost search.
  - b. Depth-first search is a special case of best-first tree search.
  - c. Uniform-cost search is a special case of  $A^*$  search.
- 
- a. If we make all the edge weights equal then uniform-cost will be identical to breadth-first.
  - b. If we perform a best-first search with a heuristic evaluation function  $f(n)$  that prefers nodes with the greatest depth, then it will behave like a depth-first search.
  - c. Uniform-cost search is a  $A^*$  search without a heuristic, essentially  $h(n) = 0$  always.

## Problem 5

3.23 Trace the operation of  $A^*$  search applied to the problem of getting to Bucharest from Lugoj using the straight-line heuristic. That is, show the sequence of nodes that the algorithm will consider and the  $f, g$ , and  $h$  score for each node.

I don't know what we did to anger you professor for you to give us this problem.

L[0+244=244]

M[70+241=311], T[111+329=440]

L[140+244=384], D[145+242=387], T[111+329=440]

D[145+242=387], T[111+329=440], M[210+241=451], T[251+329=580]

C[265+160=425], T[111+329=440], M[210+241=451], M[220+241=461], T[251+329=580]

T[111+329=440], M[210+241=451], M[220+241=461], P[403+100=503], T[251+329=580], R[411+193=604],

D[385+242=627]

M[210+241=451], M[220+241=461], L[222+244=466], P[403+100=503], T[251+329=580], A[229+366=595],

R[411+193=604], D[385+242=627]

M[220+241=461], L[222+244=466], P[403+100=503], L[280+244=524], D[285+242=527], T[251+329=580],

A[229+366=595], R[411+193=604], D[385+242=627]

L[222+244=466], P[403+100=503], L[280+244=524], D[285+242=527], L[290+244=534], D[295+242=537],

T[251+329=580], A[229+366=595], R[411+193=604], D[385+242=627]

P[403+100=503], L[280+244=524], D[285+242=527], M[292+241=533], L[290+244=534], D[295+242=537],

T[251+329=580], A[229+366=595], R[411+193=604], D[385+242=627], T[333+329=662]

B[504+0=504], L[280+244=524], D[285+242=527], M[292+241=533], L[290+244=534], D[295+242=537],

T[251+329=580], A[229+366=595], R[411+193=604], D[385+242=627], T[333+329=662], R[500+193=693],

C[541+160=701]